1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATION

(a) Principal activities

The Group is a leading integrated service provider to the telecommunications, media and technology industries in the PRC. Its principal activities comprise provision of a full range of telecommunications support services in the PRC and overseas, including (i) telecommunications infrastructure design, construction and project supervision and management; (ii) business process outsourcing (including network maintenance, facilities management, distribution of telecommunications service and products); and (iii) a variety of other services including applications, content and others.

(b) Organisation

The Company was established in the PRC on 30 August 2006 as a joint stock limited company under the Company Law of the PRC as part of the Restructuring (as defined below) of CTC, a state-owned enterprise under the direct supervision of the State Council of the PRC. Pursuant to the Restructuring, the Group assumed the telecommunications support services previously carried on by various subsidiaries wholly-owned or controlled by CTC in six provinces and municipality in the PRC, namely, Guangdong Province, Zhejiang Province, Shanghai Municipality, Fujian Province, Hubei Province and Hainan Province (collectively, the "Predecessor Operations") from CTC. The Company was founded by CTC, Guangdong Telecom Industry Group Corporation and Zhejiang Telecom Industry Corporation by ways of the injection of those subsidiaries carrying on the Predecessor Operations and cash contributions.

In connection with the Restructuring, the Predecessor Operations together with the related assets and liabilities that were to be transferred to the Group were segregated from CTC effective on 31 March 2006 (the "Restructuring"). The Restructuring comprised the following:

(i) CTC underwent a restructuring programme in connection with its full range of telecommunications related services, namely (1) telecommunications infrastructure design, construction and project supervision and management; (2) business process outsourcing (including network maintenance, facilities management and distribution of telecommunications services and products); and (3) a variety of other services including applications, content and others.

(ii) The net assets were injected into the Company by ways of asset injection of those subsidiaries carrying on the Predecessor Operations in consideration of approximately 3,623.4 million ordinary shares with a par value of RMB1.00 each.

(iii) The Group, immediately after the Restructuring, contains substantially all of the operating assets and liabilities relating to the Predecessor Operations, comprising (1) telecommunications infrastructure design, construction and project supervision and management; (2) business process outsourcing (including network maintenance, facilities management, distribution of telecommunications services and products); and (3) a variety of other services including applications, content and others.

(iv) In connection with the Restructuring, certain assets and liabilities historically associated with the Predecessor Operations were not transferred to the Company and were retained by CTC.

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND ORGANISATION (continued)

(b) Organisation (continued)

The above Restructuring procedures primarily resulted in an effect of the transfer from CTC to the Company of the operating assets and liabilities relating to the telecommunications related services carried on by the Predecessor Operations, which were previously owned or controlled by CTC prior to the Restructuring.

In December 2006, the Company issued 1,291,293,000 H shares with a par value of RMB1.00 each, at a price of HKD2.20 per H share by way of an initial public offering (the "IPO") to Hong Kong and overseas investors. In connection with the IPO, 129,129,300 domestic state-owned shares of RMB1.00 each owned by CTC and its subsidiaries were converted into H shares and transferred to the National Council for Social Security Fund of the PRC ("SSF"). In December 2006, the Company also issued 193,693,000 H shares with a par value of RMB1.00 each, at a price of HKD2.20 per H share upon the exercise of the overallotment option. In connection with the exercise of the over-allotment option, 19,369,300 domestic state owned shares of RMB1.00 each owned by CTC and its subsidiaries were converted into H shares and transferred to SSF. In April 2008, the Company completed the placing of 326,696,000 H shares with a par value of RMB1.00 each at a price of RMB5.25 (the "Placing"). In connection with the Placing, 32,669,600 domestic legal person shares of RMB1.00 each owned by SSF was converted into H shares. On 8 February 2012, the Company issued 398,570,040 H shares on the basis of 2 H rights shares for every 10 existing H shares at a price of HKD3.19 per H rights share, and issued 755,766,360 domestic shares on the basis of 2 domestic rights shares for every 10 existing domestic shares at a price of RMB2.59 per domestic rights share. A total of 2,391,420,240 H shares have been listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange").

Pursuant to the acquisition agreement dated 15 June 2007, the Company acquired the telecommunications infrastructure services, business process outsourcing services and applications, content and other services located in Jiangsu Province, Anhui Province, Jiangxi Province, Hunan Province, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Chongqing Municipality, Sichuan Province, Guizhou Province, Yunnan Province, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, together with the equity interests in Guangdong Nanfang Communication GSM Intelligent Card System Co., Ltd and Ningbo Public Information Industry Co., Ltd (the "Target Business") from CTC. Such acquisition was completed on 31 August 2007.

Pursuant to the Equity Transfer Agreements entered into by the Company and CTC Group on 26 May 2009, the Company acquired a 95.945% equity interest in Shanghai Tongmao Import & Export Co. Ltd ("Shanghai Tongmao") and a 51% equity interest in Guoxin Lucent Technologies Network Technologies Co., Ltd ("Guoxin Lucent", now renamed as "Guoxun Innovation Software Technology Co., Ltd") for a total purchase price of RMB98.05 million.

Pursuant to the Equity Transfer Agreements entered into by the Group and CTC's subsidiaries on 20 June 2012, the Group completed acquisition on 30 June 2012 of (i) 100% equity interest in each of Ningxia Communications Constructions Co., Ltd. ("Ningxia Construction") and Ningxia Telecom Constructions Supervision Consultancy Co., Ltd. ("Ningxia Supervision"); and (ii) 100% equity interest in Xinjiang Communications Planning & Designing Institute Co., Ltd. ("Xinjiang Planning & Designing") (collectively the "Target Interests"), for a consideration of RMB51.07 million.

Pursuant to the Equity Transfer Agreements entered into by the Group and China Telecommunications Corporation Industrial Assets Management Centre (a directly wholly-owned subsidiary of CTC) on 20 June 2012, the Group completed acquisition on 26 July 2012 of 51% equity interest in Sino-British Submarine Systems Co., Ltd. ("SBSS") and all the associated rights and obligations for a total consideration of RMB264.60 million.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company and the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). IFRSs include all applicable individual International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards ("IASs") and related interpretations. These financial statements also comply with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Group is set out below.

The IASB has issued certain new and revised IFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current year of the Group and the Company. Note 3 provides information on any changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Group for the current and prior years reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 comprise the Group and its interests in associates.

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that the following assets and liabilities:

– Financial derivatives and available-for-sale financial assets listed in active market are measured at fair value.

– Liabilities for cash-settled share-based payment arrangements are measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 43.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation

(i) Business combinations involving enterprises under common control

A business combination involving enterprises under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining enterprises are ultimately controlled by the same party or parties both before and after the business combination, and that control is not transitory. The assets and liabilities obtained are measured at the carrying amounts as recorded by the enterprise being combined at the combination date. The difference between the carrying amount of the net assets obtained and the carrying amount of consideration paid for the combination (or the total face value of shares issued) is adjusted to capital reserve. The combination date is the date on which one combining enterprise effectively obtains control of the other combining enterprises.

(ii) Business combinations involving entities not under common control

A business combination involving entities not under common control is a business combination in which all of the combining entities are not ultimately controlled by the same party or parties before the business combination.

The acquirer, at the acquisition date, allocates the cost of the business combination by recognising the acquiree's identifiable asset, liabilities and contingent liabilities at their fair value at that date.

(iii) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

a. has power over the investee;

b. is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

c. has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

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 listed above.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at their fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another IFRS.

Profit or loss and each item of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(iii) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests (continued)

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in existing subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss and is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to that subsidiary are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities of the subsidiary (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred to another category of equity as specified/permitted by applicable IFRSs). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under IAS 39, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 2(l)).

(iv) Associates

Associates are entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over its management, including participation in the financial and operating decisions.

Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements under the equity method. Under the equity method, the investments are initially recorded at cost, adjusted for any excess of the Group's share of the acquisition-date fair values of the investees' identifiable net assets over the cost of the investment (if any). Thereafter, the investment is adjusted for the post acquisition change in the Group's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment (see note 2(l)). Any acquisition-date excess over cost, the Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the investees and any impairment losses for the year are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, whereas the Group's share of the post-acquisition post-tax items of the investees' other comprehensive income is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group's interest is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee. For this purpose, the Group's interest is the carrying amount of the investment under the equity method together with the Group's long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate.

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee, except where unrealised losses provide evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred, in which case they are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(iv) Associates (continued)

When the Group reduces its ownership interest in an associate but the Group continues to use the equity method, the Group reclassifies to profit or loss the proportion of the gain or loss that had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income relating to that reduction in ownership interest if that gain or loss would be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in associates are stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 2(l)).

(d) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of

(i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree; over

(ii) the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities measured as at the acquisition date.

When (ii) is greater than (i), then this excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a gain on a bargain purchase.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill arising on a business combination is allocated to each cash-generating unit, or groups of cash generating units, which is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination and is tested annually for impairment (see note 2(l)).

On disposal of a cash-generating unit during the year, any attributable amount of purchased goodwill is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

(e) Investments in debt and equity securities

The Group's policies for investments in debt and equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries and associate, are as follows:

Investments in debt and equity securities are initially stated at fair value, which is their transaction price unless fair value can be more reliably estimated using valuation techniques whose variables include only data from observable markets. Cost includes attributable transaction costs, except where indicated otherwise below. These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification:

Investments in equity securities that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less impairment losses (see note 2(l)).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Investments in debt and equity securities (continued)

Investments in securities which do not fall into the above category are classified as available-for-sale securities. At each end of the reporting period the fair value is re-measured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the fair value reserve, except foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from changes in the amortised cost of monetary items such as debt securities which are recognised directly in profit or loss. Dividend income from these investments is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(w)(v) and, where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the policy set out in note 2(w)(vi). When these investments are derecognised or impaired (see note 2(l)), the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Investments are recognised/derecognised on the date the Group commits to purchase/sell the investments or they expire.

(f) Investment properties

Investment properties are land or/and buildings which are owned to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation.

Investment properties are stated in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(l)). Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value if applicable and is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives ranging from 20 years to 30 years.

Rental income from investment properties is accounted for as described in note 2(w)(iv).

When an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to investment property evidenced by end of owner-occupation or when an investment property commencement of owner-occupation and reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its costs at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes.

(g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, less subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 2(l)). The cost of an asset comprises its purchase price, any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition and location for its intended use and the cost of borrowed funds used during the periods of construction. Expenditure incurred after the asset has been put into operation, including cost of replacing part of such an item, is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment and the cost can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is expensed as it is incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimates residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over their estimates useful lives as follows:

Buildings	20-30 years
Building improvements	5 years
Motor vehicles	5-10 years
Furniture, fixtures and other equipment	3-20 years

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Construction in progress

Construction in progress is stated at cost less impairment losses (see note 2(l)). Cost comprises direct costs of construction and borrowing costs on related borrowed funds to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest charges, during the period of construction.

Capitalisation of these costs ceases and the construction in progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment and investment properties when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are completed. No depreciation is provided in respect of construction in progress until it is completed and ready for its intended use.

(i) Lease prepayments

Lease prepayments represent payments for land use rights and lease to relevant PRC's institutes. Lease prepayments are carried at cost and are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the respective periods of the rights.

(j) Intangible assets (other than goodwill)

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

a. the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;

b. the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

c. the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;

d. how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;

e. the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and

f. the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The expenditure capitalised includes the costs of materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads and borrowing costs, where applicable (see note 2(z)). Capitalised development costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (see note 2(l)). Other development expenditure is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Other intangible assets that are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses (see note 2(l)).

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is charged to profit or loss from the date they are available for use on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives.

