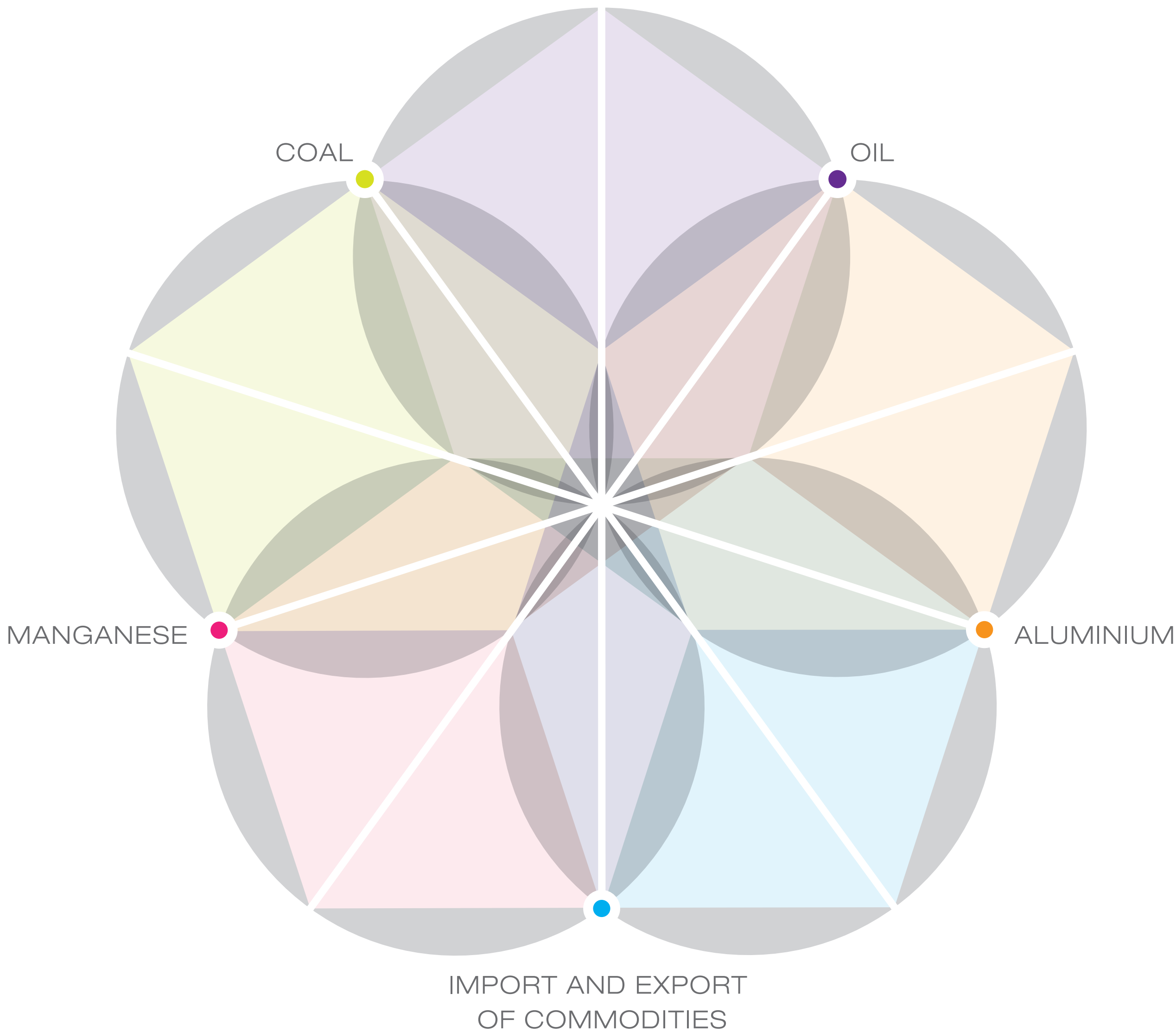
ANNUAL REPORT **2018** 年報



中信資源控股有限公司
CITIC Resources Holdings Limited

(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)
(於百慕達註冊成立之有限公司)

Stock Code 股份代號：1205

Oil

Major income driver with steady production and development in oilfields located in Kazakhstan, China and Indonesia.

Coal

A 14% participating interest in the Coppabella and Moorvale coal mines joint venture (a major producer of low volatile pulverized coal injection coal in the international seaborne market) and interests in a number of coal exploration operations in Australia with significant resource potential.

Aluminium

(1) a 22.5% participating interest in the Portland Aluminium Smelter joint venture, one of the largest and most efficient aluminium smelting operations in the world; and (2) a 9.6846% equity interest in Alumina Limited (ASX: AWC), one of Australia's leading companies with significant global interests in bauxite mining, alumina refining and selected aluminium smelting operations.

Manganese

Single largest shareholder of CITIC Dameng Holdings Limited (SEHK: 1091), one of the largest vertically integrated manganese producers in the world.

Import and Export of Commodities

An import and export of commodities business, based on strong expertise and established marketing networks, with a focus on international trade.

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Corporate Information

Board of Directors

Executive Directors

Mr. Sun Yufeng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Suo Zhengang
(Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Mr. Sun Yang *(Vice Chairman)*
Ms. Li So Mui

Non-executive Director

Mr. Chan Kin

Independent Non-executive Directors

Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony
Mr. Gao Pei Ji
Mr. Look Andrew

Audit Committee

Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony *(Chairman)*
Mr. Gao Pei Ji
Mr. Look Andrew

Remuneration Committee

Mr. Gao Pei Ji *(Chairman)*
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony
Mr. Look Andrew
Mr. Suo Zhengang

Nomination Committee

Mr. Sun Yufeng *(Chairman)*
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony
Mr. Gao Pei Ji

Risk Management Committee

Mr. Look Andrew *(Chairman)*
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony
Mr. Gao Pei Ji
Mr. Sun Yufeng
Mr. Suo Zhengang

Company Secretary

Mr. Cha Johnathan Jen Wah

Registered Office

Clarendon House
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Head Office and Principal Place of Business

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Hong Kong Branch Share Registrar and Transfer Office

Tricor Tengis Limited
Level 22, Hopewell Centre
183 Queen's Road East, Hong Kong

Auditor

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
22/F, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue, Central, Hong Kong

Principal Bankers

China CITIC Bank International Limited
China Construction Bank (Asia) Corporation Limited
China Development Bank Corporation
DBS Bank Ltd.
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.

Letter from the Chief Executive Officer

The surge in oil and commodities prices in the year fostered favourable market conditions, thus enabled the Group to achieve a better financial performance than in the past few years.

During the year, trade protectionism disputes cast a shadow over global economy recovery. Affected by a slowdown in economic growth and an oversupply of crude oil, oil prices that had shown steady growth till October dropped quite sharply for the rest of the year. To manage the deterioration in economic conditions, the Group adhered to a prudent business strategy, enhanced sustainability of existing wells and promoted the application of new technologies to improve oil productivity from existing wells and maintain stringent cost control.

Overall, the Group recorded a better return for the year from its operations. In particular, the Karazhanbas oilfield in Kazakhstan, the Yuedong oilfield in China and Alumina Limited ("AWC") made significant contributions to the performance of the Group.

Financial Results

During the year, the Group's revenue increased 22.9% year-on-year to HK$4,427.3 million. EBITDA decreased by 1.4% to HK$2,070.9 million and profit attributable to shareholders rose 74.7% to HK$905.3 million. As of 31 December 2018, the Group's total assets amounted to HK$13,679.7 million and equity attributable to shareholders was HK$6,141.5 million.

Business Review

Crude oil

The Group's crude oil business as a whole achieved a substantial improvement in operating results, attributable to a relatively higher average crude oil realised price and stringent ongoing cost control.

During the year, the Group continued to implement optimal maintenance plans to minimise the negative impact on oil production caused by the continuing natural decline of existing wells. The Group's overall average daily production was 49,390 barrels (100% basis) for the year, which was comparable to 49,980 barrels for 2017. The Karazhanbas oilfield and the Yuedong oilfield recorded daily production of 39,600 barrels and 7,890 barrels (both on 100% basis), respectively, comparable to 2017. The Seram Block in Indonesia recorded daily production of 1,900 barrels (100% basis), representing a 33% drop to the previous year, due to a steeper natural decline of existing wells.

Results of the Karazhanbas oilfield were bolstered by a write-back of a prior year provision for impairment.

Also during the year, the Group completed its sale of a 10% participating interest in the production sharing contract which grants the right to explore, develop and produce petroleum from the Seram Block until 31 October 2019 (the "PSC") to an independent third party. Additionally, the Group successfully renewed the PSC for a term of 20 years commencing from 1 November 2019. The Group therefore retains a 41% participating interest in the PSC and remains the operator of the Seram Block.

Metals

The Portland Aluminium Smelter (the "PAS") resumed normal operations in 4Q 2017 with the restoration of its production capacity to pre-outage level. As a result, both production and sales volumes increased during the year. This, as well as a higher average selling price of aluminium than in 2017, meant a better operating performance from the PAS than in the previous year, although the PAS still made an operating loss due to sharp increases in certain production costs such as alumina and carbon materials. As the performance of the PAS was expected to be hampered by higher prices of electricity and alumina going forward, an impairment was provided in respect of the PAS.

The Group's equity interest in AWC was reclassified on 30 June 2017 from a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss to an investment in an associate. Accordingly, in respect of the Group's interest in AWC, a share of profit using the equity method was recorded for 2H 2017 and for the full year of 2018. Attributable to an increase in the average selling price of alumina, AWC recorded an increase in its results for the year.

CITIC Dameng Holdings Limited also recorded an increase in its results for the year, attributable to an increase in average selling prices of some of its major manganese products.

Coal

The Group's coal segment benefitted from a higher average selling price of coal, but was impacted by a provision for impairment in respect of its mining assets. Overall, the segment recorded a better operating profit for the year.

Import and export of commodities

During the year, the Group further strengthened its marketing strategy to meet the ever-changing market environment and trading behaviours. Attributable to an increase in commodities prices, the Group's import and export of commodities segment recorded a better profit.

Financial Management

During the year, the Group managed to reduce its debt from internal resources. The Group's financial position remained strong throughout the year.

Outlook

The Group believes that oil and commodities prices will at least remain steady at current levels, which should continue to benefit the Group. Meanwhile, the Group will try to make solid progress to achieve its major production and operation targets. As the global economic and political environments cast uncertainties on oil and commodities prices, the Group will continue to closely monitor the changing market environment and take appropriate actions to create returns for shareholders.

Letter from the Chief Executive Officer

The Group will consider resuming the exploration of the Lofin area of the Seram Block. The Group will also endeavour in promoting application of new technologies to improve productivity in the Yuedong oilfield and plans to add new wells in the oilfield under a managed drilling program.

To strengthen its business portfolio, release investment value and promote sustainable growth, the Group will continue to look for quality investment opportunities. In addition, the ongoing support from CITIC Limited will drive the Group to achieve its objectives.

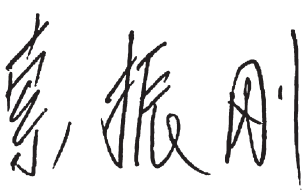
Board Member Changes

In June 2018, Mr. Ma Ting Hung retired as a non-executive director of the Company. In March 2019, Mr. Kwok Peter Viem resigned from the posts of the chairman of the Board and of the Company and an executive director of the Company and Mr. Sun Yufeng was appointed the chairman of the Board and of the Company and an executive director of the Company at the same time. On behalf of the Board, I would like to thank Mr. Ma and Mr. Kwok for their efforts and invaluable contribution to the Group and express our warm welcome to Mr. Sun on his joining the Board.

Appreciation

I, on behalf of the Board, would like to express my sincere appreciation to my fellow directors, management and all of my colleagues for their work, spirit, concerted effort and dedication in delivering our strategy in the challenging market environment. I would also like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our shareholders, customers, suppliers, bankers and business associates for their trust and support throughout the year.

2018 marked the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up. Looking to the past as we ponder the years ahead, we see a promising picture which is set to be another extraordinary journey. I look forward to the continuous support from our shareholders as we bring these initiatives to fruition.



Suo Zhengang
Chief Executive Officer

Hong Kong, 28 March 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The board of directors (the "**Board**") of CITIC Resources Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") presents the 2018 annual results of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "**Group**").

Financial Review

Group's financial results: **HK$'000**

Operating results and ratios

	Year ended 31 December 2018	2017	Increase / (decrease)
Revenue	**4,427,317**	3,602,947	22.9%
EBITDA [1]	**2,070,917**	2,100,417	(1.4%)
Adjusted EBITDA [2]	**2,433,943**	1,660,669	46.6%
Profit attributable to shareholders	**905,253**	518,315	74.7%
Adjusted EBITDA coverage ratio [3]	**6.6 times**	4.6 times	
Earnings per share (Basic) [4]	**HK 11.52 cents**	HK 6.60 cents	

Financial position and ratios

	31 December 2018	2017	Increase / (decrease)
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,921,169**	1,405,672	36.7%
Total assets *	**13,679,747**	14,132,916	(3.2%)
Total debt [5]	**6,219,284**	7,000,265	(11.2%)
Net debt [6]	**4,298,115**	5,594,593	(23.2%)
Equity attributable to shareholders	**6,141,483**	6,064,173	1.3%
Current ratio [7]	**1.4 times**	3.4 times	
Net debt to net total capital [8]	**41.2%**	48.0%	
Net asset value per share [9]	**HK$0.78**	HK$0.77	

1 profit before tax + finance costs + depreciation + amortisation + asset impairment losses
2 EBITDA + (share of finance costs, depreciation, amortisation, income tax expense and non-controlling interests of a joint venture) – share of reversal of asset impairment loss of a joint venture – pre-tax fair value gain on a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss
3 adjusted EBITDA / (finance costs + share of finance costs of a joint venture)
4 profit attributable to shareholders / weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year
5 bank and other borrowings + finance lease payables
6 total debt – cash and cash equivalents
7 current assets / current liabilities
8 net debt / (net debt + equity attributable to shareholders) x 100%
9 equity attributable to shareholders / number of ordinary shares in issue at end of year
* including capital expenditure in respect of exploration, development and mining production activities during the year, totalling HK$274,747,000 (2017: HK$42,240,000)

During the year, oil and commodities prices had a positive effect on the Group's financial performance. The Group's segments and investments, except the aluminium smelting segment, recorded profits for the year. The Group recorded a profit attributable to shareholders of HK$905.3 million for the year primarily attributable to:

- improved operating results from the Group's oil business, including in Kazakhstan, attributable to a relatively higher average crude oil realised price and stringent ongoing cost control;
- significant increases in share of profit from the Group's interests in CITIC Dameng Holdings Limited ("**CDH**") and Alumina Limited ("**AWC**");
- a write-back of a prior year provision for impairment in respect of the Group's oil and gas properties in Kazakhstan;
- better contribution from the Group's coal segment, benefitting from a higher average selling price of coal; and
- reduced operating loss from the Group's aluminium smelting segment, attributable to higher production and sales volumes of aluminium (as a result of the restoration of production capacity of the Portland Aluminium Smelter (the "**PAS**") to pre-outage level in 4Q 2017) and an increase in the average selling price of aluminium.

The following is a description of the operating activities in each of the Group's business segments in 2018, with a comparison of their results against those in 2017.

Aluminium smelting

- The Group holds a 22.5% participating interest in the Portland Aluminium Smelter joint venture in Australia. The PAS sources alumina and produces aluminium ingots.
Revenue	HK$1,088.1 million	(2017: HK$707.5 million)	▲	54%
Segment results	a loss of HK$ 104.8 million	(2017: a loss of HK$169.1 million)		N/A

  With the financial support from the State Government of Victoria and the Commonwealth Government of Australia, the disrupted production capacity of the PAS caused by the Victorian transmission network power outage on 1 December 2016 was restored to pre-outage level in 4Q 2017. Production of the PAS therefore increased during the year, resulting in a 40% increase in sales volume. Selling prices of aluminium trended upwards since 2H 2017 and continued during 1H 2018 attributable to reduced output from China, but gradually dropped during 2H 2018, resulting in an overall 10% increase in the average selling price of aluminium for the year when compared to 2017. Accordingly, the segment recorded an improvement in revenue, gross margin and segment results for the year. Cost of sales per tonne was comparable to 2017. Although prices of alumina and carbon materials rose significantly during the year, the recovery of production capacity helped reduce other costs.

The Group's aluminium smelting business is a net United States dollar ("**US$**") denominated asset while certain costs are payable in Australian dollar ("**A$**"). Fluctuations between A$ and US$ throughout the year caused a net exchange gain of HK$16.5 million (2017: a net exchange loss of HK$13.7 million).

- On 1 March 2010, a base load electricity contract was signed between the Group and an independent electricity supplier (the "**EHA1**"). The EHA1 effectively allowed the PAS to hedge the spot price for electricity for a specific load from 1 November 2016 to 31 December 2036. The counterparties to the Group under the EHA1 were subsidiaries of AGL Energy Limited ("**AGL**"), an integrated renewable energy company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (the "**ASX**") (Stock Code: AGL).

  On 12 August 2016 (the "**Notice Date**"), as the hedged price agreed under the EHA1 was considerably higher than the then prevailing spot price of electricity resulting in a higher cost of sales and hardship, the Group served a notice to terminate the EHA1 effective 1 August 2017.

  In accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("**HKFRSs**"), the EHA1 was considered to be a derivative financial instrument and revalued at the end of each reporting period during its term and on its expiry, based on forward market prices of electricity with its fair value gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. However, since the Notice Date, the EHA1 no longer qualified for hedge accounting and its fair value gain or loss was recognised in the consolidated income statement instead.

  On 31 July 2017, the EHA1 was terminated, resulting in a realised fair value loss of HK$54.1 million recorded in "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

  The revaluation of the derivative financial instrument had no cash flow consequences for the Group's operations but the movement in valuation (if any) introduced volatility into the consolidated income statement.

- In January 2017, the Group entered into a hedging agreement with several subsidiaries of AGL in relation to the supply of electricity to the PAS from 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2021 (the "**EHA2**"). The EHA2 swaps a floating electricity price for a fixed electricity price to minimise the variability in cash flow. Hedge accounting has been applied for the EHA2.

  In accordance with HKFRSs, the EHA2 is considered to be a derivative financial instrument and revalued at the end of each reporting period during its term and on its expiry, based on forward market prices of electricity with its fair value gain or loss recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

- At the end of the year, as the performance of the PAS was expected to be hampered by higher prices of electricity and alumina going forward, an impairment of HK$236.5 million (before tax credit) (2017: Nil) was provided in respect of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS and charged to "Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment" in the consolidated income statement.

Coal

- The Group holds a 14% participating interest in the Coppabella and Moorvale coal mines joint venture (the "**CMJV**") and interests in a number of coal exploration operations in Australia. The CMJV is a major producer of low volatile pulverized coal injection coal in the international seaborne market.

Revenue	HK$891.4 million	(2017: HK$828.6 million)	▲	8%
Segment results	HK$211.8 million	(2017: HK$ 92.0 million)	▲	130%

  Revenue, gross margin and segment results increased, attributable to an 8% increase in the average selling price of coal for the year supported by a recovering market. Sales volume was comparable to 2017. Cost of sales per tonne slightly increased.

  The Group's coal business is a net US$ denominated asset while most of its costs are payable in A$. Fluctuations between A$ and US$ throughout the year caused a net exchange gain of HK$4.0 million (2017: a net exchange loss of HK$30.3 million).

  At the end of 2017, an impairment of HK$27.4 million (before tax credit) was provided in respect of other receivables which were considered potentially unrecoverable and charged to "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

- During the year, with limited prospects for recovery, impairments of HK$86.8 million and HK$13.1 million (each before tax credit) (2017: Nil) were provided in respect of certain capital works and mining assets, respectively, of the CMJV and charged to "Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment" and "Provision for impairment of other assets", respectively, in the consolidated income statement. These assets related to the Codrilla project, a greenfield prospect in the Bowen Basin, Queensland, where development has been suspended since late 2012. Notwithstanding improved market conditions in recent times, the project has not been considered to be economically viable for the remaining life of the mine. Therefore, a full provision was made on the carrying amount of the related capital works and mining assets.

Import and export of commodities

- Exported products include aluminium ingots, coal, iron ore, alumina and copper sourced from Australia and other countries for trade into China and other Asian countries. Imported products include steel, and vehicle and industrial batteries and tyres from China and other countries into Australia.

Revenue	HK$1,154.4 million	(2017: HK$978.7 million)	▲	18%
Segment results	HK$ 51.7 million	(2017: HK$ 42.1 million)	▲	23%

  Market and operating conditions remained difficult for the segment during the year. Nevertheless, attributable to an increase in commodities prices and the sales of the Remaining Copper (as defined on page 8), the segment recorded an improvement in revenue, gross margin and segment results when compared to 2017.

  The Group's import and export of commodities business is a net US$ denominated asset while certain costs are payable in A$. Fluctuations between A$ and US$ throughout the year caused a net exchange gain of HK$13.0 million (2017: HK$5.7 million).

- In 2014, the Chinese authorities commenced an investigation into the allegedly fraudulent multiple use of warehouse receipts in respect of certain aluminium and copper products stored at Qingdao port, China (the "**Investigation**"). Although the Group is not involved in the Investigation, the Investigation has had significant adverse impact on the Group's export business since 2H 2014.

- The Group had certain alumina and copper stored in bonded warehouses at Qingdao port (the "**Inventories**") with a gross carrying amount of HK$979.2 million. In light of the Investigation, the Group applied to the Qingdao Maritime Court in June 2014 for asset protection orders in respect of the Inventories.

  At the end of 2014, 2015 and 2016, provisions of HK$319.8 million, HK$389.7 million and HK$89.4 million (each before tax credit), respectively, were made in respect of the Inventories, representing a full provision on all the alumina of HK$579.3 million and a partial provision of HK$219.6 million on the copper. These provisions, totalling HK$798.9 million, were charged to "Provision for impairment of inventories" in the consolidated income statement. As at 31 December 2017, the cumulative provision and the net carrying amount of the remaining copper inventory (the "**Remaining Copper**") were HK$83.3 million and HK$180.3 million, respectively.

  Since February 2017, the Group had been in discussions with relevant parties and working to recover the Remaining Copper. In March 2018, the Group was granted access to the Remaining Copper. During 2H 2018, all the Remaining Copper was sold. As a result, as at 31 December 2018, the net carrying amount of the Remaining Copper became zero.

  Considering the significant uncertainty over the outcome of the Investigation and the passage of time, during the year, the Group wrote off the full amount of the Inventories (other than the Remaining Copper) together with their associated cumulative provisions, each in aggregate of HK$715.6 million (2017: Nil). As a consequence, there will not be any further emphasis of matter in relation to the inherent uncertainty as to the carrying amount of the Inventories.

Crude oil (the Seram Island Non-Bula Block, Indonesia)

- CITIC Seram Energy Limited ("**CITIC Seram**"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, owns a 41% participating interest in the production sharing contract which grants the right to explore, develop and produce petroleum from the Seram Island Non-Bula Block, Indonesia (the "**Seram Block**") until 31 October 2019 (the "**PSC**"). CITIC Seram is the operator of the Seram Block.

  On 4 May 2018, CITIC Seram completed the sale of its rights, interests and obligations in respect of a 10% participating interest in the PSC (the "**Sale Interest**") to an independent third party, thereby reducing its participating interest in the PSC from 51% to 41% effective 1 January 2018. Details of the transaction are set out in the announcements of the Company dated 7 February 2018 and 4 May 2018.

  On 31 May 2018, SKK Migas (a special task force established by the government of Indonesia to manage the upstream oil and gas business activities of the country) and the existing participants of the PSC, including CITIC Seram, signed an amended and restated production sharing contract which extends the right to explore, develop and produce petroleum from the Seram Block for a term of 20 years commencing from 1 November 2019 (the "**Amended and Restated PSC**"). CITIC Seram will continue to be the operator of the Seram Block under the Amended and Restated PSC. Details of the transaction are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 31 May 2018.

As at 31 December 2018, in respect of the PSC, the Seram Block had estimated proved oil reserves of 0.5 million barrels (2017: 1.1 million barrels) as determined in accordance with the standards of the Petroleum Resources Management System (the "**PRMS**").

- For the year, the segment results of CITIC Seram recorded a profit of HK$56.8 million (2017: HK$30.0 million), being an 89% increase. The following table shows a comparison of the performance of the Seram Block for the years stated:

		2018 (41%)	2017 (51%)	Change
Average benchmark Mean of Platts Singapore (MOPS): Platts HSFO 180 CST Singapore	(US$ per barrel)	**67.0**	50.8	▲ 32%
Average crude oil realised price	(US$ per barrel)	**55.9**	43.9	▲ 27%
Sales volume	(barrels)	**282,000**	491,000	▼ 43%
Revenue	(HK$ million)	**122.8**	168.1	▼ 27%
Total production	(barrels)	**268,000**	495,000	▼ 46%
Daily production	(barrels)	**730**	1,360	▼ 46%

The substantial decrease in CITIC Seram's sales and production volumes was partly due to the reduction of its participating interest in the PSC effective 1 January 2018. If CITIC Seram had not reduced its participating interest during the year, sales and production volumes would have decreased by 29% and 33%, respectively.

Although the average crude oil realised price increased by 27%, sales volume decreased by 43% resulting in a 27% decrease in revenue when compared to 2017. The significant drop in production was, above all, due to a steeper natural decline of existing wells and no new development wells being drilled in the Seram Block since 2016 under current cost control programs.

Due to a substantial decrease in sales volume, cost of sales per barrel increased by 9% as compared to 2017, of which (a) direct operating costs per barrel increased by 43%; and (b) on the contrary, depreciation, depletion and amortisation per barrel decreased by 12% as a result of an upward revision of estimated proved oil reserves in respect of the PSC.

- A tax regulation in Indonesia, effective in 1H 2015, limited value added tax ("**VAT**") reimbursements to equity oil distributed to the government under the PSC. In 2015, as it was uncertain whether any equity oil would be available for distribution to the government prior to the expiry of the PSC, an impairment of other receivables of HK$105.7 million was made in respect of the potentially unrecoverable VAT reimbursement and charged to "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Following an amendment to this tax regulation in October 2016, VAT reimbursements are claimed after each delivery of the first tranche production to the government. Accordingly, a reversal of impairment of other receivables of HK$10.9 million (2017: HK$24.1 million) was made during the year and credited to "Other income and gains" in the consolidated income statement.

- CITIC Seram received net proceeds of HK$40.9 million (after transfer tax) from the sale of the Sale Interest. A gain on disposal of partial participating interest of HK$17.5 million was recorded during the year and credited to "Other income and gains" in the consolidated income statement.

- At the end of 2017, an impairment of HK$26.4 million (before tax credit) was provided in respect of other receivables which were considered potentially unrecoverable and charged to "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

- The significant drop in production volume has been a challenge for CITIC Seram. CITIC Seram will continue to carry out necessary maintenance works to enhance sustainability of existing wells of the Seram Block and conduct its cost control programs.

- The Lofin area has been plugged and abandoned since 2H 2015. CITIC Seram will consider resuming exploration of the Lofin area under the Amended and Restated PSC.

- In August 2017, Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company ("**KUFPEC**"), which owned a 30% participating interest in the PSC at that time, filed a claim in the Supreme Court of Queensland (the "**Queensland Court**") against CITIC Seram for US$1.6 million (HK$12.3 million) in respect of certain expenditure alleged by KUFPEC as unauthorised under the PSC. In December 2017, CITIC Seram filed its defence with the Queensland Court and in January 2018, KUFPEC filed its reply to the Queensland Court. In June 2018, CITIC Seram provided additional information to KUFPEC as requested. Up to the date of this report, no hearing has been held.

Crude oil (the Hainan-Yuedong Block, China)

- CITIC Haiyue Energy Limited ("**CITIC Haiyue**"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, owns a 90% interest in Tincy Group Energy Resources Limited ("**Tincy Group**").

  Pursuant to a petroleum contract entered into with China National Petroleum Corporation ("**CNPC**") in February 2004, as supplemented by an agreement signed in May 2010, Tincy Group holds the right to explore, develop and produce petroleum from the Hainan-Yuedong Block in the Bohai Bay Basin in Liaoning Province, China (the "**Hainan-Yuedong Block**") until 2034. Tincy Group is the operator of the Hainan-Yuedong Block in cooperation with CNPC.

  As at 31 December 2018, the Yuedong oilfield (the "**Yuedong oilfield**"), the principal field within the Hainan-Yuedong Block, had estimated proved oil reserves of 31.7 million barrels (2017: 30.2 million barrels) as determined in accordance with the standards of the PRMS.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

- For the year, the segment results of CITIC Haiyue recorded a profit of HK$449.9 million (2017: HK$247.9 million), being an 81% increase. The following table shows a comparison of the performance of the Yuedong oilfield for the years stated:

		2018	2017	Change
		(Tincy Group's share)		
Average benchmark quote:				
Platts Dubai crude oil	(US$ per barrel)	**69.5**	53.2	▲ 31%
Average crude oil realised price	(US$ per barrel)	**69.2**	54.0	▲ 28%
Sales volume	(barrels)	**2,156,000**	2,190,000	▼ 2%
Revenue	(HK$ million)	**1,170.5**	920.0	▲ 27%
Total production	(barrels)	**2,156,000**	2,173,000	▼ 1%
Daily production	(barrels)	**5,910**	5,950	▼ 1%

The 27% increase in revenue during the year was a result of a 28% increase in the average crude oil realised price when compared to 2017. By applying newly developed technologies, Tincy Group was able to minimise the negative impact on oil production caused by both the continuing natural decline of existing wells and no new production wells being drilled since 2016 under current cost control programs. As a result, Tincy Group managed to maintain a stable level of production as compared to 2017.

