



KunLun Energy Company Limited

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

昆侖能源有限公司

(Stock Code 股份代號 : 00135.HK)



INTEGRATE • GO GREEN • 融合 • 綠色
CLEAN ENERGY • 潔淨能源

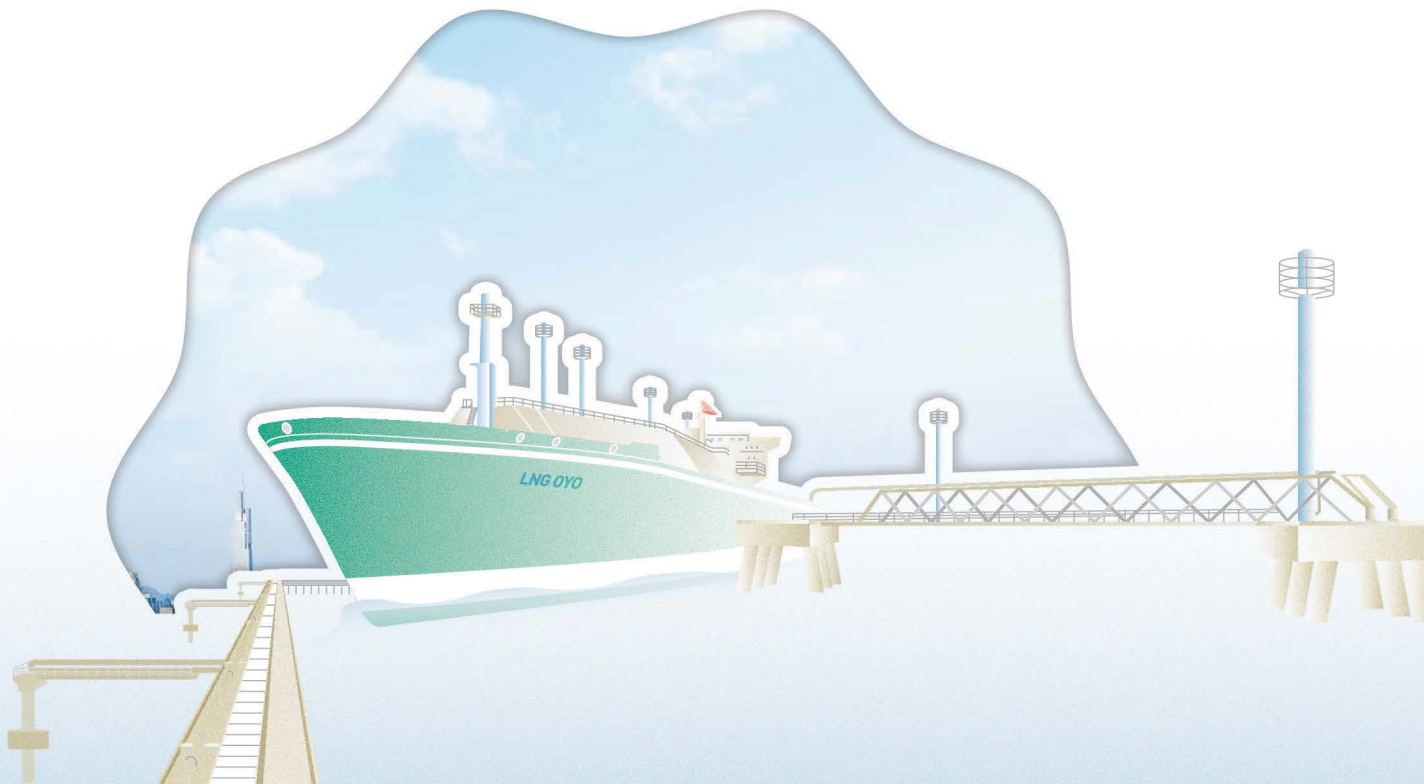
ANNUAL REPORT 年報 2022



合作共享 開放融合

昆侖能源有限公司的企業文化有著自身獨特的優勢，既傳承了石油精神的優秀文化內核，又面向市場、面向國際，的開放心態，堅持創新驅動，積極踐行社會責任，走綠色發展之路。

The corporate culture of Kunlun Energy Company Limited has its own unique advantages. Inheriting the fine cultural core of the petroleum spirit, it's oriented towards the market and international arena. With an open mind for respect, equality, mutual benefit and win-win, we insist on an innovation-driven and green development path, and actively fulfill our corporate social responsibility.



低碳經濟 綠色發展

追求零傷害、零污染、零事故、品質零缺陷、生產降能耗，在品質、健康、安全與環境管理方面達到國內同行業先進水準

Pursue zero harm, zero pollution, zero accident, zero quality defect and production energy consumption reduction, and achieve a domestically advanced level in quality, health, safety and environmental management of the same trade



清潔能源 安全環保

昆侖能源把綠色作為發展之路，推動戰略接替，加快由天然氣經銷商向國際知名、國內一流綠色能源綜合供應商的轉型。

To promote green development, the Group will smooth the different business strategy, and expedite its transformation from a natural gas distributor into an internationally renowned and China's first-class integrated green energy provider.



