

## Glossary

### TERMS

#### Financial

##### Underlying profit

Reported profit adjusted principally for net revaluation movements on investment properties and the associated deferred tax in Mainland China and the USA, and for deferred tax provisions made in respect of investment properties held for the long-term where it is considered that the liability will not reverse for some considerable time.

##### Recurring profit or loss

Recurring profit or loss is the attributable profit or loss adjusted for significant credits and charges of a non-recurring nature, including gain and losses on the sale of businesses and investment properties and non-cash impairments.

##### Recurring underlying profit or loss

Recurring underlying profit or loss is the Recurring profit or loss adjusted principally for changes in the valuation of investment properties and the associated deferred tax impact.

##### EBIT

Earnings before interest and tax.

##### EBITDA

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation.

##### Capital employed

Total equity plus net debt.

##### Consolidated net worth

Total of share capital, reserves and non-controlling interests.

##### Consolidated tangible net worth

Consolidated net worth less goodwill and other intangible assets.

##### Equity attributable to the Company's shareholders

Equity before non-controlling interests.

##### Gross borrowings

Total of loans, bonds and overdrafts.

##### Net debt or consolidated borrowed money

Total of loans, bonds and overdrafts net of cash, bank deposits and bank balances.

#### Aviation

##### Available seat kilometres (ASK)

Passenger seat capacity, measured in seats available for the carriage of passengers on each sector multiplied by the sector distance.

##### Available tonne kilometres (ATK)

Overall capacity, measured in tonnes available for the carriage of airline passengers, excess baggage, cargo and mail on each sector multiplied by the sector distance.

##### Revenue passenger kilometres (RPK)

Number of passengers carried on each sector multiplied by the sector distance.

##### On-time performance

Departure within 15 minutes of scheduled departure time.

#### Beverages

##### General Trade

Small, usually independent, grocery outlets.

##### Modern Trade

Supermarkets and convenience stores, which are usually members of large retail chains.

##### Other Channels

Includes wholesalers, restaurants and outlets at entertainment and educational establishments.

##### Production Quality Index

An index used throughout the TCCC system for evaluating the quality during the production process over a 12 month period.

**Water use ratio** represents the litres of water used to produce a litre of production. It is calculated as total water used divided by total production volume. Production volume only includes volume produced by Swire Beverages and excludes volume that is purchased from third parties.

**Energy use ratio** represents the energy consumed (measured in Mega joules) used to produce a litre of production. Energy consumed consists of all energy consumed, except for fuel used in fleet operations. Production volume only includes volume produced by Swire Beverages and excludes volume that is purchased from third parties.

#### Sustainable Development

##### Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e)

A measure of the global warming potential of releases of the six greenhouse gases specified by the Kyoto protocol. These are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).

##### Greenhouse Gas (GHG)

A gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. This process is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect because part of the re-radiation is back towards the surface of the earth and the lower atmosphere, resulting in an elevation of the average surface temperature above what it would be in the absence of greenhouse gases.

– **Scope 1 emissions** are direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the Group.

– **Scope 2 emissions** are indirect GHG emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat and steam as well as GHG emissions from the generation and transportation of Towngas in Hong Kong from the production plant to the users.

#### Cubic metres (cbm)

A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 1,000 litres or 1.0 metric tonne of water.

#### Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

([www.globalreporting.org](http://www.globalreporting.org))

An institution which provides a generally accepted framework for sustainability reporting. The updated GRI G4 framework sets out the principles and indicators that entities can use to measure and report their economic, environmental and social performance.

**Lost Day Rate** represents the number of lost scheduled working days per 100 employees per year. It is calculated as the total days lost multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by total hours worked. The factor 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks a year.

**Lost Time Injury Rate (LTIR)** represents the number of injuries per 100 employees per year. It is calculated as the total injuries multiplied by 200,000 and then divided by total hours worked. The factor 200,000 is the annual hours worked by 100 employees, based on 40 hours per week for 50 weeks a year. The definitions of an injury and the number of hours worked may vary slightly in different jurisdictions and in different industries. In such cases local legal definitions and industry norms will take precedence.

**Total injuries** are the number of injuries in the year which result in lost time of a minimum of one scheduled working day.

## RATIOS

### Financial

$$\text{Earnings/(loss) per share} = \frac{\text{Profit/(loss) attributable to the Company's shareholders}}{\text{Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year}}$$

$$\text{Return on equity} = \frac{\text{Profit/(loss) attributable to the Company's shareholders}}{\text{Average equity during the year attributable to the Company's shareholders}}$$

$$\text{Return on capital employed} = \frac{\text{Profit/(loss) before net interest after taxation}}{\text{Average capital employed}}$$

$$\text{Interest cover} = \frac{\text{Operating profit/(loss)}}{\text{Net finance charges}}$$

$$\text{Cash interest cover} = \frac{\text{Operating profit/(loss)}}{\text{Total of net finance charges and capitalised interest}}$$

$$\text{Dividend payout ratio} = \frac{\text{Dividends paid and proposed}}{\text{Profit/(loss) attributable to the Company's shareholders}}$$

$$\text{Gearing ratio} = \frac{\text{Net debt}}{\text{Total equity}}$$

### Aviation

$$\text{Passenger/Cargo and mail load factor} = \frac{\frac{\text{Revenue passenger kilometres/Cargo and mail tonne kilometres}}{\text{Available seat kilometres/Available cargo and mail tonne kilometres}}}{\text{Available seat kilometres/Available cargo and mail tonne kilometres}}$$

$$\text{Passenger/Cargo and mail yield} = \frac{\text{Passenger turnover/Cargo and mail turnover}}{\text{Revenue passenger kilometres/Cargo and mail tonne kilometres}}$$

$$\text{Cost per ATK} = \frac{\text{Total operating expenses}}{\text{ATK}}$$