Both the period and method of amortisation are reviewed annually.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(k) Leased assets

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions, is or contains a lease if the Group determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

Assets that are held by Group under leases which do not transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as being held under operating leases.

Where the Group has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal installments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(l) Impairment of assets

(i) Impairment of investments in debt and equity securities and other receivables

Investments in debt and equity securities (other than investments in subsidiaries: see note 2(l)(ii)) and other current and non-current receivables that are stated at cost or amortized cost or are classified as available-for-sale securities are reviewed at each end of the reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Group about one or more of the following loss events.

- Significant financial difficulty of the debtor;
- A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- It becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- Significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; and
- A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

If any such evidence exists, any impairment loss is determined and recognised as follows:

- For investment in associate recognised using the equity method (see note 2(c)(iv)), the impairment loss is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment as a whole with its carrying amount in accordance with note 2(l)(i). The impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount in accordance with note 2(l)(i).
- For unquoted equity securities carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Impairment of assets (continued)

(i) Impairment of investments in debt and equity securities and other receivables (continued)

– For trade receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

  If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss. A reversal of an impairment loss shall not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

– For available-for-sale securities, the cumulative loss that has been recognised in the fair value reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

  Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in respect of available for – sale equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognised in other comprehensive income.

  Impairment losses in respect of available-for-sale debt securities are reversed if the subsequent increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Reversals of impairment losses in such circumstances are recognised in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade debtors and bills receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss. When trade debtors and bills receivable are considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss.

(ii) Impairment of other assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at each end of the reporting period to identify indications that the following assets may be impaired or, except in the case of goodwill, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased:

– property, plant and equipment;

– investment properties;

– construction in progress;

– lease prepayments;

– goodwill;

– other intangible assets; and

– investments in subsidiaries.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Impairment of assets (continued)

(ii) Impairment of other assets (continued)

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, for goodwill, intangible assets that are not yet available for use and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives, the recoverable amount is estimated annually whether or not there is any indication of impairment.

– *Calculation of recoverable amount*

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. 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 time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

– *Recognition of impairment losses*

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs of disposal, or value in use, if determinable.

– *Reversals of impairment losses*

In respect of assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

(m) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost formula and comprises all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories is recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories is recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversals occurs.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Construction contracts

Construction contracts are contracts specifically negotiated with a customer for the construction of an asset or a group of assets, where the customer is able to specify the major structural element of the design.

The accounting policy for contract revenue is set out in note 2(w)(i). When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as an expense by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the end of the reporting period. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Construction contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period are recorded at the net amount of costs incurred plus recognised profit less recognised losses and progress billings, and are presented in the statement of financial position as the "Unbilled revenues for contract work" under "Accounts and bills receivable, net" (as an asset) or the "Amounts due to customers for contract work" (as a liability), as applicable. Progress billings not yet paid by the customer are included under "Accounts and bills receivable, net". Amounts received before the related work is performed are presented as "Receipts in advance for contract work".

(o) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for impairment of doubtful debts (see note 2(l)).

(p) Interest-bearing borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortized cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings, together with any interest and fees payable, using the effective interest method.

Debt and equity instruments issued by the group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(q) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortized cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(s) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value. At each end of the reporting period the fair value is remeasured. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is charged immediately to profit or loss, except where the derivative qualify for cash flow hedge accounting or hedge the net investment in a foreign operation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

(ii) Share appreciation rights scheme

Compensation expense under the Group's share appreciation rights scheme is measured as the amount by which the quoted market price of the Company's H shares exceeds the exercise price. Compensation expense in respect of the share appreciation rights granted is accrued as a charge to profit or loss over the applicable vesting period based on the fair value of the stock appreciation rights. The liability of the accrued compensation expense is remeasured to fair value at each end of the reporting period with the effect of changes in the fair value of the liability is charged or credited to profit or loss. Further details of the Group's share appreciation rights scheme are set out in note 40.

(iii) Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the Group entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when it recognised any related restructuring costs.

(u) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the relevant amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences include those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Income tax (continued)

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are those temporary differences arising from goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination).

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each end of the reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised when the liability to pay the related dividends is recognised.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities, if the Company or the Group has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

- in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or

- in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:

  - the same taxable entity; or

  - different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the current tax assets and settle the current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

(v) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events, are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(w) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in profit or loss as follows:

(i) Construction contract revenue

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, revenue from a fixed price contract is recognised using the percentage of completion method.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that it is probable will be recoverable.

(ii) Services rendered

Revenue from design services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period.

Revenue from other services rendered is recognised upon the delivery or performance of the services.

(iii) Sales of goods

Revenue is recognised when goods are delivered at the customers' premises which is taken to be the point in time when the customer has accepted the goods and the related risks and rewards of ownership. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

(iv) Rental income from operating leases

Rental income receivable under operating leases is recognised in profit or loss in equal installments over the periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives granted are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments receivable. Contingent rentals are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(v) Dividends

– Dividend income from unlisted investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment is established.

– Dividend income from listed investments is recognised when the share price of the investment goes ex-dividend.

(vi) Interest income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) Government grants

Government grants are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position initially when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to them. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in profit or loss on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred. Grants that compensate the Group for the cost of an asset are recognised in profit or loss over the useful life of the asset by way of reduced depreciation expenses.

(y) Translation of foreign currencies

The functional and presentation currency of the Group's is Renminbi ("RMB"). Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into RMB at the applicable rates of exchange quoted by the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") prevailing on the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into RMB at the applicable rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Foreign currency differences, other than those capitalised as construction in progress (see note 2(h)), are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

The results of foreign operations are translated into RMB at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items are translated into RMB at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the exchange reserve. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassify from equity to profit or loss when the profit or loss on disposal is recognised.

(z) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or complete.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(aa) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the financial statements, are identified from the financial information provide regularly to the Group's most senior executive management for the purposes of allocating resources to, and assessing the performance of, the Group's various lines of business and geographical locations.

Individually material operating segments are not aggregated for financial reporting purposes unless the segments have similar economic characteristics and are similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the type or class of customers, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment. Operating segments which are not individually material may be aggregated if they share a majority of these criteria.

The Group principally has one business segment and hence no segment information is provided (see note 45).

(bb) Dividends or profit distributions

Dividends or profit distributions are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are declared.

(cc) Related parties

(a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Group if that person:

(i) has control or joint control of the Group;

(ii) has significant influence over the Group; or

(iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or the Group's parent.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Group are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) Both entities 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 controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vi) 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).

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The IASB has issued several new or revised IFRSs that are first effective for the current year of the Group and the Company. Of these, the following development is relevant to the Group's financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12, and IAS 27	Investment Entities
Amendments to IAS 32	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Amendments to IAS 36	Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
Amendments to IAS 39	Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
IFRIC 21	Levies

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities

The Group has applied the amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IFRS 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

To qualify as an investment entity, a reporting entity is required to:

– obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services;

– commit to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and

– measure and evaluate performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequential amendments have been made to IFRS 12 and IAS 27 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities.

As the Company is not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in IFRS 10 as at 1 January 2014), the application of the amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Group has applied the amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 32 clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realization and settlement'.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively. As the Group does not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that qualify for offset, the application of the amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The Group has applied the amendments to IAS 36 Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 36 remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives had been allocated when there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment of the related CGU. Furthermore, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements applicable to when the recoverable amount of an asset or a CGU is measured at fair value less costs of disposal. These new disclosures include the fair value hierarchy, key assumptions and valuation techniques used which are in line with the disclosure required by IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements.

The application of these amendments has had no material impact on the disclosures in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting

The Group has applied the amendments to IAS 39 Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 39 provide relief from the requirement to discontinue hedge accounting when a derivative designated as a hedging instrument is novated under certain circumstances. The amendments also clarify that any change to the fair value of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument arising from the novation should be included in the assessment and measurement of hedge effectiveness.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively. As the Group does not have any derivatives that are subject to novation, the application of these amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 21 Levies

The Group has applied IFRIC 21 Levies for the first time in the current year. IFRIC 21 addresses the issue as to when to recognise a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government. The Interpretation defines a levy, and specifies that the obligating event that gives rise to the liability is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation. The Interpretation provides guidance on how different levy arrangements should be accounted for, in particular, it clarifies that neither economic compulsion nor the going concern basis of financial statements preparation implies that an entity has a present obligation to pay a levy that will be triggered by operating in a future period.

IFRIC 21 has been applied retrospectively. The application of this Interpretation has had no material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements.

The Group has not applied any new or revised IFRSs that is not yet effective for the current year.

4. REVENUES

Revenues are derived from the provision of integrated telecommunications support services, net of sales taxes, and after allowance for trade discounts. The Group's revenues by business nature can be summarised as follows:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Revenue from telecommunications infrastructure services	**34,008,077**	32,036,241
Revenue from business process outsourcing services	**31,215,423**	29,011,577
Revenue from applications, content and other services	**7,952,752**	7,411,278
	73,176,252	68,459,096

The Group's major customers are telecommunications operators which include CTC and its subsidiaries (excluding the Group) ("CTC Group") and China Mobile Communications Corporation and its subsidiaries ("CM Group"), each contributing a revenue exceeding 10% of the Group's total revenues. Revenues from the provision of integrated telecommunications support services to CTC Group and CM Group for the year ended 31 December 2014 amount to RMB31,948 million and RMB13,279 million respectively (2013: RMB29,231 million and RMB11,906 million respectively), being 43.7% and 18.1% of the Group's total revenues respectively (2013: 42.7% and 17.4% respectively). In addition, the revenues derived from areas outside of Mainland China for the year ended 31 December 2014 amounts to RMB3,790 million (2013: RMB3,812 million).

5. COST OF REVENUES

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Depreciation and amortisation	**450,741**	462,103
Direct personnel costs	**8,892,965**	9,251,872
Operating lease charges	**1,164,086**	1,103,242
Purchase of materials and telecommunications products	**20,190,921**	19,804,087
Subcontracting charges	**25,763,190**	21,873,785
Others	**6,032,646**	5,586,018
	62,494,549	58,081,107

6. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Interest income	**94,605**	90,435
Dividend income from listed securities	**822**	848
Dividend income from unlisted securities	**62,261**	54,042
Government grants	**210,126**	227,066
Gain on disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and interests in associates	**69,411**	50,090
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	**6,421**	8,957
Penalty income	**1,909**	3,717
Management fee income	**286,403**	319,701
Write-back of non-payable liabilities	**23,889**	17,232
Others	**49,732**	30,128
	805,579	802,216

7. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and construction in progress	**454**	1,563
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets	**8,695**	10,635
Donations	**267**	439
Penalty charge	**14,852**	20,100
Net foreign exchange loss	**16,097**	38,845
Others	**44,273**	45,042
	84,638	116,624

8. FINANCE COSTS

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Interest on bank and other borrowings wholly repayable within five years	**10,096**	11,232
Interest for convertible preference shares and preference shares (note i)	**10,334**	–
	20,430	11,232

For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, no borrowing costs were capitalised in relation to construction in progress.

Note:

(i) Details of convertible preference shares and preference shares are discussed in note 37.

9. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax has been arrived at after charging (crediting) the following items:

		2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
(a)	Staff costs:		
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	**13,285,508**	13,404,619
	Contributions to defined contribution retirement schemes	**1,138,305**	1,087,269
		14,423,813	14,491,888
(b)	Other items:		
	Depreciation		
	– Property, plant and equipment (note 17)	**705,178**	677,116
	– Investment properties (note 18)	**43,270**	42,431
	Amortisation		
	– Lease prepayments (note 20)	**27,525**	28,517
	– Other intangible assets (note 22)	**64,769**	50,634
	Auditors' remuneration	**33,800**	32,320
	Cost of inventories (note 28)	**20,190,921**	19,804,087
	Write-down of inventories (note 28)	**18,666**	13,847
	Reversal of write-down of inventories (note 28)	**(1,057)**	(3,437)
	Impairment losses on accounts and bills and other receivables	**371,645**	157,963
	Reversal of impairment losses on accounts and bills and other receivables	**(42,076)**	(37,374)
	Changes in fair value of financial derivatives	**1,969**	(154)
	Operating lease charges	**1,451,817**	1,367,171
	Research and development costs	**1,780,923**	1,517,739

Research and development costs include RMB1,389 million (2013: RMB1,201 million) relating to staff costs, amount of which is also included in the staff cost disclosed in note 9(a).

10. INCOME TAX

(a) Income tax in the consolidated statement of profit or loss represents:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Current tax		
PRC enterprise income tax	**488,603**	563,337
Overseas enterprise income tax	**19,631**	19,559
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences (note 26)	**(45,146)**	(89,775)
Total income tax	**463,088**	493,121

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable tax rates:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Profit before tax	**2,630,886**	2,778,501
Expected income tax expense at a statutory tax rate of 25% (2013: 25%) (note (i))	**657,722**	694,625
Differential tax rates on subsidiaries' income (note (i))	**(195,847)**	(223,815)
Non-deductible expenses (note (ii))	**93,164**	117,976
Non-taxable income	**(46,940)**	(31,740)
Tax losses not recognised	**101,789**	22,826
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	**(6,604)**	(10,425)
Over provision in respect of prior years	**(29,516)**	(5,417)
Effect of tax exemptions	**(8,132)**	(7,373)
Others (note (iii))	**(102,548)**	(63,536)
Income tax	**463,088**	493,121

Notes:

(i) The provision for income tax of the Group is calculated based on a statutory rate of 25% of the assessable profit of the Group as determined in accordance with the relevant PRC income tax rules and regulations for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, except for certain domestic subsidiaries of the Group, which are taxed at preferential rates of 20%, 15% and 10%, where applicable; and for certain overseas subsidiaries of the Group, which are taxed at respective statutory rates.

(ii) The amount includes personnel and other miscellaneous expenses in excess of statutory deductible limits for tax purposes.

(iii) The amounts primarily represent the effect of research and development expense deduction.

11. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Available-for-sale securities

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Changes in fair value recognised during the year	**10,233**	7,069
Net deferred tax credited to other comprehensive income	**(1,535)**	1,238
Net movement in the fair value reserve during the year recognised in other comprehensive income	**8,698**	8,307

12. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' EMOLUMENTS

The names of the directors and the supervisors of the Company and their remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	Fee RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and other benefits in kind RMB'000	Discretionary bonus RMB'000	Pension scheme contribution RMB'000	Share appreciation rights RMB'000	2014 Total RMB'000
Directors and supervisors						
Sun Kangmin (appointed on 19 January 2015)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Li Ping (resigned on 19 January 2015)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Si Furong (appointed on 21 February 2014)	–	199	225	72	–	496
Hou Rui	–	139	466	66	–	671
Li Zhengmao	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhang Junan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wang Jun	200	–	–	–	–	200
Zhao Chunjun	150	–	–	–	–	150
Wei Leping	150	–	–	–	–	150
Siu Wai Keung, Francis	240	–	–	–	–	240
Xia Jianghua	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hai Liancheng	75	–	–	–	–	75
Si Jianfei	–	119	317	58	–	494
	815	457	1,008	196	–	2,476

12. DIRECTORS' AND SUPERVISORS' EMOLUMENTS (continued)

The names of the directors and the supervisors of the Company and their remuneration for the year ended 31 December 2013 are as follows:

	Fee RMB'000	Salaries, allowances and other benefits in kind RMB'000	Discretionary bonus RMB'000	Pension scheme contribution RMB'000	Share appreciation rights RMB'000	2013 Total RMB'000
Directors and supervisors						
Li Ping	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zheng Qibao (resigned on 19 December 2013)	–	198	541	67	938	1,744
Yuan Jianxing (resigned on 8 August 2013)	–	180	703	63	613	1,559
Hou Rui	–	139	487	61	813	1,500
Li Zhengmao	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zhang Junan	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wang Jun	200	–	–	–	–	200
Zhao Chunjun	150	–	–	–	–	150
Wei Leping	150	–	–	–	–	150
Siu Wai Keung, Francis	240	–	–	–	–	240
Xia Jianghua	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hai Liancheng	75	–	–	–	–	75
Yan Dong (resigned on 18 June 2013)	–	116	478	55	349	998
Si Jianfei (appointed on 18 June 2013)	–	119	450	55	349	973
	815	752	2,659	301	3,062	7,589

13. INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHEST EMOLUMENTS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT'S REMUNERATION

(a) The five highest paid employees of the Group

The five highest paid employees of the Group are as follows:

	2014	2013
Directors and supervisors	**1**	1
Non-director and non-supervisor employees	**4**	4
	5	5

The remuneration paid to the above highest paid employees are as follows:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Salaries, allowances and other benefits in kind	**1,353**	897
Bonuses	**2,728**	3,353
Pension scheme contributions	**255**	506
	4,336	4,756
Share appreciation rights	**–**	3,440
	4,336	8,196

The number of these highest paid employees whose remuneration fell within the following bands:

	2014	2013
RMB equivalent		
Nil to 1,000,000	**4**	–
1,000,001 to 1,500,000	**1**	–
1,500,001 to 2,000,000	**–**	5

(b) Senior management's remuneration

The number of the senior management (not including non-director and non-supervisor employees presented in 13(a)) whose remuneration fell within the following bands:

	2014	2013
RMB equivalent		
Nil to 1,000,000	**20**	4
1,000,001 to 1,500,000	**–**	14

14. PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

The consolidated profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company includes a profit of RMB863 million (2013: RMB1,234 million) which has been dealt with in the financial statements of the Company.

15. DIVIDENDS

(a) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to the year:

	2014 **RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Final dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period RMB0.0931 per share (2013: RMB0.1293 per share)	**644,812**	895,534

(b) Dividends payable to equity shareholders of the Company attributable to previous financial year, approved during the year:

	2014 **RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2013, approved during the year, of RMB0.1293 per share (2012: RMB0.1390 per share)	**895,534**	962,717

16. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2014 of RMB2,150,258 thousand (2013: RMB2,238,351 thousand) and number of shares in issue during the year ended 31 December 2014 of 6,926,018 thousand shares (2013: 6,926,018 thousand shares).

There was no diluted earnings per share as there were no dilutive potential shares outstanding for the years presented.

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The Group

	Buildings RMB'000	Building improvements RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures and other equipment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:					
As at 1 January 2014	3,159,042	466,298	1,593,643	3,400,234	8,619,217
Transfer to investment properties (note 18)	(35,563)	–	–	–	(35,563)
Transfer from investment properties (note 18)	52,875	–	–	–	52,875
Transfer from construction in progress (note 19)	38,406	8,640	2,875	116,564	166,485
Additions	17,444	20,451	144,714	221,369	403,978
Disposals	(1,392)	(6,692)	(97,445)	(165,175)	(270,704)
As at 31 December 2014	3,230,812	488,697	1,643,787	3,572,992	8,936,288
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:					
As at 1 January 2014	845,618	291,300	847,347	1,947,999	3,932,264
Transfer to investment properties (note 18)	(12,024)	–	–	–	(12,024)
Transfer from investment properties (note 18)	18,113	–	–	–	18,113
Depreciation charge	127,907	51,953	159,983	365,335	705,178
Depreciation written back on disposals	(1,085)	(5,969)	(87,444)	(150,799)	(245,297)
Impairment loss eliminated on disposals	–	–	(7)	(783)	(790)
As at 31 December 2014	978,529	337,284	919,879	2,161,752	4,397,444
Net carrying value:					
As at 31 December 2014	2,252,283	151,413	723,908	1,411,240	4,538,844
As at 1 January 2014	2,313,424	174,998	746,296	1,452,235	4,686,953

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET (continued)

The Group (continued)

	Buildings RMB'000	Building improvements RMB'000	Motor vehicles RMB'000	Furniture, fixtures and other equipment RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Cost:					
As at 1 January 2013	2,857,147	370,536	1,514,847	3,324,542	8,067,072
Transfer to investment properties (note 18)	(26,057)	–	–	–	(26,057)
Transfer from investment properties (note 18)	10,864	–	–	–	10,864
Transfer from construction in progress (note 19)	290,609	44,062	765	18,526	353,962
Additions	29,504	55,113	167,906	276,838	529,361
Disposals	(3,025)	(3,413)	(89,875)	(219,672)	(315,985)
As at 31 December 2013	3,159,042	466,298	1,593,643	3,400,234	8,619,217
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:					
As at 1 January 2013	729,446	247,195	779,294	1,793,383	3,549,318
Transfer to investment properties (note 18)	(5,263)	–	–	–	(5,263)
Transfer from investment properties (note 18)	1,376	–	–	–	1,376
Depreciation charge	121,983	46,333	148,208	360,592	677,116
Depreciation written back on disposals	(1,924)	(2,228)	(80,155)	(207,407)	(291,714)
Impairment loss	–	–	–	1,563	1,563
Impairment loss eliminated on disposals	–	–	–	(132)	(132)
As at 31 December 2013	845,618	291,300	847,347	1,947,999	3,932,264
Net carrying value:					
As at 31 December 2013	2,313,424	174,998	746,296	1,452,235	4,686,953
As at 1 January 2013	2,127,701	123,341	735,553	1,531,159	4,517,754

Impairment losses mainly in respect of furniture, fixtures and other equipment, amounted to RMB12 million, was recognised in previous years. These losses are attributable to greater than anticipated wear and tear. Those assets have been impaired in full and they belonged to Guangdong Communications Services Company Limited, Zhejiang Communications Services Company Limited, Shanghai Communications Services Company Limited, Anhui Communications Services Company Limited and Shaanxi Communications Services Company Limited of the Group.

17. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET (continued)

The Company

	Furniture, fixtures and other equipment RMB'000
Cost:	
As at 1 January 2014	15,863
Additions	670
Transfer from construction in progress (note 19)	5,252
As at 31 December 2014	21,785
Accumulated depreciation:	
As at 1 January 2014	8,412
Charge for the year	2,959
As at 31 December 2014	11,371
Cost:	
As at 1 January 2013	15,556
Additions	307
As at 31 December 2013	15,863
Accumulated depreciation:	
As at 1 January 2013	5,515
Charge for the year	2,897
As at 31 December 2013	8,412
Net carrying value:	
As at 31 December 2014	10,414
As at 31 December 2013	7,451
As at 1 January 2013	10,041

(a) All the Group's buildings are located in the PRC.

(b) As at 31 December 2014, certain banking facilities and borrowings from banks of the Group were secured by property, plant and equipment with carrying amount of RMB356 million (2013: RMB385 million).

(c) Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the Group is still in the process of applying for or changing registration of the title certificates of certain of its properties with an aggregate carrying value of approximately RMB397 million as at 31 December 2014 (2013: RMB507 million). The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group is entitled to lawfully and validly occupy or use the above mentioned properties.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
COST:		
As at 1 January	**1,081,013**	1,065,649
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (note 17)	**35,563**	26,057
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 17)	**(52,875)**	(10,864)
Additions	**3,081**	171
As at 31 December	**1,066,782**	1,081,013
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION:		
As at 1 January	**346,892**	300,574
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (note 17)	**12,024**	5,263
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 17)	**(18,113)**	(1,376)
Depreciation charge	**43,270**	42,431
Others	**420**	–
As at 31 December	**384,493**	346,892
NET CARRYING VALUE:		
As at 31 December	**682,289**	734,121
As at 1 January	**734,121**	765,075
Fair value	**2,130,704**	2,022,296

All the Group's investment properties are located in the PRC with medium-term leases.