Cost of sales per barrel increased by 9% as compared to 2017, of which (a) depreciation, depletion and amortisation per barrel increased by 11% as a result of a downward revision of estimated proved developed oil reserves; and (b) direct operating costs per barrel increased by 7% mainly due to (i) an appreciation (in average) of Renminbi ("**RMB**"), the functional currency of Tincy Group; (ii) rising material costs and repairs and maintenance costs to maintain a stable production; and (iii) special oil gain levy charged as the crude oil realised prices were higher than the threshold for such levy.

- At the end of 2017, following the release of a lower probable and possible oil reserves estimate by an independent oil and gas consulting firm for the Yuedong oilfield, an impairment of HK$583.4 million (before tax credit) was provided in respect of certain oil and gas properties of Tincy Group and charged to "Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

- Since 2015, Tincy Group has been utilising thermal recovery on a more extensive scale within the Yuedong oilfield.

  Tincy Group is actively prospecting potential exploration areas within the Bohai Bay Basin with the objective of increasing oil reserves.

- While Tincy Group will continue to carry out necessary repairs and maintenance works to maintain the production level of existing wells of the Yuedong oilfield amidst its current cost control program, it will also endeavour in promoting application of new technologies to improve productivity in the Yuedong oilfield and plans to add new wells under a managed drilling program.

- In March 2017, 勝利油田科爾工程建設有限公司 (Shengli Oilfield KEER Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.) ("**KEER**") commenced a legal claim in the Dalian Maritime Court (the "**Dalian Court**") against Tincy Group (the "**Shengli Oilfield Claim**"). Pursuant to the Shengli Oilfield Claim, KEER was seeking compensation from Tincy Group of RMB29.5 million (HK$33.6 million) for, among other things, standby costs and expenses of labour and equipment, work slowdown losses, staying expenses and losses for overtime construction and loss of profits plus interest in respect of work it was sub-contracted to perform at the Hainan-Yuedong Block. Details of the Shengli Oilfield Claim are set out in the announcement of the Company dated 29 March 2017.

  In July 2017, KEER applied to the Dalian Court to increase the compensation to RMB30.9 million (HK$35.2 million). Court hearings in respect of the Shengli Oilfield Claim were held in 2H 2017 to determine any contractual relationship between Tincy Group and KEER, any rights and obligations thereunder and whether the Shengli Oilfield Claim had already lapsed. Up to the date of this report, no decision has been issued by the Dalian Court.

Manganese

- The Group has an interest in manganese mining and production through its 34.39% equity interest in CDH, a company listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") (Stock Code: 1091). CDH is an associate of the Group and the Group is the single largest shareholder of CDH.

- CDH owns a 100% interest in the Daxin manganese mine, the Tiandeng manganese mine and the Waifu manganese mine in Guangxi Province, China; a 64% interest in the Changgou manganese mine in Guizhou Province, China; and a 51% interest in the Bembélé manganese mine in Gabon, West Africa. CDH is one of the largest vertically integrated manganese producers in the world, principally engaged in (a) manganese mining, ore processing and manganese downstream processing operations in China; (b) manganese mining and ore processing operations in Gabon, West Africa; and (c) trading of manganese products at various stages of the production chain.

  Since July 2015, following the acquisition of a 29.81% interest in China Polymetallic Mining Limited ("**CPM**"), a company listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 2133), CDH has diversified its investment into the non-ferrous metal sector, changing itself from a pure manganese producer to an integrated mineral producer.

  In 2017, CDH's equity interest in CPM was diluted to 24.84% following the issue of new shares by CPM and subsequently increased to 29.99% following the completion of a rights issue by CPM. As a result of such changes in its shareholding in CPM, in 2017, CDH recorded a net gain from changes in equity interest in an associate of HK$9.3 million, of which the Group's share was HK$3.2 million.

- The Group accounts for its share of profit or loss in CDH using the equity method.

Share of profit of an associate	HK$114.2 million	(2017: HK$47.5 million)	▲ 140%

  The Group recorded a significant increase in share of profit for the year with respect to its interest in CDH. Attributable to an increase in average selling prices of some of its major manganese products, CDH recorded an increase in its results for the year. Among others, the average selling prices of electrolytic manganese metal products increased by 20% resulting from squeezed supply in China. Besides, there was a one-off gain on an acquisition of a manganese manufacturer recorded by a joint venture of CDH.

  Detailed financial results of CDH are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange and CDH at http://www.hkexnews.hk and http://www.dameng.citic.com respectively.

Bauxite mining and alumina refining

- The Group has an interest in a world-class global portfolio of upstream mining and refining operations in the aluminium sector through its 9.6846% equity interest in AWC, a leading Australian company listed on the ASX (Stock Code: AWC). Other subsidiaries of CITIC Limited have a total 9.3775% equity interest in AWC. AWC is treated as an associate of the Group.

  AWC has significant global interests in bauxite mining, alumina refining and selected aluminium smelting operations through its 40% ownership of the Alcoa World Alumina and Chemicals joint venture, the world's largest alumina producer.

- Between 31 December 2014 and 29 June 2017 inclusive, the Group's equity interest in AWC was classified as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss. It was measured at its fair value based on the closing price of AWC shares as at the end of each reporting period with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

  During the same period, the Group increased its equity interest in AWC from 8.5482% to 9.6846%. Together with other subsidiaries of CITIC Limited, the total equity interest in AWC increased from 13.7656% to 19.0621%. As the voting rights of AWC shares owned by the other subsidiaries of CITIC Limited have been assigned to the Group, effective 30 June 2017, the Group's voting rights in AWC increased to 19.0621% leading the Group to reassess and conclude that it has significant influence over AWC effective 30 June 2017. Consequently, the investment was reclassified as an investment in an associate on 30 June 2017 and its carrying amount as at 30 June 2017 was its fair value as at the close of business on 29 June 2017.

- Prior to the reclassification mentioned above, the Group's investment in AWC was measured at its fair value based on the closing price of AWC shares on 29 June 2017. As a result, a pre-tax fair value gain of HK$411.3 million in respect of the Group's interest in AWC was recognised in "Other income and gains" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017, representing the excess amount of such fair value over its carrying amount as at 31 December 2016. The post-tax effect of the fair value gain to the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017 was HK$287.9 million.

  During 1H 2017, the Group received a dividend of HK$67.4 million from AWC prior to the reclassification. The dividend income was credited to "Other income and gains" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

- As a result of the reclassification mentioned above, effective 30 June 2017, the Group accounts for its share of profit or loss in AWC using the equity method. Accordingly, the 2017 figure below represents the results for 2H 2017 while the 2018 figure represents the results for the full year of 2018.

Share of profit of an associate	HK$521.0 million	(2H 2017: HK$132.6 million)	▲ 293%

  The Group recorded a significant increase in share of profit for the year in respect of its interest in AWC. Attributable to an increase in the average selling price of alumina, AWC recorded an increase in its results for the year.

  During the year, the Group received a dividend of HK$389.4 million (2H 2017: HK$91.4 million) from AWC.

  Detailed financial results of AWC are available on its website at http://www.aluminalimited.com .

Crude oil (the Karazhanbas oilfield, Kazakhstan)

- CITIC Oil & Gas Holdings Limited, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, and JSC KazMunaiGas Exploration Production, through CITIC Canada Energy Limited ("**CCEL**"), jointly own, manage and operate JSC Karazhanbasmunai ("**KBM**"). Effectively, the Group owns 50% of the issued voting shares of KBM (which represents 47.31% of the total issued shares of KBM).

  KBM is engaged in the development, production and sale of oil and holds the right to explore, develop, produce and sell oil from the Karazhanbas Oil and Gas Field in Mangistau Oblast, Kazakhstan (the "**Karazhanbas oilfield**") until 2035.

  As at 31 December 2018, the Karazhanbas oilfield had estimated proved oil reserves of 194.7 million barrels (2017: 209.1 million barrels) as determined in accordance with the standards of the PRMS.

- The Group accounts for its share of profit or loss in CCEL using the equity method.

  Share of profit of a joint venture HK$563.3 million (2017: HK$772.5 million) ▼ 27%

  The following table shows a comparison of the performance of the Karazhanbas oilfield for the years stated:

		2018 (50%)	2017 (50%)	Change
Average benchmark end-market quotes:				
Urals Mediterranean crude oil	(US$ per barrel)	**70.0**	53.3	▲ 31%
Dated Brent crude oil	(US$ per barrel)	**71.2**	54.1	▲ 32%
Average crude oil realised price	(US$ per barrel)	**67.2**	50.7	▲ 33%
Sales volume	(barrels)	**6,336,000**	6,793,000	▼ 7%
Revenue	(HK$ million)	**3,319.5**	2,685.7	▲ 24%
Total production	(barrels)	**7,220,000**	7,151,000	▲ 1%
Daily production	(barrels)	**19,800**	19,600	▲ 1%

Although sales volume decreased by 7%, CCEL was able to record a 24% increase in revenue when compared to 2017 as a result of a 33% increase in the average crude oil realised price. Production was comparable to 2017.

In CCEL's consolidated income statement, "Cost of sales" includes mineral extraction tax ("**MET**") while "Selling and distribution costs" includes export duty and rent tax. Different progressive rates are applied in respect of these taxes. The applicable rate of MET is determined by reference to production volume whereas the applicable rate of export duty and rent tax is determined by reference to average oil prices.

MET is charged on production volume on a quarterly basis at rates per tonne by reference to the average oil price for the quarter. Export duty is charged on export volume on a monthly basis at rates per tonne by reference to the average oil price for the month. Rent tax is charged on export revenue on a quarterly basis at rates per US$ amount by reference to the average oil price for the quarter.

Cost of sales per barrel increased by 9% as compared to 2017, of which (a) direct operating costs per barrel increased by 2% mainly due to rising materials costs and refining fee; and (b) depreciation, depletion and amortisation per barrel increased by 32% as a result of a write-back of a prior year provision for impairment in respect of certain oil and gas properties of KBM in 2017. Despite the costs increase, a 6% devaluation of Kazakhstan Tenge ("**KZT**"), the functional currency of KBM, had a favourable impact on the costs payable by KBM in KZT.

Selling and distribution costs per barrel increased by 48% as compared to 2017. As export duty and rent tax are charged at progressive rates which are determined by reference to average oil prices, export duty per barrel and rent tax per barrel increased by 46% and 92%, respectively, in line with increases in average oil prices.

- At the end of the year, a write-back of a prior year provision for impairment was made in respect of certain oil and gas properties of KBM and credited to "Reversal of impairment of items of property, plant and equipment" in CCEL's consolidated income statement. The Group's share was HK$183.6 million (2017: HK$550.0 million) (after tax expense) and the amount was credited to "Share of profit of a joint venture" in the consolidated income statement.

  The Group believes that going forward, the Dated Brent crude oil price and exchange rates of KZT will at least remain steady at current levels. On this basis, KBM should be able to significantly reduce its operating costs payable in KZT and accordingly improve its operating results and cash flows.

  Prior to 2017, KBM sold certain amounts of crude oil to a bitumen plant in Kazakhstan (the "**Plant**") to support the production of bitumen with crude oil sold to the Plant at prices much lower than international prices. In 2017, following an agreement with the government authorities in Kazakhstan, KBM no longer sells crude oil to the Plant and, instead, pays to the Plant a refining fee to produce bitumen for KBM. After refining, the bitumen together with residual crude oil is taken back and sold by KBM. The residual crude oil can be sold by KBM in international markets. As a result, KBM is able to significantly increase its export sales volume going forward and hence, significantly increase its revenue, operating results and cash flows.

- In 2014, the Kazakhstan tax authorities (the "**Tax Authorities**") completed an integrated tax inspection on KBM for the four years from 2009 to 2012. As a result, the Tax Authorities issued a tax assessment on KBM and the Group's share was HK$43.1 million. KBM made a provision for part of the tax assessment and the Group's share was HK$6.1 million. In 2015, KBM made a further provision and the Group's share was HK$19.9 million. In 2016, the Tax Authorities issued a revised tax assessment with a reduced amount.

  Based on the advice from KBM's legal counsel, KBM has justifiable arguments for its tax position. Therefore, following the receipt of the revised tax assessment, KBM made a couple of appeals in 2016 and 2017 but failed. Although KBM is still considering making a final appeal, it has already made provisions and fully paid the tax.

Liquidity, Financial Resources and Capital Structure

Cash

As at 31 December 2018, the Group had cash and cash equivalents of HK$1,921.2 million.

During the year, prepayments were made under the A Loan (as defined below), totalling US$93 million (HK$725.4 million). In addition, the final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2017, totalling HK$196.4 million, was paid.

Borrowings

As at 31 December 2018, the Group had total debt of HK$6,219.3 million, which comprised:

- unsecured bank borrowings of HK$2,316.6 million;
- unsecured other borrowing of HK$3,900.0 million; and
- finance lease payables of HK$2.7 million.

Most of the transactions of the Group's import and export of commodities business are debt funded. However, in contrast to term loans, these borrowings are self liquidating, transaction specific and of short durations, and matching the terms of the underlying transaction. When sale proceeds are received at the completion of a transaction, the related borrowings are repaid accordingly.

In December 2016, the Company entered into a facility agreement with a syndicate of financial institutions in respect of an unsecured 3-year term loan facility of US$310 million (HK$2,418 million) (the "**A Loan**"). The proceeds of the A Loan were used to finance the repayment of a term loan of US$310 million signed in March 2014. During the year, the A Loan was partially prepaid in the amount of US$93 million (HK$725.4 million). As at 31 December 2018, the outstanding balance was US$217 million (HK$1,692.6 million).

In May 2017, the Company entered into a facility agreement with a bank in respect of an unsecured 3-year term loan facility of US$40 million (HK$312 million) (the "**B Loan**"). Part of the proceeds of the B Loan was used to finance the repayment of the then outstanding balance of a term loan of US$40 million signed in September 2012. As at 31 December 2018, the outstanding balance was US$40 million.

In June 2017, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a facility agreement with a subsidiary of CITIC Limited (a substantial shareholder of the Company) in respect of an unsecured 5-year term loan facility of US$500 million (HK$3,900 million) (the "**C Loan**"). The proceeds of the C Loan were used mainly to finance the repayment of a term loan of US$490 million (HK$3,822 million) signed in June 2015. As at 31 December 2018, the outstanding balance was US$500 million.

Further details of the bank and other borrowings are set out in note 30 to the financial statements.

The Group leases certain plant and machinery for its coal mine operations. The lease is classified as a finance lease. Further details of the finance lease payables are set out in note 31 to the financial statements.

As at 31 December 2018, the Group's net debt to net total capital was 41.2% (2017: 48.0%). Of the Group's total debt, HK$2,009.0 million was repayable within one year, including the A Loan, short-term revolver, trade finance and finance lease payables.

Share capital

There was no movement in the share capital of the Company during the year.

Financial risk management

The Group's diversified business is exposed to a variety of risks, such as market risks (including foreign currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The management of such risks is dictated by a set of internal policies and procedures designed to minimise potential adverse effects to the Group. The policies and procedures have proved effective.

The Group enters into derivative transactions, including principally forward currency contracts, forward commodity contracts, interest rate swap contracts, embedded derivatives and electricity hedge agreements. Their purpose is to manage the foreign currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk arising from the Group's operations and sources of finance.

Further details of the financial risk management objectives and policies are set out in note 44 to the financial statements.

New investment

There was no new investment concluded during the year.

Opinion

The Board is of the opinion that, after taking into account the existing available borrowing facilities and internal resources, the Group has sufficient resources to meet its foreseeable working capital requirements.

Employees and Remuneration Policies

As at 31 December 2018, the Group had around 300 full time employees, including management and administrative staff.

The Group's remuneration policy seeks to provide fair market remuneration in a form and value to attract, retain and motivate high quality staff. Remuneration packages are set at levels to ensure comparability and competitiveness with other companies in the industry and market competing for a similar talent pool. Emoluments are also based on an individual's knowledge, skill, time commitment, responsibilities and performance and by reference to the Group's profits and performance. Rent-free quarters are provided to some employees in Indonesia.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme.

The Group operates the following contribution retirement benefit schemes for its employees:

(a) a defined scheme under the Government Law No.13/2003 of Indonesia for those employees in Indonesia who are eligible to participate;

(b) a defined scheme under the superannuation legislation of Australia for those employees in Australia who are eligible to participate; and

(c) a defined scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance for those employees in Hong Kong who are eligible to participate.

Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries. The assets of the above schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into these schemes.

The Company operates a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible persons.

Board of Directors and Senior Management

Directors

Mr. Sun Yufeng	*Chairman and Executive Director*
Mr. Suo Zhengang	*Vice Chairman, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer*
Mr. Sun Yang	*Vice Chairman and Executive Director*
Ms. Li So Mui	*Executive Director*
Mr. Chan Kin	*Non-executive Director*
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony	*Independent Non-executive Director*
Mr. Gao Pei Ji	*Independent Non-executive Director*
Mr. Look Andrew	*Independent Non-executive Director*

Directors – Biographies

Mr. Sun Yufeng, aged 54, joined in 2019 as an executive director and the Chairman of the Company. He is the chairman of the nomination committee of the Company and a member of the risk management committee of the Company. He is also a director of several subsidiaries of the Company. He is responsible for the strategic and corporate development, management and operations of the Group. Mr. Sun holds a bachelor's degree in English Literature from the Shanghai International Studies University and a master's degree in Business and Administration from the University of Delaware. Mr. Sun is the vice chairman and president of CITIC Metal Group Limited, positions he has held since 2016. Mr. Sun is a non-executive co-chairman of Ivanhoe Mines Ltd., a company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (Stock Code: IVN) and OTC Markets (Stock Code: IVPAF). He also holds directorships in several metal mining processing and trading companies, including 中博世金科貿有限責任公司 (China Platinum Co. Ltd.), 西部超導材料科技股份有限公司 (Western Superconducting Technologies Co., Ltd.), Companhia Brasileira de Metalurgia e Mineração (CBMM) and MMG South America Management Company Limited, which owns Las Bambas copper project. Mr. Sun joined 中國中信集團有限公司 (CITIC Group Corporation) ("**CITIC Group**") in 1987 and CITIC Metal Co. Ltd. in 1999, where he served as General Manager and Chairman of CITIC Metal Co. Ltd. between 2003 and 2016, responsible for the management of its trading and investment business. Mr. Sun has over 31 years' experience in business management and investment.

Mr. Suo Zhengang, aged 56, joined in 2015 as an executive director, a Vice Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He is a member of the remuneration committee and the risk management committee of the Company. He is also a director of several subsidiaries of the Company. He is responsible for the strategic and corporate development, management and operations of the Group. Mr. Suo holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from North China University of Technology and was granted the title of senior economist by CITIC Senior Specialised Technique Qualification Evaluation Committee. Mr. Suo has held directorship in several subsidiaries of CITIC Group. He is a non-executive director of CDH listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 1091). Mr. Suo has over 29 years' experience in business operations and development, and project investments. He has experience in the natural resources industry.

Mr. Sun Yang, aged 52, joined in 2014 as an executive director and a Vice Chairman of the Company. He is also a director of several subsidiaries of the Company. He is responsible for the strategic and corporate development, management and operations of the Group. Mr. Sun holds a master's degree in Management from Renmin University of China. He is the President of CITIC Kazakhstan LLP, an independent director of JSC AB Bank of China Kazakhstan and a director of KBM. Mr. Sun has held senior positions in several subsidiaries of CITIC Group since 1995. Mr. Sun has over 12 years' experience in the oil and gas industry.

Board of Directors and Senior Management

Ms. Li So Mui, aged 64, joined in 2000 as an executive director of the Company. She was the Company Secretary of the Company between August 2000 and March 2015. She is also a director of several subsidiaries of the Company. She is responsible for the financial management of the Group. Ms. Li holds a master's degree in Business Administration and is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Association of International Accountants. Ms. Li has over 41 years' experience in the accounting and banking field.

Mr. Chan Kin, aged 52, joined in 2017 as a non-executive director of the Company. Mr. Chan holds an AB degree from Princeton University and a master's degree in Business Administration from the Wharton School of University of Pennsylvania where he was a Palmer Scholar. He is the founder, a partner and chief investment officer of Argyle Street Management Limited ("**ASM Limited**"). He is the chairman and a deemed executive non independent director of TIH Limited (Stock Code: T55) and a non-executive director of OUE Limited (Stock Code: LJ3), both companies listed on the Singapore Exchange. Mr. Chan ceased to act as a non-executive director of Mount Gibson Iron Limited (Stock Code: MGX), a company listed on the ASX and The ONE Group Hospitality, Inc. (Stock Code: STKS), a company listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market in January 2018 and January 2019 respectively. Mr. Chan is a responsible officer of ASM Limited and is licensed under the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) to carry on Type 4 (Advising on Securities) and Type 9 (Asset Management) regulated activity. He is also a licensed representative in Singapore for TIH Investment Management Pte Ltd. Mr. Chan has over 30 years' experience in international capital markets, investment banking, corporate advisory and major transactions, particularly in Asia.

Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony, aged 58, joined in 2000 as an independent non-executive director of the Company. He is the chairman of the audit committee of the Company and a member of the remuneration committee, nomination committee and the risk management committee of the Company. Mr. Fan holds a master's degree in Business Administration from the United States of America. He is the chairman and managing director of AsiaLink Capital Limited. He is also an independent non-executive director of Uni-President China Holdings Ltd. (Stock Code: 220), Raymond Industrial Limited (Stock Code: 229), Shanghai Industrial Urban Development Group Limited (Stock Code: 563), Semiconductor Manufacturing International Corporation (Stock Code: 981), China Development Bank International Investment Limited (Stock Code: 1062), Technovator International Limited (Stock Code: 1206), Renhe Commercial Holdings Company Limited (Stock Code: 1387), Neo-Neon Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 1868), Hong Kong Resources Holdings Company Limited (Stock Code: 2882) and Tenfu (Cayman) Holdings Company Limited (Stock Code: 6868), all listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Fan ceased to act as an independent non-executive director of LT Commercial Real Estate Limited (Stock Code: 112), Guodian Technology & Environment Group Corporation Limited (Stock Code: 1296) and CGN New Energy Holdings Co., Ltd. (Stock Code: 1811), in June 2017, August 2017 and June 2018 respectively. He is also the President of The Hong Kong Independent Non-Executive Director Association. Mr. Fan held senior positions with various international financial institutions.

Mr. Gao Pei Ji, aged 71, joined in 2011 as an independent non-executive director of the Company. He is the chairman of the remuneration committee of the Company and a member of the audit committee, nomination committee and the risk management committee of the Company. Mr. Gao holds a LL.M. degree from the Law School of University of California, Berkeley. He has been admitted to practise law in China since 1984. He is a foreign legal consultant to Clifford Chance, Hong Kong office. He is also an independent non-executive director of CGN Mining Company Limited listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 1164). He was a partner of Clifford Chance between 1993 and 2007. Mr. Gao has extensive and diversified experience in general practice, including banking and finance, direct investment, international trade, construction contracts, arbitration and litigation in relation to financial matters, and insolvency.

Board of Directors and Senior Management

Mr. Look Andrew, aged 53, joined in 2015 as an independent non-executive director of the Company. He is the chairman of the risk management committee of the Company and a member of the audit committee and remuneration committee of the Company. Mr. Look holds a bachelor's degree in Commerce from the University of Toronto. He is the founder, chief investment officer and managing director of Look's Asset Management Limited, a Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong licensed corporation based in Hong Kong. He is also an independent non-executive director of Ka Shui International Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 822), Hung Fook Tong Group Holdings Limited (Stock Code: 1446) and Union Medical Healthcare Limited (Stock Code: 2138), all listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Look is the chief investment officer of the asset management business of Tou Rong Chang Fu Group Limited (Stock Code: 850) listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange and a responsible officer of its subsidiary, China Hong Kong Link Asset Management Limited. Mr. Look ceased to act as an independent non-executive director of TCL Communication Technology Holdings Limited (privatised in September 2016), Affluent Partners Holdings Limited (formerly known as "Man Sang Jewellery Holdings Limited") (Stock Code: 1466) and Cowell e Holdings Inc. (Stock Code: 1415) in September 2016, December 2016 and December 2018 respectively. He was the head of Hong Kong research, strategy and product for Union Bank of Switzerland from 2000 to 2008, and an investment manager at Prudential Portfolio Managers (Asia) Limited from 1994 to 2000. Mr. Look has over 23 years' experience in equity investment analysis of the Hong Kong and China stock markets.

Senior Management – Biographies

Mr. Cha Johnathan Jen Wah, aged 53, joined in 2005 as the General Counsel of the Company and has also been the Company Secretary of the Company since April 2015. He is a solicitor admitted in Hong Kong and in England and Wales. Mr. Cha has over 28 years' experience in mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance, regulatory and commercial work.

Mr. Chung Ka Fai, Alan, aged 51, joined in 1997 as the Chief Accountant of the Company. He is also an assistant to the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Chung is a certified practising accountant of CPA Australia. Prior to joining the Company, he worked for various multi-national companies. Mr. Chung has over 28 years' experience in the accounting field.

Mr. Wang Xinli, aged 48, joined in 2012 as a Vice President of the Company. He is a director of a subsidiary and several joint ventures of the Company. Mr. Wang holds a bachelor's degree in Accounting from the Beijing Institute of Machinery. He is a qualified accountant of China. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Wang was engaged in several subsidiaries of CITIC Group. Mr. Wang has over 25 years' experience in accounting and financial management aspects, especially in new project assessment.

Mr. Wang Yimin, aged 47, joined in 2014 as the general manager of project management department of the Company. He is also an assistant to the Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Wang holds a bachelor's degree in Arts from the Beijing Foreign Studies University. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Wang was engaged in CITIC Group. Mr. Wang has over 25 years' experience in project management and natural resources industry.

Mr. Yang Zaiyan, aged 60, joined in 2009 as a Vice President of the Company. He is also a director of several subsidiaries of the Company. He is responsible for the management, planning and development of the Group's oil investments and portfolio. Mr. Yang holds a bachelor's degree in Engineering from Huadong Petroleum Institute and is a senior geologist. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Yang was engaged in the CNPC and the Sinochem group of companies. Mr. Yang has over 36 years' experience in the oil and gas industry.

Corporate Governance Report

The Company is committed to maintaining a good and sensible framework of corporate governance and to complying with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements with a view to assuring the conduct of management as well as protecting the interests of all shareholders. The Board assumes responsibility for leadership and control of the Company and is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company.

Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code

The Board is of the view that the Company has, for the year ended 31 December 2018, applied the principles and complied with the applicable code provisions, and also complied with certain recommended best practices, of the Corporate Governance Code (the "**CG Code**") as set out in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**").

Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors

The Company has adopted a code of conduct for dealings in the securities of the Company by its directors (the "**Securities Dealings Code**") that is based on the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules (or on terms no less exacting than the Model Code).

All directors have confirmed, following specific enquiry by the Company, that they have complied with the required standards set out in the Securities Dealings Code throughout the year.

Board of Directors

As at 28 March 2019, the Board comprised a total of eight members, with four executive directors, one non-executive director and three independent non-executive directors.

Executive Directors:

Mr. Sun Yufeng	(Chairman)
Mr. Suo Zhengang	(Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer)
Mr. Sun Yang	(Vice Chairman)
Ms. Li So Mui	

Non-executive Director:
Mr. Chan Kin

Independent Non-executive Directors:
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony
Mr. Gao Pei Ji
Mr. Look Andrew

The Board possesses a balance of skills, experience and diversity of perspective appropriate to the requirements of the business of the Company. Directors take decisions objectively in the interests of the Company. The directors, individually and collectively, are aware of their responsibilities and accountability to shareholders and for the manner in which the affairs of the Company are managed and operated.

The Group has diversity of management expertise in the energy resources and commodities sectors, the investment management, accounting and banking fields. The Board has the required knowledge, experience and capabilities to operate and develop the Group's businesses and implement its business strategies.

On appointment, each new director is briefed by senior management on the Group's corporate goals and objectives, activities and business, strategic plans and financial situation. He/she is also provided with a package of orientation materials in respect of a director's duties and responsibilities under the Listing Rules, the bye-laws of the Company (the "**Bye-laws**"), corporate governance and financial reporting standards. The company secretary is responsible for keeping all directors updated on the Listing Rules and other regulatory and reporting requirements.

All directors are subject to re-election at regular intervals. The Bye-laws provide that any director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy or as an additional director shall hold office only until the general meeting of the Company or the annual general meeting of the Company ("**AGM**"), whichever shall be the earlier, next following his/her appointment and such director shall be eligible for re-election at that meeting. In addition, every director is subject to retirement at least once every three years following his/her re-election with the result that, at each AGM, one-third of the directors shall retire from office by rotation.

To the best of the knowledge of the Company, there is no financial, business, family or other material or relevant relationship between board members or between the chairman and the chief executive officer.

Under the leadership of the chief executive officer, senior management is responsible for executing the Board's strategy and implementing its policies through the day-to-day management and operations of the Group's businesses.

The Board determines which functions are reserved to the Board and which are delegated to senior management. It delegates appropriate aspects of its management and administrative functions to senior management. It also gives clear directions as to the powers of senior management, in particular, with respect to the circumstances where senior management must report back and obtain prior approval from the Board before making decisions or entering into any commitments on behalf of the Company. These arrangements are reviewed periodically to ensure that they remain appropriate to the needs of the Company.

Important matters are reserved to the Board for its decision, including long term objectives and strategies, extension of the Group's activities into new business areas, appointments to the Board and the board committees, annual budgets, material acquisitions and disposals, material connected transactions, material banking facilities, announcements of interim and final results and payment of dividends.

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

The role of the chairman is separate from that of the chief executive officer so as to delineate their respective areas of responsibility, power and authority. The chairman focuses on the Group's strategic planning while the chief executive officer has overall executive responsibility for the Group's development and management. They receive significant support from the directors and senior management.