14,713,000

Cumulative users
累計用戶



30

Covering provinces, cities &
autonomous regions across the country
遍佈全國省市自治區



23

Acquired, Merged &
Newly Established Gas Projects
併購和新設燃氣項目



867,000

Number of new users
新增用戶



133,987

Natural gas sales business
revenue RMB million
天然氣銷售業務實現收入人民幣百萬元



44,988

Natural gas sales volume million
cubic metres
天然氣銷量百萬立方米



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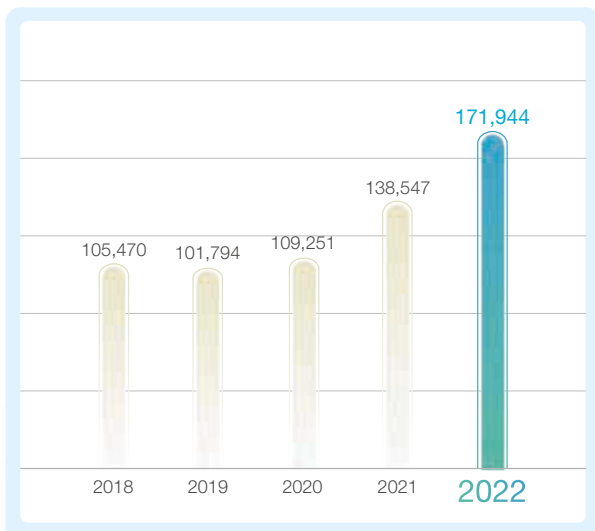
FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

財務及業務摘要

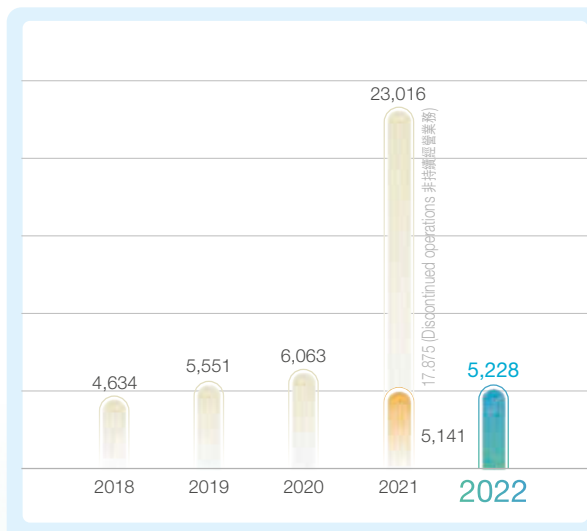
Currency unit: Renminbi million

貨幣單位：人民幣百萬元

Revenue 收入



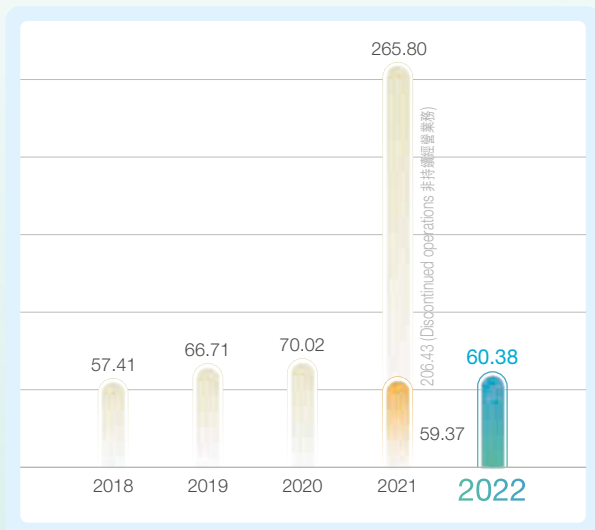
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company 本公司股東年內應佔溢利



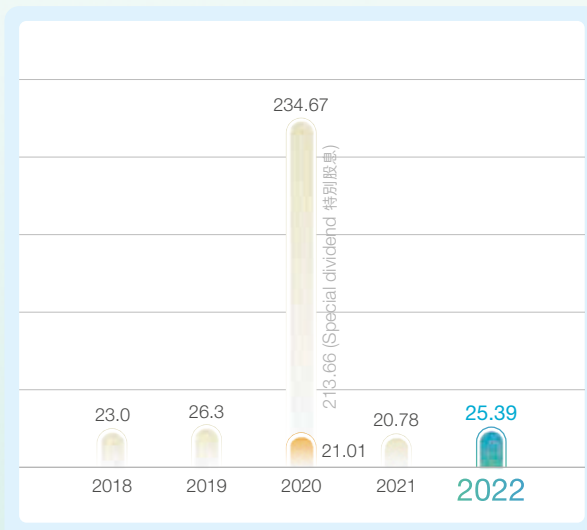
Currency unit: Renminbi cent

貨幣單位：人民幣分

Earnings per share (Basic) 每股盈利 (基本)