The fair value measurement of the Group's investment properties is categorized into Level 3 of fair value measurement. The fair value was determined based on the income approach, where the market rentals of all lettable units of the properties are assessed and discounted at the market yield expected by investors for this type of properties. The market rentals are assessed by reference to the rentals achieved in the lettable units of the properties as well as other lettings of similar properties in the neighbourhood. The discount rate is determined by reference to the yields derived from analysing the sales transactions of similar commercial properties in the PRC and adjusted to take into account the market expectation from property investors to reflect factors specific to the Group's investment properties.

The current use of the investment properties is their highest and best use.

18. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

The Group leases out its properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for period of one year to ten years, with an option to renew the lease after that date at which time all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals. At the end of the reporting period, the Group's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were receivable as follows:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Within 1 year	**130,681**	111,141
After 1 year but within 5 years	**234,272**	157,232
After 5 years	**15,311**	17,710
As at 31 December	**380,264**	286,083

During the year ended 31 December 2014, RMB149 million (2013: RMB132 million) has been recognised as rental income in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and RMB32 million (2013: RMB31 million) in respect of direct operating expenses relating to investment properties has been recognised as expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Up to the date of these financial statements, the Group is still in the process of applying for or changing registration of the title certificates of certain of its properties with an aggregate carrying value of approximately RMB30 million as at 31 December 2014 (2013: RMB54 million). The directors of the Company are of the opinion that the Group is entitled to lawfully and validly occupy or use the above mentioned properties.

19. CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS

	The Group		The Company	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	**2014 RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Cost:				
As at 1 January	**207,111**	387,190	**5,794**	3,503
Additions	**229,553**	188,133	**14,071**	3,491
Disposals	**(913)**	(512)	**–**	–
Transfer to other intangible assets (note 22)	**(33,922)**	(13,738)	**(3,751)**	(1,200)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment (note 17)	**(166,485)**	(353,962)	**(5,252)**	–
Impairment loss	**(454)**	–	**–**	–
As at 31 December	**234,890**	207,111	**10,862**	5,794

20. LEASE PREPAYMENTS

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost:		
As at 1 January	**1,082,997**	1,091,554
Additions	**5,227**	5,400
Others	**(4,658)**	(13,957)
As at 31 December	**1,083,566**	1,082,997
Released to profit or loss:		
As at 1 January	**185,170**	157,857
Amortisation charge	**27,525**	28,517
Others	**(1,477)**	(1,204)
As at 31 December	**211,218**	185,170
Net carrying value:		
As at 31 December	**872,348**	897,827
As at 1 January	**897,827**	933,697

Lease prepayments represent payments for land use rights and lease to the relevant PRC's institutes. The Group's land use right and lease are located in the PRC and are with remaining terms ranging from 13 to 65 years as at 31 December 2014.

The Group's prepaid lease payments comprise:

	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Long lease	**54,263**	55,415
Medium-term lease	**818,085**	842,412
	872,348	897,827

21. GOODWILL

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Cost and carrying amount	**103,005**	103,005

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Impairment tests for cash-generating units containing goodwill		
China International Telecommunications Construction Corporation ("CITCC")	**103,005**	103,005

The recoverable amounts of goodwill arising from the acquisition of CITCC are determined based on value in use calculation. The calculation use cash flow projection based on financial budget approved by management covering a five-year period and pre-tax discount rates is 13.82% (2013: 14.79%).

Cash flows beyond the five-year period are maintained constant. Management believes any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which these entities' recoverable amount are based would not cause these entities' carrying amounts to exceed their recoverable amounts.

Key assumptions used for the value in use calculations for these entities are the gross margin and revenue. Management determined the budgeted gross margin based on the gross margin achieved in the period immediately before the budget period and its expectation of the trend of major telecommunication operators' capital expenditure. Revenue was based on the revenue in the period immediately before the budget period.

22. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	The Group		The Company	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Cost:				
As at 1 January	**458,856**	380,435	**18,906**	17,706
Additions	**80,513**	66,993	**–**	–
Transfer from construction in progress (note 19)	**33,922**	13,738	**3,751**	1,200
Disposals	**(10,769)**	(2,310)	**–**	–
As at 31 December	**562,522**	458,856	**22,657**	18,906
Accumulated amortisation:				
As at 1 January	**258,763**	210,330	**10,593**	7,850
Amortisation charge	**64,769**	50,634	**2,966**	2,743
Written back on disposals	**(10,628)**	(2,201)	**–**	–
As at 31 December	**312,904**	258,763	**13,559**	10,593
Net carrying value:				
As at 31 December	**249,618**	200,093	**9,098**	8,313
As at 1 January	**200,093**	170,105	**8,313**	9,856

Other intangible assets mainly represent computer software used in telecommunications infrastructure projects.

23. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	The Company	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Unlisted investments, at cost	**12,617,534**	12,617,534

23. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

The following list contains only the particulars of subsidiaries at 31 December 2014 which principally affected the results, assets or liabilities of the Group.

Name of company	Type of legal entity	Place incorporation/ establishment	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by the Company: 31 December 2014 Directly %	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by the Company: 31 December 2013 Directly %	Issued and fully paid up/ registered capital	Principal activities
Guangdong Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB2,808 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Guangdong Province
Zhejiang Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB1,098 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Zhejiang Province
Shanghai Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB976 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Shanghai Municipality
Fujian Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB311 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Fujian Province
Hubei Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB317 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Hubei Province
Jiangsu Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB678 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Jiangsu Province
Anhui Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB420 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Anhui Province
Jiangxi Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB200 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Jiangxi Province
Hunan Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB886 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Hunan Province

23. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Name of company	Type of legal entity	Place incorporation/ establishment	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by the Company 31 December 2014 Directly %	31 December 2013 Directly %	Issued and fully paid up/ registered capital	Principal activities
Guangxi Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB192 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region
Chongqing Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB209 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Chongqing Municipality
Sichuan Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB798 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Sichuan Province
Guizhou Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB139 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Guizhou Province
Yunnan Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB238 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Yunnan Province
Shaanxi Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB145 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Shaanxi Province
Gansu Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB129 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Gansu Province
Qinghai Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB68 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Qinghai Province
Xinjiang Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB195 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region

23. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (continued)

Name of company	Type of legal entity	Place incorporation/ establishment	Proportion of ownership interest and voting rights held by the Company 31 December 2014 Directly %	31 December 2013 Directly %	Issued and fully paid up/ registered capital	Principal activities
China International Telecommunication Construction Corporation	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB550 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Northern China Provinces
China Communications Services (Hong Kong) International Limited	Limited Liability Company	Hong Kong	**100**	100	HKD846.87 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Hong Kong
Zhongshutong Information Co., Ltd.	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**60.38**	60.38	RMB120 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services
China Comservice Software Tech. Co., Ltd	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**60**	60	USD25 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Communications Industrial Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB106 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region
Shandong Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB100 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services in Shandong Province
Sino-British Submarine System Co., Ltd.	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**51**	51	RMB327 million	Provision of submarine cable installation and other related services
Hainan Communications Services Company Limited	Limited Liability Company	The PRC	**100**	100	RMB141 million	Provision of integrated telecommunications support services through its subsidiaries in Hainan Province

Sino-British Submarine System Co., Ltd., China Comservice Software Tech. Co., Ltd., and Zhongshutong Information Co., Ltd. are non-wholly owned subsidiaries of the Group. The Group's cumulative non-controlling interest is RMB513 million as at 31 December 2014 (2013: RMB515 million). The non-controlling interests are individually and in aggregate not material to the Group's financial condition or results of operation for the current year.

24. INTERESTS IN ASSOCIATES

	The Group		The Company	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	**2014 RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Share of net assets	**67,211**	71,581	**–**	–

As at 31 December 2014, the Group's associates are unlisted, established and operated in the PRC. The Group's interests in associates are individually and in aggregate not material to the Group's financial condition or results of operation for the year.

25. AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Unlisted equity securities, at cost	**787,106**	619,920
Listed equity securities, at quoted market price	**51,672**	41,439
	838,778	661,359

26. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

The Group

	Assets		Liabilities		Net balance	
	31 December 2014 RMB'000	31 December 2013 RMB'000	**31 December 2014 RMB'000**	31 December 2013 RMB'000	**31 December 2014 RMB'000**	31 December 2013 RMB'000
Impairment losses, primarily receivables and inventories	**139,241**	94,008	**–**	–	**139,241**	94,008
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**–**	–	**(11,349)**	(12,195)	**(11,349)**	(12,195)
Unused tax losses (note (i))	**39,104**	28,015	**–**	–	**39,104**	28,015
Change in fair value (note (ii))	**–**	–	**(6,232)**	(4,697)	**(6,232)**	(4,697)
Unpaid expenses	**153,509**	169,755	**–**	–	**153,509**	169,755
Others	**–**	–	**4,224**	–	**4,224**	–
Deferred tax assets and (liabilities)	**331,854**	291,778	**(13,357)**	(16,892)	**318,497**	274,886

26. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

The Group

	As at 1 January 2014 RMB'000	**Recognised in profit or loss RMB'000 (note 10(a))**	**Recognised in other comprehensive income RMB'000**	**As at 31 December 2014 RMB'000**
Impairment losses, primarily for receivables and inventories	**94,008**	**45,233**	**–**	**139,241**
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**(12,195)**	**846**	**–**	**(11,349)**
Unused tax losses (note (i))	**28,015**	**11,089**	**–**	**39,104**
Change in fair value (note (ii))	**(4,697)**	**–**	**(1,535)**	**(6,232)**
Unpaid expenses	**169,755**	**(16,246)**	**–**	**153,509**
Others	**–**	**4,224**	**–**	**4,224**
Deferred tax assets and (liabilities)	**274,886**	**45,146**	**(1,535)**	**318,497**

	As at 1 January 2013 RMB'000	Recognised in profit or loss RMB'000 (note 10(a))	Recognised in other comprehensive income RMB'000	As at 31 December 2013 RMB'000
Impairment losses, primarily for receivables and inventories	80,406	13,602	–	94,008
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets	(1,058)	1,058	–	–
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	(13,937)	1,742	–	(12,195)
Unused tax losses (note (i))	13,818	14,197	–	28,015
Change in fair value (note (ii))	(5,935)	–	1,238	(4,697)
Unpaid expenses	110,579	59,176	–	169,755
Deferred tax assets and (liabilities)	183,873	89,775	1,238	274,886

26. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The Group (continued)

Notes:

(i) Expiry of recognised tax losses

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Year of expiry		
2014	–	–
2015	–	–
2016	**8,169**	–
2017	**75,487**	88,731
2018	**66,535**	74,681
2019	**94,273**	–
	244,464	163,412

(ii) As at 31 December 2014, the Group's deferred tax liability related to the change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reflects in the above table.

(iii) As at 31 December 2014, the Group has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of tax losses of RMB714.1 million (2013: RMB358.5 million) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available. The tax losses can be carried forward for five years from the year incurred and hence will be expired from 2015 to 2019.

27. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets mainly represent the long-term receivables arising from provision of telecommunications infrastructure services and prepaid rent for buildings and equipment.