The chairman has a clear responsibility to ensure that the whole Board receives, in a timely manner, adequate information which must be accurate, clear, complete and reliable. The Board, led by the chairman, sets the overall direction, strategy and policies of the Company.

The chairman provides leadership for the Board to ensure that it works effectively, performs its responsibilities and acts in the best interests of the Company. He is also responsible for overseeing effective functioning of the Board and application of good corporate governance practices and procedures. The chairman seeks to ensure that all directors are properly briefed on issues arising at board meetings. He also encourages the directors to make full and active contributions to the Board's affairs, to voice their concerns or different views and ensure that the decisions fairly reflect the consensus.

Non-executive Directors

The non-executive directors (including the independent non-executive directors) are seasoned individuals from diversified backgrounds and industries and one member has appropriate accounting and related financial management expertise as required by the Listing Rules. With their expertise and experience, they serve the relevant function of bringing independent judgement and advice on the overall management of the Company. The total number of non-executive directors represented half of the board members so that there is a strong independent element on the Board, which can effectively exercise independent judgement. The non-executive directors take the lead where potential conflicts of interests arise. Their responsibilities include maintaining a balance between the non-controlling interests and the Company as a whole.

All independent non-executive directors are invited to participate in board meetings so that they are able to provide at such meetings their experience and judgement on matters to be discussed in the meetings.

The non-executive directors are appointed for an initial term of one year and thereafter from year to year, subject to re-election at the general meeting of the Company or the AGM, whichever shall be the earlier, next following their appointment and thereafter retirement by rotation and re-election at the AGMs in accordance with the Bye-laws.

The Company has received an annual confirmation of independence from each of the independent non-executive directors. The Company is of the view that all of the independent non-executive directors meet the guidelines for assessing independence as set out in rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules and considers them to be independent.

During the year, the chairman has held a meeting with the non-executive directors (including independent non-executive directors) without the presence of other executive directors.

Directors' Continuous Professional Development

During the year, to develop and refresh their knowledge and skills, all directors have participated in appropriate continuous professional development training which covered updates on laws, rules and regulations and also directors' duties and responsibilities. The following shows the training of each of the directors received during the year:

	Attending seminars / briefings	Reading materials	Viewing training webcasts
Executive Directors:			
Mr. Kwok Peter Viem (resigned on 28 March 2019)	—	✓	✓
Mr. Suo Zhengang	—	✓	✓
Mr. Sun Yang	—	✓	✓
Ms. Li So Mui	✓	✓	✓
Non-executive Director:			
Mr. Chan Kin	✓	✓	✓
Independent Non-executive Directors:			
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Gao Pei Ji	✓	✓	✓
Mr. Look Andrew	✓	✓	✓

Board Meetings

Meetings of the Board are held regularly and at least four times a year at about quarterly intervals to approve, among other things, the financial results of the Company. Regular board meetings are scheduled in advance to give the directors an opportunity to attend. All directors are invited to include matters in the agenda for regular board meetings. Directors can attend board meetings either in person or by electronic means of communication.

There was satisfactory attendance for board meetings, which evidences prompt attention of the directors to the affairs of the Company. A total of nine board meetings were held in 2018.

If a substantial shareholder or a director has a material conflict of interest in a matter to be considered by the Board, the matter will be dealt with by a physical board meeting (and not by a written resolution). Independent non-executive directors who, and whose associates, have no material interest in the transaction will be present at such board meeting.

Efforts are made to ensure that queries of the directors are dealt with promptly. All directors have access to the advice and services of the company secretary with a view to ensuring that board procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are followed. The directors also have separate and independent access to senior management to make further enquiries or to obtain more information where necessary.

Board Committees

The Board has established a remuneration committee, a nomination committee, an audit committee and a risk management committee. They are each established with specific written terms of reference which deal clearly with their respective authority and responsibilities.

There was satisfactory attendance for meetings of the board committees during the year. The minutes of the committee meetings are circulated to all members of the relevant committee unless a conflict of interest arises. The committees are required to report back to the Board on key findings, recommendations and decisions.

Remuneration Committee

The purpose of the committee is to make recommendations to the Board on the remuneration policy and structure for all directors and senior management of the Group and the remuneration of all directors of each member of the Group.

The committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the establishment of a formal and transparent procedure for developing remuneration policy on all directors and senior management and for determining remuneration packages of individual executive directors and senior management. It also makes recommendations to the Board on the remuneration of non-executive directors (including independent non-executive directors).

The committee consults the chairman and/or the chief executive officer about their remuneration proposals for other executive directors.

The Group's remuneration policy seeks to provide fair market remuneration in a form and value to attract, retain and motivate high quality staff. Remuneration packages are set at levels to ensure comparability and competitiveness with other companies in the industry and market competing for a similar talent pool. Emoluments are also based on an individual's knowledge, skill, time commitment, responsibilities and performance and by reference to the Group's profits and performance.

Members of the committee are:

Mr. Gao Pei Ji	(Independent Non-executive Director)	(Chairman)
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony	(Independent Non-executive Director)	
Mr. Look Andrew	(Independent Non-executive Director)	
Mr. Suo Zhengang	(Executive Director)	

Three meetings were held during the year. During the year, the committee approved the remuneration and director's fee payable to the directors. Also, the committee reviewed and approved the performance-based remuneration package of each individual executive director and approved the salary payable.

Nomination Committee

The purpose of the committee is to lead the process for Board appointments and for identifying and nominating for the approval of the Board candidates for appointment to the Board.

In order to maintain its competitive advantage and achieve a sustainable and balanced development, the Company recognises the benefits of having a diverse Board. The Board has adopted a nomination and diversity policy which sets out the criteria and procedures to be used for the selection, appointment and re-election of candidates to achieve diversity on the Board (the "**Policy**"). According to the Policy, selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity perspectives, including but not limited to gender, age, cultural and educational background and professional experience.

The committee is responsible for reviewing the structure, size and diversity (including without limitation, gender, age, cultural and educational background, skills, knowledge and professional experience) of the Board at least annually and making recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy, identifying individuals suitably qualified to become members of the Board and selecting or making recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships, and considering candidates on merit and against objective criteria with due regard to the Policy. The committee is also responsible for reviewing the Policy and the measurable objectives, the progress on achieving the objectives, assessing the independence of independent non-executive directors and making recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of directors and succession planning for directors, in particular, the chairman and the chief executive officer of the Company.

The criteria for the committee to select and recommend a candidate for directorship include the candidate's reputation for integrity, qualifications, skills and knowledge, experience, commitment in respect of available time, independence and gender diversity.

Members of the committee are:

Mr. Kwok Peter Viem	(Executive Director)	(Chairman)	(resigned on 28 March 2019)
Mr. Sun Yufeng	(Executive Director)	(Chairman)	(appointed on 28 March 2019)
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony	(Independent Non-executive Director)		
Mr. Gao Pei Ji	(Independent Non-executive Director)		

One meeting was held during the year. During the year, the committee reviewed the structure, size and diversity of the Board and opined that the Board possesses a diversity of gender and a balance of skills, experience, expertise and diversity of perspectives appropriate to the requirements of the business of the Company.

Audit Committee

The Board has established formal and transparent arrangements to consider how it should apply financial reporting, risk management and internal control principles and maintain an appropriate relationship with the Company's external auditor and internal auditor.

The committee is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor, and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor, and considering any questions of its resignation or dismissal.

The committee monitors the integrity of the Company's accounts, financial statements, interim and annual reports, and reviews significant financial reporting judgements contained in them. The committee reports to the Board any suspected fraud and irregularities and suspected infringements of laws, rules and regulations which come to its attention and are of sufficient importance to warrant the attention of the Board.

Members of the committee are:

Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony	(Independent Non-executive Director) (Chairman)
Mr. Gao Pei Ji	(Independent Non-executive Director)
Mr. Look Andrew	(Independent Non-executive Director)

The members of the committee possess appropriate professional qualifications and/or experience in financial matters. None of the committee members is or was a partner of the existing external auditor.

The committee meets as and when required to perform its responsibilities, and at least twice in each financial year of the Company. Three meetings were held in the year. During the year, the committee considered an emphasis of matter regarding the copper stored at Qingdao port, China and reviewed, together with senior management and the external auditor, the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 and the financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2018, the accounting principles and practices adopted by the Group, statutory compliance, other financial reporting matters, and the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal audit. The committee has also considered the adequacy of resources, staff qualifications and experience of the Company's accounting, internal audit and financial reporting functions. In addition, it has considered the continuing connected transactions of the Company.

The committee has recommended to the Board (which endorsed the recommendation) that, subject to shareholders' approval at the forthcoming AGM, Ernst & Young be re-appointed as the Company's external auditor for 2019.

Risk Management Committee

The purpose of the committee is to assist the Board to oversee the overall risk management and internal control of the Group and to assist the Board in establishing and setting risk management and internal control policies and regulations appropriate and relevant for the Group.

The committee is responsible for, amongst others, considering the overall objective and policies of the Group's comprehensive risk management and internal control; reviewing the risk philosophy and risk tolerance and appetite of the Group; overseeing the Group's overall risk management framework to identify and deal with financial, operational, legal, regulatory, technology, business, strategic and other relevant risks faced by the Group from time to time; reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the Group's risk control and risk mitigation tools and considering any other matters in relation to risk management and internal control responsibilities to be performed by the committee or the Board.

Members of the committee are:

Mr. Look Andrew	(Independent Non-executive Director) (Chairman)	
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony	(Independent Non-executive Director)	
Mr. Gao Pei Ji	(Independent Non-executive Director)	
Mr. Kwok Peter Viem	(Executive Director)	(resigned on 28 March 2019)
Mr. Sun Yufeng	(Executive Director)	(appointed on 28 March 2019)
Mr. Ma Ting Hung	(Non-executive Director)	(retired on 22 June 2018)
Mr. Suo Zhengang	(Executive Director)	

The committee meets at least once in each financial year of the Company and when there is any issue which requires its consideration. Two meetings were held in the year. During the year, the committee reviewed the risk management policies and regulations of the Group, considered the risk on oil price movement and interest rate risks, reviewed the internal control improvement of the Group, conducted a sensitivity analysis on market risks, reviewed major internal control weaknesses of the Group and considered the impact of the China-US trade war to the Group.

Attendance at Meetings of the Board and the Board Committees, and the AGM

		Number of meetings held during the year					
		Attended / Eligible to attend					
		Board	Audit committee	Nomination committee	Remuneration committee	Risk management committee	AGM held on 22 June 2018
Executive Directors:							
Mr. Kwok Peter Viem	(resigned on 28 March 2019)	9 / 9		1 / 1		2 / 2	1 / 1
Mr. Suo Zhengang		9 / 9			3 / 3	2 / 2	1 / 1
Mr. Sun Yang		7 / 9					1 / 1
Ms. Li So Mui		7 / 9					1 / 1
Non-executive Directors:							
Mr. Chan Kin		7 / 9					0 / 1
Mr. Ma Ting Hung	(retired on 22 June 2018)	5 / 5				1 / 1	
Independent Non-executive Directors:							
Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony		9 / 9	3 / 3	1 / 1	3 / 3	2 / 2	0 / 1
Mr. Gao Pei Ji		8 / 9	3 / 3	1 / 1	3 / 3	2 / 2	1 / 1
Mr. Look Andrew		9 / 9	3 / 3		3 / 3	2 / 2	1 / 1

Corporate Governance Functions

The Board has the following responsibilities:

(a) to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance; and to review compliance with the CG Code and disclosures in the corporate governance report;
(b) to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
(c) to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of the directors and senior management; and
(d) to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct applicable to the directors and employees.

Financial Reporting

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the financial statements for the Group. The directors are regularly provided with updates on the Company's businesses, potential investments, financial objectives, plans and actions.

The Board aims at presenting a balanced, clear and comprehensive assessment of the Group's performance, position and prospects. Senior management provides explanation and information to the directors to enable the Board to make informed assessments of the financial and other matters put before the Board for approval.

The Board considers that, through a review made by the audit committee, the resources, staff qualifications and experience, training programmes and budget of the Company's accounting and financial reporting function are adequate.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board has overall responsibility for maintaining an adequate system of risk management and internal control and reviewing its effectiveness.

The Group has established a risk management and internal control system covering all the business units to monitor, assess and manage various risks in the Group's business activities. The risk management committee has reviewed the quality, integrity and effectiveness of the risk management policies and regulations of the Group and approved the relevant revisions on risk management policies under the delegation of the Board. The system identifies, evaluates and manages the significant risks through regular risk assessments, including both compliance assessment and self-assessment on risk management and internal control.

The risk management and internal control system is designed to facilitate the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, safeguard assets against unauthorised use and disposition, ensure the maintenance of proper accounting records and the truth and fairness of the financial statements, and ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations. The system provides reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss, and management rather than elimination of risks associated with its business activities.

The Company has taken appropriate measures to identify inside information and preserve its confidentiality until proper dissemination via the electronic publication system operated by the Stock Exchange.

The Group's risk management and internal control system comprises five levels based on the corporate governance structure:

(a) the Board, responsible for evaluating and determining the nature and extent of the risks it is willing to take in achieving the Company's strategic objectives;
(b) the risk management committee, responsible for reviewing the Group's risk management;
(c) management, responsible for the day-to-day risk management in all departments and subsidiaries of the Company;
(d) the risk management department, responsible for supervising, monitoring and centralising the Group's risk management; and
(e) the members of the Group, responsible for performing the daily risk management task.

During the year, the risk management department identified risk by multiple channels, including questionnaires, group discussion and scenario analysis, evaluated the risk as normal risk, significant risk and critical risk, and managed the risk with reference to the risk management policy. It also controlled the risks of subsidiaries through monthly risk management reporting and risk assessment as well as the monitoring of major projects and business. The result of the review, including health, safety and environment risk, asset impairment risk, price risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and litigation risk, has been summarised and reported to the risk management committee and the Board with recommendations and follow-up results. The Board has received from management a confirmation on the effectiveness of the risk management and internal control system. Since the last annual review, no significant changes in the nature and extent of significant risks were noted.

Internal Audit

The internal audit department carries out an analysis and independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control system, and performs independent internal audit reviews for all business units and functions in the Group on a systematic and ongoing basis. Under the internal audit charter of the Company, the internal audit department has unrestricted access to all parts of the Group's businesses and direct access to any level of management including the chairman of the Company and the chairman of the audit committee as it considers necessary.

The internal audit department conducts regular and independent reviews of the effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control system. The audit committee reviews the findings and opinion of the internal audit department on the effectiveness of the system and reports to the Board if significant findings are noted.

During the year, the internal audit department prepared an annual internal audit plan in accordance with risk-based principles. Pursuant to the approved annual internal audit plan endorsed by the audit committee, detailed audit planning for each audit was devised, followed by field audits and discussions with management of the Company and subsidiaries. Special audits are conducted when required by the Board and senior management. Internal audit reports were prepared after completion of the audits, informing management of the Company and subsidiaries about the identified control deficiencies, together with recommendations for immediate rectification. Concerns which have been reported by the internal audit department were monitored by management by taking appropriate remedial actions. The internal audit report, which included audit findings and follow-up results, has been summarised, communicated and reported to the audit committee during the year.

Auditor's Remuneration

Ernst & Young were re-appointed by shareholders at the AGM held on 22 June 2018 as the Company's external auditor until the next AGM. They are primarily responsible for providing audit services in connection with the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018.

For the year, Ernst & Young charged the Group HK$13,354,000 for the provision of audit services and HK$902,000 for the provision of non-audit services. The non-audit services included tax advices and preparation of tax returns.

Dividend Policy

During the year, the Board approved and adopted a dividend policy which outlines the objective, procedure and general principles for the determination and payment of dividend or distribution by the Company to its shareholders (the "**Dividend Policy**"). Dividends or distributions by the Company shall be determined and declared in accordance with applicable legislation, the Bye-laws and the Dividend Policy. The Board may amend any provision in the Dividend Policy if it considers necessary.

Pursuant to the Dividend Policy, the Company may propose, recommend and declare dividends to shareholders from time to time. Final dividend declared by the Company shall be approved by shareholders at the AGM and the amount of dividend so approved shall not exceed the amount recommended by the Board. The Board may pay to shareholders such interim and/or special dividends as appear to the Board to be justified by the profits of the Company. There is no assurance that a dividend will be proposed or declared in any specific periods.

In determining the payment and amount of a dividend, the Board shall exercise care in the financial management of the Company, preserve a strong financial position, manage cash prudently and maintain an appropriate level of liquidity in the interest of preserving the long term strength and stability of the Company.

Shareholders' Rights

Procedures for shareholders to convene a special general meeting

Shareholders holding at the date of the requisition not less than 10% of the paid-up capital of the Company carrying the right to vote at general meetings shall at all times have the right, by written requisition to the Board or the company secretary, to require a general meeting to be called by the Board for the transaction of any business specified in such requisition.

The requisitionists must state the purpose of the meeting and contact details in the requisition and sign and deposit the requisition at the principal place of business of the Company for the attention of the company secretary.

The meeting shall be held within two months from the deposit of the requisition. If the Board fails to proceed to convene the meeting within 21 days of such deposit, the requisitionists, or any of them representing more than 50% of the total voting rights of all of them, may convene the meeting by themselves in accordance with the provisions of section 74(3) of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), but any meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of three months from the deposit of the requisition.

Procedures for putting forward proposals at general meetings

Shareholders holding not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all shareholders having a right to vote at general meetings or not less than 100 shareholders can submit a written request stating a resolution to be moved at the AGM or a statement of not more than 1,000 words with respect to a matter referred to in any proposed resolution or the business to be dealt with at a particular general meeting.

The requisitionists must sign and deposit the written request or statement at the registered office of the Company and the principal place of business of the Company for the attention of the company secretary not less than six weeks before the AGM in the case of a requisition requiring notice of a resolution and not less than one week before the general meeting in the case of any other requisition.

If the written request is in order, the company secretary will ask the Board to include the resolution in the agenda for the AGM or, as the case may be, to circulate the statement for the general meeting, provided that the requisitionists have deposited a sum of money reasonably determined by the Board sufficient to meet the expenses in serving the notice of the resolution and/or circulating the statement submitted by the requisitionists in accordance with the statutory requirements to all the registered shareholders.

Procedures for directing shareholders' enquiries to the Board

Shareholders may at any time send their enquiries and concerns with sufficient contact details to the Board at the principal place of business of the Company for the attention of the Investor Relations Department or e-mail to "ir@citicresources.com".

Communication with Shareholders and Investor Relations

To enhance transparency, the Company endeavours to maintain open dialogue with shareholders through a wide array of channels such as AGMs and other general meetings. Shareholders are encouraged to participate in these meetings.

The Board will whenever it thinks fit and as required under the Bye-laws and the Listing Rules call general meetings for the purpose of asking shareholders to consider and, if thought fit, approving resolutions proposed by the Board; notably in relation to notifiable and/or connected transactions. In addition, the Company communicates with shareholders through the issue of announcements and press releases.

A separate resolution is proposed for each substantially separate issue at a general meeting by the chairman of that meeting, including the election and re-election of a director.

The chairman of the Company, the chairman or member of each of the board committees and external auditor attend and answer questions at the AGM.

The chairman of the independent board committee is available to answer questions at any general meeting to approve a connected transaction or any other transaction that is subject to independent shareholders' approval.

The Company ensures compliance with the requirements about voting by poll contained in the Listing Rules and the Bye-laws. The representative of the share registrar of the Company is normally appointed as scrutineer of the votes cast by way of a poll. In relation to votes taken by way of a poll, their results are subsequently published on the websites of the Stock Exchange and the Company at http://www.hkexnews.hk and http://irasia.com/listco/hk/citicresources respectively.

The Company is committed to providing clear and reliable information on the performance of the Group to shareholders through interim and annual reports. The website of the Company offers timely and updated information of the Group.

The Company keeps contact with the media and holds briefings with investment analysts from time to time including following the announcement of financial results. Senior management also, whenever appropriate, participates in investor conferences, one-on-one meetings, forums, luncheons, conference calls and non-deal road shows which enable the Company to better understand investors' concerns and expectations.

The Company maintains effective two-way communications with shareholders and other investors whose feedback is invaluable to the Company in enhancing corporate governance, management and competitiveness. Comments and suggestions are welcome and can be sent to the principal place of business of the Company for the attention of the Investor Relations Department or e-mailed to "ir@citicresources.com".

Report of the Directors

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. Details of the principal activities of its subsidiaries are set out in note 1 to the financial statements. During the year, there were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities.

Segment Information

An analysis of the Group's revenue and results by principal operating activities and the Group's revenue and non-current assets by geographical area of operations for the year ended 31 December 2018 is set out in note 4 to the financial statements.

Results and Dividends

The Group's profit for the year ended 31 December 2018 and the state of affairs of the Group at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 47 to 153.

The Board has recommended, subject to approval by shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company ("**AGM**"), the payment of a final dividend of HK 3.50 cents (2017: HK 2.50 cents) per ordinary share for the year ended 31 December 2018, payable on or around 16 July 2019 to shareholders whose names appear on the register of members of the Company on 2 July 2019.

Business Review

A fair review of the Group's business and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Group are provided in the Letter from the Chief Executive Officer and Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 1 to 18. Particulars of important events affecting the Group that have occurred since the end of the year, and indication of likely future development in the Group's business can also be found in these pages. An analysis of the Group's performance during the year using key financial performance indicators is set out on page 4. An account of the Company's relationship with its key stakeholders can be found on page 32.

Environmental Policies and Performance

The Group attaches importance to balancing the needs of business development and environmental protection, and endeavours to make continuous improvements through technological upgrading and performance evaluations.

The Group integrates environmental protection across all activities and operations. It promotes clean production and alleviates as far as possible the impact of the Group's operations on the environment. In respect of the Group's oilfield operations, the Group has enhanced resource utilisation efficiency and strengthened its efforts on nature conservation through a wide range of measures. During the year, the Karazhanbas Oil and Gas Field in Mangistau Oblast in Kazakhstan has put two energy-saving boilers into operation, which can recycle and reuse the residual heat generated, and reduce the use of natural gas. The Yuedong oilfield, the principal field within the Hainan-Yuedong Block in China, has fuelled the heating systems and boilers with associated natural gas from extraction to reduce exhaust emissions. The Seram Island Non-Bula Block in Indonesia continues to implement the two-year large-scale reforestation program covering 450 hectares within its operation area. By the end of the year, it has completed site selection and planted seedlings in 200 hectares. Details of the Group's environmental performance are disclosed in its environmental, social and governance report which is available on the website of the Company at http://resources.citic .

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

The Company complies with the requirements under the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") and the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "**SFO**") for, among other things, the disclosure of information and corporate governance.

Summary of Financial Information

A summary of the results and of the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests of the Group for the past five financial years, as extracted from the published audited financial statements, is set out on page 154. This summary does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Details of movements in the property, plant and equipment of the Group during the year are set out in note 13 to the financial statements.

Share Capital and Share Options

There was no movement in the Company's share capital during the year. Details of movements in the Company's share options during the year are set out in note 35 to the financial statements.

Pre-emptive Rights

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the bye-laws of the Company (the "**Bye-laws**") or the laws of Bermuda which would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro rata basis to existing shareholders.

Purchase, Redemption or Sale of Listed Securities of the Company

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries purchased, redeemed or sold any of the Company's listed securities during the year.

Reserves

Details of movements in the reserves of the Group during the year are set out in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Distributable Reserves

As at 31 December 2018, the Company's distributable reserves amounted to HK$2,074,077,000, of which HK$275,020,000 has been proposed to be distributed as a final dividend for the year. In accordance with the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda (as amended), the contributed surplus of the Company is available for distribution or payment of dividends to shareholders provided that, immediately following such distribution or payment, the Company is able to pay off its debts as and when they fall due. The Company's share premium account, with a balance of HK$6,852,000 as at 31 December 2018, may be distributed in the form of fully paid bonus shares.

Charitable Contributions

During the year, the Group did not make any charitable contributions (2017: Nil).

Major Customers and Major Suppliers

In the year under review, sales to the Group's five largest customers accounted for 55.5% of the total sales for the year and sales to the largest customer amounted to 26.4%. Purchases from the Group's five largest suppliers accounted for 35.8% of the total purchases for the year and purchases from the largest supplier amounted to 15.3%.

None of the directors or any of their close associates or any shareholders (which, to the best of the knowledge of the directors, own more than 5% of the number of issued shares of the Company) had any beneficial interest in the Group's five largest customers or suppliers.

Directors

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Executive Directors:

Mr. Kwok Peter Viem (resigned on 28 March 2019)
Mr. Sun Yufeng (appointed on 28 March 2019)
Mr. Suo Zhengang
Mr. Sun Yang
Ms. Li So Mui

Non-executive Directors:

Mr. Chan Kin
Mr. Ma Ting Hung (retired on 22 June 2018)

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Mr. Fan Ren Da, Anthony
Mr. Gao Pei Ji
Mr. Look Andrew

The non-executive directors, including independent non-executive directors, of the Company are appointed for an initial term of one year and thereafter from year to year and all of the directors, including executive directors, are subject to retirement by rotation and re-election in accordance with the Bye-laws.

In accordance with Bye-law 86(2), Mr. Sun Yufeng, who was appointed an executive director on 28 March 2019, will retire and, being eligible, will offer himself for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

In accordance with Bye-laws 87(1) and 87(2), Mr. Suo Zhengang, Mr. Chan Kin and Mr. Look Andrew will retire by rotation and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

Directors' Service Contracts

No director proposed for re-election at the forthcoming AGM has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation other than statutory compensation.

Directors' Remuneration

Directors' remuneration is determined by the remuneration committee. The Group's remuneration policy seeks to provide fair market remuneration in a form and value to attract, retain and motivate high quality staff. Remuneration packages are set at levels to ensure comparability and competitiveness with other companies in the industry and market competing for a similar talent pool. Emoluments are also based on an individual's knowledge, skill, time commitment, responsibilities and performance and by reference to the Group's profits and performance.

Directors' Interests in Contracts

During the year, no director had an interest, either directly or indirectly, in any contract of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries was a party.

Save as disclosed herein and so far as is known to the directors, as at 31 December 2018, none of the directors or their respective associates was materially interested in any subsisting contract or arrangement which is significant in relation to the businesses of the Group taken as a whole.

Directors' Competing Interests

So far as is known to the directors, as at 31 December 2018, none of the directors or their respective associates had any interest in a business, apart from the businesses of the Group, which competes or is likely to compete, either directly or indirectly, with the businesses of the Group.

Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests in Shares and Underlying Shares

As at 31 December 2018, the interests and short positions of the directors and the chief executive of the Company in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company and its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which are required to be notified to the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they are deemed or taken to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which are required pursuant to section 352 of the SFO to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which are required pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the "**Model Code**") as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Long positions in shares and underlying shares of the Company

Name of director	Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares of HK$0.05 each held	Percentage of the total issued share capital of the Company
Mr. Kwok Peter Viem	Directly beneficially owned	11,568,000	0.15
Mr. Sun Yang	Directly beneficially owned	4,000	—
Ms. Li So Mui	Directly beneficially owned	2,388,000	0.03
Mr. Chan Kin	Corporate	786,558,488 *	10.01

* The figure represents an attributable interest of Mr. Chan Kin through his interest in Argyle Street Management Holdings Limited ("**ASM Holdings**"). Mr. Chan Kin is a significant shareholder of ASM Holdings.

Long positions in shares and underlying shares of associated corporations of the Company

Name of director	Name of associated corporation	Shares / equity derivatives	Number of shares / equity derivatives held	Nature of interest	Percentage of the total issued share capital of the associated corporation
Ms. Li So Mui	CITIC Dameng Holdings Limited	Ordinary shares	3,154	Directly beneficially owned	—
Mr. Gao Pei Ji	CITIC Limited	Ordinary shares	20,000	Directly beneficially owned	—

In addition to the above, one of the directors has non-beneficial shareholding interests in certain subsidiaries held for the benefit of the Company solely for the purpose of complying with the minimum company membership requirements.

Save as disclosed herein and in the section headed "Substantial Shareholders' and Other Persons' Interests in Shares and Underlying Shares" (in case there is any disclosure therein) (on page 39), and so far as is known to the directors, as at 31 December 2018:

(a) none of the directors or the chief executive of the Company had an interest or a short position in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company or any of its associated corporations (within the meaning of Part XV of the SFO) which are required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests and short positions which they are deemed or taken to have under such provisions of the SFO), or which are required pursuant to section 352 of the SFO to be entered in the register referred to therein, or which are required pursuant to the Model Code to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange; and

(b) none of the directors was a director or employee of a company which had an interest or a short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under the provisions of Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO.

Directors' Rights to Acquire Shares or Debentures

Save as disclosed in the section headed "Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests in Shares and Underlying Shares" above and in the section headed "Share Option Scheme" below, at no time during the year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors of the Company or their respective spouses or children under 18 years of age to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate of the Group.

Permitted Indemnity Provision

The Bye-laws provide that every director of the Company is entitled to be indemnified and secured harmless out of the assets and profits of the Company from and against all actions, costs, charges, losses, damages and expenses which he/she may incur or sustain in or about the execution of the duties of his/her office or otherwise in relation thereto.

The Company has arranged Directors & Officers Liability and Company Reimbursement Insurance for the directors and officers of the Company and its subsidiaries.

Management Contracts

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

Share Option Scheme

The share option scheme adopted by the Company on 30 June 2004 (the "**Old Scheme**") for a term of 10 years expired on 29 June 2014. The share options, granted under the Old Scheme, lapsed during the year.

To enable the Company to continue to grant share options as an incentive or reward to eligible persons, a new share option scheme was adopted by the Company on 27 June 2014 (the "**New Scheme**"). Further details of the New Scheme are set out in note 35 to the financial statements. Up to the date of this report, no share option has been granted under the New Scheme.

