

# Glossary

## Terms

### Financial

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**Adjusted consolidated net worth** Total of share capital, reserves and non-controlling interests.

**Adjusted consolidated tangible net worth** Adjusted consolidated net worth less goodwill and other intangible assets.

**EBIT** Operating profit before dividends received from jointly controlled and associated companies.

**Equity attributable to the Company's shareholders** Equity before non-controlling interests.

**FFO** Funds from operations – Operating profit (excluding profit or loss on sale of investment properties and property, plant and equipment) less net finance charges less change in fair value of investment properties less tax paid less non-recurring items plus depreciation and amortisation plus dividends from jointly controlled and associated companies plus non cash items.

**Gross borrowings** Total of loans, bonds, overdrafts and perpetual capital securities.

**Net assets employed** Total equity plus net debt.

**Net debt or consolidated borrowed money** Total of loans, bonds, overdrafts and perpetual capital securities net of bank deposits, bank balances and certain available-for-sale investments.

**Underlying equity attributable to the Company's shareholders** Reported equity before non-controlling interests, adjusted for the impact of deferred tax on changes in the fair value of investment properties in Mainland China.

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

### Aviation

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**Available seat kilometres ("ASK")** Passenger seat capacity, measured in seats available for the carriage of passengers on each sector multiplied by the sector distance.

**Available tonne kilometres ("ATK")** is the overall capacity, measured in tonnes, available for the carriage of airline passengers, excess baggage, cargo and mail on each sector multiplied by the sector distance.

**On-time performance** Departure within 15 minutes of scheduled departure time.

**Revenue passenger kilometres ("RPK")** Number of passengers carried on each sector multiplied by the sector distance.

### Beverages

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**General Trade** Small, usually independent, grocery outlets.

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

**Other Channels** Includes wholesalers, restaurants and outlets at entertainment and educational establishments.

**Production Quality Index** An index used throughout TCCC system for evaluating the quality during the production process over a 12-month period.

### Marine Services

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**ISOA** International Support Vessel Owners' Association.

### Sustainable Development

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

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

**Cubic metres ("cbm")** A metric unit of volume or capacity equal to 1,000 litres or 1.0 metric tonnes of water.

**Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI")** ([www.globalreporting.org](http://www.globalreporting.org)) An institution which provides a generally accepted framework for sustainability reporting. This framework sets out the principles and indicators that entities can use to measure and report their economic, environmental and social performance.

**Global Reporting Initiative ‘Level C+’** GRI specifies that sustainable development reports should include ‘Profile Disclosures’ and ‘Performance Indicators’. The Group’s ‘Profile Disclosures’ shown on pages 222 to 223 of this report and the ten GRI ‘Performance Indicators’ shown on pages 225 to 233 achieved a Level C rating. The ‘+’ sign signifies that the review is externally assured.

**GRI Performance Indicators** are qualitative or quantitative sustainable development measures which an organisation can use to assess performance over time. The basis for using the Performance Indicators in this report is provided on <http://www.swirepacific.com/eng/about/sd.php>.

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

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

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

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

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

## Ratios

### Financial

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Aviation

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

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

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