28. INVENTORIES

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Construction materials	**288,470**	286,154
Finished goods	**2,061,092**	1,879,266
Spare parts and consumables	**71,336**	62,794
	2,420,898	2,228,214

The analysis of the amount of inventories recognised as costs and expenses is as follows:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Carrying amount of inventories consumed and sold	**20,190,921**	19,804,087
Reversal of write-down of inventories	**(1,057)**	(3,437)
Write-down of inventories	**18,666**	13,847
	20,208,530	19,814,497

29. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLE, NET

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Bills receivable	**431,134**	747,894
Unbilled revenues for contract work	**7,856,102**	6,980,370
Trade receivables	**19,778,338**	18,072,367
	28,065,574	25,800,631
Less: impairment losses	**(624,376)**	(372,576)
	27,441,198	25,428,055

(a) Included in accounts and bills receivable are amounts due from CTC Group of RMB13,612 million (2013: RMB11,749 million) as at 31 December 2014. The amounts due from CTC Group are unsecured, interest-free and are expected to be recovered within one year.

(b) In general, debts are due for payment upon billing. Subject to negotiation, credit terms within a range of one to three months are available for certain customers with well-established trading and payment records.

(c) The ageing analysis of accounts and bills receivable (net of impairment losses) based on the invoice date is as follows:

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Current (note)	**13,536,273**	11,130,426
Within 1 year	**11,228,501**	12,144,551
After 1 year but less than 2 years	**1,938,198**	1,682,667
After 2 years but less than 3 years	**648,426**	384,019
After 3 years	**89,800**	86,392
Amount past due	**13,904,925**	14,297,629
	27,441,198	25,428,055

Note: Including unbilled revenues for contract work.

29. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS RECEIVABLE, NET (continued)

(d) Impairment of accounts and bills receivable

Impairment losses in respect of accounts and bills receivable are recorded using an allowance account unless the Group is satisfied that recovery of the amount is remote, in which case the impairment loss is written off against accounts and bills receivable directly (see note 2(l)(i)).

The movement in allowance for doubtful debts during the year, including both specific and collective loss components, is as follows:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
At 1 January	**372,576**	475,439
Impairment loss recognised	**295,706**	132,457
Reversal of impairment loss previously recognised	**(34,208)**	(36,432)
Uncollectible amounts written off	**(9,698)**	(198,888)
At 31 December	**624,376**	372,576

At 31 December 2014, the Group's accounts and bills receivable of RMB2,152 million (2013: RMB2,169 million) were individually determined to be impaired. The individually impaired receivables related to customers that were in financial difficulties and management assessed that only a portion of the receivables is expected to be recovered. Consequently, specific impairment losses of RMB317 million (2013: RMB164 million) were recognised. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

(e) Accounts and bills receivable that is not impaired

The ageing analysis of accounts and bills receivable that are neither individually nor collectively considered to be impaired are as follows:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Neither past due nor impaired	**13,536,273**	11,130,426
Within 1 year	**10,127,135**	10,467,514
After 1 year but less than 2 years	**938,591**	956,992
After 2 years but less than 3 years	**245,510**	208,349
After 3 years	**39,114**	67,372
At 31 December	**24,886,623**	22,830,653

Receivables that were neither past due nor impaired mainly relate to major telecommunications operators for whom there was no history of default.

Receivables that were past due but not impaired relate to a number of independent customers that have a good track record with the Group. Based on past experience, management believes that no impairment allowances is necessary in respect of these balances as there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the balances are still considered fully recoverable. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

30. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

The aggregate amounts of costs incurred plus recognised profit less recognised losses to date, included in the gross amount due from/to customers for contract work at 31 December 2014 are RMB12,661 million (2013: RMB10,757 million).

In respect of construction contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period, the amounts of retentions held by customers for contract work, recorded within "Accounts and bills receivable, net" at 31 December 2014 are RMB26 million (2013: RMB26 million).

31. PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

	The Group		The Company	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	**2014 RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Advances to staff	**224,602**	227,837	**64**	–
Amounts due from CTC Group and an associate of the Group	**1,468,131**	1,600,326	**51,927**	37,158
Amounts due from subsidiaries	**–**	–	**451,173**	710,443
Prepayments in connection with construction work and equipment purchases	**2,271,376**	1,861,759	**–**	–
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**590,965**	447,342	**–**	455
Dividends receivable	**112**	–	**913,200**	1,196,773
Others	**1,278,001**	890,141	**7,846**	3,401
	5,833,187	5,027,405	**1,424,210**	1,948,230

The amounts due from CTC Group and an associate of the Group are unsecured, interest-free and are expected to be recovered within one year.

32. RESTRICTED DEPOSITS

Restricted deposits represent cash in bank pledged as deposits for bills payable and cash held in dedicated bank accounts for certain construction projects, and deposits with maturity over three months.

33. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	The Group		The Company	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	**2014 RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Cash at bank and in hand	**6,331,789**	6,027,934	**630,092**	387,674
Deposits at bank with maturity less than three months	**981,726**	732,303	**632,001**	285,125
Cash and cash equivalents	**7,313,515**	6,760,237	**1,262,093**	672,799

RMB is not a freely convertible currency and the remittance of funds out of the PRC is subject to the exchange restrictions imposed by the PRC government.

34. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS

The Group's short-term interest-bearing borrowings comprise:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
RMB denominated		
Loan from CTC Group		
– unsecured	**13,280**	13,280
USD denominated		
Borrowings from banks		
– secured	**17,378**	17,315
– unsecured	**216,160**	23,306
	246,818	53,901

The Group's short-term borrowings bearing fixed interest rate per annum are as follows:

	2014	2013
RMB denominated		
Loan from CTC Group		
– unsecured	**2.39%**	2.39%
USD denominated		
Borrowings from banks		
– secured	**5.30%**	5.30%
– unsecured	**2.06%-4.70%**	1.77%-3.80%

The Group's long-term interest-bearing borrowings comprise:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
USD denominated		
Borrowings from banks		
– secured	**34,389**	51,580
– unsecured	**4,319**	–
	38,708	51,580

The Group's long-term borrowings' interest rates per annum are as follows:

	2014	2013
USD denominated		
Borrowings from banks		
– secured (fixed interest rate)	**5.30%**	5.30%
– unsecured (floating interest rate)	**Libor+4.00%**	–

34. INTEREST-BEARING BORROWINGS (continued)

The Group's borrowings were repayable as follows:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Within 1 year	**246,818**	53,901
After 1 year but within 2 years	**17,378**	17,315
After 2 years but within 5 years	**21,330**	34,265
	285,526	105,481

As at 31 December 2014, certain borrowings from banks of the Group were secured by property, plant and equipment with carrying amount of RMB356 million (2013: RMB379 million). Such banking facilities amounted to RMB131 million (2013: RMB131 million). The facilities were utilised to the extent of RMB52 million (2013: RMB69 million).

As at 31 December 2014, no borrowings from bank were subject to financial covenants.

35. ACCOUNTS AND BILLS PAYABLE

Accounts and bills payable comprise:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Accounts payable	**16,366,810**	14,651,217
Bills payable	**2,448,758**	2,429,567
	18,815,568	17,080,784

The ageing analysis of accounts and bills payable based on the invoice date is as follows:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Within 1 year	**17,370,714**	15,862,539
After 1 year but less than 2 years	**994,309**	793,208
After 2 years but less than 3 years	**237,301**	214,060
After 3 years	**213,244**	210,977
	18,815,568	17,080,784

Included in accounts and bills payable are amounts due to CTC Group and an associate of the Group of RMB2,239 million (2013: RMB1,794 million) as at 31 December 2014. The amounts due to CTC Group and an associate of the Group are unsecured, interest-free and are expected to be settled within one year.

36. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER PAYABLES

	The Group		The Company	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000	**RMB'000**	RMB'000
Wages and welfare payable	**1,506,835**	1,482,876	**15,683**	20,905
Amounts due to CTC Group and an associate of the Group (note i)	**689,210**	692,804	**821**	280
Advances received	**1,128,593**	715,214	**–**	–
Other taxes payable	**841,579**	715,852	**2,590**	4,064
Special dividend and profit distribution payable to CTC Group (note ii)	**91,426**	110,062	**–**	–
Dividend payable	**30,051**	39,578	**–**	–
Payables for construction and purchase of fixed assets	**95,756**	202,465	**–**	–
Others (note iii)	**3,041,516**	3,167,646	**2,573**	1,593
	7,424,966	7,126,497	**21,667**	26,842

Notes:

(i) The amounts due to CTC group and an associate of the Group are unsecured, interest-free and are expected to be settled within one year.

(ii) Special dividend and profit distribution payable to CTC Group

As disclosed in the Prospectus of the Company dated 27 November 2006, in accordance with the "Provisional Regulation relating to Corporate Restructuring of Enterprises and Related Management of State-owned Capital and Financial Treatment" which was issued by the PRC Ministry of Finance and a resolution passed on 1 November 2006, the directors proposed and the shareholders approved the distribution of profit of the Group for the period from 1 April 2006 to 29 August 2006, being the calendar day immediately preceding to the date of incorporation of the Company. In the same resolution, the directors proposed and the shareholders approved the distribution of profit of the Group for the period from 30 August 2006 to the calendar day immediately preceding the date of its listing on the Stock Exchange (i.e. 7 December 2006) (together, the "2006 special dividend").

Pursuant to a resolution passed at directors' meeting on 17 April 2007, the directors resolved to pay the 2006 special dividend to CTC and its subsidiaries amounting to RMB535 million in total, out of which RMB117 million was directly distributed at the subsidiary level. The Group has paid RMB520 million special dividend to CTC and its subsidiaries by 31 December 2014.

As disclosed in the Circular of the Company dated 20 June 2007, in line with the principles set out in the "Notice of the Forwarding the Implementation Opinions of the state-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission about Further Standardisation of the Work Relating to the Reconstruction of State-owned Enterprise" issued by the General Office of the State Council of the PRC, the changes in net assets between the period from 1 February 2007 to 31 August 2007 of the Target Business should be distributed in form of cash to CTC and its subsidiaries amounting to RMB197 million in total, of which RMB122 million has been paid to CTC and its subsidiaries by 31 December 2014.

Pursuant to the Equity Transfer Agreements entered into by the Group and CTC and its subsidiaries on 20 June 2012 in relation to the acquisitions of the Target Interests and SBSS, the net profit or loss made by the Target Interests and SBSS between the period from the respective valuation dates (31 October 2011 for Ningxia Construction and Ningxia Supervision and 30 June 2011 for Xinjiang Planning & Designing and SBSS) to 30 June 2012 (for the Target Interests) and 26 July 2012 (for SBSS) should be distributed in form of cash to CTC and its subsidiaries amounting to RMB26 million in total, of which RMB25 million has been paid to CTC and its subsidiaries by 31 December 2014.

(iii) The amount consists of commissioned collections and pledged deposits mostly.

37. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

	The Group	
	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Convertible preference shares and preference shares (note (i))	**611,900**	–
Others (note (ii))	**175,742**	154,379
	787,642	154,379

Notes:

(i) On 25 July 2014, a subsidiary of the Company has placed 66,670,000 convertible preference shares and 33,330,000 preference shares to an independent third party at par value of US$1 for each of the convertible preference share and preference share. According to the agreement, the subsidiary of the Company has the right, at its discretion, to defer the interest payment and also the redemption of the convertible preference share and preference share eight years after the delivery date. However, the Group has obligation to pay the amount if the subsidiary of the Company defer the payment. Therefore, the management considers that the Group does not have an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset to settle a contractual obligation arising from this agreement. Moreover, according to the agreement, the preference shareholder has the option to convert the convertible preference shares into ordinary shares from 2017 onwards. In the opinion of the directors, the number of ordinary shares can be converted, from the Group's perspective, is subject to negotiation between the Group and the preference shareholder at a fair value basis. Therefore, in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Group, this is recognized as a financial liability.