The following table discloses movements in the share options, granted under the Old Scheme, during the year:

Category and name of eligible person	Number of share options at 1 January 2018	lapsed on 5 November 2018	at 31 December 2018 [2]	Date of grant	Exercise period	Exercise price per share HK$
Director						
Mr. Kwok Peter Viem	200,000,000	(200,000,000)	—	06-11-2013	06-11-2014 to 05-11-2018	1.77
	200,000,000	(200,000,000)	—	06-11-2013	06-11-2015 to 05-11-2018	1.77
	400,000,000 [1]	(400,000,000)	—			

Notes:

(1) The share options were subject to the following vesting conditions:
(i) 50% of the share options vest and were exercisable with effect from the first anniversary of the date of grant; and
(ii) the remaining 50% of the share options vest and were exercisable with effect from the second anniversary of the date of grant.

(2) No share option was granted, exercised or cancelled during the year.

Save as disclosed herein, the Company has not entered into any equity-linked agreement during the year and no equity-linked agreement subsisted as at the end of the year.

Substantial Shareholders' and Other Persons' Interests in Shares and Underlying Shares

As at 31 December 2018, the interests and short positions of the substantial shareholders and other persons in the shares or underlying shares of the Company, as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 336 of the SFO, were as follows:

Name of shareholder	Nature of interest	Number of ordinary shares of HK$0.05 each held as long positions	Percentage of the total issued share capital of the Company
中國中信集團有限公司 (CITIC Group Corporation)	Corporate	4,675,605,697 [1]	59.50
CITIC Limited	Corporate	4,675,605,697 [2]	59.50
CITIC Corporation Limited	Corporate	4,675,605,697 [3]	59.50
CITIC Projects Management (HK) Limited	Corporate	3,895,083,904 [4]	49.57
Keentech Group Limited	Corporate	3,895,083,904 [5]	49.57
CITIC Australia Pty Limited	Corporate	750,413,793 [6]	9.55
Argyle Street Management Holdings Limited	Corporate	786,558,488 [7]	10.01
Argyle Street Management Limited	Corporate	786,558,488 [8]	10.01
ASM Connaught House General Partner Limited	Corporate	786,558,488 [9]	10.01
ASM Connaught House General Partner II Limited	Corporate	786,558,488 [10]	10.01
ASM Connaught House Fund LP	Corporate	786,558,488 [11]	10.01
ASM Connaught House Fund II LP	Corporate	786,558,488 [12]	10.01
ASM Connaught House (Master) Fund II LP	Corporate	786,558,488 [13]	10.01
Sea Cove Limited	Corporate	786,558,488 [14]	10.01
TIHT Investment Holdings III Pte. Ltd.	Corporate	786,558,488 [15]	10.01

Notes:

(1) The figure represents an attributable interest of 中國中信集團有限公司 (CITIC Group Corporation) ("**CITIC Group**") through its interest in CITIC Limited. CITIC Group is a company established in China.

(2) The figure represents an attributable interest of CITIC Limited through its interest in CITIC Corporation Limited ("**CITIC Corporation**"). CITIC Limited, a company incorporated in Hong Kong and listed on the Main Board of the Stock Exchange (Stock Code: 267), is owned as to 32.53% by CITIC Polaris Limited ("**CITIC Polaris**") and 25.60% by CITIC Glory Limited ("**CITIC Glory**"). CITIC Polaris and CITIC Glory, companies incorporated in the British Virgin Islands (the "**BVI**"), are direct wholly-owned subsidiaries of CITIC Group.

(3) The figure represents an attributable interest of CITIC Corporation through its interest in CITIC Projects Management (HK) Limited ("**CITIC Projects**"), CITIC Australia Pty Limited ("**CA**") and Extra Yield International Ltd. ("**Extra Yield**"). Extra Yield holds 30,108,000 shares representing 0.38% of the total issued share capital of the Company. CITIC Corporation, a company established in China, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of CITIC Limited. Extra Yield, a company incorporated in the BVI, is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of CITIC Corporation.

(4) The figure represents an attributable interest of CITIC Projects through its interest in Keentech Group Limited ("**Keentech**"). CITIC Projects, a company incorporated in the BVI, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of CITIC Corporation.

(5) Keentech, a company incorporated in the BVI, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of CITIC Projects.

(6) CA, a company incorporated in Australia, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of CITIC Corporation.

(7) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM Holdings through its interest in Argyle Street Management Limited ("**ASM Limited**"), ASM Connaught House General Partner Limited ("**ASM General Partner**") and ASM Connaught House General Partner II Limited ("**ASM General Partner II**"). ASM Holdings is a company incorporated in the BVI.

(8) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM Limited through its control of, by virtue of its position as investment manager of, ASM Connaught House Fund LP ("**ASM Fund LP**"), ASM Connaught House Fund II LP ("**ASM Fund II**") and ASM Connaught House (Master) Fund II LP ("**ASM (Master) Fund II**") and shareholding in ASM General Partner and ASM General Partner II. ASM Limited, a company incorporated in the BVI, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of ASM Holdings.

(9) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM General Partner through its role as general partner of ASM Fund LP. ASM General Partner, a company incorporated in the Cayman Islands, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of ASM Holdings.

(10) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM General Partner II through its role as general partner in ASM Fund II.

(11) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM Fund LP through its interest in Albany Road Limited ("**Albany**"). Albany, a company incorporated in the BVI, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of ASM Fund LP.

(12) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM Fund II through its interest in ASM (Master) Fund II.

(13) The figure represents an attributable interest of ASM (Master) Fund II through its interest in Caroline Hill Limited ("**Caroline**"). Caroline, a company incorporated in the BVI, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of ASM (Master) Fund II. ASM (Master) Fund II, a limited partnership established in the Cayman Islands, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of ASM Fund II.

(14) The figure represents an attributable interest of Sea Cove Limited ("**Sea Cove**") through its interest in TIHT Investment Holdings III Pte. Ltd. ("**TIHT**"). Sea Cove, a company incorporated in the BVI, is owned as to more than one-third of the total issued share capital by Caroline and more than one-third of the total issued share capital by Albany.

(15) TIHT, a company incorporated in Singapore, is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of Sea Cove.

Save as disclosed herein and in the section headed "Directors' and Chief Executive's Interests in Shares and Underlying Shares" (on page 37), and so far as is known to the directors, as at 31 December 2018, no person had an interest or a short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company required to be recorded in the register to be kept under section 336 of the SFO.

Specific Performance Obligations on Controlling Shareholder of the Company

The following disclosures are made in compliance with the disclosure requirements under rule 13.21 of the Listing Rules.

In December 2016, the Company entered into a facility agreement with a syndicate of financial institutions in respect of an unsecured 3-year term loan facility of US$310,000,000 (HK$2,418,000,000) (the "**A Loan**").

In May 2017, the Company entered into a facility agreement with a bank in respect of an unsecured 3-year term loan facility of US$40,000,000 (HK$312,000,000) (the "**B Loan**").

Pursuant to the provisions of the above facility agreements, if CITIC Limited ceases to remain (directly or indirectly) the single largest shareholder of the Company, then (a) in respect of the A Loan, the financial institutions holding 66-2/3% or more of the A Loan then outstanding may require mandatory prepayment of the A Loan together with all other sums due; and (b) in respect of the B Loan, the bank may require mandatory prepayment of the B Loan together with all other sums due.

Sufficiency of Public Float

Based on information that is publicly available to the Company and within the knowledge of the directors, at least 25% of the Company's total number of issued shares is held by the public as at the date of this report.

Audit Committee

The Company has an audit committee which was established in compliance with rule 3.21 of the Listing Rules with responsibility for reviewing and providing supervision over the Group's financial reporting process. The audit committee comprises the three independent non-executive directors of the Company.

The audit committee has reviewed the financial statements with senior management and the external auditor of the Company.

Auditor

Ernst & Young shall retire, and a resolution for their re-appointment as auditor of the Company will be proposed, at the forthcoming AGM.

On behalf of the Board
Suo Zhengang
Director

Hong Kong, 28 March 2019

EY 安永

To shareholders of CITIC Resources Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of CITIC Resources Holdings Limited (the "**Company**") and its subsidiaries (the "**Group**") set out on pages 47 to 153, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2018, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("**HKFRSs**") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**HKICPA**") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("**HKSAs**") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of this auditor's report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "**Code**"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of this auditor's report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Impairment of plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the Portland Aluminium Smelter (the "PAS")	
As at 31 December 2018, the carrying value of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS amounted to HK$84,490,000, net of provision for impairment of HK$955,278,000, of which HK$236,527,000 was recognised for the year. The increase in prices of electricity and alumina is considered an impairment indicator of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS. Management of the Group performed an impairment assessment on the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS by using (i) value in use ("**VIU**"); and (ii) fair value less cost of disposal ("**FVLCD**") calculations as at 31 December 2018. Based on the outcome of the impairment assessment, the Group recognised an additional impairment provision of HK$236,527,000 at the end of the year. This area was important to our audit due to significant judgement involved in the assessment of the recoverable amount of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS. This assessment required management to make assumptions to be used in the VIU and FVLCD calculations. The most critical assumptions included future aluminium price, production volume, electricity price, alumina price, foreign exchange rate and discount rate for VIU calculation, and scrap metals prices and volumes and exchange rates for FVLCD calculation. Related disclosures are included in notes 3 and 13 to the financial statements.	We evaluated and challenged the assumptions and methodologies used by management to assess the recoverable amount of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS. We compared management's assumptions of future aluminium price, electricity price, scrap metals prices and other assumptions with the latest available market evidence, including broker's estimates and other long term price forecasts. We also considered the independence, reputation and capabilities of the operator of the PAS who was responsible for the estimation of the scrap metals prices and volumes. In addition, we evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures regarding this matter in the financial statements.
Impairment of oil and gas properties	
As at 31 December 2018, the carrying value of the Group's oil and gas properties amounted to HK$2,757,906,000, net of provision for impairment of HK$3,105,010,000. The recent volatile oil prices are considered an impairment indicator of the oil and gas properties. Management of the Group performed impairment assessments on the oil and gas properties by using discounted cash flow models as at 31 December 2018. Based on the outcomes of the impairment assessments, the Group considered no additional impairment to be provided for the year. This area was important to our audit because the oil and gas properties are significant to the Group and significant judgement was involved in the assessment of the recoverable amount of the oil and gas properties. This assessment required management to make assumptions to be used in the discounted cash flow models. The most critical assumptions were the future oil prices, oil reserves and discount rates. Related disclosures are included in notes 3 and 13 to the financial statements.	We evaluated and challenged the assumptions and methodologies used by management to assess the recoverable amount of the oil and gas properties of the Group. We compared management's oil price assumptions with the latest available market evidence, including broker's estimates and other long term price forecasts. We also considered the independence, reputation and capabilities of the Group's external experts who were responsible for oil reserves estimation. We discussed and ensured that any reserves revisions were consistent with our understanding. We also involved our valuation expert to assist us in critically assessing the methodologies and applied discount rates.

Key Audit Matters (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Investment in a joint venture	
As at 31 December 2018, the carrying value of the Group's investment in a joint venture amounted to HK$1,441,411,000, net of provision for impairment of HK$1,399,935,000. The joint venture is principally engaged in the exploration, development, production and sale of oil in Kazakhstan. The volatile oil prices in the past few years have heightened the risk of impairment associated with the Group's investment in the joint venture. Management of the Group performed an impairment assessment on the investment in the joint venture with reference to the share of estimated future cash flows to be generated by the joint venture by using a discounted cash flow model as at 31 December 2018. This area was important to our audit because the Group's investment in the joint venture is significant to the Group and significant judgement was involved in the assessment of the recoverable amount of the investment. This assessment required management to make assumptions to be used in the discounted cash flow model. The most critical assumptions were the future oil prices, oil reserves, export sales volume and discount rate. Related disclosures are included in notes 3 and 20 to the financial statements.	We evaluated and challenged the assumptions and methodologies used by management to assess the recoverable amount of the Group's investment in the joint venture. We paid specific attention to the assumptions used to forecast the revenues and operating results. We compared management's oil price assumptions with the latest available market evidence, including brokers' estimates and other long term price forecasts. We also considered the independence, reputation and capabilities of the Group's external expert who was responsible for oil reserves estimation. We discussed the reserves revisions with the Group's internal expert and evaluated the revisions. We also involved our valuation expert to assist us in critically assessing the methodologies and applied discount rate. In addition, we evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures regarding this matter in the financial statements.

Other Information included in the Annual Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in this annual report, other than the consolidated financial statements and this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRSs issued by the HKICPA and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are assisted by the audit committee of the Company (the "**Audit Committee**") in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This auditor's report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 90 of the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this auditor's report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control;

- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors of the Company;

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in this auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern;

- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and

- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in this auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in this auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ms. Lee Mee Kwan, Helena.

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants

22/F, CITIC Tower
1 Tim Mei Avenue
Central, Hong Kong

28 March 2019

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

Consolidated Income Statement

	Notes	2018	2017
REVENUE	5	**4,427,317**	3,602,947
Cost of sales		**(3,613,628)**	(3,116,691)
Gross profit		**813,689**	486,256
Other income and gains	5	**98,277**	542,636
Selling and distribution costs		**(21,696)**	(19,419)
General and administrative expenses		**(425,334)**	(335,005)
Other expenses, net		**(88,853)**	(145,205)
Finance costs	9	**(287,359)**	(290,361)
Share of profit of:			
Associates		**635,202**	180,096
A joint venture		**563,271**	772,535
		1,287,197	1,191,533
Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment	13	**(323,366)**	(583,353)
Provision for impairment of other assets	16	**(13,066)**	—
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	6	**950,765**	608,180
Income tax expense	10	**(465)**	(123,603)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**950,300**	484,577
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Shareholders of the Company		**905,253**	518,315
Non-controlling interests		**45,047**	(33,738)
		950,300	484,577
EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY	12	**HK cents**	HK cents
Basic		**11.52**	6.60
Diluted		**11.52**	6.60

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

	Note	2018	2017
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		**950,300**	484,577
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)			
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Changes in fair value		—	61
Income tax effect		—	(18)
		—	43
Cash flow hedges:			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of hedging instruments arising during the year		**(343,844)**	872,300
Income tax effect		**103,154**	(261,690)
		(240,690)	610,610
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**(155,974)**	287,183
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates		**(223,569)**	—
Share of other comprehensive loss of a joint venture		**(22,434)**	—
Net other comprehensive income/(loss) that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(642,667)**	897,836
Other comprehensive income/(loss) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Changes in fair value		**650**	—
Income tax effect		**(195)**	—
		455	—
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plan:			
Changes in fair value	32	**1,565**	5,590
Income tax effect		**(471)**	(1,677)
		1,094	3,913
Share of other comprehensive loss of a joint venture		**(15,366)**	(17,798)
Share of other comprehensive income of an associate		**7,589**	—
Net other comprehensive loss that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**(6,228)**	(13,885)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		**(648,895)**	883,951
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**301,405**	1,368,528
ATTRIBUTABLE TO:			
Shareholders of the Company		**271,647**	1,377,283
Non-controlling interests		**29,758**	(8,755)
		301,405	1,368,528

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	**3,114,985**	3,860,246
Prepaid land lease payments	14	**14,374**	16,411
Goodwill	15	**24,682**	24,682
Other assets	16	**257,921**	268,600
Investments in associates	19	**4,359,615**	4,327,686
Investment in a joint venture	20	**1,441,411**	915,940
Derivative financial instrument	26	**244,983**	496,054
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	22	**—**	845
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	23	**19,687**	52,910
Deferred tax assets	33	**33,217**	—
Total non-current assets		**9,510,875**	9,963,374
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	24	**608,854**	642,719
Trade receivables	25	**559,665**	546,212
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	23	**788,459**	1,168,261
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21	**2,190**	3,029
Derivative financial instruments	26	**288,535**	403,649
Cash and cash equivalents	27	**1,921,169**	1,405,672
Total current assets		**4,168,872**	4,169,542
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	28	**158,411**	167,093
Tax payable		**425**	73
Accrued liabilities and other payables	29	**777,416**	604,982
Derivative financial instruments	26	**23,743**	9,553
Bank borrowings	30	**2,006,729**	386,206
Finance lease payables	31	**2,243**	8,970
Provisions	32	**44,705**	46,312
Total current liabilities		**3,013,672**	1,223,189
NET CURRENT ASSETS		**1,155,200**	2,946,353
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**10,666,075**	12,909,727

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Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	Notes	2018	2017
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		**10,666,075**	12,909,727
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Bank and other borrowings	30	**4,209,823**	6,602,069
Finance lease payables	31	**489**	3,020
Deferred tax liabilities	33	**—**	67,365
Provisions	32	**401,745**	290,323
Total non-current liabilities		**4,612,057**	6,962,777
NET ASSETS		**6,054,018**	5,946,950
EQUITY			
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company			
Issued capital	34	**392,886**	392,886
Reserves	36	**5,748,597**	5,671,287
		6,141,483	6,064,173
Non-controlling interests		**(87,465)**	(117,223)
TOTAL EQUITY		**6,054,018**	5,946,950

Suo Zhengang
Director

Li So Mui
Director

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Notes	Issued capital	Share premium account (note 36)	Contributed surplus (note 36)	Capital reserve (note 36)
At 1 January 2017		392,886	9,706,852	65,527	(38,579)
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year :					
Changes in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		—	—	—	—
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	—	—
Share of other comprehensive loss of a joint venture		—	—	—	—
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plan, net of tax		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	—	—
Reduction of share premium	36	—	(9,700,000)	500,000	—
Distribution to shareholders		—	—	(117,866)	—
Share of other reserve movements of an associate		—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2017		392,886	6,852 *	447,661 *	(38,579) *
At 1 January 2018		**392,886**	**6,852**	**447,661**	**(38,579)**
Profit for the year		—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year :					
Changes in fair value of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax		—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		—	—	—	—
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	—	—
Share of other comprehensive loss of a joint venture		—	—	—	—
Share of other comprehensive income/(loss) of associates		—	—	—	—
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plan, net of tax		—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		—	—	—	—
Release upon dissolution of a subsidiary		—	—	—	—
Transfer of share option reserve upon the expiry of share options	35	—	—	—	—
Distribution to shareholders	11	—	—	**(196,443)**	—
Share of other reserve movements of an associate		—	—	—	—
At 31 December 2018		**392,886**	**6,852** *	**251,218** *	**(38,579)** *

* These reserve accounts comprise the consolidated reserves of HK$5,748,597,000 (2017: HK$5,671,287,000) in the consolidated statement of financial position.

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Attributable to shareholders of the Company								
Exchange fluctuation reserve	Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Share option reserve	Investment related reserve (note 36)	Retained profits / (accumulated losses)	Sub-total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
(75,272)	(498)	15,528	12,000	(1,080,031)	(4,193,655)	4,804,758	(108,468)	4,696,290
—	—	—	—	—	518,315	518,315	(33,738)	484,577
—	43	—	—	—	—	43	—	43
—	—	610,610	—	—	—	610,610	—	610,610
233,764	—	—	—	28,436	—	262,200	24,983	287,183
—	—	—	—	—	(17,798)	(17,798)	—	(17,798)
—	—	—	—	—	3,913	3,913	—	3,913
233,764	43	610,610	—	28,436	504,430	1,377,283	(8,755)	1,368,528
—	—	—	—	—	9,200,000	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	(117,866)	—	(117,866)
—	—	—	—	4,395	(4,397)	(2)	—	(2)
158,492 *	(455) *	626,138 *	12,000 *	(1,047,200) *	5,506,378 *	6,064,173	(117,223)	5,946,950
158,492	**(455)**	**626,138**	**12,000**	**(1,047,200)**	**5,506,378**	**6,064,173**	**(117,223)**	**5,946,950**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**905,253**	**905,253**	**45,047**	**950,300**
—	**455**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**455**	**—**	**455**
—	**—**	**(240,690)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(240,690)**	**—**	**(240,690)**
(140,685)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(140,685)**	**(15,289)**	**(155,974)**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(22,434)**	**(15,366)**	**(37,800)**	**—**	**(37,800)**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(223,569)**	**7,589**	**(215,980)**	**—**	**(215,980)**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,094**	**1,094**	**—**	**1,094**
(140,685)	**455**	**(240,690)**	**—**	**(246,003)**	**898,570**	**271,647**	**29,758**	**301,405**
(5,561)	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**5,561**	**—**	**—**	**—**
—	**—**	**—**	**(12,000)**	**—**	**12,000**	**—**	**—**	**—**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(196,443)**	**—**	**(196,443)**
—	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(2,133)**	**4,239**	**2,106**	**—**	**2,106**
12,246 *	**—** *	**385,448** *	**—** *	**(1,295,336)** *	**6,426,748** *	**6,141,483**	**(87,465)**	**6,054,018**

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**950,765**	608,180
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	5	**(36,080)**	(19,767)
Dividend income from a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	5	**—**	(67,438)
Depreciation	6	**490,058**	538,581
Amortisation of other assets	6	**5,086**	24,884
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments	6	**1,217**	1,195
Provision for long term employee benefits	6	**7,100**	10,236
Loss/(gain) on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net	6	**(235)**	6,086
Loss on write-off of a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	6	**839**	—
Gain on disposal of partial participating interest In a production sharing contract	5	**(17,482)**	—
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value	6	**906**	935
Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment	6	**323,366**	583,353
Provision for impairment of other assets	6	**13,066**	—
Provision for impairment of trade receivables, net	6	**20,129**	6,574
Impairment/(reversal of impairment) of other receivables, net	5, 6	**(10,929)**	29,781
Fair value losses on derivative financial instruments, net	6	**45,655**	29,535
Fair value gain on a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	5	**—**	(411,278)
Finance costs	9	**287,359**	290,361
Share of profit of associates		**(635,202)**	(180,096)
Share of profit of a joint venture		**(563,271)**	(772,535)
		882,347	678,587
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		**7,126**	(81,152)
Decrease in trade receivables		**1,196**	90,981
Decrease in prepayments, deposits and other receivables		**8,138**	11,975
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable		**(5,306)**	31,378
Increase in accrued liabilities and other payables		**86,184**	7,140
Decrease in provisions		**(17,888)**	(2,177)
Cash generated from operations		**961,797**	736,732
Income tax paid		**(63)**	(274)
Net cash flows from operating activities		**961,734**	736,458

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Notes	2018	2017
Net cash flows from operating activities		**961,734**	736,458
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		**35,887**	19,744
Dividend income from a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	5	**—**	67,438
Dividend income from an associate	19	**389,400**	91,368
Purchases of items of property, plant and equipment		**(109,537)**	(36,056)
Additions to other assets		**(7,473)**	(3,689)
Proceeds from disposal of items of property, plant and equipment		**34,320**	88
Proceeds from disposal of partial participating interest in a production sharing contract		**40,898**	—
Repayment of loan from a joint venture		**380,192**	277,418
Net cash flows from investing activities		**763,687**	416,311
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
New bank and other borrowings		**780,439**	4,906,524
Repayment of bank borrowings		**(1,553,637)**	(5,523,798)
Receipt of a loan from government		**104,156**	57,385
Repayment of a loan from government		**(35,446)**	—
Capital element of finance lease payables		**(8,648)**	(15,159)
Interest paid		**(261,409)**	(226,633)
Dividend paid to shareholders		**(196,435)**	(117,861)
Finance charges paid		**(40)**	(40)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		**(1,171,020)**	(919,582)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**554,401**	233,187
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**1,405,672**	1,160,989
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes, net		**(38,904)**	11,496
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		**1,921,169**	1,405,672
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances	27	**608,081**	498,376
Time deposits	27	**1,313,088**	907,296
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position		**1,921,169**	1,405,672

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate and Group Information

CITIC Resources Holdings Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in Bermuda. The head office and principal place of business of the Company is located at Suites 3001-3006, 30/F, One Pacific Place, 88 Queensway, Hong Kong.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

During the year, the Group was principally engaged in the following businesses:

(a) the operation of the Portland Aluminium Smelter (the "**PAS**") which sources alumina and produces aluminium ingots in Australia;

(b) the operation of coal mines and the sale of coal in Australia;

(c) the export of various commodity products such as aluminium ingots, coal, iron ore, alumina and copper; and the import of other commodity products and manufactured goods such as steel, and vehicle and industrial batteries and tyres into Australia;

(d) the exploration, development, production and sale of oil from the Seram Island Non-Bula Block, Indonesia (the "**Seram Block**"); and

(e) the exploration, development, production and sale of oil from the Hainan-Yuedong Block in the Bohai Bay Basin in Liaoning Province, China (the "**Hainan-Yuedong Block**").

In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is 中國中信集團有限公司 (CITIC Group Corporation), a company established in China.

1. Corporate and Group Information (continued)

Information about subsidiaries

Particulars of the Company's principal subsidiaries were as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation / operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Directly held				
SEA Wood Investment Holdings Limited	British Virgin Islands ("**BVI**") / Hong Kong	US$10,000	100	Investment holding
Starbest Venture Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
Star Elite Venture Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Resources Finance (2007) Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Dormant
Star Choice Venture Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Financing
Zenith Ease Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
Indirectly held				
Nusoil Manufacturing Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$100	100	Investment holding
Wing Lam (International) Timber Limited	Hong Kong	HK$60,000,000	100	Dormant
Global Enterprises (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	HK$2	100	Provision of management services
Maxpower Resources Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
Toplight Resources Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Resources Australia Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$430,298,351	100	Investment holding
CITIC Portland Holdings Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$196,791,454	100	Investment holding
CITIC Australia (Portland) Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$45,675,119	100	Aluminium smelting

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate and Group Information (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation / operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Indirectly held (continued)				
CITIC Portland Surety Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Nominees Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Investment holding
CITIC (Portland) Nominees I Pty Limited *	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Investment holding
CITIC (Portland) Nominees II Pty Limited *	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Investment holding
CITIC Nominees Pty Limited Partnership	State of Victoria, Australia	A$6,693,943	100	Investment holding
CITIC Australia Coal Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$220,605,959	100	Investment holding
CITIC Australia Coppabella Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$5,000,002	100	Mining and production of coal
CITIC Australia Coal Exploration Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2,845,375	100	Exploration, development of coal mines and mining of coal
CITIC Bowen Basin Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$378,353	100	Exploration and development of coal mines
CITIC West Rolleston Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$196,390	100	Exploration and development of coal mines
CITIC Moorvale West Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$108,333	100	Exploration and development of coal mines

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate and Group Information (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation / operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Indirectly held (continued)				
CITIC Olive Downs Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$99,958	100	Exploration and development of coal mines
CITIC West Walker Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$91,812	100	Exploration and development of coal mines
CITIC West / North Burton Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$34,238	100	Exploration and development of coal mines
CITIC Capricorn Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$9,549	100	Exploration and development of coal mines
CITIC Australia Trading Pty Limited ("**CATL**")	State of Victoria, Australia	A$4,710,647	100	Investment holding
CITIC Australia Commodity Trading Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$500,002	100	Import and export of commodities and manufactured goods
CITIC Autoparts Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$100	100	Import of tyres and batteries
CITIC Nickel Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Investment holding
CITIC Australia Materials Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Import of construction and building materials
CITIC Nickel International Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Exploration and development of nickel mines

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Corporate and Group Information (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation / operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Indirectly held (continued)				
CITIC Australia Steels Products Pty Limited	State of Victoria, Australia	A$2	100	Import of steel
北京千泉投資顧問有限公司 # (Beijing Springs Investment Consultants Co. Limited)	China	RMB1,243,173	100	Consulting
北京怡信美城商務信息諮詢有限公司 # (Beijing Yi Xin Mei Cheng Commercial Information Consulting Co. Ltd.)	China	RMB500,000	100	Consulting
Cogent Assets Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$2	100	Investment holding
Group Smart Resources Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
Highkeen Resources Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Indonesia Energy Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Seram Energy Limited ("**CITIC Seram**")	BVI / Indonesia	US$1	100	Exploration, development and operation of oilfields
CITIC Haiyue Energy Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
Tincy Group Energy Resources Limited ("**Tincy Group**")	Hong Kong / China	HK$10,000,000	90	Exploration, development and operation of oilfields
CITIC Liaobin Investments Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Liaobin Energy (HK) Limited	Hong Kong	HK$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC Oil & Gas Holdings Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$100	100	Investment holding
Renowned Nation Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
KBM Energy Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding

1. Corporate and Group Information (continued)

Information about subsidiaries (continued)

Name	Place of incorporation / operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Company	Principal activities
Indirectly held (continued)				
CITIC Netherlands Energy Coöperatief U.A.	Netherlands / Hong Kong	EUR100	100	Investment holding
Perfect Vision Investments Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
KAZCITIC Investment LLP	Kazakhstan	KZT682,705,099	100	Property holding
Ample Idea Investments Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
中信石油技術開發(北京)有限公司 # (CITIC Petroleum Technology Development (Beijing) Limited)	China	US$100,000	100	Oil technology development
CITIC PNG Investments Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
CITIC PNG Energy Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding
Splendor Venture Limited	BVI / Hong Kong	US$1	100	Investment holding

* These two companies jointly own CITIC Nominees Pty Limited Partnership which owns the interest in the Portland Aluminium Smelter joint venture in Australia (the "**PAS JV**").

\# The statutory financial statements of these companies were not audited by Ernst & Young, Hong Kong or another member firm of the Ernst & Young global network.

Notes to Financial Statements

2.1 Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("**HKFRSs**") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("**HKASs**") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "**HKICPA**"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for derivative financial instruments and certain equity investments which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollar ("**HK$**") and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (HK$'000) except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2018. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

(a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
(b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
(c) the Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to shareholders of the Company and also to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control described above. A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises (a) the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary; (b) the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests; and (c) the cumulative translation differences recorded in equity; and recognises (a) the fair value of the consideration received; (b) the fair value of any investment retained; and (c) any resulting surplus or deficit in profit or loss. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained profits, as appropriate, on the same basis as would be required if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures

The Group has adopted the following new and revised HKFRSs for the first time for the year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 2	Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
Amendments to HKFRS 4	Applying HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments with HKFRS 4 Insurance Contracts
HKFRS 9	Financial Instruments
HKFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Amendments to HKFRS 15	Clarifications to HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Amendments to HKAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property
HK (IFRIC) – Int 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
Annual Improvements 2014 – 2016 Cycle	Amendments to HKFRS 1 and HKAS 28

Other than as explained below regarding the impact of HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 15, the adoption of the above new and revised HKFRSs has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments

HKFRS 9 replaces HKAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, bringing together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting.