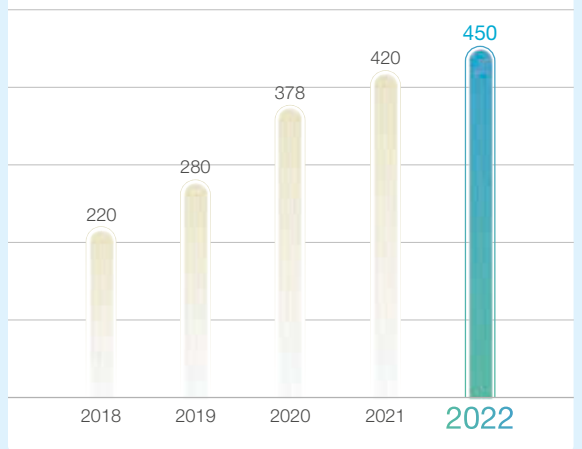
Dividend per share 每股股息



Sales volume of natural gas
天然氣銷售量



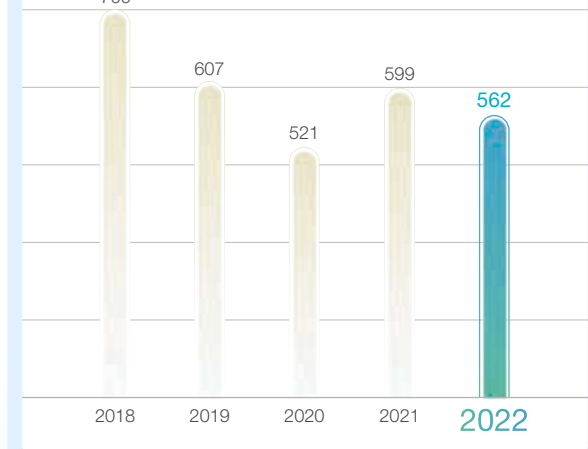
Unit: 100 million cubic metres
單位：億立方米



Sales volume of LPG
LPG銷售量



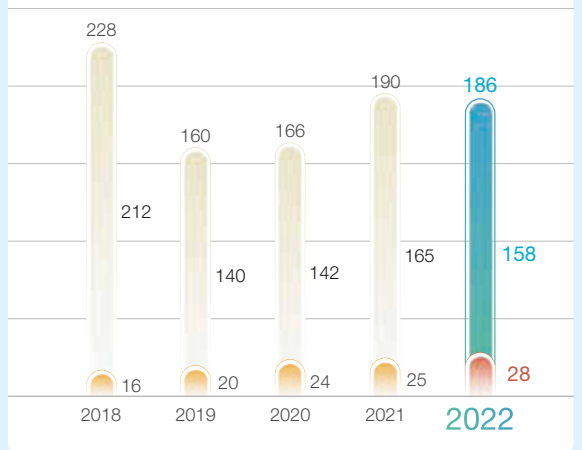
Unit: 10,000 tonnes
單位：萬噸



LNG gasification, entrucking & processing volume
LNG氣化、裝車和加工量



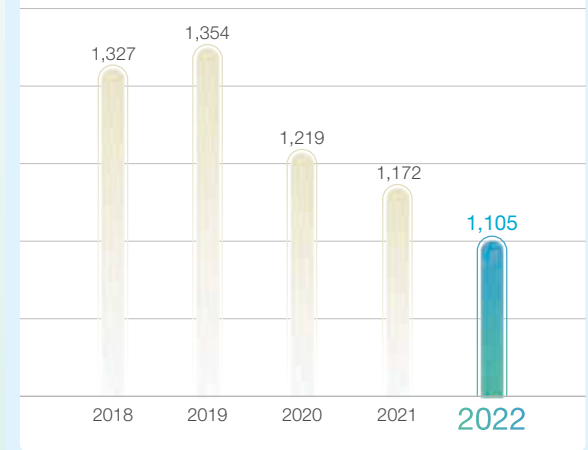
Unit: 100 million cubic metres
單位：億立方米



Equity sales volume of crude oil
原油權益銷售量



Unit: 10,000 barrels
單位：萬桶



FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS
財務及業務摘要

Currency unit: Renminbi million

貨幣單位:人民幣百萬元

For the year ended 31 December	截至12月31日 止年度	2022 2022年	2021 2021年	2020 2020年	2019 2019年 note9 附註9	2019 2019年 note10 附註10	2018 2018年 note10 附註10
Revenue and profit	收入與溢利						
Revenue	收入	171,944	138,547	109,251	101,794	113,313	105,470
Profit before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前溢利	11,392	10,576	8,107	7,014	13,645	11,985
Core profit before income tax expense ⁽¹¹⁾	除所得稅費用前核心溢利 ⁽¹¹⁾	12,481	10,481	7,486	7,722	14,353	13,266
Profit for the year	年內溢利	8,203	26,337	9,732	9,571	9,571	8,213
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company	本公司股東年內應佔溢利	5,228	23,016	6,063	5,551	5,551	4,634
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務	5,228	5,141	3,580	2,423	–	–
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	–	17,875	2,483	3,128	–	–
Core profit attributable to shareholders of the Company ⁽¹²⁾	本公司股東應佔核心溢利 ⁽¹²⁾	6,281	22,891	5,442	6,199	6,199	5,885
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務	6,281	5,016	2,958	3,071	–	–
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	–	17,875	2,484	3,128	–	–
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)	扣除利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利(EBITDA)	16,319	15,453	12,888	11,623	20,710	19,009
Assets and liabilities	資產與負債						
Non-current assets	非流動資產	87,553	87,444	81,145	118,247	118,247	109,930
Current assets	流動資產	51,339	45,138	73,843	29,650	29,650	30,657
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	23,806	22,502	25,868	29,415	29,415	31,352
Current liabilities	流動負債	34,384	34,219	44,593	39,297	39,297	39,141
Net assets	資產淨額	80,702	75,861	84,527	79,185	79,185	70,094
Capital and reserve	股本與儲備						
Share capital	股本	71	71	71	71	71	65
Reserve	儲備	31,742	30,968	21,956	21,433	21,433	17,277
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	本公司股東應佔權益	59,908	56,275	53,584	49,988	49,988	42,704
Non-controlling interests	非控制性權益	20,794	19,586	30,943	29,197	29,197	27,390