The annual interest rate is 3.7% plus the average six-month dollar interest rate of Libor for six months before each interest payment date, and should be adjusted on the first interest payment eight years after the settlement date. The adjusted interest rate should not be less than 8%, and will automatically increase 1% every year after then.

(ii) Others represent the deferred revenue arising from government grants and warranty provisions.

38. SHARE CAPITAL

	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Registered, issued and fully paid:		
4,534,598,160 (31 December 2013: 4,534,598,160) domestic shares of RMB1.00 each	**4,534,598**	4,534,598
2,391,420,240 (31 December 2013: 2,391,420,240) H shares of RMB1.00 each	**2,391,420**	2,391,420
	6,926,018	6,926,018

	2014	2013
	Thousand shares	Thousand shares
At 1 January and 31 December	**6,926,018**	6,926,018

All shareholders are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

38. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(a) Capital management

The Group's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by strengthening their leading position as integrated service provider to the telecommunications industry and achieving economies of scale in the market.

The Group actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between higher shareholder returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The Group monitors its capital using a gearing ratio which is total debts divided by the sum of total debts and total equity. For this purpose, the Group defines total debt as the sum of short-term interest bearing borrowings and long-term interest bearing borrowings. The Group aims to maintain the gearing ratio at a reasonable level. The Group's ratio as at 31 December 2014 was 3.8% (2013: 0.5%). In order to maintain or adjust the ratio, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, return capital to shareholders, raise new debt financing or sell assets to reduce debt.

39. RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

In accordance with the labour regulations of the PRC, the Group participates in various defined contribution retirement schemes organised by the municipal and provincial governments for its employees. The Group is required to make contributions to the retirement schemes at rates ranging from 18% to 22% (2013: 20% to 22%) of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of the employees.

The Group has no other material obligation for the payment of pension benefits associated with these schemes beyond the annual contributions described above.

40. SHARE APPRECIATION RIGHTS SCHEME

The Group implemented a share appreciation rights scheme for members of its management to provide incentives to them. Under this plan, share appreciation rights are granted in units with each unit representing one H share. No shares will be issued under the share appreciation rights scheme. Upon exercise of the share appreciation rights, a recipient will receive, subject to any applicable withholding tax, a cash payment in RMB, translated from the Hong Kong dollars amount equal to the product of the number of share appreciation rights exercised and the difference between the exercise price and market price of the Company's H shares at the date of exercise based on the applicable exchange rate between RMB and Hong Kong dollars at the date of the exercise. The Company recognises compensation expense of the share appreciation rights over the applicable vesting period.

40. SHARE APPRECIATION RIGHTS SCHEME (continued)

In April 2007, the Company's remuneration committee approved the granting of 38.3 million share appreciation right units to eligible employees (first batch of first phase share appreciation rights). Under the terms of this grant, all share appreciation rights had a contractual life of seven years from date of grant and an exercise price of HKD4.92 per unit.

In April 2009, the Company's remuneration committee approved the granting of 49.8 million share appreciation right units to eligible employees (second batch of first phase share appreciation rights). Under the terms of this grant, all share appreciation rights had a contractual life of five years from date of grant and an exercise price of HKD4.53 per unit.

In August 2011, the Company's remuneration committee approved the granting of share appreciation right units to new eligible employees (second batch of first phase share appreciation rights). Under the terms of this grant, 22.6 million share appreciation right units were granted to the employees who became eligible of this incentive plan since April 2009.

In January 2012, the Company's remuneration committee approved the granting of 198.3 million share appreciation right units to eligible employees (the second phase share appreciation rights). Under the terms of this grant, all share appreciation rights have a contractual life of five years from date of grant and an exercise price of HKD3.41 per unit.

A recipient of share appreciation rights cannot exercise the rights in the first 24 months after the date of grant. As at each of the third, fourth and fifth anniversary of the date of grant, the total number of share appreciation rights exercisable cannot in aggregate exceed one-third, two-third and 100%, respectively, of the total share appreciation rights granted to such person.

In March 2012, the Company's Board of Directors approved the adjustment of the exercise price of the first batch of the first phase share appreciation rights from HKD4.92 per unit to HKD4.66 per unit and of the granted amount to 39.3 million share appreciation right units, and approved the adjustment of the exercise price of the second batch of the first phase share appreciation rights from HKD4.53 per unit to HKD4.28 per unit and of the granted amount to 74.1 million share appreciation right units.

During the year ended 31 December 2014, RMB74 million was credited (2013: RMB131 million charged) to profit or loss arising from the fair value remeasurement of the accrued compensation liability at the end of the reporting period. At 31 December 2014, the Group has recorded liabilities of RMB66 million (2013: RMB140 million).

The total of 113.4 million share appreciation right units of the first phase share rights have been exercised in 2013. During the year ended 31 December 2014, only 66.1 million share appreciation right units of the second phase share appreciation rights can be exercised but not vested yet, the rest of the second phase share appreciation rights are not vested and have not been fully granted to each eligible employee. As such, compensation expense of the second phase share appreciation rights over the applicable vesting period recognised has not been fully allocated to each eligible employees.

41. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(a) Capital commitments

As at 31 December 2014, the Group and the Company had capital commitments for acquisition and construction of property, plant and equipment and other assets as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000	**2014 RMB'000**	2013 RMB'000
Authorised and contracted for	**118,586**	283,654	**4,863**	4,851
Authorised but not contracted for	**331,339**	334,807	**–**	–

(b) Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December 2014, the Group's total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases were payable as follows:

	The Group	
	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Within 1 year	**304,985**	276,463
After 1 year but within 5 years	**370,586**	317,779
After 5 years	**111,339**	94,851
	786,910	689,093

The Group leases a number of properties under operating leases. The leases typically run for period of 1 year to 20 years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are renegotiated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

(c) Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2014, the Group had no material contingent liabilities and no material financial guarantees issued.

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES

Exposure to credit, interest rate, liquidity and currency risks arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group is also exposed to equity price risk arising from its equity investments in other entities and movements in its own equity share price.

The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the group to manage these risks are described below.

(a) Credit risk

The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to trade and other receivables. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risks is monitored on an ongoing basis. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

The Group's major customers are CTC Group and CM Group. The Group has a certain concentration of credit risk as the Group's major customers accounted for 66% of the total accounts and bills receivable as at 31 December 2014 (2013: 66%). The Group has no significant credit risk with any of these customers since they are large State-owned companies in the telecommunications industry.

The credit risk on cash at banks and restricted bank deposits is limited because the counterparties are banks with high credit rankings, mainly the four large state-owned banks.

The credit risk on available-for-sale financial assets arises from loss in value through corporate failure. The Group mitigate the credit risk on available-for-sale financial assets by closely monitor its portfolio and minimize investments on these assets. The Group's available-for-sale financial assets are less than 2% of its total assets for both 2014 and 2013.

The amounts of cash and cash equivalents, restricted deposits, accounts and bills receivable, other receivables and available-for-sale financial assets in the statement of financial position after deducting impairment allowance represent the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to the credit risk in relation to financial assets.

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(b) Interest rate risk

The Group's interest rate risk exposure primarily from its short-term and long-term debts carrying interests at fixed rates exposed the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group manages its exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining high proportion of fixed rate debts with maturity within one year. Details of the interest rates are disclosed in note 34.

(c) Liquidity risk

Individual operating entities within the Group are responsible for their own cash management, including the short term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the Company's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The Group's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash and readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

The following tables show the remaining contractual maturities at the end of the reporting period of the Group's and the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities, which are based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contractual rates or, if floating, based on rates current at the end of the reporting period) and the earliest date the Group and the Company can be required to pay:

The Group

	2014		2013	
	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	**Statement of financial position carrying amount RMB'000**	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	Statement of financial position carrying amount RMB'000
Short-term interest-bearing borrowings (note 34)	**250,287**	**246,818**	57,636	53,901
Account and bills payable (note 35)	**18,815,568**	**18,815,568**	17,080,784	17,080,784
Receipt in advance for contract work	**1,578,088**	**1,578,088**	1,164,029	1,164,029
Accrued expenses and other payables (note 36)	**7,424,966**	**7,424,966**	7,126,497	7,126,497
	28,068,909	**28,065,440**	25,428,946	25,425,211

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company

	2014		2013	
	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	**Statement of financial position carrying amount RMB'000**	Contractual undiscounted cash outflow within 1 year or on demand RMB'000	Statement of financial position carrying amount RMB'000
Accrued expenses and other payables (note 36)	**21,667**	**21,667**	26,842	26,842

(d) Currency risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities. The Group's foreign currency risk exposure relates to the bank deposits and borrowings denominated primarily in United States dollars, Hong Kong dollars, Nigerian Naria, Saudi Arabian Riyal and Ethiopian Birr. 89.1% (2013: 93.4%) of the Group's cash and cash equivalents and 4.7% (2013: 12.6%) of the Group's short-term debt and long-term debt as at 31 December 2014 are denominated in RMB.

The following table details the Group's and the Company's exposure at the end of the reporting period to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they related. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in RMB, translated using the spot rate at the year-end date.

Exposure to currency risk

The Group

	Exposure to foreign currencies (expressed in RMB) 2014					
	United States dollars RMB'000	**Hong Kong dollars RMB'000**	**Nigerian Naira RMB'000**	**Saudi Arabian Riyal RMB'000**	**Ethiopian Birr RMB'000**	**Others RMB'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	**547,515**	**16,183**	**82,261**	**26,819**	**4,165**	**123,437**
Accounts receivable	**283,008**	**64,894**	**30,676**	**123,516**	**80,337**	**277,477**
Accounts payable	**(162,803)**	**(38,896)**	**(25,587)**	**(73,255)**	**(53,936)**	**(207,899)**
Short-term interest-bearing borrowings	**(233,538)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Long-term interest-bearing borrowings	**(38,708)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Convertible preference shares and preference shares	**(611,900)**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Overall net exposure	**(216,426)**	**42,181**	**87,350**	**77,080**	**30,566**	**193,015**

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

Exposure to currency risk (continued)

The Group (continued)

	Exposure to foreign currencies (expressed in RMB) 2013					
	United States dollars RMB'000	Hong Kong dollars RMB'000	Nigerian Naira RMB'000	Saudi Arabian Riyal RMB'000	Ethiopian Birr RMB'000	Others RMB'000
Cash and cash equivalents	165,371	29,924	69,938	24,711	4,988	151,957
Accounts receivable	388,265	58,657	49,007	166,127	76,451	726,394
Accounts payable	(161,406)	(30,673)	(37,827)	(45,943)	(22,073)	(457,609)
Short-term interest-bearing borrowings	(40,621)	–	–	–	–	–
Long-term interest-bearing borrowings	(51,580)	–	–	–	–	–
Overall net exposure	300,029	57,908	81,118	144,895	59,366	420,742

The Company

	Exposure to foreign currencies (expressed in RMB)			
	2014		2013	
	United States dollars RMB'000	**Hong Kong dollars RMB'000**	United States dollars RMB'000	Hong Kong dollars RMB'000
Cash and cash equivalents	**–**	**–**	11	1,229

The following significant exchange rates applied during the year:

The Group

	Average rate		**Spot rate**	
	2014	2013	**2014**	2013
United States dollars	**6.11**	6.19	**6.12**	6.10
Hong Kong dollars	**0.79**	0.80	**0.79**	0.79
Nigerian Naira	**0.04**	0.04	**0.04**	0.04
Saudi Arabian Riyal	**1.63**	1.65	**1.63**	1.62
Ethiopian Birr	**0.31**	0.33	**0.31**	0.32

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(d) Currency risk (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The following table indicates the instantaneous change in the Group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity that would arise if foreign exchange rates to which the Group has significant exposure at the end of the reporting period had changed at that date, assuming all other risk variables remained constant.