With the exception of hedge accounting, which the Group has applied prospectively, the Group has applied the transitional provisions set out in HKFRS 9 without restating comparative information. It applied the classification and measurement requirements (including impairment) to financial instruments that were not derecognised as at 1 January 2018. Therefore, the comparative information was not restated and continues to be reported under HKAS 39.

(a) Classification and measurement

Under HKFRS 9, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on two criteria: (i) the Group's business model for managing the assets; and (ii) whether the instrument's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's financial assets are classified and subsequently measured as follows.

(i) The Group's financial assets (including trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables) which were classified as loans and receivables under HKAS 39 have been reclassified to financial assets at amortised cost after transition to HKFRS 9 as these instruments passed the contractual cash flow characteristics test in HKFRS 9 and were not actively traded. They were held with the intention to collect cash flows and without the intention to sell.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures (continued)

HKFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

(a) Classification and measurement (continued)

(ii) The Group's listed equity investment was classified as available-for-sale financial investment under HKAS 39. However, upon adoption of HKFRS 9 on 1 January 2018, the investment was irrevocably designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(iii) The Group's derivative financial instruments (except for the EHA2 (as defined on page 127)) and unlisted investments were classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under both of HKAS 39 and HKFRS 9. The EHA2 is designated as a hedging instrument in effective cash flow hedge and is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The accounting for the EHA2 is the same under both HKAS 39 and HKFRS 9.

Under HKFRS 9, the Group's financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss. The accounting for the Group's financial liabilities remains largely the same as it was under HKAS 39.

(b) Impairment

The adoption of HKFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Group's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets. The incurred loss approach under HKAS 39 was replaced by a forward-looking expected credit loss ("**ECL**") approach.

HKFRS 9 requires the Group to record a loss allowance for the ECLs on its financial assets not held at fair value through profit or loss. In this respect, the Group measured the ECLs on (i) its financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents on a 12-month basis as permitted by the general approach, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, in which case the allowance is based on the lifetime ECLs; and (ii) its trade receivables on a lifetime basis as permitted by the simplified approach.

The adoption of HKFRS 9 has had no material impact on the impairment provisions on the Group's financial assets.

(c) Hedge accounting

The Group has applied hedge accounting under HKFRS 9 prospectively. At the date of initial application of HKFRS 9, all of the Group's existing hedging relationships were eligible to be treated as continuing hedging relationships. The adoption of the hedge accounting requirements of HKFRS 9 has had no impact on the Group's financial statements.

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

HKFRS 15 and its amendments replace HKAS 11 Construction Contracts, HKAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations. They are applied, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. HKFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under HKFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in HKFRS 15 provide a more structured approach for measuring and recognising revenue. The standard also introduces extensive qualitative and quantitative disclosure requirements, including disaggregation of total revenue, information about performance obligations, changes in contract asset and liability account balances between periods and key judgements and estimates. The disclosures are included in notes 3 and 5 to the financial statements. As a result of the application of HKFRS 15, the Group has changed the accounting policy with respect to "Revenue recognition (applicable from 1 January 2018)" as set out in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

2.2 Changes in Accounting Policies and Disclosures (continued)

HKFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

The Group has adopted the transitional provisions set out in HKFRS 15 to recognise the cumulative effect of initial application as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2018 and elected to retrospectively apply the transitional provisions only to contracts that were not completed at the date of initial application. Accordingly, the comparative information presented was not restated upon the adoption of HKFRS 15.

The Group is required to deliver oil, aluminium ingots, coal and other commodities according to the contract terms, which is expected to be the only performance obligation of the Group. The Group has concluded that revenue from the sale of its products should be recognised at the point in time when control of the products is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products. Therefore, the adoption of HKFRS 15 has had no material impact on these financial statements except for the presentation and disclosures.

The presentation and disclosure requirements in HKFRS 15 are more detailed than those under HKAS 18. As required by HKFRS 15, the Group disaggregates revenue recognised from contracts with customers into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors and also discloses information about the relationship between the disclosure of disaggregated revenue and revenue information disclosed for each reportable segment. Additional disclosure has been made in note 5 to the financial statements upon the adoption of HKFRS 15.

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards

The Group has not applied the following new and revised HKFRSs, that have been issued but are not yet effective, in these financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	Definition of a Business [2]
Amendments to HKFRS 9	Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation [1]
Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011)	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture [4]
HKFRS 16	Leases [1]
HKFRS 17	Insurance Contract [3]
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8	Definition of Material [2]
Amendments to HKAS 19	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement [1]
Amendments to HKAS 28	Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures [1]
HK (IFRIC) – Int 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments [1]
Annual Improvements 2015 – 2017 Cycle	Amendments to HKFRS 3, HKFRS 11, HKAS 12 and HKAS 23 [1]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019
2 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021
4 No mandatory effective date yet determined but available for adoption

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

Further information about those HKFRSs that are expected to be applicable to the Group is described below.

Amendments to HKFRS 3, issued in January 2019, clarify and provide additional guidance on the definition of a business. The amendments clarify that for an integrated set of activities and assets to be considered a business, it must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. A business can exist without including all of the inputs and processes needed to create outputs. The amendments remove the assessment of whether market participants are capable of acquiring the business and continue to produce outputs. Instead, the focus is on whether acquired inputs and acquired substantive processes together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments have also narrowed the definition of outputs to focus on goods or services provided to customers, investment income or other income from ordinary activities. Furthermore, the amendments provide guidance to assess whether an acquired process is substantive and introduce an optional fair value concentration test to permit a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 January 2020.

Amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) address an inconsistency between the requirements in HKFRS 10 and in HKAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments require a full recognition of a gain or loss when the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture constitutes a business. For a transaction involving assets that do not constitute a business, a gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognised in the investor's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investor's interest in that associate or joint venture. The amendments are to be applied prospectively. The previous mandatory effective date of amendments to HKFRS 10 and HKAS 28 (2011) was removed by the HKICPA in January 2016 and a new mandatory effective date will be determined after the completion of a broader review of accounting for associates and joint ventures. However, the amendments are available for adoption now.

HKFRS 16 replaces HKAS 17 Leases, HK(IFRIC) – Int 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, HK(SIC) – Int 15 Operating Leases – Incentives and HK(SIC) – Int 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for most leases. The standard includes two elective recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses unless the right-of-use asset meets the definition of investment property in HKAS 40 Investment Property, or relates to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the revaluation model is applied. The lease liability is subsequently increased to reflect the interest on the lease liability and reduced for the lease payments. Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset. Lessees will also be required to re-measure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events, such as change in the lease term and change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments. Lessees will generally recognise the amount of the re-measurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. Lessor accounting under HKFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from the accounting under HKAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in HKAS 17 and distinguish between operating leases and finance leases. HKFRS 16 requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under HKAS 17. Lessees can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The Group will adopt HKFRS 16 from 1 January 2019.

2.3 Issued but not yet effective Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

The Group plans to adopt the transitional provisions in HKFRS 16 to recognise the cumulative effect of initial adoption as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 January 2019 and will not restate the comparatives. In addition, the Group plans to apply the new requirements to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying HKAS 17 and measure the lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The right-of-use asset will be measured at the amount of the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the lease recognised in the statement of financial position immediately before the date of initial application. The Group plans to use the exemptions allowed by the standard on lease contracts whose lease terms end within 12 months as of the date of initial application. During 2018, the Group has performed a preliminary assessment on the impact of adoption of HKFRS 16. The Group has estimated that right-of-use assets of HK$120.8 million and lease liabilities of HK$119.7 million will be recognised on 1 January 2019.

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKAS 8 provide a new definition of material. The new definition states that information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users. The Group expects to adopt the amendments prospectively from 1 January 2020. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 28, which was issued by the HKICPA in January 2018, clarify that the scope exclusion of HKFRS 9 only includes interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is applied and does not include long-term interests that in substance form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture, to which the equity method has not been applied. Therefore, an entity applies HKFRS 9, rather than HKAS 28 Investments in Associates, including the impairment requirements under HKFRS 9, in accounting for such long-term interests. HKAS 28 is then applied to the net investment, which includes the long-term interests, only in the context of recognising losses of an associate or joint venture and impairment of the net investment in the associate or joint venture. The Group does not have any such long-term interests in the associate or joint venture, therefore, the amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

HK(IFRIC) – Int 23 addresses the accounting for income taxes (current and deferred) when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of HKAS 12 Income Taxes (often referred to as "uncertain tax positions"). The interpretation does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of HKAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The interpretation specifically addresses (a) whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately; (b) the assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities; (c) how an entity determines taxable profits or tax losses, tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates; and (d) how an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances. The interpretation is to be applied retrospectively, either fully retrospectively without the use of hindsight or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of application as an adjustment to the opening equity at the date of initial application, without the restatement of comparative information. The Group expects to adopt the interpretation from 1 January 2019. The interpretation is not expected to have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Investments in associates and a joint venture

An associate is an entity, in which the Group has a long term interest of generally not less than 20% of the equity voting rights and over which it is in a position to exercise significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those policies. The Group's equity voting rights in Alumina Limited ("**AWC**") is less than 20% during the year. However, the Group is able to exercise significant influence over AWC and therefore its investment in AWC has been accounted for as an associate of the Group.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group's investments in associates and a joint venture are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at the Group's share of net assets using the equity method, less any impairment losses.

Adjustments are made to bring into line any dissimilar accounting policies that may exist.

The Group's share of the post-acquisition results and other comprehensive income of associates and a joint venture is included in the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, respectively. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of its associate or joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of its investment in the associate or joint venture, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Goodwill arising from the acquisition of associates or a joint venture is included as part of the Group's investments in associates or a joint venture.

If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or vice versa, the retained interest is not re-measured. Instead, the investment continues to be accounted for using the equity method. In all other cases, upon loss of significant influence over its associate or joint control over the joint venture, the Group measures and recognises any retained investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of its associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence or joint control and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Contractual arrangements that do not give rise to joint control or control

The Group has interests in certain contractual arrangements that do not give rise to joint control or control. Despite not having joint control or control, the Group has rights to, and obligations for, the underlying assets and obligations of these arrangements. Therefore, the Group accounts for its rights and obligations arising from these contracts by applying each HKFRS as appropriate.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Interests in joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The Group recognises in relation to its interests in joint operations:

(a) its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
(b) its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
(c) its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
(d) its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
(e) its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to the Group's interests in joint operations are accounted for in accordance with the HKFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred is measured at fair value at the acquisition date, which is the sum of the fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities assumed by the Group to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree at the acquisition date. For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of net assets in the event of liquidation either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. All other components of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts of the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the previously held equity interest is re-measured at fair value at its acquisition date and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured and subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Notes to Financial Statements

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any fair value of the Group's previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the sum of this consideration and other items is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is, after assessment, recognised in the consolidated income statement as a gain on bargain purchase.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the Group are assigned to those units or groups of units.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on the disposal. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative value of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its derivative financial instruments and financial assets at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure the fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

Notes to Financial Statements

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fair value measurement (continued)

All assets and liabilities for which the fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Where an indication of impairment exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required (other than inventories, deferred tax assets, financial assets and goodwill), the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. The recoverable amount is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal, and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets, in which case the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised only if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is charged to the consolidated income statement in the reporting period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at the end of each reporting period as to whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to the consolidated income statement in the reporting period in which it arises.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

(a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person,

(i) has control or joint control over the Group;
(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

(b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:

(i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;

(ii) one entity is an associate or a joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);

(iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;

(vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and

(viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment, other than oil and gas properties, capital works and construction in progress, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is normally charged to the consolidated income statement in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property, plant and equipment to its residual value over its estimated useful life. Plant, machinery, equipment and buildings used in the PAS, which include the furnace, water system, pot room and ingot mill, and buildings and structures, are estimated to have a useful life up to 2030.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

Other property, plant and equipment are estimated to have the following useful lives:

Leasehold improvements	10 to 12 years or over the unexpired lease terms, whichever is shorter
Motor vehicles, plant, machinery, tools and equipment	5 to 19 years
Furniture and fixtures	4 to 5 years
Buildings and structures	10 to 30 years

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property, plant and equipment, including any significant part initially recognised, is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the consolidated income statement in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Construction in progress represents buildings and structures under construction, which is stated at cost less any impairment losses, and is not depreciated. Cost comprises the direct costs of construction and capitalised borrowing costs on related borrowed funds during the period of construction. Construction in progress is reclassified to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for use.

Oil and gas properties

For oil and gas properties, the successful effort method of accounting is adopted. The Group capitalises initial acquisition costs of oil and gas properties. Impairment of initial acquisition costs is recognised based on exploratory experience and management judgement. Upon discovery of commercial reserves, acquisition costs are transferred to proved properties. The costs of drilling and equipping successful exploratory wells are all classified as development costs, including those renewals and betterment which extend the economic lives of the assets. The costs of unsuccessful exploratory wells and all other exploration costs are expensed as incurred.

Exploratory wells are evaluated for economic viability within one year of completion. Expenditure incurred in respect of the exploratory wells that discover potential economic reserves in areas where major capital expenditure will be required before production could begin and the major capital expenditure depends upon successful completion of further exploratory work remains capitalised, and are reviewed periodically for impairment.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation (continued)

Oil and gas properties (continued)

Oil and gas properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and depletion, and any impairment losses. The depreciation and depletion of oil and gas properties with a life longer than or equal to the licence life is estimated on a unit-of-production basis, in the proportion of actual production for the period to the total estimated remaining reserves of the oilfield. The remaining reserves figure is the amount estimated up to the licence expiration date plus the production for the period. Costs associated with significant development projects are not depleted until commercial production commences and the reserves related to those costs are excluded from the calculation of depletion.

Capitalised acquisition costs of proved properties are amortised by the unit-of-production method on a property-by-property basis computed based on the total estimated units of proved reserves.

The Group estimates future dismantlement costs for oil and gas properties with reference to the estimates provided by either internal or external engineers after taking into consideration the anticipated method of dismantlement required in accordance with the current legislation and industry practices. The associated cost is capitalised and the liability is discounted. An accretion expense is recognised using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate in effect when the liability is initially recognised. No market-risk premium has been included in the calculation of asset retirement obligation balances since no reliable estimate can be made.

Capital works

Capital works represent development expenditure in relation to the Group's mining activities, which are carried forward to the extent that such costs are expected to be recouped through successful development and production of the areas or by their sale.

Other assets

Other assets represent the Group's exploration and evaluation assets, mining assets and stripping costs.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are stated at cost less any impairment losses. Exploration and evaluation assets include costs that are directly attributable to conducting topographical and geological surveys, exploratory drilling, sampling and trenching, and activities in relation to commercial and technical feasibility studies, and expenditure incurred to secure further mineralisation in existing ore bodies and to expand the capacity of a mine. Exploration expenditure incurred prior to acquiring legal rights to explore an area is written off as incurred. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the ore are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets are amortised using the unit-of-production method.

If any project is abandoned during the evaluation stage, the total expenditures thereon are written off when the event occurs. If an indication of impairment arises, the recoverable amount is estimated and an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Other assets (continued)

Mining assets

Mining assets represent mining rights, which are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Mining assets are amortised over the estimated useful lives of the mines in accordance with the production plan of the entities concerned and the proven and probable reserves of the mines using the unit-of-production method.

Stripping costs

As part of its mining operations, the Group incurs stripping (waste removal) costs both during the development phase and production phase of its operations. Stripping costs incurred during the development phase of a mine are capitalised and subsequently amortised over its useful life using the unit-of-production method. The capitalisation of development stripping costs ceases when the mine/component is commissioned and ready for production as intended by management.

Stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are generally considered to create two benefits, being either the production of inventory or improved access to the ore to be mined in the future. Where the benefits are realised in the form of inventory produced in the period, the production stripping costs are accounted for as part of the cost of producing those inventories. Where the benefits are realised in the form of improved access to ore to be mined in the future, the costs are recognised as a non-current asset, referred to as a stripping activity asset, if the following criteria are met:

(a) future economic benefits (being improved access to the ore body) are probable;
(b) the component of the ore body to which access will be improved can be accurately identified; and
(c) the costs associated with the improved access can be reliably measured.

If all of the criteria are not met, the production stripping costs are charged to the consolidated income statement as operating costs as incurred.

Investments and other financial assets (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018)

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under HKFRS 15 in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition (applicable from 1 January 2018)" below.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Initial recognition and measurement (continued)

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows.

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met.

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

The Group measures debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met.

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the consolidated income statement and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the consolidated income statement.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under HKAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the consolidated income statement. Dividends are recognised as other income and gains in the consolidated income statement when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognised as other income in the consolidated income statement when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets
(policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments and other financial assets
(policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial investments, or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value plus attributable transaction costs on acquisition, except in the case of financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, being the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by HKAS 39. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by HKAS 39.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement. These net fair value changes do not include any dividends or interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition (applicable before 1 January 2018)" below.

Financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria in HKAS 39 are satisfied.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the consolidated income statement. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the host contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate less any allowance for impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in other income and gains in the consolidated income statement. The loss arising from impairment is charged to the consolidated income statement as finance costs for loans and as other expenses for receivables.

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments are non-derivative financial assets in listed equity investments. Equity investments classified as available for sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve until the investment is derecognised, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement as other income, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve to the consolidated income statement in other gains or losses. Interest and dividends earned whilst holding the available-for-sale financial investments are reported as interest income and dividend income, respectively, and are recognised in the consolidated income statement as other income in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition (applicable before 1 January 2018)" below.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Available-for-sale financial investments (continued)

The Group evaluates whether the ability and intention to sell its available-for-sale financial assets in the near term are still appropriate. When, in rare circumstances, the Group is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets, the Group may elect to reclassify these financial assets if management has the ability and intention to hold the assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

For a financial asset reclassified from the available-for-sale category, the fair value carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its new amortised cost and any previous gain or loss on that asset that has been recognised in equity is amortised to profit or loss over its remaining life using the effective interest rate. Any difference between the new amortised cost and the maturity amount is also amortised over the remaining life of the asset using the effective interest rate. If the asset is subsequently determined to be impaired, then the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to the consolidated income statement.

Derecognition of financial assets (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the consolidated statement of financial position) when:

(a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

(b) the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (i) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or (ii) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a "pass-through" arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises the associated liability of the transferred asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018)

The Group recognises an allowance for ECLs for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Group applies the low credit risk simplification. At each reporting date, the Group evaluates whether the debt investments are considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Group reassesses the external credit ratings of the debt investments. In addition, the Group considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The Group considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for trade receivables which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

Simplified approach

For trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Group applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For trade receivables that contain a significant financing component, the Group chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

Impairment of financial assets (policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. An impairment exists if one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the asset have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that a debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether the asset is significant or not, it then includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continues to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The amount of any impairment loss identified is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows (without taking into account any future credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the original effective interest rate in financing the financial asset (that is, the rate computed at initial recognition).

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the loss is charged to the consolidated income statement. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount using the rate of interest to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is subsequently recovered, the recovery is credited to other expenses in the consolidated income statement.

Available-for-sale financial investments

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that an investment or a group of investments is impaired.

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously charged to the consolidated income statement, is removed from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and recognised in the consolidated income statement.

In the case of investments in equity instruments classified as available for sale, objective evidence would include a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost. "Significant" is evaluated against the original cost of the investment and "prolonged" against the period in which the fair value has been below its original cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously charged to the consolidated income statement – is removed from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and recognised in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses on equity instruments classified as available for sale are not reversed through the consolidated income statement. Increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, the duration or extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial liabilities (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by HKFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated income statement. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in HKFRS 9 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the consolidated income statement, except for the gains or losses arising from the Group's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification to the consolidated income statement. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial liabilities (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by HKAS 39. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments as defined by HKAS 39.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the consolidated income statement. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the consolidated income statement does not include interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria in HKAS 39 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains and losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortisation is included in finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

Derecognition of financial liabilities (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another one from the same lender but on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amount is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Offsetting of financial instruments (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, forward commodity contracts, interest rate swap contracts, embedded derivatives and electricity hedge agreements to manage its foreign currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The fair value of commodity purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative as defined by HKFRS 9 and HKAS 39 is charged to the consolidated income statement as cost of sales. Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the Group's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are held at cost.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the consolidated income statement, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges of the Group are classified as cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, or foreign currency risk in an unrecognised firm commitment.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Group formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Group wishes to apply hedge accounting, the risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge.

Before 1 January 2018, the documentation included identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group assessed the hedging instrument's effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges were expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows and were assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the reporting periods for which they are designated.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Starting from 1 January 2018, the documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements.

(a) There is "an economic relationship" between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.

(b) The effect of credit risk does not "dominate the value changes" that result from that economic relationship.

(c) The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedges which meet all the qualifying criteria for cash flow hedges are accounted for as follows.

(a) The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised directly in other comprehensive income in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the consolidated income statement. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

(b) The amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are accounted for, depending on the nature of the underlying hedged transaction. If the hedged transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial item, the amount accumulated in equity is removed from the separate component of equity and included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the hedged asset or liability. This is not a reclassification adjustment and will not be recognised in other comprehensive income for the period. This also applies where the hedged forecast transaction of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability subsequently becomes a firm commitment to which fair value hedge accounting is applied.

    For any other cash flow hedges, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is reclassified to the consolidated income statement as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect the consolidated income statement.

(c) If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in other comprehensive income must remain in accumulated other comprehensive income if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to the consolidated income statement as a reclassification adjustment. After the discontinuation, once the hedged cash flow occurs, any amount remaining in accumulated other comprehensive income is accounted for depending on the nature of the underlying transaction as described above.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018 and HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

Current versus non-current classification

Derivative instruments that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are separated into current and non-current portions based on an assessment of the facts and circumstances, including the underlying contracted cash flows.

(a) Where the Group expects to hold a derivative as an economic hedge (and does not apply hedge accounting) for a period beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period, the derivative is classified as non-current or separated into current and non-current portions consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item.

(b) Embedded derivatives that are not closely related to the host contract are classified consistently with the cash flows of the host contract.

Derivative instruments that are designated as effective hedging instruments are classified consistently with the classification of the underlying hedged item. The derivative instruments are separated into current and non-current portions only if a reliable allocation can be made.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Except for the costs of exported goods held for re-sale which are determined on the first-in first-out basis, costs are determined on the weighted average basis. In the case of work in progress and finished goods, costs comprise direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling prices less any estimated costs to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and having a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and at banks, including term deposits and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in finance costs in the consolidated income statement.

Provision for long term employee benefits represents the estimated future payments in respect of past services provided by employees. Consideration is given to expected future wages and salary levels, past record of employee departure and period of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

Provision for rehabilitation cost represents the estimated costs of rehabilitation relating to the areas disturbed during the operation of the PAS and the coal mines in Australia. The Group is required to return the sites to the Australian authorities in their original condition. The Group has estimated and provided for the expected costs of removal and clean-up on a periodical basis, based on the estimates provided by the environmental authorities when they reviewed the sites.

Provision for abandonment cost represents the estimated costs of abandoning oil and gas properties. The provision for abandonment cost has been classified as non-current liabilities. The associated cost is capitalised and the liability is discounted. An accretion expense is recognised using the credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate in effect when the liability is initially recognised.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the tax authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration the interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

(a) when the deferred tax liability arises from initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

(b) in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

(a) when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

(b) in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of the deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realised or the liabilities are settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if and only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Dividend income derived from the Group's subsidiaries in China is subject to withholding tax under the prevailing tax rules and regulations.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Where the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is credited to a deferred income account and is released to the consolidated income statement over the expected useful life of the relevant asset by equal annual instalments or deducted from the carrying amount of the asset and released to the consolidated income statement by way of a reduced depreciation charge.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Revenue recognition (applicable from 1 January 2018)

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the products is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of goods.

Other income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Handling service fee is recognised as other income in the consolidated income statement, when the services have been rendered.

Dividend income is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Group and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Revenue recognition (applicable before 1 January 2018)

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and when the revenue can be measured reliably, on the following bases:

(a) from the sale of goods, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, provided that the Group maintains neither managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;

(b) interest income, on an accrual basis using the effective interest method by applying the rate that discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, when appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets;

(c) handling service fee, when the services have been rendered; and

(d) dividend income, when the shareholders' right to receive payment has been established.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Leases

Leases that transfer substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets to the Group, other than legal title, are accounted for as finance leases. At the inception of a finance lease, the cost of the leased asset is capitalised at the present value of the minimum lease payments and recorded together with the obligation, excluding the interest element, to reflect the purchase and financing. Assets held under capitalised finance leases, including prepaid land lease payments under finance leases, are included in property, plant and equipment, and depreciated over the shorter of the lease terms and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The finance costs of such leases are charged to the consolidated income statement so as to provide a constant periodic rate of charge over the lease terms.

Assets acquired through hire purchase contracts of a financing nature are accounted for as finance leases, but are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

Leases where substantially all the rewards and risks of ownership of assets remain with the lessor are accounted for as operating leases. Rentals payable under operating leases are charged to the consolidated income statement on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Prepaid land lease payments under operating leases are initially stated at cost and subsequently recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms.

When the lease payments cannot be allocated reliably between the land and buildings elements, the entire lease payments are included in the cost of the land and buildings as a finance lease in property, plant and equipment.

Employee benefits

Share-based payments

The Company operates a share option scheme for the purpose of providing incentives and rewards to eligible persons who contribute to the success of the Group's operations. Employees (including directors) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (the "**Equity-settled transactions**").

The cost of Equity-settled transactions with employees for grants after 7 November 2002 is measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted. The fair value is determined by using the binomial model.

The cost of Equity-settled transactions is recognised in employee benefit expenses, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognised for Equity-settled transactions at the end of each reporting period until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The charge or credit to the consolidated income statement for a period represents the movement in the cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions.

For awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met, no expense is recognised. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vesting irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified if the original terms of the award are met. In addition, an expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payments, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

Where an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the Group or the employee are not met. However, if a new award substitutes a cancelled award and is designated as a replacement award on the date of grant, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award as described in the previous paragraph.

When the share options lapsed after the vesting date or are still not exercised at the expiry date, the amount previously recognised in the share option reserve is transferred to the retained profits.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Other employee benefits

Pension schemes

The Group operates a defined scheme under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (the "**MPF Scheme**") for those employees in Hong Kong who are eligible to participate. Contributions are made based on a percentage of the employees' basic salaries and are charged to the consolidated income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the MPF Scheme. The assets of the MPF Scheme are held separately from those of the Group in an independently administered fund. The Group's employer contributions vest fully with the employees when contributed into the MPF Scheme.

The employees of the Group's subsidiaries which operate in China are required to participate in a central pension scheme operated by the local municipal government. These subsidiaries are required to contribute a certain percentage of their payroll costs to the central pension scheme. The contributions are charged to the consolidated income statement as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the central pension scheme.

The Group provides employee benefits on retirement, disability or death to its employees in the PAS located in Australia. The benefit has a defined benefit plan and defined contribution plan. The defined benefit plan provides defined lump sum benefits based on years of service and final average salary. The defined contribution plan receives fixed contributions from the joint venture manager, and joint venture manager's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions. A liability in respect of the defined benefit plan is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position, and is measured as the present value of the superannuation fund's assets at that date and any unrecognised past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligations is based on expected future payments which arise from membership of the fund to the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. Contributions to defined contribution plan are recognised as an expense as they become payable.

In addition, the Group also operates a defined benefit plan for those employees in Indonesia who are eligible to participate. The Group uses an actuarial technique and the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations. The discount rate is determined by reference to the market yields at the end of the reporting period based on local government bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's defined benefit obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary.

Re-measurements arising from defined benefit plans, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained profits through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Paid leave carried forward

The Group provides paid leave to its employees under their employment contracts on a calendar year basis. Under certain circumstances, any paid leave that remains untaken as at the end of the reporting period is permitted to be carried forward and utilised by the respective employees in the following year. An accrual is made at the end of the reporting period for the expected future cost of such paid leave earned during the year by the employees of the Group and carried forward.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets (being those that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale) are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets. The capitalisation of such borrowing costs ceases when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs capitalised. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised as liabilities when they are approved by shareholders in a general meeting. Proposed final dividend is disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in HK$ which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially translated using their respective functional currency rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item. In other words, the translation difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively.

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

2.4 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Foreign currencies (continued)

The functional currencies of certain overseas subsidiaries, joint venture, joint operations and associate are currencies other than HK$. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets and liabilities of these entities are translated into HK$ at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period and their income statements are translated into HK$ at the weighted average exchange rates for the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the exchange fluctuation reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the cash flows of overseas subsidiaries and joint operations are translated into HK$ at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the cash flows. Frequently recurring cash flows of overseas subsidiaries and joint operations which arise throughout the year are translated into HK$ at the weighted average exchange rates for the year.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Tax

Determining income tax provisions requires the Group to make judgements on the future tax treatment of certain transactions. The Group carefully evaluates tax implications of transactions in accordance with prevailing tax regulations and makes tax provisions accordingly. In addition, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. This requires significant judgement on the tax treatment of certain transactions and also assessment on the probability that adequate future taxable profits will be available to recover the deferred tax assets.

Employee benefits – share-based payments

The valuation of the fair value of share options granted requires judgement in determining the dividends expected on the shares, the expected volatility of the share price, the risk-free interest rate during the life of the options and the number of share options that are expected to become exercisable. Where the actual outcome of the number of exercisable options is different from the previously estimated number of exercisable options, such difference will have an impact on the consolidated income statement in the remaining vesting period of the relevant share options.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates (continued)

Judgements (continued)

Fair value of financial instruments

Where fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. The judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

Equity accounting applied to AWC in which the Group holds less than 20% of equity voting rights

The Group considers that it has significant influence over AWC even though it owns less than 20% of the equity voting rights. This is because the Group is one of the largest shareholders of AWC and has, together with the assignments of the equity voting rights by the other subsidiaries of CITIC Limited, 19.0621% of the equity voting rights in AWC. Additionally, the Group has a board seat on the board of directors of AWC.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

Provision for ECLs on trade receivables (policies under HKFRS 9 applicable from 1 January 2018)

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic products) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables is disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements, respectively.

Impairment of loans and receivables (policies under HKAS 39 applicable before 1 January 2018)

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a loan/receivable is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments. Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on past experience in the assets with similar credit risk characteristics. Further details are set out in notes 23 and 25 to the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

Oil and gas reserves and mining reserves

The most significant estimates in the oil and gas and mining operations pertain to the volumes of oil and gas reserves and mining reserves and the future development, purchase price allocation, provisions for rehabilitation cost and abandonment cost, as well as estimates relating to certain oil and gas and mining revenues and expenses. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates and assumptions. Further details are set out in notes 13 and 32 to the financial statements.

Impairment of non-financial assets (other than goodwill)

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets. The non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions at arm's length of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and chooses a suitable discount rate to calculate the present values of those cash flows. Further details are set out in note 13 to the financial statements.

Impairment of goodwill

The Group determines whether goodwill is impaired at least on an annual basis. This requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the goodwill is allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the cash-generating units and also a suitable discount rate to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Further details are set out in note 15 to the financial statements.

Net realisable value of inventories

The Group performs regular review of the carrying amounts of its inventories with reference to ageing analysis of the inventories and projections of expected future saleability of goods, and also based on management's experience and judgement. Based on the review, write-down of inventories is made when the estimated net realisable values of inventories decline below their carrying amounts. Due to changes in the technological, market and economic environment and customers' preference, actual saleability of goods may be different from estimation, and profit or loss could be affected accordingly.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Management's judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. Further details are set out in notes 10 and 33 to the financial statements.

4. Operating Segment Information

For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services and has four reportable operating segments as follows:

(a) the aluminium smelting segment comprises the operation of the PAS which sources alumina and produces aluminium ingots in Australia;

(b) the coal segment comprises the operation of coal mines and the sale of coal in Australia;

(c) the import and export of commodities segment comprises the export of various commodity products such as aluminium ingots, coal, iron ore, alumina and copper; and the import of other commodity products and manufactured goods such as steel, and vehicle and industrial batteries and tyres into Australia; and

(d) the crude oil segment comprises the operation of oilfields and the sale of oil in Indonesia and China.

Management monitors the results of the Group's operating segments separately for the purposes of making decisions about resources allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on reportable segment profit/(loss), which is a measure of adjusted profit/(loss) before tax. The adjusted profit/(loss) before tax is measured consistently with the Group's profit before tax except that interest income, fair value gain on a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, dividend income, finance costs, share of profit of associates and a joint venture, and provision for impairment of assets as well as head office and corporate expenses are excluded from such measurement.

Segment assets exclude investments in associates, investment in a joint venture, equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income, deferred tax assets, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, cash and cash equivalents, and other unallocated head office and corporate assets as these assets are managed on a group basis.

Segment liabilities exclude bank and other borrowings, finance lease payables, deferred tax liabilities, and other unallocated head office and corporate liabilities as these liabilities are managed on a group basis.

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

Notes to Financial Statements

4. Operating Segment Information (continued)

2018	Aluminium smelting	Coal	Import and export of commodities	Crude oil	Total
Segment revenue:					
Sales to external customers (note 5)	1,088,131	891,426	1,154,390	1,293,370	4,427,317
Other income	4,182	93	4,496	44,178	52,949
	1,092,313	891,519	1,158,886	1,337,548	4,480,266
Segment results	(104,791)	211,761	51,717	506,731	665,418
Reconciliation:					
Interest income and unallocated gains					45,328
Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment					(323,366) [1]
Provision for impairment of other assets					(13,066) [2]
Unallocated expenses					(334,663)
Unallocated finance costs					(287,359)
Share of profit of:					
Associates					635,202
A joint venture					563,271
Profit before tax					950,765
Segment assets	963,278	614,612	542,322	3,066,769	5,186,981
Reconciliation:					
Investments in associates					4,359,615
Investment in a joint venture					1,441,411
Unallocated assets					2,691,740
Total assets					13,679,747
Segment liabilities	417,086	247,110	156,504	389,212	1,209,912
Reconciliation:					
Unallocated liabilities					6,415,817
Total liabilities					7,625,729
Other segment information:					
Depreciation and amortisation	27,026	42,438	429	422,638	492,531
Unallocated amounts					3,830
					496,361
Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement	—	—	20,129	—	20,129
Impairment losses reversed in the consolidated income statement	—	—	—	(10,929)	(10,929)
Capital expenditure	3,762	100,019	32	174,728	278,541
Unallocated amounts					2,506
					281,047 [3]

1 in respect of the aluminium smelting segment and the coal segment
2 in respect of the coal segment
3 Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment and other assets.

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

4. Operating Segment Information (continued)

2017	Aluminium smelting	Coal	Import and export of commodities	Crude oil	Total
Segment revenue:					
Sales to external customers (note 5)	707,504	828,649	978,663	1,088,131	3,602,947
Other income	1,946	27	4,350	31,270	37,593
	709,450	828,676	983,013	1,119,401	3,640,540
Segment results	(169,085)	91,995	42,142	277,873	242,925
Reconciliation:					
Interest income and unallocated gains					437,605
Dividend income					67,438
Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment					(583,353) [1]
Unallocated expenses					(218,705)
Unallocated finance costs					(290,361)
Share of profit of:					
Associates					180,096
A joint venture					772,535
Profit before tax					608,180
Segment assets	1,499,505	769,864	641,366	3,469,620	6,380,355
Reconciliation:					
Investments in associates					4,327,686
Investment in a joint venture					915,940
Unallocated assets					2,508,935
Total assets					14,132,916
Segment liabilities	346,647	240,463	64,551	310,858	962,519
Reconciliation:					
Unallocated liabilities					7,223,447
Total liabilities					8,185,966
Other segment information:					
Depreciation and amortisation	28,929	110,637	540	420,611	560,717
Unallocated amounts					3,943
					564,660
Impairment losses recognised in the consolidated income statement	—	27,441	6,574	26,422	60,437
Impairment losses reversed in the consolidated income statement	—	—	—	(24,082)	(24,082)
Capital expenditure	(1,012)	36,083	96	6,157	41,324
Unallocated amounts					1,615
					42,939 [2]

1 in respect of the crude oil segment
2 Capital expenditure consists of additions to property, plant and equipment and other assets.

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

4. Operating Segment Information (continued)

Geographical information

(a) Revenue from external customers

	2018	2017
China	**1,484,539**	1,328,021
Australia	**951,484**	802,895
Europe	**387,846**	275,919
Other Asian countries	**1,394,118**	1,188,905
Others	**209,330**	7,207
	4,427,317	3,602,947

The revenue information above is based on the location of the customers.

(b) Non-current assets

	2018	2017
Hong Kong	**2,765**	2,265
China	**3,868,235**	4,169,892
Australia	**3,894,475**	4,544,686
Kazakhstan	**1,441,930**	918,284
Other Asian countries	**12,332**	58,802
	9,219,737	9,693,929

The non-current assets information above is based on the location of the assets which exclude other assets, equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income and deferred tax assets.

Information about major customers

During the year, revenue of HK$1,170,523,000 was derived from sales to a customer of the crude oil segment and HK$520,406,000 was derived from sales to a customer of the aluminium smelting segment. Revenue from each of these two customers amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue for the year.

In 2017, revenue of HK$920,045,000 was derived from sales to a customer of the crude oil segment and HK$474,090,000 was derived from sales to a customer of the aluminium smelting segment. Revenue from each of these two customers amounted to 10% or more of the Group's revenue for 2017.

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

5. Revenue, Other Income and Gains

An analysis of the Group's revenue is as follows:

	2018	2017
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of goods:		
Aluminium smelting	**1,088,131**	707,504
Coal	**891,426**	828,649
Import and export of commodities	**1,154,390**	978,663
Crude oil	**1,293,370**	1,088,131
	4,427,317	3,602,947

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

2018	Aluminium smelting	Coal	Import and export of commodities	Crude oil	Total
Geographical markets					
China	—	69,248	244,768	1,170,523	1,484,539
Australia	—	61,441	890,043	—	951,484
Europe	322,492	62,377	—	—	384,869
Other Asian countries	765,639	495,686	2,878	122,847	1,387,050
Others	—	202,674	16,701	—	219,375
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,088,131	891,426	1,154,390	1,293,370	4,427,317

During the year, all of the Group's revenue from sale of goods was recognised at the point in time when control of the products was transferred to the customer.

(b) Performance obligations

Information about the Group's performance obligations is summarised below.

Sale of goods

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of goods and payment is generally due within 30 to 120 days from delivery, except for new customers where payment in advance is normally required.

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

5. Revenue, Other Income and Gains (continued)

An analysis of the Group's other income and gains is as follows:

	Notes	2018	2017
Interest income		**36,080**	19,767
Dividend income from a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		**—**	67,438
Handling service fees		**4,112**	3,916
Fair value gain on a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	19	**—**	411,278
Sale of scrap		**4,774**	6,077
Reversal of impairment of other receivables	23	**10,929**	24,082
Gain on disposal of partial participating interest in a production sharing contract		**17,482**	—
Government subsidies		**11,255**	—
Others		**13,645**	10,078
		98,277	542,636

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

6. Profit before Tax

The Group's profit before tax was arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Notes	2018	2017
Cost of inventories sold *		**3,613,628**	3,116,691
Depreciation		**490,058**	538,581
Amortisation of other assets		**5,086**	24,884
Amortisation of prepaid land lease payments		**1,217**	1,195
Minimum lease payments under operating leases on land and buildings		**27,122**	26,607
Auditor's remuneration		**13,354**	12,015
Employee benefit expenses (including directors' remuneration (note 7)):			
Wages and salaries		**446,353**	403,229
Pension scheme contributions		**8,097**	4,446
Provision for long term employee benefits	32	**7,100**	10,236
		461,550	417,911
Loss/(gain) on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment, net		**(235)**	6,086
Loss on write-off of a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss		**839**	—
Fair value losses on derivative financial instruments, net **		**45,655**	29,535
Exchange losses, net **		**24,656**	33,564
Write-down of inventories to net realisable value		**906**	935
Impairment of other receivables, net		**—**	29,781
Provision for impairment of trade receivables, net	25	**20,129**	6,574
Provision for impairment of items of property, plant and equipment	13	**323,366**	583,353
Provision for impairment of other assets	16	**13,066**	—

* Cost of inventories sold for the year included an aggregate amount of HK$664,352,000 (2017: HK$750,091,000) which comprised employee benefit expenses, provision for inventories, depreciation, and amortisation. This amount was also included in the respective expense items disclosed above.

** These amounts were included in "Other expenses, net" in the consolidated income statement.

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7. Directors' Remuneration

Directors' and chief executive's remuneration, disclosed pursuant to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**"), section 383(1)(a), (b), (c) and (f) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, was as follows:

	2018	2017
Fees:		
Executive directors and non-executive directors	**1,533**	490
Independent non-executive directors	**1,680**	1,635
	3,213	2,125
Other emoluments of executive directors:		
Salaries	**12,743**	13,507
Housing allowances	**1,320**	1,320
Bonuses	**25,518**	21,700
Pension scheme contributions	**855**	636
	40,436	37,163
	43,649	39,288

(a) Independent non-executive directors

The fees paid to the independent non-executive directors were as follows:

	2018	2017
Fan Ren Da, Anthony	**590**	575
Gao Pei Ji	**560**	545
Look Andrew	**530**	515
	1,680	1,635

There were no other emoluments payable to the independent non-executive directors during the year (2017: Nil).

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7. Directors' Remuneration (continued)

(b) Executive directors and non-executive directors

	Fees	Salaries	Housing allowances	Bonuses	Pension scheme contributions	Total remuneration
2018						
Executive directors:						
Kwok Peter Viem	**280**	**1,160**	**—**	**5,000**	**58**	**6,498**
Suo Zhengang	**280**	**4,586**	**720**	**7,018**	**482**	**13,086**
Sun Yang	**280**	**4,089**	**600**	**8,500**	**255**	**13,724**
Li So Mui	**280**	**2,908**	**—**	**5,000**	**60**	**8,248**
	1,120	**12,743**	**1,320**	**25,518**	**855**	**41,556**
Non-executive directors:						
Ma Ting Hung [2]	**133**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**133**
Chan Kin	**280**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**280**
	413	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**413**
	1,533	**12,743**	**1,320**	**25,518**	**855**	**41,969**
2017						
Executive directors:						
Kwok Peter Viem	—	1,385	—	3,000	57	4,442
Suo Zhengang	—	4,856	720	7,000	282	12,858
Sun Yang	—	4,201	600	8,500	237	13,538
Li So Mui	—	3,065	—	3,200	60	6,325
	—	13,507	1,320	21,700	636	37,163
Non-executive directors:						
Ma Ting Hung	270	—	—	—	—	270
Chan Kin [1]	220	—	—	—	—	220
	490	—	—	—	—	490
	490	13,507	1,320	21,700	636	37,653

1 appointed on 10 March 2017
2 retired on 22 June 2018

There was no arrangement under which a director waived or agreed to waive any remuneration in the year and 2017.

8. Five Highest Paid Employees

The five highest paid employees during the year included four (2017: three) directors and one (2017: two) senior management personnel. Details of the remuneration of these directors are set out in note 7 to the financial statements while details of the remuneration of the senior management personnel are set out below and in note 41(c) to the financial statements:

	2018	2017
Salaries	**3,294**	5,671
Housing allowances	**—**	300
Bonuses	**3,294**	5,367
Pension scheme contributions	**60**	334
	6,648	11,672

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

Notes to Financial Statements

9. Finance Costs

An analysis of finance costs is as follows:

	2018	2017
Interest expense on bank and other borrowings	277,801	281,421
Interest expense on a finance lease	513	1,481
Total interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss	278,314	282,902
Other finance charges:		
Increase in discounted amounts of provisions arising from the passage of time (note 32)	9,005	7,419
Others	40	40
	287,359	290,361

10. Income Tax Expense

	2018	2017
Current – Hong Kong	—	—
Current – Elsewhere		
Charge for the year	473	168
Underprovision/(overprovision) in prior years	(8)	35
Deferred (note 33)	—	123,400
Total tax expense for the year	465	123,603

The statutory rate of Hong Kong profits tax was 16.5% (2017: 16.5%) on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong. No provision for Hong Kong profits tax was made as the Group had no assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year (2017: Nil).

Taxes on profits assessable elsewhere were calculated at the rates of tax prevailing in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

Australia: The Group's subsidiaries incorporated in Australia were subject to Australian income tax at a rate of 30% (2017: 30%).

Indonesia: The corporate tax rate applicable to the subsidiary which is operating in Indonesia was 30% (2017: 30%). The Group's subsidiary owning a participating interest in the oil and gas properties in Indonesia was subject to branch tax at the effective tax rate of 14% (2017: 14%).

China: The Group's subsidiaries registered in China were subject to corporate income tax at a rate of 25% (2017: 25%).

According to HKAS 12, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Year ended 31 December HK$'000

10. Income Tax Expense (continued)

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the Hong Kong statutory tax rate to the tax expense at the Group's effective tax rate is as follows:

	2018	2017
Profit before tax	**950,765**	608,180
Tax at the Hong Kong statutory tax rate of 16.5% (2017: 16.5%)	**156,876**	100,350
Higher tax rates on profits arising elsewhere	**51,733**	33,217
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous periods	**(8)**	35
Profits attributable to associates and a joint venture	**(197,748)**	(157,184)
Income not subject to tax	**(9,379)**	(25,293)
Expenses not deductible for tax	**50,673**	76,722
Tax losses not recognised	**50,001**	16,101
Temporary differences not recognised	**(101,683)**	79,655
Tax expense at the Group's effective rate	**465**	123,603

The share of tax expense attributable to associates and a joint venture in an aggregate amount of HK$169,131,000 (2017: HK$310,915,000) was included in "Share of profit of associates and a joint venture" in the consolidated income statement.

The Group has unrecognised deferred tax assets from tax losses arising in Australia, Indonesia and China in an aggregate amount of HK$330,683,000 (2017: HK$274,437,000) that are available for offsetting against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose. The Group has unrecognised deferred tax assets from deductible temporary differences in an aggregate amount of HK$91,150,000 (2017: HK$272,573,000). In respect of tax losses arising in China, the losses are available for offsetting against future taxable profits for a maximum period of five years. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these tax losses and deductible temporary differences because they have arisen in companies that have been loss-making for some years and it is considered improbable that taxable profits will be available against which the tax losses can be utilised.

11. Dividend

	2018	2017
Proposed final dividend of HK 3.50 cents (2017: HK 2.50 cents) per ordinary share	**275,020**	196,443

The proposed final dividend for the year is subject to the approval of shareholders at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company ("**AGM**"). The final dividend of HK 2.50 cents per ordinary share for the year ended 31 December 2017, totalling HK$196,443,000, was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 22 June 2018 and was paid during the year.

HK$'000

12. Earnings per Share attributable to Ordinary Shareholders of the Company

The calculation of the basic earnings per share amount was based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company of HK$905,253,000 (2017: HK$518,315,000) and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, which was 7,857,727,149 (2017: 7,857,727,149) shares.

The calculation of the diluted earnings per share amount was based on the profit for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation was the number of ordinary shares in issue during the year, as used in the basic earnings per share calculation, and the weighted average number of ordinary shares assumed having been issued at no consideration on the deemed exercise or conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

No adjustment was made to the basic earnings per share amount presented for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 in respect of a dilution. There were no dilutive potential ordinary shares arising from share options as (a) in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018, the share options expired during the year; and (b) in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017, the average share price of the Company during 2017 did not exceed the exercise price of the then outstanding share options.

13. Property, Plant and Equipment

2018	Notes	Oil and gas properties	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles, plant, machinery, tools and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Buildings and structures	Capital works	Construction in progress	Total
Cost :										
At 1 January		9,582,532	42,893	4,479	1,811,420	21,376	785,970	117,533	106,627	12,472,830
Change in provision for abandonment cost	32	128,438	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	128,438
Change in provision for rehabilitation cost	32	—	—	—	515	—	16,256	—	—	16,771
Additions		(621)	—	—	24,681	1,618	6,658	49,146	46,883	128,365
Disposals/write-off		(420,585)	(33,084)	—	(8,939)	(2)	(917)	—	—	(463,527)
Transfers		10,146	—	—	17,624	—	—	(17,160)	(10,610)	—
Exchange realignment		(327,300)	—	(67)	(1,106)	—	(2,785)	(5,207)	(7,027)	(343,492)
At 31 December		8,972,610	9,809	4,412	1,844,195	22,992	805,182	144,312	135,873	11,939,385
Accumulated depreciation and impairment :										
At 1 January		6,379,524	—	4,422	1,544,926	19,997	553,976	11,700	98,039	8,612,584
Depreciation provided during the year		417,536	—	31	45,353	752	25,187	—	—	488,859
Disposals/write-off		(409,091)	—	—	(8,465)	(1)	(836)	—	—	(418,393)
Provision for impairment	6	—	—	—	181,501	—	55,026	86,839	—	323,366
Exchange realignment		(173,265)	—	(67)	(922)	—	(2,650)	—	(5,112)	(182,016)
At 31 December		6,214,704	—	4,386	1,762,393	20,748	630,703	98,539	92,927	8,824,400
Net carrying amount :										
At 31 December		2,757,906	9,809	26	81,802	2,244	174,479	45,773	42,946	3,114,985

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Notes to Financial Statements

13. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

2017	Oil and gas properties	Freehold land	Leasehold improvements	Motor vehicles, plant, machinery, tools and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Buildings and structures	Capital works	Construction in progress	Total
Cost :									
At 1 January	9,093,074	42,893	4,337	1,819,688	21,330	754,696	130,268	149,821	12,016,107
Change in provision for rehabilitation cost	—	—	—	(4,224)	—	17,771	—	—	13,547
Additions	(4,983)	—	51	14,003	52	3,022	2,611	11,140	25,896
Disposals/write-off	—	—	—	(25,663)	(6)	(640)	—	—	(26,309)
Transfers	62,189	—	—	6,234	—	10,437	(15,346)	(63,514)	—
Exchange realignment	432,252	—	91	1,382	—	684	—	9,180	443,589
At 31 December	9,582,532	42,893	4,479	1,811,420	21,376	785,970	117,533	106,627	12,472,830
Accumulated depreciation and impairment :									
At 1 January	5,218,905	—	4,306	1,492,472	19,287	503,971	11,700	91,140	7,341,781
Depreciation provided during the year	393,740	—	25	71,028	715	49,919	—	—	515,427
Disposals/write-off	—	—	—	(19,681)	(5)	(449)	—	—	(20,135)
Provision for impairment (note 6)	583,353	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	583,353
Exchange realignment	183,526	—	91	1,107	—	535	—	6,899	192,158
At 31 December	6,379,524	—	4,422	1,544,926	19,997	553,976	11,700	98,039	8,612,584
Net carrying amount :									
At 31 December	3,203,008	42,893	57	266,494	1,379	231,994	105,833	8,588	3,860,246

As at 31 December 2018, the net carrying amount of the Group's property, plant and equipment included plant and machinery of HK$2,961,000 (2017: HK$11,746,000) held under a finance lease.

Freehold land of the Group is located in Australia.

During the year, impairments of HK$86,839,000 and HK$13,066,000 (note 16) were provided in respect of certain capital works and mining assets, respectively, of the Coppabella and Moorvale coal mines joint venture (the "**CMJV**"). These assets related to the Codrilla project, a greenfield prospect in the Bowen Basin, Queensland, where development has been suspended. Notwithstanding improved market conditions in recent times, the project has not been considered to be economically viable for the remaining life of the mine. Moreover, there was no identified alternative usage for these assets. Therefore, in determining the recoverable amount, their fair value less cost of disposal was assessed to be nil and a full provision was made on their carrying value.

In addition, at the end of the year, an impairment of HK$236,527,000 was provided in respect of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS to reduce their carrying amount to their recoverable amount. The impairment arose primarily due to higher prices of electricity and alumina.

In 2017, an impairment of HK$583,353,000 to oil and gas properties of the Hainan-Yuedong Block was provided to reduce their carrying amount to their recoverable amount. The impairment arose primarily due to a decrease in the total oil reserves estimate of the Hainan-Yuedong Block.

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13. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

The estimate of the recoverable amount of the plant, machinery, equipment and buildings of the PAS and the oil and gas properties of the Hainan-Yuedong Block was determined based on a value in use calculation, using a discounted cash flow model. Future cash flows were adjusted for risks specific to these assets and discounted using a pre-tax discount rate of 13.90% in respect of the PAS for the year and 13.22% in respect of the Hainan-Yuedong Block for 2017.

In assessing whether an impairment is required for the carrying value of a potentially impaired asset, its carrying value is compared with its recoverable amount. Assets are tested for impairment either individually or as part of a cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

14. Prepaid Land Lease Payments

	2018	2017
Carrying amount at 1 January	**17,658**	17,574
Amortisation provided during the year	**(1,231)**	(1,197)
Exchange realignment	**(871)**	1,281
Carrying amount at 31 December	**15,556**	17,658
Current portion included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables (note 23)	**(1,182)**	(1,247)
Non-current portion	**14,374**	16,411

15. Goodwill

	2018	2017
Cost:		
At 1 January and 31 December	**341,512**	341,512
Accumulated impairment:		
At 1 January and 31 December	**316,830**	316,830
Net carrying amount:		
At 31 December	**24,682**	24,682

Impairment testing of goodwill

As at 31 December 2018 and 2017, the net carrying amount of the Group's goodwill related to its import and export of commodities cash-generating unit which is a reportable segment.

The recoverable amount of the Group's import and export of commodities cash-generating unit was determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projection based on financial budgets covering a 5-year period approved by management. The cash flows beyond the 5-year period were extrapolated using a growth rate of 2% which was determined with reference to the long term Customer Price Index of Australia and the nature of the business. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the cash flow projection was 18.24% (2017: 20.82%).

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16. Other Assets

Non-current assets

	Mining assets and stripping costs	Exploration and evaluation assets	Total
2018			
Cost:			
At 1 January	**861,357**	**179,651**	**1,041,008**
Additions	**5,091**	**2,382**	**7,473**
Disposals	**—**	**(10,121)**	**(10,121)**
At 31 December	**866,448**	**171,912**	**1,038,360**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:			
At 1 January	**732,906**	**39,502**	**772,408**
Amortisation provided during the year	**5,086**	**—**	**5,086**
Provision for impairment (note 13)	**13,066**	**—**	**13,066**
Disposals	**—**	**(10,121)**	**(10,121)**
At 31 December	**751,058**	**29,381**	**780,439**
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December	**115,390**	**142,531**	**257,921**
2017			
Cost:			
At 1 January	841,902	195,610	1,037,512
Additions	2,676	820	3,496
Transfers	16,779	(16,779)	—
At 31 December	861,357	179,651	1,041,008
Accumulated amortisation and impairment:			
At 1 January	708,022	39,502	747,524
Amortisation provided during the year	24,884	—	24,884
At 31 December	732,906	39,502	772,408
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December	128,451	140,149	268,600

31 December HK$'000

17. Investments in Joint Operations

As at 31 December 2018, the Group had interests in the following joint operations:

(a) 41% (31 December 2017: 51%) participating interest in the production sharing contract which grants the right to explore, develop and produce petroleum from the Seram Block until 31 October 2019 (the "**PSC**"). During the year, the Group disposed of its 10% participating interest in the PSC to an independent third party, thereby reducing its participating interest in the PSC to 41% effective 1 January 2018. Additionally, the operating tenure of the PSC has been extended for 20 years from 1 November 2019; and

(b) the petroleum contract (as supplemented) for the exploration, development and production of petroleum from the Hainan-Yuedong Block.

18. Interests in Other Contractual Arrangements

As at 31 December 2018, the Group had interests in the following contractual arrangements:

(a) 22.5% participating interest in the PAS operations, the principal activity of which is aluminium smelting;
(b) 14% participating interest in the CMJV operations, the principal activities of which are the mining and sale of coal;
(c) 50% participating interest in the CB Exploration operations;
(d) 15% participating interest in the Bowen Basin Coal operations;
(e) 10% participating interest in the West Rolleston operations;
(f) 10% participating interest in the Moorvale West operations;
(g) 10% participating interest in the Olive Downs operations;
(h) 15% participating interest in the West Walker operations;
(i) 13.335% participating interest in the West / North Burton operations; and
(j) 15% participating interest in the Capricorn operations.

The principal activity of each of the contractual arrangements stated in (c) to (j) is the exploration of coal.

The contractual arrangements stated in (a) and (c) above were not audited by Ernst & Young, Hong Kong or another member firm of the Ernst & Young global network.

The Group's interest in the assets and liabilities employed in the PAS JV was included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the classification shown below:

	2018	2017
Non-current assets	**229,430**	467,838
Current assets	**125,851**	100,898
Current liabilities	**(113,235)**	(114,607)
Non-current liabilities	**(123,060)**	(136,813)

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18. Interests in Other Contractual Arrangements (continued)

The Group's interests in the combined net assets employed in the remaining contractual arrangements were included in the consolidated statement of financial position under the classification shown below:

	2018	2017
Non-current assets	**752,481**	803,670
Current assets	**86,305**	104,982
Current liabilities	**(128,058)**	(114,186)
Non-current liabilities	**(108,071)**	(102,555)
Proportionate share of combined net assets employed in the remaining contractual arrangements	**602,657**	691,911

19. Investments in Associates

	2018	2017
Share of net assets	**5,101,847**	5,069,918
Goodwill on acquisition	**1,089,808**	1,089,808
	6,191,655	6,159,726
Impairment *	**(1,832,040)**	(1,832,040)
	4,359,615	4,327,686

* The impairment related to the Group's investment in CITIC Dameng Holdings Limited ("**CDH**").

Particulars of the Group's associates as at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation / operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Group	Principal activity
AWC #	Australia / Australia	A$3,312,184,263	9.6846	Investment holding
CDH	Bermuda / Hong Kong	HK$342,845,900	34.39	Investment holding

\# not audited by Ernst & Young, Hong Kong or another member firm of the Ernst & Young global network

The Group's investments in AWC and CDH are indirectly held by the Company.

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19. Investments in Associates (continued)

AWC, a leading Australian company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (the "**ASX**") (Stock Code: AWC), has significant global interests in bauxite mining, alumina refining and selected aluminium smelting operations. AWC is treated as an associate of the Group and is accounted for using the equity method from 30 June 2017.

In 2017, the voting rights of AWC shares owned by the other subsidiaries of CITIC Limited have been assigned to the Group and as a result, effective 30 June 2017, the Group's voting rights in AWC increased to 19.0621% leading the Group to reassess and conclude that it has significant influence over AWC effective 30 June 2017. Consequently, the investment was reclassified from a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss to an investment in an associate on 30 June 2017. Prior to the reclassification, the investment was measured at its fair value based on the closing price of AWC shares on 29 June 2017. As a result, a pre-tax fair value gain of HK$411,278,000 in respect of the Group's interest in AWC was recognised in 2017, representing the excess amount of such fair value over its carrying amount as at 31 December 2016 (note 5).