The Group

	2014			2013		
	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits RMB'000	Effect on other components of equity RMB'000	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rate	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits RMB'000	Effect on other components of equity RMB'000
United States dollars	5%	(8,116)	–	5%	11,251	–
	(5)%	8,116	–	(5)%	(11,251)	–
Hong Kong dollars	5%	1,582	–	5%	2,172	–
	(5)%	(1,582)	–	(5)%	(2,172)	–
Nigerian Naira	5%	3,276	–	5%	3,042	–
	(5)%	(3,276)	–	(5)%	(3,042)	–
Saudi Arabian Riyal	5%	2,891	–	5%	2,226	–
	(5)%	(2,891)	–	(5)%	(2,226)	–
Ethiopian Birr	5%	1,146	–	5%	5,434	–
	(5)%	(1,146)	–	(5)%	(5,434)	–

Results of the analysis as presented in the above table represent an aggregation of the instantaneous effects on each of the Group's entities' profit after tax and equity measured in the respective functional currencies, translated into RMB at the exchange rate ruling at the end of the reporting period for presentation purpose.

The sensitivity analysis assumes that the change in foreign exchange rates had been applied to remeasure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, include inter-company payables and receivables within the Group which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currencies of the lender or the borrower. The analysis excludes differences that would result from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the Group's presentation currency. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2013.

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(e) Equity price risk

The Group is exposed to equity price changes arising from listed equity investments classified as available-for-sale securities (see note 25). Other than unquoted securities held for strategic purpose, all of these investments are listed.

The Group's listed investments are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Listed investments held in the available-for-sale portfolio have been chosen based on their longer term growth potential and are monitored regularly for performance against expectations.

The Group is also exposed to equity price risk arising from changes in the Company's own share price to the extent that the Company's own equity instruments underlie the fair values of other financial liabilities of the Group. As at the end of the reporting period the Group is exposed to this risk through the share appreciation rights scheme issued by the Company as disclosed in note 40.

At 31 December 2014, it is estimated that an increase/(decrease) of 5% (2013: 5%) in the relevant share price (for listed investments) or the Company's own share price (for the share appreciation rights scheme) as applicable, with all other variables held constant, would have (decreased)/increased the Group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity as follows:

The Group

	2014			2013		
	Increase/ (decrease) in equity price	**Effect on profit after tax and retained profits RMB'000**	**Effect on other components of equity RMB'000**	Increase/ (decrease) in equity price	Effect on profit after tax and retained profits RMB'000	Effect on other components of equity RMB'000
Changes in the relevant equity price risk variable:						
Increase	**5%**	**(12,273)**	**1,938**	5%	(13,333)	1,554
Decrease	**(5%)**	**9,946**	**(1,938)**	(5)%	12,852	(1,554)

The sensitivity analysis indicates the instantaneous change in the Group's profit after tax (and retained profits) and other components of consolidated equity that would arise assuming that the changes in the share price or other relevant risk variables had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to remeasure those financial instruments held by the Group which expose the Group to equity price risk at the end of the reporting period. It is also assumed that the fair values of the Group's equity investments would change in accordance with the historical correlation with the relevant risk variables, that none of the Group's available-for-sale financial assets would be considered impaired as a result of the decrease in the share price or other relevant risk variables, and that all other variables remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2013.

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(f) Fair value

(i) Financial instruments carried at fair value

Some of the Group's financial instruments are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial instruments are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used), as well as the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised (levels 1 to 3) based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements is observable.

- Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3: fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

	The Group			
	Level 1 RMB'000	Level 2 RMB'000	Level 3 RMB'000	Total RMB'000
Assets				
Available-for-sale securities				
– Listed equity securities	**51,672**	**–**	**–**	**51,672**
Trading financial assets				
– Foreign currency forward contract	**–**	**143**	**–**	**143**
Liabilities				
Trading financial liabilities				
– Foreign currency forward contract	**–**	**1,574**	**–**	**1,574**

(ii) Fair values of financial instruments carried at other than fair value

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and bills receivable, other current assets, accounts and bills payable and accrued expenses and other payables are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values of Group's unquoted available-for-sale financial assets could not be reasonably estimated without incurring excessive costs, since there are no listed market prices for such interest in the PRC.

42. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (continued)

(g) Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments.

(i) Available-for-sale financial assets

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price.

(ii) Interest-bearing borrowings

The fair values of the Group's interest-bearing borrowings are estimated to approximate to their carrying amount.

(iii) Share appreciation rights

The fair value of share appreciation rights is measured using the Black-Scholes formula. Measurement inputs include stock price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility, weight average expected life of the instruments, expected dividends and risk-free interest rate. Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determine the fair value.

43. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In determining the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities, the Group makes assumptions of the effects of uncertain future events on those assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. These estimates involve assumptions about such items as risk adjustment to cash flows or discount rates used, future changes in salaries and future changes in prices affecting other costs. The Group's estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and expectations of future events and are reviewed periodically. In addition to assumptions and estimations of future events, judgements are also made during the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. In addition to those disclosed in note 21, other significant accounting estimates and judgements were summarised as follows:

(a) Construction contracts

As explained in notes 2(n) and 2(w)(i) revenue and profit recognition on an uncompleted project is dependent on estimating the total outcome of the construction contract, as well as the work done to date. Based on the Group's recent experience and the nature of the construction activity undertaken by the Group, the Group makes estimates of the point at which it considers the work is sufficiently advanced such that the costs to complete and revenue can be reliably estimated. As a result, until this point is reached the amounts due from customers for contract work as disclosed in note 30 will not include profit which the Group may eventually realise from the work done to date. In addition, actual outcomes in terms of total cost or revenue may be higher or lower than that estimated at the end of the reporting period, which would affect the revenue and profit recognised in future years as an adjustment to the amounts recorded to date.

(b) Impairment for trade and other receivables

The Group estimates impairment losses for trade and other receivables resulting from the inability of the customers to make the required payments. The Group bases the estimates on the ageing of the accounts receivable customer credit-worthiness, and historical write-off experience. If the financial condition of the customers were to deteriorate, actual write-offs would be higher than estimated.

43. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

(c) Impairment of long-lived assets other than goodwill

If circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset may not be recoverable, the asset may be considered "impaired", and an impairment loss may be recognised in accordance with accounting policy for impairment of long-lived assets as described in note 2(l). The carrying amounts of long-lived assets are reviewed periodically in order to assess whether the recoverable amounts have declined below the carrying amounts. These assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their recorded carrying amounts may not be recoverable. When such a decline has occurred, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the fair value less costs of disposal and the value in use. In determining the value in use, expected future cash flows generated by the asset are discounted to their present value, which requires significant judgement relating to level of revenue and amount of operating costs. The Group uses all readily available information in determining an amount that is a reasonable approximation of recoverable amount, including estimates based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections of revenue and amount of operating costs. Changes in these estimates could have a significant impact on the carrying value of the assets and could result in additional impairment charge or reversal of impairment in future periods.

(d) Depreciation and amortisation

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are depreciated/amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. The Group reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation/amortisation expense to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Group's historical experience with similar assets and taking into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation and amortisation expense for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(e) Deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets requires assessment of the temporary differences which arise as a consequence of different accounting and tax treatments. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets are included within the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets are measured using substantially enacted tax rates expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are not recognised where it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realised in the future. This evaluation requires judgements to be made including the forecast of future taxable income. Recognition therefore, involves management's judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised and interpretation of country specific tax law and the likelihood of settlement. However the actual tax assets could differ from the provision and in such event the group would be required to make an adjustment in a subsequent period which could have a material impact on the group's profit and loss.

44. RELATED PARTIES

The Group is part of a larger group of companies under CTC and has significant transactions and relationships with members of CTC. Apart from the transactions and balances disclosed in the financial statements set out above, there are the following related party transactions:

(a) Transactions with CTC Group and other related parties

Companies are considered to be related if one company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control or jointly control the other company or have significant influence over the other company in making financial and operating decisions. Companies are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control.

Because of the relationships between the Group, CTC and members of the CTC, it is possible that the terms of those transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among unrelated parties.

The principal transactions with CTC Group and other related parties which were carried out in the ordinary course of business are as follows:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Income from related parties:		
Engineering related services (note (i))	**15,582,389**	14,436,240
IT application services (note (ii))	**1,847,913**	1,637,462
Provision of ancillary telecommunications services (note (iii))	**7,548,455**	6,639,560
Provision of operation support services (note (iv))	**2,402,396**	2,271,582
Supplies procurement service (note (v))	**4,472,320**	4,162,827
Property leasing (note (vi))	**97,491**	83,858
Management fee income (note (vii))	**286,403**	319,701
Expenses paid to related parties:		
Property leasing charges (note (viii))	**155,410**	148,867
IT application service charges (note (ix))	**242,470**	247,582
Operation support service charges (note (x))	**662,565**	614,845
Supplies procurement service charges (note (xi))	**2,662,675**	2,995,688
Interest paid (note (xii))	**317**	147

Notes:

(i) The amount represents the engineering related services, such as design, construction and project management for telecommunications infrastructure project provided to CTC Group.

(ii) The amount represents the telecommunications network support services, software and hardware development and other IT related services provided to CTC Group.

(iii) The amount represents ancillary telecommunications services such as maintenance of network facilities (including optical ducts and cables, exchange buildings and base stations), operation of distribution channels, fixed line and wireless value-added service, internet contents and information services provided to CTC Group.

(iv) The amount represents the facilities management, advertising, conferencing services and certain repair and leasing of equipment services provided to CTC Group and other related parties.

(v) The amount represents supplies procurement service such as supplies procurement service, management of warehousing, transportation and installation services provided to CTC Group and other related parties.

44. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(a) Transactions with CTC Group and other related parties (continued)

Notes: (continued)

(vi) The amount represents rental income in respect of premises leased to CTC Group and other related parties.

(vii) The amounts represent management fee income in respect of Centralised Services provided to CTC Group.

(viii) The amount represents operating leases in respect of business premises paid and payable to CTC Group and other related parties.

(ix) The amount represents basic telecommunications service, value-added service and information application service charged by CTC Group and other related parties.

(x) The amount represents the charge paid and payable to CTC Group and an associate of the Group for logistics, labor resources, cultural, educational, hygiene and other supporting services.

(xi) The amount represents the charge paid and payable to CTC Group for supplies procurement services, warehousing, transportation and installation services.

(xii) Interest paid represents the interest paid/payable to CTC Group in respect of the loans from CTC Group.

Amounts due from/to CTC Group and other related parties included in respective balances are summarised as follows:

	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Accounts and bills receivable, net	**13,612,267**	11,748,984
Prepayments and other current assets	**1,468,131**	1,600,326
Total amounts due from CTC Group and other related parties	**15,080,398**	13,349,310
Interest-bearing borrowings	**13,280**	13,280
Accounts and bills payable	**2,238,518**	1,793,968
Receipts in advance for contract work	**81,079**	42,612
Accrued expenses and other payables	**780,636**	802,866
Total amounts due to CTC Group and other related parties	**3,113,513**	2,652,726

As at 31 December 2014, the Group has recognised impairment losses of RMB26 million (2013: RMB8 million) for bad and doubtful debts in respect of amounts due from CTC Group.

44. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(a) Transactions with CTC Group and other related parties (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, the Group has capital commitments to CTC Group for acquisition and construction of property, plant and equipment and other assets as follows:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Authorised and contracted for	**4,863**	5,032

As at 31 December 2014, the Group total future minimum lease payments to CTC Group under non-cancellable operating leases were payable as follows:

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
Within 1 year	**90,095**	58,618
After 1 year but within 5 years	**160,735**	101,576
After 5 year	**89,141**	70,504
	339,971	230,698

The directors are of the opinion that the above transactions with related parties were conducted on normal commercial terms in the ordinary course of business and the terms are fair and reasonable so far as the shareholders of the Company are concerned.