The following tables summarise the financial information of AWC and its subsidiaries and also illustrate the reconciliation to the carrying amount of the Group's investment in AWC in the consolidated financial statements:

	2018	2017
Current assets	**1,442,220**	326,040
Non-current assets	**33,448,727**	34,940,664
Current liabilities	**(848,640)**	(13,260)
Non-current financial liabilities, excluding accounts payable, other payables and provisions	**—**	(767,520)
Other non-current liabilities	**(3,900)**	(68,640)
Net assets	**34,038,407**	34,417,284
Reconciliation to the Group's investment in an associate:		
Proportion of ownership	**9.6846%**	9.6846%
Proportionate share of net assets and carrying amount	**3,296,484**	3,333,176
Fair value of the Group's investment	**3,528,192**	4,123,080

	Year ended 31 December 2018	2017 *
Revenue	**4,680**	3,900
Profit for the year/period	**5,380,092**	1,369,185
Other comprehensive loss for the year/period	**(1,738,140)**	—
Dividend received by the Group	**389,400**	91,368

* for the period from the date on which the Group could exercise significant influence on AWC to 31 December 2017

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19. Investments in Associates (continued)

CDH, a company listed on the Main Board of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Stock Exchange**") (Stock Code: 1091), is principally engaged in (a) manganese mining, ore processing and manganese downstream processing operations in China; (b) manganese mining and ore processing operations in Gabon, West Africa; and (c) trading of manganese products. CDH is considered an associate of the Group and is accounted for using the equity method.

The following tables summarise the financial information of CDH and its subsidiaries and also illustrate the reconciliation to the carrying amount of the Group's investment in CDH in the consolidated financial statements:

	2018	2017
Current assets	**4,595,222**	3,338,535
Non-current assets	**5,023,157**	5,413,627
Current liabilities	**(4,966,860)**	(4,732,153)
Non-current financial liabilities, excluding accounts payable, other payables and provisions	**(1,192,235)**	(744,845)
Other non-current liabilities	**(301,315)**	(313,962)
Net assets	**3,157,969**	2,961,202
Non-controlling interests	**(66,573)**	(69,344)
	3,091,396	2,891,858
Reconciliation to the Group's investment in an associate:		
Proportion of ownership	**34.39%**	34.39%
Proportionate share of net assets and carrying amount	**1,063,131**	994,510
Fair value of the Group's investment	**418,545**	560,025

	Year ended 31 December	
	2018	2017
Revenue	**6,736,228**	5,991,436
Profit for the year attributable to:		
Shareholders of CDH	**331,963**	138,109
Non-controlling interests of CDH	**5,924**	531
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:		
Shareholders of CDH	**(138,549)**	119,726
Non-controlling interests of CDH	**(8,695)**	(3,295)

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20. Investment in a Joint Venture

	2018	2017
Share of net assets	**2,841,346**	2,315,875
Impairment	**(1,399,935)**	(1,399,935)
	1,441,411	915,940

Particulars of the Group's joint venture as at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Name	Place of incorporation and operation	Issued ordinary share capital	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Group	Principal activity
CITIC Canada Energy Limited ("**CCEL**")	Canada	US$1	50	Investment holding

CCEL is an investment holding company and its operating subsidiaries are principally engaged in the exploration, development, production and sale of oil and provision of oilfield related services in Kazakhstan.

The Group believes that going forward, the Dated Brent crude oil price and exchange rates of Kazakhstan Tenge ("**KZT**") will at least remain steady at current levels. On this basis, JSC Karazhanbasmunai ("**KBM**"), a subsidiary of CCEL, should be able to significantly reduce its operating costs payable in KZT and accordingly improve its operating results and cash flows. Accordingly, at the end of the year, a write-back of a prior year provision for impairment was made in respect of certain oil and gas properties of KBM and credited to "Reversal of impairment of items of property, plant and equipment" in CCEL's consolidated income statement. The Group's share was HK$183,580,000 (after tax expense) and the amount was credited to "Share of profit of a joint venture" in the consolidated income statement.

Prior to 2017, KBM sold certain amounts of crude oil to a bitumen plant in Kazakhstan (the "**Plant**") to support the production of bitumen with crude oil sold to the Plant at prices much lower than international prices. In 2017, following an agreement with the government authorities in Kazakhstan, KBM no longer sells crude oil to the Plant and, instead, pays to the Plant a refining fee to produce bitumen for KBM. After refining, the bitumen together with residual crude oil is taken back and sold by KBM. The residual crude oil can be sold by KBM in international markets. As a result, KBM is able to significantly increase its export sales volume going forward and hence, significantly increase its revenue, operating results and cash flows. Accordingly, at the end of 2017, a write-back of a prior year provision for impairment was made in respect of certain oil and gas properties of KBM and credited to "Reversal of impairment of items of property, plant and equipment" in CCEL's consolidated income statement. The Group's share was HK$549,983,000 (after tax expense) and the amount was credited to "Share of profit of a joint venture" in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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20. Investment in a Joint Venture (continued)

The following tables summarise the financial information of CCEL and its subsidiaries and also illustrate the reconciliation to the carrying amount of the Group's investment in CCEL in the consolidated financial statements:

	2018	2017
Cash and cash equivalents	**427,331**	626,684
Other current assets	**1,162,822**	1,161,114
Current assets	**1,590,153**	1,787,798
Non-current assets	**7,339,515**	7,396,180
Financial liabilities, excluding accounts payable and other payables	**(1,328,857)**	(2,511,764)
Other current liabilities	**(526,274)**	(624,465)
Current liabilities	**(1,855,131)**	(3,136,229)
Non-current financial liabilities, excluding accounts payable, other payables and provisions	**(1,944,428)**	(1,943,242)
Other non-current liabilities	**(1,986,599)**	(2,030,241)
Non-current liabilities	**(3,931,027)**	(3,973,483)
Net assets	**3,143,510**	2,074,266
Non-controlling interests	**(260,688)**	(242,386)
	2,882,822	1,831,880
Reconciliation to the Group's investment in a joint venture:		
Proportion of ownership	**50%**	50%
Proportionate share of net assets and carrying amount	**1,441,411**	915,940

	Year ended 31 December	
	2018	2017
Revenue	**6,960,950**	5,655,500
Interest income	**2,404**	8,657
Depreciation and amortisation	**(644,482)**	(526,801)
Interest expense	**(102,716)**	(95,395)
Income tax expense	**(333,357)**	(618,226)
Profit for the year attributable to:		
Shareholders of CCEL	**1,126,542**	1,545,070
Non-controlling interests of CCEL	**71,956**	102,589
Other comprehensive loss attributable to:		
Shareholders of CCEL	**(75,600)**	(61,074)
Non-controlling interests of CCEL	**(6,581)**	(2,074)

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21. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Held for trading

	2018	2017
Current investments:		
Unlisted investments in Australia and China, at fair value	**2,190**	3,029

The above unlisted investments as at 31 December 2018 were mandatorily classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss as their contractual cash flows were not solely payments of principal and interest.

22. Equity Instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

	2018	2017
Non-current investment:		
Listed equity investment in Australia, at fair value	**—**	845

The fair value of the above investment was based on the quoted market price of the equity investment's shares on the ASX.

The investment was recognised as available-for-sale investment as at 31 December 2017 under HKAS 39. However, upon adoption of HKFRS 9 on 1 January 2018, the investment was considered to be strategic in nature and therefore, irrevocably designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income. During the year, the investment was fully disposed of.

23. Prepayments, Deposits and Other Receivables

	2018	2017
Prepayments	**56,770**	20,442
Current portion of prepaid land lease payments (note 14)	**1,182**	1,247
Deposits and other receivables	**786,687**	1,264,991
	844,639	1,286,680
Impairment allowance	**(36,493)**	(65,509)
	808,146	1,221,171
Portion classified as current assets	**(788,459)**	(1,168,261)
Non-current portion	**19,687**	52,910

Included in the Group's other receivables was an amount due from CCEL of HK$689,847,000 (2017: HK$1,071,837,000), which was interest free and repayable on demand.

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23. Prepayments, Deposits and Other Receivables (continued)

A tax regulation in Indonesia, effective in the first half of 2015, limited value added tax ("**VAT**") reimbursements to equity oil distributed to the government under the PSC. In 2015, as it was uncertain whether any equity oil would be available for distribution to the government prior to the expiry of the PSC, an impairment of other receivables of HK$105,664,000 was made in respect of the potentially unrecoverable VAT reimbursement. Following an amendment to this tax regulation in October 2016, VAT reimbursements are claimed after each delivery of the first tranche production to the government. Accordingly, a reversal of impairment of other receivables of HK$10,929,000 (2017: HK$24,082,000) (note 5) was made during the year.

In 2017, an impairment of HK$53,863,000 (before tax credit) was provided in respect of other receivables which were considered potentially unrecoverable.

As at the end of the year, except for the impairment of other receivables mentioned above, none of the above assets was either past due or impaired. The financial assets included in the above balances related to receivables for which there was no recent history of default.

24. Inventories

	2018	2017
Raw materials	**190,298**	153,385
Work in progress	**14,520**	12,051
Finished goods	**404,036**	477,283
	608,854	642,719

In 2014, the Chinese authorities commenced an investigation into the allegedly fraudulent multiple use of warehouse receipts in respect of certain aluminium and copper products stored at Qingdao port, China (the "**Investigation**"). The Group is not involved in the Investigation and up to the date of this report, the Group is not aware of the status or result of the Investigation.

The Group had certain alumina and copper stored in bonded warehouses at Qingdao port (the "**Inventories**") with a gross carrying amount of HK$979,212,000. In light of the Investigation, the Group applied to the Qingdao Maritime Court in June 2014 for asset protection orders in respect of the Inventories.

In prior years, in respect of the Inventories, a cumulative full provision was made on all the alumina of HK$579,277,000 and a partial provision of HK$219,662,000 was made on the copper leaving the remaining copper inventory (the "**Remaining Copper**") with a net carrying amount of HK$180,273,000 as at 31 December 2017. The cumulative provision of the Remaining Copper up to 31 December 2017 was HK$83,344,000.

During the year, the Group was granted access to the Remaining Copper and all the Remaining Copper was sold.

Considering the significant uncertainty over the outcome of the Investigation and the passage of time, during the year, the Group wrote off the full amount of the Inventories (other than the Remaining Copper) together with their associated cumulative provisions, each in aggregate of HK$715,595,000 (2017: Nil).

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25. Trade Receivables

	2018	2017
Trade receivables	**588,890**	555,308
Impairment	**(29,225)**	(9,096)
	559,665	546,212

The Group normally offers credit terms of 30 to 120 days to its established customers.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, was as follows:

	2018	2017
Within one month	**321,885**	324,727
One to two months	**88,509**	74,532
Two to three months	**63,325**	45,716
Over three months	**85,946**	101,237
	559,665	546,212

The movements in the loss allowance for impairment of trade receivables were as follows:

	2018	2017
At 1 January	**9,096**	2,522
Provision for impairment (note 6)	**20,129**	6,574
At 31 December	**29,225**	9,096

Impairment under HKFRS 9 for the year ended 31 December 2018

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date using a provision matrix to measure ECLs. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments with similar loss patterns (i.e., by geographical region, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance). The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. Generally, trade receivables are written off if past due for more than one year and are not subject to enforcement activity.

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25. Trade Receivables (continued)

Impairment under HKFRS 9 for the year ended 31 December 2018 (continued)

Set out below is the information about the credit risk exposure on the Group's trade receivables using a provision matrix:

2018		Past due		
	Current	Less than 3 months	Over 3 months	Total
ECL rate	0.10%	26.60%	100%	4.96%
Gross carrying amount	506,664	72,903	9,323	588,890
ECL	507	19,395	9,323	29,225

Impairment under HKAS 39 for the year ended 31 December 2017

Included in the provision for impairment of trade receivables, which was measured based on incurred credit loss under HKAS 39, was a provision for individually impaired trade receivables of HK$9,096,000 with an aggregate carrying amount (before provision) of HK$9,096,000. The individually impaired trade receivables related to customers that were in financial difficulties and the receivables were not expected to be recovered.

An ageing analysis of the trade receivables that were not considered to be impaired under HKAS 39 was as follows:

	2017
Neither past due nor impaired	530,270
Less than one month past due	4,978
One to three months past due	10,964
	546,212

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired related to customers for whom there was no recent history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired related to independent customers that had a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, no provision for impairment under HKAS 39 was considered necessary in respect of these balances as there had not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances were still considered fully recoverable.

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26. Derivative Financial Instruments

	2018		2017	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Forward currency contracts	**3,878**	**176**	2,324	—
Forward commodity contracts	**—**	**23,567**	22,518	9,553
EHA2 (as defined on page 127)	**529,640**	**—**	874,861	—
	533,518	**23,743**	899,703	9,553
Portion classified as non-current portion:				
EHA2	**(244,983)**	**—**	(496,054)	—
Current portion	**288,535**	**23,743**	403,649	9,553

Certain members of the Group enter into derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge their exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and electricity price.

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Foreign currency risk

Forward currency contracts

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures primarily arise from purchases by the Group's import and export of commodities segment in currencies other than the functional currencies of the related entities in that segment. Therefore, to enable the Group to manage such business operations, forward currency contracts are entered into to hedge current and anticipated future sales and purchases.

Forward currency contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of (a) forecast purchases in Australian dollar ("**A$**") by the Group's aluminium smelting and coal segments; and (b) forecast purchases in United States dollar ("**US$**") by the Group's import and export of commodities segment. These forecast transactions are highly probable. The balances of the forward currency contracts vary with the level of expected foreign currency purchases and expenses and changes in forward exchange rates.

Forward currency contracts described above are considered to be cash flow hedges and are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the forward currency contracts match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risks of the forward currency contracts are identical to the hedged risk components. To measure the hedge effectiveness, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks. The hedge of the forward currency contracts was assessed to be effective during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

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26. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Foreign currency risk (continued)

Forward currency contracts (continued)

The terms of the outstanding forward currency contracts held by the Group were as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Weighted average exchange rate	Contractual amount	Weighted average exchange rate	Contractual amount
Forward currency contracts:				
(a) Sell A$ / Buy US$				
Within three months	**0.7186**	**233,779**	0.7720	129,893
Three to twelve months	**—**	**—**	0.7648	42,011
(b) Buy A$ / Sell US$				
Within three months	**0.7088**	**44,228**	0.7570	82,665

The terms of the forward currency contracts were negotiated to match the terms of related purchases and sales commitments. The amounts disclosed above were measured at the contracted rates.

The impacts of the hedging instruments on the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

2018	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position
Forward currency contracts	**233,779**	**3,878**	**Derivative financial instruments (assets)**
Forward currency contracts	**44,228**	**(176)**	**Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)**

The impacts of the hedged items on the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

2018	Cash flow hedge reserve
Highly probable forecast purchases	**16,493**

26. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Foreign currency risk (continued)

Forward currency contracts (continued)

The effects of the cash flow hedge on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were as follows:

2018	Gross amount	Tax effect	Total
Highly probable forecast purchases	1,377	(412)	965

The portion of gain or loss on the hedging instruments that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised directly in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. When a cash flow occurs, the Group adjusts the initial measurement of the component recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position by the related amount in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Commodity price risk

Forward commodity contracts

The Group commits to the forward contracts in order to protect itself from adverse movements in aluminium prices.

Forward commodity contracts are normally settled other than by physical delivery of the underlying commodities and hence are classified as financial instruments. On maturity, the forward price is compared to the spot price and the difference is applied to the contracted quantity in calculating the gain or loss of the Group under such contract.

Forward commodity contracts are designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast sales of aluminium. These forecast transactions are highly probable. The forward commodity contract balances vary with the level of expected sale of aluminium and changes in aluminium forward prices.

Aluminium forward contracts are entered into for the purpose of hedging the volatility of future aluminium prices. The contracts are considered to be cash flow hedges and are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

To measure the hedge effectiveness, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the change in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedge risks. The hedge of the aluminium forward contracts was assessed to be ineffective during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

Hedge ineffectiveness arose from:

(a) differences in the timing of the cash flows of the forecast sales and the hedging instruments;
(b) the counterparties' credit risks differently impacting the fair value movements of the hedging instruments and the hedged items; or
(c) changes to the forecast amounts of cash flows of the hedged items and the hedging instruments.

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26. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Commodity price risk (continued)

Forward commodity contracts (continued)

The terms of the outstanding forward commodity contracts held by the Group were as follows:

	2018			2017		
	Quantity hedged tonnes	Average price per tonne HK$	Contractual amount	Quantity hedged tonnes	Average price per tonne HK$	Contractual amount
Aluminium forward contracts (sold):						
Within three months	—	—	—	8,800	16,907	148,785
Three to twelve months	—	—	—	6,000	17,459	104,754

The terms of the forward commodity contracts were negotiated to match those of the underlying commitments.

The impacts of the hedging instruments on the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

2018	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for the year
Aluminium forward contracts (sold)	—	—	**Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)**	**(9,553)**

The impacts of the hedged items on the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

2018	Change in fair value used for measuring hedge ineffectiveness for the year	Cash flow hedge reserve
Highly probable forecast sales	**(9,553)**	—

The effects of the cash flow hedge on the consolidated income statement were as follows:

2018	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Line item in the consolidated income statement
Highly probable forecast sales	**(9,553)**	**Other expenses, net**

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26. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Electricity price risk

Electricity hedge agreements

In March 2010, a base load electricity contract was signed between the Group and an independent electricity supplier (the "**EHA1**"). The EHA1 effectively allowed the PAS to hedge the spot price for electricity for a specific load from 1 November 2016 to 31 December 2036.

On 12 August 2016 (the "**Notice Date**"), as the hedged price agreed under the EHA1 was considerably higher than the then prevailing spot price of electricity resulting in a higher cost of sales and hardship, the Group served a notice to terminate the EHA1 effective 1 August 2017. Since the Notice Date, the EHA1 no longer qualified for hedge accounting. The accumulated hedge reserve on the Notice Date was reclassified from the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and recognised in the consolidated income statement instead. The derivative financial liability of HK$868,924,000 associated with the EHA1 was derecognised accordingly.

In January 2017, the Group entered into a hedging agreement with several subsidiaries of AGL Energy Limited, an integrated renewable energy company listed on the ASX (Stock Code: AGL), in relation to the supply of electricity to the PAS from 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2021 (the "**EHA2**"). The EHA2 swaps a floating electricity price for a fixed electricity price to minimise the variability in cash flow.

The EHA2 is designated as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges of forecast prices of electricity. These forecast transactions are highly probable.

The EHA2 described above is considered to be a cash flow hedge and is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 2.4 to the financial statements.

There is an economic relationship between the hedged items and the hedging instruments as the terms of the electricity hedge agreements match the terms of the expected highly probable forecast transactions (i.e., notional amount and expected payment date). The Group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for the hedging relationships as the underlying risks of the electricity hedge agreements are identical to the hedged risk components. To measure the hedge effectiveness, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method and compares the changes in the fair value of the hedging instruments against the changes in fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks. The hedge of the EHA2 was assessed to be effective during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.

The impacts of the hedging instruments on the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

2018	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the consolidated statement of financial position
EHA2	777,499	529,640	Derivative financial instruments (assets)

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26. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

Cash flow hedge under HKFRS 9 – Electricity price risk (continued)

Electricity hedge agreements (continued)

The impacts of the hedged items on the consolidated statement of financial position were as follows:

2018	Cash flow hedge reserve
Highly probable forecast purchases	368,955

The effects of the cash flow hedge on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were as follows:

2018	Gross amount	Tax effect	Total
Highly probable forecast purchases	(345,221)	103,566	(241,655)

Forward commodity contracts – provisional pricing arrangements

The Group enters into pricing arrangements in relation to its aluminium sales. The aluminium sales agreements provide for provisional pricing of sales at the time of or after shipment, with final pricing based on the monthly average aluminium price of the London Metal Exchange (the "**LME**") for specified future periods. This normally ranges from one month to five months after shipment.

The mark to market gains or losses on open sales are recognised through adjustments in the consolidated income statement and to trade receivables or payables in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group determines the mark to market prices using forward prices at the end of each reporting period. As at the end of the year, there were 10,666 (2017: 24,719) tonnes of aluminium which had been shipped and remained open as to price. The embedded derivative arising from these open sales was recognised as a derivative financial instrument as at the end of the year.

The Group also enters into aluminium forward contracts to swap a floating selling price of its aluminium sold under the provisional pricing arrangements (described above) to a fixed selling price. For aluminium forward contracts that are entered into prior to the physical shipments of the aluminium, they are treated as cash flow hedges from the dates of entering into these contracts until the respective shipment dates. Thereafter, any gains or losses from these contracts (if not settled in the month of each shipment) are recognised in the consolidated income statement. For aluminium forward contracts that are entered into after the physical shipments of the aluminium, any gains or losses from these contracts are recognised directly in the consolidated income statement.

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Notes to Financial Statements

27. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2018	2017
Cash and bank balances	**608,081**	498,376
Time deposits	**1,313,088**	907,296
Cash and cash equivalents *	**1,921,169**	1,405,672

* As at 31 December 2018, the Group had a balance of HK$958,000 (2017: HK$2,447,000) at China CITIC Bank International Limited and HK$3,698,000 (2017: HK$1,512,000) at China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited.

Cash at banks earns interest at the rates quoted by banks. Time deposits are placed for periods ranging from one day to three months depending on the cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at rates prevailing from time to time. The bank balances and time deposits are placed with creditworthy banks with no recent history of default.

At the end of the reporting period, the cash and bank balances and time deposits of the Group denominated in Renminbi ("**RMB**") and KZT were equivalent to HK$424,628,000 and HK$139,000 (2017: HK$134,655,000 and HK$83,000), respectively. Although RMB and KZT are not freely convertible into other currencies, the Group is permitted to exchange RMB and KZT for other currencies through banks which are authorised to conduct foreign exchange business under the foreign exchange control regulations of China and Kazakhstan, respectively.

28. Accounts Payable

An ageing analysis of the accounts payable, based on the invoice date, was as follows:

	2018	2017
Within one month	**158,350**	148,125
One to three months	**—**	—
Over three months	**61**	18,968
	158,411	167,093

The accounts payable are non-interest-bearing and are normally settled on terms of 30 to 90 days.

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Notes to Financial Statements

29. Accrued Liabilities and Other Payables

	2018	2017
Other payables	**242,896**	185,211
Accruals	**534,520**	419,771
	777,416	604,982

Included in other payables was a loan of HK$120,209,000 (2017: HK$57,385,000) from the State Government of Victoria to assist in funding the restart and restoration of the PAS's production capacity and ongoing operations, which is interest-free and repayable when the PAS reaches certain level of free cash flows.

Other payables are non-interest-bearing and have an average term of three months.

30. Bank and Other Borrowings

	Notes	2018	2017
Bank borrowings – unsecured	(a)	**2,316,552**	3,088,275
Other borrowing – unsecured	(b)	**3,900,000**	3,900,000
		6,216,552	6,988,275

Notes:

(a) As at 31 December 2018, the bank borrowings included:

(i) trade finance totalling A$30,260,000 (HK$166,588,000), which was interest-bearing at the Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (or cost of funds) plus margin; and

(ii) bank loans totalling US$275,636,000 (HK$2,149,964,000), which were interest-bearing at the London interbank offered rates ("**LIBOR**") plus margin.

(b) The other borrowing is a loan obtained from a subsidiary of the Company's ultimate holding company, which is interest-bearing at LIBOR plus margin.

	2018	2017
Bank loans repayable:		
Within one year or on demand	**2,006,729**	386,206
In the second year	**309,823**	2,393,825
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**—**	308,244
	2,316,552	3,088,275
Other borrowing repayable:		
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**3,900,000**	3,900,000
Total bank and other borrowings	**6,216,552**	6,988,275
Portion classified as current liabilities	**(2,006,729)**	(386,206)
Non-current portion	**4,209,823**	6,602,069

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31. Finance Lease Payables

The Group leases certain plant and machinery for its coal mine operations. The lease is classified as a finance lease and expires in June 2021.

The total future minimum lease payments under the finance lease and their present values were as follows:

	Minimum lease payments		Present values of minimum lease payments	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Amounts payable:				
Within one year	**2,324**	9,499	**2,243**	8,970
In the second year	**367**	2,569	**342**	2,480
In the third to fifth years, inclusive	**149**	569	**147**	540
Total minimum finance lease payments	**2,840**	12,637	**2,732**	11,990
Future finance charges	**(108)**	(647)		
Total net finance lease payables	**2,732**	11,990		
Portion classified as current liabilities	**(2,243)**	(8,970)		
Non-current portion	**489**	3,020		

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32. Provisions

	Notes	Provision for long term employee benefits	Provision for rehabilitation cost	Provision for abandonment cost	Total
At 1 January 2018		74,803	225,842	35,990	336,635
Provisions	6, 13	7,100	16,771	128,438	152,309
Amounts utilised during the year		(10,892)	(6,996)	—	(17,888)
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plan		(1,565)	—	—	(1,565)
Increase in discounted amounts of provisions arising from the passage of time	9	—	4,840	4,165	9,005
Exchange realignment		(4,821)	(21,909)	(5,316)	(32,046)
At 31 December 2018		64,625	218,548	163,277	446,450
Portion classified as current liabilities		(42,572)	(2,133)	—	(44,705)
Non-current portion		22,053	216,415	163,277	401,745

The provisions were based on estimates of future payments by management and discounted at rates between 2.32% and 4.90% (2017: 2.04% and 2.67%). Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates.

The provision for long term employee benefits represents the estimated future payments in respect of past services provided by employees. Consideration was given to expected future wages and salary levels, past record of employee departures and period of service. Expected future payments were discounted using market yields at the reporting date and currency that matched, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash flows.

The provision for rehabilitation cost represents the estimated costs of rehabilitation relating to the areas disturbed during the operation of the PAS and the coal mines in Australia at the end of their useful lives up to 2030. The Group has estimated and provided for the expected costs of removal and clean-up on a periodical basis, based on the estimates provided by the environmental authorities when they reviewed the sites.

The provision for abandonment cost represents the estimated costs of abandoning oil and gas properties. These costs are expected to be incurred upon abandoning wells and removal of equipment and facilities, as the case may be.

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33. Deferred Tax

The movements in the Group's deferred tax assets during the year were as follows:

2018 Deferred tax assets	Provision for impairment of assets	Tax losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits	Change in fair value of financial instruments and defined benefit plan	Total
At 1 January	309,750	84,526	(461,641)	(67,365)
Deferred tax credited/(charged) to the consolidated income statement during the year (note 10)	(15,981)	2,284	13,697	—
Deferred tax credited to equity during the year	—	—	102,488	102,488
Exchange realignment	—	(1,906)	—	(1,906)
At 31 December	293,769	84,904	(345,456)	33,217

2017 Deferred tax liabilities	Provision for impairment of assets	Tax losses available for offsetting against future taxable profits	Change in fair value of financial instruments and defined benefit plan	Total
At 1 January	(309,750)	(93,449)	83,733	(319,466)
Deferred tax charged to the consolidated income statement during the year (note 10)	—	8,877	114,523	123,400
Deferred tax charged to equity during the year	—	—	263,385	263,385
Exchange realignment	—	46	—	46
At 31 December	(309,750)	(84,526)	461,641	67,365

Pursuant to China Corporate Income Tax Law, a 10% withholding tax is levied on dividends declared to foreign investors by foreign investment enterprises established in China. The requirement, effective 1 January 2008, is applied to earnings after 31 December 2007. A lower withholding tax rate may be applied if there is an applicable tax treaty between China and the jurisdiction of the foreign investors. The Group is therefore liable for withholding tax on dividends declared by its subsidiaries established in China in respect of earnings generated from 1 January 2008 onwards. As at 31 December 2018, no deferred tax has been recognised for withholding tax (2017: Nil) as the Group's subsidiaries registered in China recorded accumulated losses.

There are no income tax consequences attaching to the payment of dividends of the Company to its shareholders.

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34. Share Capital

Shares

	2018	2017
Authorised:		
10,000,000,000 (2017: 10,000,000,000) ordinary shares of HK$0.05 each	**500,000**	500,000
Issued and fully paid:		
7,857,727,149 (2017: 7,857,727,149) ordinary shares of HK$0.05 each	**392,886**	392,886

Share options

Details of the new share option scheme adopted by the Company on 27 June 2014 (the "**New Scheme**") and the share options granted under the share option scheme adopted by the Company on 30 June 2004 (the "**Old Scheme**") are set out in note 35 to the financial statements.

35. Share Option Scheme

Pursuant to the New Scheme, the Company may grant options to eligible persons to subscribe for shares of the Company subject to the terms and conditions stipulated therein. A summary of some of the principal terms of the New Scheme is as follows.

(a) **Purpose:** To allow the Company (i) to be competitive and to be able to attract, retain and motivate appropriate personnel to assist the Group attain its strategic objectives by offering share options to enhance general remuneration packages; (ii) to align the interests of the directors and employees of the Group with the performance of the Company and the value of the shares; and (iii) to align the commercial interests of business associates, customers and suppliers of the Group with the interests and success of the Group.

(b) **Eligible persons:** The eligible persons include employees and directors of the Company and any of its subsidiaries (including their respective executive and non-executive directors), business associates and advisers who will provide or have provided services to the Group.

(c) **Total number of shares available for issue:** The total number of shares which may be issued upon the exercise of all outstanding options granted under the New Scheme and any other schemes of the Company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue as at the date of adoption of the New Scheme.

(d) **Maximum entitlement of each eligible person:** The total number of shares issued and to be issued upon the exercise of the options granted to an eligible person (including any exercised, cancelled and outstanding options) in any 12-month period up to and including the date of grant shall not exceed 1% of the total number of shares of the Company in issue at the date of grant.

(e) **Exercise period:** The period during which an option may be exercised is determined by the Board at its absolute discretion, except that no option may be exercised after 10 years from the date of grant.

35. Share Option Scheme (continued)

(f) **Vesting period:** The minimum period for which an option must be held before it can be exercised is one year.

(g) **Exercise price:** The exercise price payable in respect of each share of the Company shall be not less than the greater of (i) the closing price of the shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheet on the date of grant (which must be a business day); (ii) the average closing price of the shares of the Company on the Stock Exchange as stated in the Stock Exchange's daily quotations sheets for the five business days immediately preceding the date of grant; and (iii) the nominal value of the shares of the Company.

(h) **Remaining life:** The New Scheme remains in force until 26 June 2024 unless otherwise terminated in accordance with the terms stipulated therein.

Share options do not confer rights on the holders to dividends or to vote at general meetings.

The movement of the share options, granted under the Old Scheme, was as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Weighted average exercise price per share HK$	Number of share options	Weighted average exercise price per share HK$	Number of share options
At 1 January	**1.77**	**400,000,000**	1.77	400,000,000
Lapsed during the year	**1.77**	**(400,000,000)**	—	—
At 31 December	**—**	**—**	1.77	400,000,000

The particulars of the share options, granted under the Old Scheme and remained outstanding as at 31 December 2017, were as follows:

Number of share options	Exercise price per share* HK$	Vesting period	Exercise period
200,000,000	1.77	06-11-2013 to 05-11-2014	06-11-2014 to 05-11-2018
200,000,000	1.77	06-11-2013 to 05-11-2015	06-11-2015 to 05-11-2018
400,000,000			

* The exercise price of the share options was subject to adjustment in case of a rights issue or bonus issue, or other similar changes in the share capital of the Company.

The above share options were granted on 6 November 2013 under the Old Scheme. Their fair values were HK$2,400,000 (HK$0.012 each) and HK$9,600,000 (HK$0.048 each), respectively, based on different vesting periods.

35. Share Option Scheme (continued)

The fair values were estimated as at the date of grant, using a binomial model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The following table lists the inputs to the model used:

Dividend yield (%)	—
Expected volatility (%)	29.84
Historical volatility (%)	29.84
Risk-free interest rate (%)	2.10 – 2.63
Expected life of share options (year)	1 – 2
Weighted average share price (HK$ per share)	1.07

The expected life of the share options was not necessarily indicative of the exercise patterns that might occur. The expected volatility reflected the assumption that the historical volatility was indicative of future trends, which might also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

No other feature of the share options was incorporated into the measurement of fair value.

During the year, the share options granted under the Old Scheme were not exercised before the expiry of the exercise periods. Accordingly, the related fair values previously recognised in the share option reserve, totalling HK$12,000,000, were transferred to the retained profits. No share options were issued under the New Scheme.

36. Reserves

Movements in the Group's reserves for the year and the prior year are presented in the consolidated statement of changes in equity on pages 51 and 52 of the financial statements.

In 2017, the share premium account had been reduced and cancelled by HK$9,700,000,000, pursuant to a special resolution passed by shareholders at the AGM held on 23 June 2017. Out of the credit amount arising from such reduction and cancellation, HK$9,200,000,000 was applied to offset the entire amount of the accumulated losses as at 1 January 2017 while the remaining HK$500,000,000 was transferred to the contributed surplus account.

The contributed surplus represents the sum of (a) the excess of the nominal value of the share capital of the former holding company of the Group, which was acquired by the Company pursuant to the group reorganisation prior to the listing of the Company's shares, over the nominal value of the share capital of the Company issued in exchange therefor; and (b) the transfer of HK$500,000,000 from the share premium account in 2017, and then net of distribution to shareholders.

The capital reserve arose from the acquisition of shares from non-controlling shareholders of CATL.

The investment related reserve comprised the share of other comprehensive income and other reserve movement of associates and a joint venture.

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37. Litigation and Contingent Liabilities

(a) In 2014, the Kazakhstan tax authorities (the "**Tax Authorities**") completed an integrated tax inspection on KBM for the four years from 2009 to 2012. As a result, the Tax Authorities issued a tax assessment for KZT4,492,047,000 (HK$91,103,000) on KBM and the Group's share was HK$43,105,000. KBM made a provision for the amount of the tax assessment it had agreed with the Tax Authorities, being KZT633,851,000 (HK$12,855,000), of which the Group's share was HK$6,082,000. Meanwhile, KBM applied to the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance of Kazakhstan requesting a reconsideration of the remaining amount under the tax assessment (the "**Remaining Tax**").

In 2015, KBM made a further provision of KZT2,069,789,000 (HK$41,977,000), of which the Group's share was HK$19,861,000. In 2016, in respect of the Remaining Tax, the Tax Authorities issued a revised tax assessment for KZT2,146,970,000 (HK$43,542,000).

Based on the advice from KBM's legal counsel, KBM has justifiable arguments for its tax position. Therefore, following the receipt of the revised tax assessment, KBM made a couple of appeals in 2016 and 2017 but failed. Although KBM is still considering making a final appeal, it has already made provisions and fully paid the tax.

(b) In March 2017, 勝利油田科爾工程建設有限公司 (Shengli Oilfield KEER Engineering and Construction Co., Ltd.) ("**KEER**") commenced a legal claim in the Dalian Maritime Court (the "**Dalian Court**") against Tincy Group (the "**Shengli Oilfield Claim**"). Pursuant to the Shengli Oilfield Claim, KEER was seeking compensation from Tincy Group of RMB29,535,000 (HK$33,614,000) for, among other things, standby costs and expenses of labour and equipment, work slowdown losses, staying expenses and losses for overtime construction and loss of profits plus interest in respect of work it was sub-contracted to perform at the Hainan-Yuedong Block.

In July 2017, KEER applied to the Dalian Court to increase the compensation to RMB30,928,000 (HK$35,199,000). Court hearings in respect of the Shengli Oilfield Claim were held in the second half of 2017 to determine any contractual relationship between Tincy Group and KEER, any rights and obligations thereunder and whether the Shengli Oilfield Claim had already lapsed. Up to the date of this report, no decision has been issued by the Dalian Court.

(c) In August 2017, Kuwait Foreign Petroleum Exploration Company ("**KUFPEC**"), which owned a 30% participating interest in the PSC at that time, filed a claim in the Supreme Court of Queensland (the "**Queensland Court**") against CITIC Seram for US$1,576,000 (HK$12,293,000) in respect of certain expenditure alleged by KUFPEC as unauthorised under the PSC. In December 2017, CITIC Seram filed its defence with the Queensland Court and in January 2018, KUFPEC filed its reply to the Queensland Court. In June 2018, CITIC Seram provided additional information to KUFPEC as requested. Up to the date of this report, no hearing has been held.

38. Operating Lease Commitments

The Group had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases in respect of plant and machinery, and land and buildings falling due as follows:

	2018	2017
Within one year	**34,125**	40,050
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	**84,403**	46,768
Beyond five years	**19,281**	8,434
	137,809	95,252

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39. Commitments

In addition to the operating lease commitments detailed in note 38, the Group's capital expenditure commitments were as follows:

	2018	2017
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Capital expenditure in respect of infrastructure and acquisition of items of property, plant and equipment	**1,215,515**	6,993

In addition, the Group's share of a joint venture's capital expenditure commitments was as follows:

	2018	2017
Contracted, but not provided for:		
Capital expenditure in respect of infrastructure and acquisition of items of property, plant and equipment	**19,412**	52,900

40. Notes to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Bank and other borrowings	Finance lease payables	Dividend payable	Loan from government
At 1 January 2018	**6,988,275**	**11,990**	**14**	**57,385**
Changes from financing cash flows	**(773,198)**	**(8,648)**	**(196,435)**	**68,710**
Foreign exchange movement	**(15,820)**	**(610)**	**—**	**(5,886)**
2017 final dividend payable during the year	**—**	**—**	**196,443**	**—**
Interest expense	**17,295**	**—**	**—**	**—**
At 31 December 2018	**6,216,552**	**2,732**	**22**	**120,209**
At 1 January 2017	7,527,327	25,473	9	—
Changes from financing cash flows	(617,274)	(15,159)	(117,861)	57,385
Foreign exchange movement	21,214	1,676	—	—
2016 final dividend payable during the year	—	—	117,866	—
Interest expense	57,008	—	—	—
At 31 December 2017	6,988,275	11,990	14	57,385

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41. Related Party Transactions and Connected Transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the Group had the following material transactions with its related parties:

(a)

	Year ended 31 December	
	2018	**2017**
Ultimate holding company:		
Rental expenses	**2,700**	2,358
Subsidiaries of the ultimate holding company:		
Rental expense	**2,769**	2,718
Interest expense	**160,619**	71,793
Handling service fees	**3,957**	3,592
Management fee income	**2,124**	1,833
A joint venture:		
Rental income	**3,906**	3,896
Service fees income	**334**	334

The above transactions were made based on mutually agreed terms.

(b) The Group had a borrowing from a related party:

	2018	**2017**
A subsidiary of the ultimate holding company:		
Other borrowing (note 30)	**3,900,000**	3,900,000

The above borrowing is an unsecured loan having a tenor of five years commencing from June 2017. The loan is interest-bearing at LIBOR plus margin.

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41. Related Party Transactions and Connected Transactions (continued)

(c) Details of directors' remuneration are set out in note 7 to the financial statements.

Compensation paid to senior management personnel of the Group was as follows:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2018	**2017**
Salaries	**10,315**	8,641
Housing allowances	**648**	588
Bonuses	**10,875**	9,223
Pension scheme contributions	**847**	679
	22,685	19,131
Number of executives by remuneration bands:		
HK$1,500,001 – HK$2,000,000	**—**	1
HK$2,500,001 – HK$3,000,000	**—**	2
HK$3,000,001 – HK$3,500,000	**2**	—
HK$4,000,001 – HK$4,500,000	**1**	—
HK$5,000,001 – HK$5,500,000	**—**	1 *
HK$5,500,001 – HK$6,000,000	**1**	—
HK$6,000,001 – HK$6,500,000	**—**	1 *
HK$6,500,001 – HK$7,000,000	**1 ***	—
	5	5

* included in the five highest paid employees as set out in note 8 to the financial statements

(d) In October 2016, the Group entered into a 7-year lease agreement with CITIC House Pty Limited, a subsidiary of the Company's ultimate holding company, for the leasing of office premises.

In January 2018, the Group entered into two 2-year lease agreements with the Company's ultimate holding company for the leasing of office premises, totalling HK$5,040,000.

The Group had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases with related parties falling due as follows:

	2018	**2017**
Within one year	**3,570**	2,493
In the second to fifth years, inclusive	**10,164**	11,207
Beyond five years	**—**	2,323
	13,734	16,023

Except for the rental income and service fees income from a joint venture of the Group, the related party transactions disclosed above also constituted connected transactions or continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. However, these transactions were fully exempt connected transactions or fully exempt continuing connected transactions.

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Notes to Financial Statements

42. Financial Instruments by Category

The carrying amount of each of the categories of financial instruments was as follows:

2018 Financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – designated as such upon initial recognition	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – held for trading	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – designated and effective hedging instruments	Financial assets at amortised cost	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	2,190	—	—	2,190
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	—	—	—	760,249	760,249
Derivative financial instruments	3,878	—	529,640	—	533,518
Trade receivables	—	—	—	559,665	559,665
Cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	1,921,169	1,921,169
	3,878	2,190	529,640	3,241,083	3,776,791

2018 Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – designated as such upon initial recognition	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Accounts payable	—	158,411	158,411
Financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables	—	444,243	444,243
Derivative financial instruments	23,743	—	23,743
Bank and other borrowings	—	6,216,552	6,216,552
Finance lease payables	—	2,732	2,732
	23,743	6,821,938	6,845,681

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Notes to Financial Statements

42. Financial Instruments by Category (continued)

2017 Financial assets	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
	designated as such upon initial recognition	held for trading	Loans and receivables	Available-for-sale financial assets	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	3,029	—	—	3,029
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	845	845
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables	—	—	1,171,982	—	1,171,982
Derivative financial instruments	899,703	—	—	—	899,703
Trade receivables	—	—	546,212	—	546,212
Cash and cash equivalents	—	—	1,405,672	—	1,405,672
	899,703	3,029	3,123,866	845	4,027,443

2017 Financial liabilities	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – designated as such upon initial recognition	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total
Accounts payable	—	167,093	167,093
Financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables	—	344,581	344,581
Derivative financial instruments	9,553	—	9,553
Bank and other borrowings	—	6,988,275	6,988,275
Finance lease payables	—	11,990	11,990
	9,553	7,511,939	7,521,492

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43. Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that reasonably approximate to fair values, were as follows:

	Carrying amounts		Fair values	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**2,190**	3,029	**2,190**	3,029
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	**—**	845	**—**	845
Derivative financial instruments	**533,518**	899,703	**533,518**	899,703
	535,708	903,577	**535,708**	903,577
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	**23,743**	9,553	**23,743**	9,553
Bank and other borrowings	**6,216,552**	6,988,275	**6,216,552**	6,988,275
Finance lease payables	**2,732**	11,990	**2,732**	11,990
	6,243,027	7,009,818	**6,243,027**	7,009,818

The fair values of financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, and financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

Each principal subsidiary of the Company is responsible for its own fair value measurement of financial instruments. The finance team of the Company is responsible for the review and calibration of the parameters of the valuation processes. The valuation processes and results are discussed with the chief financial officer twice a year for interim and annual financial reporting purposes.

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are stated in the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

(a) The fair value of listed equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income was determined based on quoted prices in active markets as at the end of the year without any deduction of transaction costs.

(b) The fair values of bank and other borrowings as well as finance lease payables were calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows using rates currently available for instruments which had similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The Group's own non-performance risk for bank and other borrowings as well as finance lease payables as at the end of the year was assessed to be insignificant.

Notes to Financial Statements

43. Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments (continued)

(c) The Group enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with high credit quality. Derivative financial instruments, including forward currency contracts, forward commodity contracts, interest rate swap contracts, embedded derivative in provisional pricing arrangements, the EHA1 (terminated in July 2017) and the EHA2, were measured using valuation techniques similar to forward pricing and discounted cash flow models, which means using present value calculations. The fair values of forward currency contracts, forward commodity contracts, embedded derivative in provisional pricing arrangements, and the EHA2 were the same as their carrying amounts.

(i) The fair values of forward currency contracts, forward commodity contracts and embedded derivative in provisional pricing arrangements were based on valuation techniques using significant observable market inputs and insignificant unobservable market inputs.

(ii) The fair value of the EHA2 was based on valuation techniques using significant unobservable market inputs.

Below is a summary of significant unobservable inputs to the valuation of a financial instrument together with a quantitative sensitivity analysis:

Derivative financial Instrument					
Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range 2018	Range 2017	Sensitivity of fair value to the changes in inputs
EHA2				
Discounted cash flow method	Electricity price (per Mwh)	**A$ 68 to A$140**	A$ 78 to A$155	1% increase (decrease) in the electricity price would result in an increase (a decrease) in fair value by HK$11,683,000 (HK$11,683,000) (2017: HK$20,484,000 (HK$20,484,000))
	Discount rate	**1.63% to 2.17%**	1.67% to 2.67%	1% increase (decrease) in the discount rate would result in a decrease (an increase) in fair value by HK$5,614,000 (HK$5,757,000) (2017: HK$12,431,000 (HK$12,823,000))

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Notes to Financial Statements

43. Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The following tables illustrate the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's financial instruments.

Assets measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			
	quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	significant observable inputs (Level 2)	significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
2018				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**2,190**	**—**	**—**	**2,190**
Derivative financial instruments	**—**	**3,878**	**529,640**	**533,518**
	2,190	**3,878**	**529,640**	**535,708**
2017				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,029	—	—	3,029
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	845	—	—	845
Derivative financial instruments	—	24,842	874,861	899,703
	3,874	24,842	874,861	903,577

Liabilities measured at fair value:

	Fair value measurement using			
	quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	significant observable inputs (Level 2)	significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
2018				
Derivative financial instruments	**—**	**23,743**	**—**	**23,743**
2017				
Derivative financial instruments	—	9,553	—	9,553

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43. Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair value hierarchy (continued)

The movements in fair value measurements within Level 3 during the year were as follows:

Derivative financial instruments – asset	2018	2017
At 1 January	**874,861**	—
Gains/(loss) recognised in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**(345,221)**	874,861
At 31 December	**529,640**	874,861

During the year, the Group did not have any transfer of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 nor any transfers into or out of Level 3 for both financial assets and financial liabilities (2017: Nil).

Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:

	Fair value measurement using			
	quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	significant observable inputs (Level 2)	significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
2018				
Bank and other borrowings	—	**6,216,552**	—	**6,216,552**
Finance lease payables	—	**2,732**	—	**2,732**
	—	**6,219,284**	—	**6,219,284**
2017				
Bank and other borrowings	—	6,988,275	—	6,988,275
Finance lease payables	—	11,990	—	11,990
	—	7,000,265	—	7,000,265

44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Group's principal financial instruments, other than derivatives, comprise bank and other borrowings, finance lease payables, and cash and cash equivalents. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to finance the Group's operations. The Group has various other financial assets and liabilities, such as trade receivables and accounts payable, which arise directly from its operations.

The Group also enters into derivative transactions, including principally forward currency contracts, forward commodity contracts, interest rate swap contracts, embedded derivatives and electricity hedge agreements. Their purpose is to manage the foreign currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk and inflation risk arising from the Group's operations and sources of finance. Details of the derivative financial instruments are set out in note 26 to the financial statements.

It is, and has been throughout the year, the Group's policy that trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken with due care.

The main risks arising from the Group's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, price risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

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44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures. Such exposures arise from sales or purchases by operating units in currencies other than the units' functional currencies. The Group assesses the respective exposures of each of its operating units and enters into forward currency contracts of appropriate amounts to hedge those exposures. The forward currency contracts must be in the same currency as that of the hedged item. It is the Group's policy not to enter into forward contracts until a firm commitment is in place.

It is the Group's policy to negotiate the terms of hedge derivatives to match the terms of the hedged item to maximise the effectiveness of the hedge.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity in response to changes in exchange rates to which the Group had significant exposure (with all other variables held constant).

	Increase / (decrease) in US$ rate %	Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax	Increase / (decrease) in equity
2018			
If US$ strengthens against A$	**10**	**(250)**	**(36,005)**
If US$ weakens against A$	**(10)**	**250**	**32,175**
2017			
If US$ strengthens against A$	10	2,808	(193,713)
If US$ weakens against A$	(10)	(2,808)	191,630

Price risk

The Group is exposed to share price risk and commodity price risk.

Listed investment

As at 31 December 2017, the Group had an equity interest in Toro Energy Limited ("**Toro**") listed on the ASX (Stock Code: TOE), which was required to be marked to fair value. During the year, the Group disposed of its entire interest in Toro.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity in response to changes in share price of the Group's listed investment (with all other variables held constant).

2017	Increase / (decrease) in listed share price %	Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax	Increase / (decrease) in equity
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	—	85
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(10)	—	(85)

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44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Price risk (continued)

Aluminium

Aluminium is a globally traded base metal. The Group enters into sale and supply contracts with its customers where the prices are negotiated by referencing and linking to the aluminium prices traded on the LME. Aluminium prices quoted on the LME are determined by market forces. The Group is therefore exposed to price risk influenced by changing market conditions. The Group mitigates such risk by entering into commodity derivatives to hedge against future adverse price changes. These financial instruments are considered to be cash flow hedges.

Besides, the Group also enters into aluminium sales agreements with provisional pricing arrangements from which arise embedded derivatives that are required to be separated from the host contracts. The host contract is the sale of aluminium at the provisional invoice price and the embedded derivative is the forward contract for which the provisional invoice price is subsequently adjusted.

Management actively reviews the market sentiment and trend with references to expert views and forecasts. At management's discretion and judgement, derivatives are entered into to lock in favourable prices to hedge portions of the Group's future sales and thus to mitigate adverse price risks.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity in response to changes in market prices of aluminium (with all other variables held constant).

	Increase / (decrease) in LME aluminium price %	Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax	Increase / (decrease) in equity
2018			
Forward commodity contracts	**10**	**15,330**	**15,330**
Forward commodity contracts	**(10)**	**(15,330)**	**(15,330)**
2017			
Forward commodity contracts	10	26,224	26,224
Forward commodity contracts	(10)	(26,224)	(26,224)

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44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Interest rate risk

The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in interest rates relates primarily to the Group's floating rate US$ debts.

The Group's policy is to manage its interest expenses using a mix of fixed and floating rate debts with respect to the prevailing interest rate environment. To manage this mix in a cost-effective manner, the Group may enter into interest rate swap contracts in which it agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed-upon notional principal amount. These swap contracts are designated to hedge against the interest rate exposure of the underlying debt obligations.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit before tax and equity in response to changes in interest rates of the Group's floating rate US$ debts (with all other variables held constant).

	Increase / (decrease) in interest rate basis points	Increase / (decrease) in profit before tax	Increase / (decrease) in equity
2018			
US$ debts	**100**	**(60,606)**	**(60,606)**
US$ debts	**(100)**	**60,606**	**60,606**
2017			
US$ debts	100	(67,860)	(67,860)
US$ debts	(100)	67,860	67,860

Inflation risk

The Group was not exposed to any inflation risk in the year and 2017.

Credit risk

The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis and the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that are not denominated in the functional currency of the relevant operating unit, the Group does not offer credit terms without the specific approval of the head of credit control.

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44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

Maximum exposure and year-end staging as at 31 December 2018

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Group's credit policy, which was mainly based on past due information unless other information was available without undue cost or effort, and year-end staging classification as at 31 December 2018. For listed debt investments, the Group also monitored them by using external credit ratings. The amounts presented are gross carrying amounts for financial assets.

2018	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
Trade receivables *	—	—	—	559,665	559,665
Financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables					
– Normal **	747,768	—	—	—	747,768
– Doubtful **	—	3,194	9,287	—	12,481
Cash and cash equivalents	1,921,169	—	—	—	1,921,169
	2,668,937	3,194	9,287	559,665	3,241,083

* For trade receivables to which the Group applied the simplified approach for impairment, information based on the provision matrix is disclosed in note 25 to the financial statements.

** The credit quality of the financial assets included in prepayments, deposits and other receivables was considered to be "normal" when they were not past due and there was no information indicating that the financial assets had had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Otherwise, the credit quality of the financial assets had been considered to be "doubtful".

Maximum exposure and year-end staging as at 31 December 2017

The credit risk of the Group's other financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income, certain other receivables and derivative financial instruments, arises from default of the counterparties with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amounts of these instruments.

Since the Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties, collateral is usually not required. Concentrations of credit risk are managed by customer/counterparty, geographical region and industry sector. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group as the customer bases of the Group's trade receivables are dispersed in different sectors and industries.

Quantitative data in respect of the Group's exposure to credit risk arising from trade receivables is set out in note 25 to the financial statements.

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44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial instruments and financial assets (e.g. trade receivables) and projected cash flows from operations.

The Group's objectives are to maintain an optimal balance of cash holding and funding through the use of bank and other borrowings, to preserve liquidity and to maximise return to shareholders. As at 31 December 2018, 32.3% (2017: 5.6%) of the Group's debts would mature within one year based on the carrying values of the debts reflected in the financial statements.

The maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period, based on the contractual undiscounted payments, was as follows:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	Over 1 year	Total
2018					
Accounts payable	—	158,411	—	—	158,411
Financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables	21	—	444,222	—	444,243
Derivative financial instruments	—	17,261	6,482	—	23,743
Bank and other borrowings	—	254,952	2,040,307	4,668,611	6,963,870
Finance lease payables	—	1,491	833	516	2,840
	21	432,115	2,491,844	4,669,127	7,593,107
2017					
Accounts payable	—	148,125	18,968	—	167,093
Financial liabilities included in accrued liabilities and other payables	21	—	344,560	—	344,581
Derivative financial instruments	—	7,443	2,110	—	9,553
Bank and other borrowings	—	312,406	333,870	7,343,524	7,989,800
Finance lease payables	—	2,934	6,565	3,138	12,637
	21	470,908	706,073	7,346,662	8,523,664

Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain healthy capital ratios in order to support its businesses and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital with the inclusion of the parameter of liquidity by using the ratio of net debt to net total capital. Net debt is total debt less cash and cash equivalents while net total capital is equity attributable to shareholders of the Company plus net debt. The Group's current objective is to maintain this ratio at a reasonable level.

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Notes to Financial Statements

44. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Capital management (continued)

The ratio of net debt to net total capital as at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2018	2017
Bank and other borrowings	**6,216,552**	6,988,275
Finance lease payables	**2,732**	11,990
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	**(1,921,169)**	(1,405,672)
Net debt	**4,298,115**	5,594,593
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	**6,141,483**	6,064,173
Add: Net debt	**4,298,115**	5,594,593
Net total capital	**10,439,598**	11,658,766
Net debt to net total capital	**41.2%**	48.0%

45. Statement of Financial Position of the Company

The financial position of the Company as at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	2018	2017
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	**164**	371
Investments in subsidiaries	**6,397,918**	5,954,222
Total non-current assets	**6,398,082**	5,954,593
CURRENT ASSETS		
Prepayments, deposits and other receivables	**1,064,194**	1,071,358
Cash and cash equivalents	**836,355**	468,048
Total current assets	**1,900,549**	1,539,406
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued liabilities and other payables	**1,051**	1,240
Bank borrowings	**1,840,141**	156,000
Total current liabilities	**1,841,192**	157,240
NET CURRENT ASSETS	**59,357**	1,382,166
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES	**6,457,439**	7,336,759
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Due to a subsidiary	**3,672,903**	3,833,522
Bank borrowings	**309,823**	2,702,069
Total non-current liabilities	**3,982,726**	6,535,591
NET ASSETS	**2,474,713**	801,168
EQUITY		
Issued capital	**392,886**	392,886
Reserves	**2,081,827**	408,282
TOTAL EQUITY	**2,474,713**	801,168

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45. Statement of Financial Position of the Company (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	Notes	Share premium account	Contributed surplus	Exchange fluctuation reserve	Share option reserve	Retained profits / (accumulated losses)	Total
At 1 January 2017		9,706,852	172,934	642	12,000	(9,167,355)	725,073
Loss for the year		—	—	—	—	(199,566)	(199,566)
Other comprehensive income for the year :							
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		—	—	641	—	—	641
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		—	—	641	—	(199,566)	(198,925)
Reduction of share premium	36	(9,700,000)	500,000	—	—	9,200,000	—
Distribution to shareholders		—	(117,866)	—	—	—	(117,866)
At 31 December 2017		6,852	555,068	1,283	12,000	(166,921)	408,282
At 1 January 2018		**6,852**	**555,068**	**1,283**	**12,000**	**(166,921)**	**408,282**
Profit for the year		**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,870,373**	**1,870,373**
Other comprehensive loss for the year :							
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		**—**	**—**	**(385)**	**—**	**—**	**(385)**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		**—**	**—**	**(385)**	**—**	**1,870,373**	**1,869,988**
Transfer of share option reserve upon the expiry of share options	35	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(12,000)**	**12,000**	**—**
Distribution to shareholders	11	**—**	**(196,443)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(196,443)**
At 31 December 2018		**6,852**	**358,625**	**898**	**—**	**1,715,452**	**2,081,827**

46. Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to uniform with the current year's presentation.

47. Approval of the Financial Statements

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board on 28 March 2019.

Five Year Financial Summary

A summary of the results and of the assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests of the Group for the past five financial years, as extracted from the published audited financial statements, is set out below. This summary does not form part of the audited financial statements.

Results

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	Year ended 31 December				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Revenue	**4,427,317**	3,602,947	2,956,732	3,713,127	17,805,124
Profit/(loss) before tax	**950,765**	608,180	344,024	(6,503,373)	384,149
Income tax credit/(expense)	**(465)**	(123,603)	217	331,453	(113,734)
Profit/(loss) for the year	**950,300**	484,577	344,241	(6,171,920)	270,415
Attributable to:					
Shareholders of the Company	**905,253**	518,315	362,985	(6,104,909)	223,830
Non-controlling interests	**45,047**	(33,738)	(18,744)	(67,011)	46,585
	950,300	484,577	344,241	(6,171,920)	270,415

Assets, Liabilities and Non-controlling Interests

HK$'000

	31 December				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Non-current assets	**9,510,875**	9,963,374	9,369,369	9,895,024	15,400,648
Current assets	**4,168,872**	4,169,542	3,899,380	4,171,502	7,379,527
Total assets	**13,679,747**	14,132,916	13,268,749	14,066,526	22,780,175
Current liabilities	**3,013,672**	1,223,189	2,136,040	2,322,553	4,908,958
Non-current liabilities	**4,612,057**	6,962,777	6,436,419	7,638,655	6,976,845
Total liabilities	**7,625,729**	8,185,966	8,572,459	9,961,208	11,885,803
Non-controlling interests	**(87,465)**	(117,223)	(108,468)	(62,063)	27,255
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	**6,141,483**	6,064,173	4,804,758	4,167,381	10,867,117

Reserve Quantities Information

Proved Oil Reserves Estimates (unaudited)

million barrels

2018	Indonesia (41%)	China (100%)	Kazakhstan (50%)	Total
At 1 January	**0.5**	**30.2**	**104.5**	**135.2**
Revision	**—**	**4.4**	**0.1**	**4.5**
Production	**(0.3)**	**(2.9)**	**(7.2)**	**(10.4)**
At 31 December	**0.2**	**31.7**	**97.4**	**129.3**

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