In connection with the Restructuring, the Company and CTC entered into a number of agreements effective as at November 16, 2006 to take up the existing agreements signed between the Predecessor Operations and CTC as set out in items (i), (ii) and (iii) below, together with a new agreement governing the provision of headquarter management function by the Company as set out in item (iv). After the Company acquired the Target Business in 2007, these agreements were amended by way of the 2008 Supplemental Agreement, pursuant to which the terms of the Agreements were renewed to 31 December 2010. On 29 October 2009, the Company entered into the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement as set out in item (v) below. On 9 November 2010, these agreements were amended by way of 2010 Supplement Agreement, pursuant to which the terms of the Agreements were renewed to 31 December 2012. On 14 November 2011, the Company announced to propose the increase of annual caps for service charges payable to CTC Group under the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement to RMB2,100 million and RMB2,600 million respectively, for the two years ending 31 December 2011 and 2012. On 20 September 2012, the Company announced to propose the increase of annual caps for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group and the service charges payable by the Company to CTC Group under Operation Support Services Framework Agreement for the year ending 31 December 2012 to RMB2,300 million and to RMB600 million, respectively, and the annual cap for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group under the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement for the year ending 31 December 2012 to RMB4,400 million, and signed Supplement Agreements which extended the expiry date of all agreements to 31 December 2015 and increased annual caps of several framework agreements.

44. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(a) Transactions with CTC Group and other related parties (continued)

According to these Supplement Agreements for the year ended 31 December 2013, (i) the annual cap for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group under the Engineering Related Services Framework Agreement was RMB17,000 million; (ii) the annual cap for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group under the Ancillary Telecommunications Services Framework Agreement was RMB9,000 million; (iii) the annual caps for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group and the service charges payable by the Company to CTC Group under the Operation Support Services Framework Agreement wear RMB2,800 million and RMB650 million; (iv) the annual caps for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group and the service charges payable by the Company to CTC Group under the IT Application Services Framework Agreement wear 2,000 million and RMB430 million; (v) the annual cap for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group under the Centralised Services Framework Agreement was RMB400 million; (vi) the annual caps for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group and the service charges payable by the Company to CTC Group under the Property Leasing Services Framework Agreement wear RMB166 million and RMB160 million; (vii) the annual caps for the service charges receivable by the Company from CTC Group and the service charges payable by the Company to CTC Group under the Supplies Procurement Services Framework Agreement wear RMB4,600 million and RMB3,100 million. The terms of the principal agreements impacting the results of operations of the Group are summarised as follows:

(1) The Group has entered into agreements with CTC pursuant to which the Group provides CTC Group with construction, design and project supervision and management for telecommunications infrastructure projects. In addition, the Group has entered into information technology service agreements with CTC pursuant to which the Group provides CTC Group with telecommunications network support service, software and hardware development and other IT related services. The amounts charged for these services are determined by reference to market rates as reflected in prices obtained through a tender.

(2) The Group has entered into facilities leasing agreements with CTC pursuant to which the Group leases certain premises and other facilities to CTC Group, and vice versa. The rental charges are based on market rate, with reference to amounts stipulated by local price bureau.

(3) The Group has entered into operation support services agreements for facilities management, advertising, conferencing, logistics, cultural, educational, hygiene and other community services with CTC. In addition, the Group has entered into ancillary services agreements with CTC. The ancillary services provided to CTC Group include repairs and maintenance of telecommunications equipment and facilities and certain customer services. Pursuant to these agreements, the Group charges CTC Group, and vice versa, for these services in accordance with the following terms:

- government prescribed price;
- where there is no government prescribed prices but where there is a government guided price, the government guided price will apply;
- where there is neither a government prescribed price nor a government guided price, the market price will apply; and
- where none of the above is available, the price is to be agreed between the relevant parties, which shall be based on the cost incurred in providing the services plus a reasonable profit margin.

44. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(a) Transactions with CTC Group and other related parties (continued)

(4) The Group has entered into agreement with CTC pursuant to which the Group takes up the role as headquarter management function to manage assets of the telecommunications support business of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions ("Centralised Services") including Ningxia, Tibet and any assets retained by CTC after the Restructuring and acquisition of Target Business. The aggregate administrative costs incurred by the Group for the provision of the Centralised services are apportioned pro rata between the Group and CTC Group according to the net asset ratio of each of the relevant party.

(5) The Group has entered into Supplies Procurement Services Framework agreement for procurement of telecommunication and non-telecommunication supplies, agency services of supplies procurement, sales of telecommunication supplies and management of biddings, verification of technical specifications, warehousing transportation and installation service. Pursuant to the agreement, the Group charges CTC Group for these services in accordance with the following terms:

– maximum 1% of the contract value for procurement services on imported telecommunication supplies;

– maximum 3% of the contract value for procurement services on domestic telecommunication and non-telecommunication supplies and materials;

– government prescribed price;

– where there is no government prescribed prices but where there is a government guided price, the government guided price will apply;

– where there is neither a government prescribed price nor a government guided price, the market price will apply; and

– where none of the above is available, the price is to be agreed between the relevant parties, which shall be based on the cost incurred in providing the services plus a reasonable profit margin.

(b) Transactions with other government-related entities in the PRC

The Group is a state-controlled enterprise and operates in an economic regime currently dominated by entities directly or indirectly controlled by the People's Republic of China through government authorities, agencies, affiliations and other organisations (collectively referred to as "government-related entities").

44. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(b) Transactions with other government-related entities in the PRC (continued)

Apart from transactions with parent company and its affiliates (note 45(a)), the Group has collectively, but not individually significant transactions with other government-related entities, which include but are not limited to the following:

– Rendering and receiving services, including but not limited to telecommunications services

– Sales and purchases of goods, properties and other assets

– Lease of assets

– Depositing and borrowing money

– Use of public utilities

These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of the Group's business on terms comparable to the terms of transactions with other entities that are not government-related. The Group prices its telecommunications services and products based on government-regulated tariff rates, where applicable, or based on commercial negotiations. The Group has also established its procurement policies and approval processes for purchases of products and services, which do not depend on whether the counterparties are government-related entities or not.

The directors believe the above information provides meaningful disclosure of related party transactions.

(c) Transactions with key management personnel

Remuneration for key management personnel, including amounts paid to the Company's directors and supervisors as disclosed in note 12 and certain of the highest paid employees as disclosed in note 13, is as follows:

	2014	2013
	RMB'000	RMB'000
Salaries and other emoluments	**4,278**	5,325
Retirement benefits	**1,519**	3,111
Bonuses	**9,068**	16,373
Share appreciation rights	**–**	16,804
	14,865	41,613

44. RELATED PARTIES (continued)

(d) Contributions to defined contribution retirement plans

In accordance with the labour regulations of the PRC, the Group participates in various defined contribution retirement schemes organised by the municipal and provincial governments for its employees. The Group is required to make contributions to the retirement schemes at rates ranging from 18% to 22% of the salaries, bonuses and certain allowances of the employees. A member of the scheme is entitled to a pension equal to a fixed proportion of the salary prevailing at his or her retirement date. The Group has no other material obligation for the payment of pension benefits associated with these schemes beyond the annual contributions described above.

As at 31 December 2014 and 2013, there was no material outstanding contribution to post-employment benefit plans.

The directors believe the above information provides meaningful disclosure of related party transactions.

(e) Applicability of the Listing Rules relating to connected transactions

The related party transactions with CTC Group disclosed in note 44(a) above constitute continuing connected transactions as defined in Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules. The applicable disclosures required by Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules are provided in the "Continuing Connected Transactions" section of the report of the directors on pages 61 to 66.

45. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group principally has one reportable segment, which is the provision of integrated telecommunications support services in the informatisation sector. Therefore, no additional reportable segment has been presented. Additional information about major customers and geographical areas of the Group has been disclosed in note 4.

46. DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES

The movements of shareholders' equity of the Company for 2014 are as follows:

	Share capital RMB'000 (note 38)	Share premium RMB'000 (note i)	Capital reserve RMB'000 (note ii)	Statutory surplus reserve RMB'000 (note iii)	Retained earnings RMB'000	Total RMB'000
At 1 January 2014	6,926,018	4,529,310	1,966,293	664,801	1,513,128	15,599,550
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	862,833	862,833
Distribution of dividend (see note 15(b))	–	–	–	–	(895,534)	(895,534)
Appropriation	–	–	–	86,283	(86,283)	–
At 31 December 2014	6,926,018	4,529,310	1,966,293	751,084	1,394,144	15,566,849

According to the Company's Articles of Association, the amount of retained earnings available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Company is the lower of the amount determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations and the amount determined in accordance with IFRSs after the appropriation to statutory surplus reserve as detailed in notes to the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

	2014 RMB'000	2013 RMB'000
At 31 December	**704,140**	572,401

The above amount was determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations.

Notes:

(i) The share premium represents the difference between the total amount of the par value of shares issued and the amount of the net proceeds received from the initial public offering in 2006 and subsequent share issuance in 2008 and 2012 (see note 38) respectively.

(ii) The capital reserve mainly represents the difference between the total amount of the par value of shares issued and the amount of the net assets transferred from CTC, Guangdong Telecom Industry Group Corporation and Zhejiang Telecom Industry Corporation upon the formation of the Company.

46. DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES (continued)

Notes: (continued)

(iii) According to the Company's Article of Association, the Company is required to transfer 10% of its net profit as determined in accordance with the PRC Accounting Rules and Regulations to its statutory surplus reserve until the reserve balance reaches 50% of the registered capital.

The transfer to this reserve must be made before distribution of a dividend to shareholders. Statutory surplus reserve can be used to make good previous years' losses, if any, or to expand the Company's business, and may be converted into share capital by the issuance or by increasing the par value of the share currently held by them, provided that the balance after such issue is not less than 25% of the registered capital.

47. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENT TO STANDARDS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of amendments to standards, new standards and interpretation which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2014 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Group:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments[1]
IFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts[2]
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers[3]
Amendments to IFRS 11	Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations[5]
Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative[5]
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation[5]
Amendments to IAS 19	Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions[4]
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle[6]
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle[4]
Amendments to IFRSs	Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle[5]
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	Agriculture: Bearer Plants[5]
Amendments to IAS 27	Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements[5]
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture[5]
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28	Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception[5]

1 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018
2 Effective for first annual IFRS financial statements beginning on or after 1 January 2016
3 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
4 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014
5 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
6 Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, with limited exceptions

Except for IFRS 9 and IFRS 15, the directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of the new and revised IFRSs above will have a material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 issued in 2009 introduced new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and further amended in 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b)limited amendments to the classification and measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

47. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENT TO STANDARDS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)
Key requirements of IFRS 9 are:

(i) All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are subsequently measured at amotised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets,and that have contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value of financial liabilities attributable to changes in the financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.

(iii) In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credits loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

(iv) The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may have a material impact on amounts reported in respect of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until the Group undertakes a detailed review.

47. POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENT TO STANDARDS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTING YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014 (continued)

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In 2014, IFRS15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers; IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specially, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition.

– Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

– Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

– Step 3: Determine the transaction price

– Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

– Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as)the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e., when ‘control’ of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may have a impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 15 until the Group performs a detailed review.

48. IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2014, the directors of the Company consider the immediate and ultimate controlling party of the Group to be CTC, a stated-owned enterprise established in the PRC. CTC does not produce financial statements available for public use.