For the year ended 31 December	截至12月31日止年度	2022 2022年	2021 2021年	Increase/ (Decrease) 增加/(減少)
Financial indicators	財務指標			
Net profit margin ⁽¹⁾	淨利潤率 ⁽¹⁾	4.77%	5.69%	(0.92)
Return on total assets (ROA) ⁽²⁾	總資產回報率(ROA) ⁽²⁾	6.04%	5.48%	0.56
Return on capital employed (ROCE) ⁽³⁾	淨資本回報率(ROCE) ⁽³⁾	10.94%	11.01%	(0.07)
Liabilities-to-EBITDA ratio ⁽⁴⁾	負債對EBITDA倍數 ⁽⁴⁾	3.57	3.67	(0.10)
Debts-to-net assets ratio ⁽⁵⁾	淨資產負債率 ⁽⁵⁾	32.03%	33.19%	(1.16)
Gearing ratio ⁽⁶⁾	資本負債率 ⁽⁶⁾	24.26%	24.92%	(0.66)
Debts-to-assets ratio ⁽⁷⁾	資產負債率 ⁽⁷⁾	18.61%	18.99%	(0.38)
Average finance cost ⁽⁸⁾	平均融資成本 ⁽⁸⁾	3.66%	3.64%	0.02
Earnings per share (Basic) (RMB cent)	每股盈利 (基本) (人民幣分)	60.38	265.80	
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務	60.38	59.37	
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	–	206.43	
Dividend per share (RMB cent)	每股股息 (人民幣分)	25.39	20.78	
Dividend payout ratio	派息比例	35.00%	35.00%	

Notes:

- (1) Net profit margin is profit for the year from continuing operations divided by revenue from continuing operations.
- (2) Return on total assets is profit for the year from continuing operations divided by average total assets from continuing operations.
- (3) Return on capital employed is the ratio of profit before income tax expense and interest from continuing operations divided by total assets less current liabilities from continuing operations.
- (4) Liabilities-to-EBITDA ratio is the ratio of total liabilities from continuing operations divided by EBITDA.
- (5) Debts-to-net assets ratio is the ratio of the sum of interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities divided by total equity.
- (6) Gearing ratio is the ratio of the sum of interest-bearing borrowings, and lease liabilities divided by the sum of total equity, interest-bearing borrowings and lease liability.
- (7) Debts-to-assets ratio is the ratio of the sum of interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities divided by total assets.
- (8) Average finance cost is the ratio of aggregated amount of each category of borrowing multiply by its interest rate divided by the total borrowing from continuing operations.
- (9) Due to certain Group's businesses are classified as discontinued operations in 2020. The financial information of the Group has been restated.
- (10) The financial information of the Group has not been restated for the potential disposal of discontinued operations as the directors consider that the unrestated financial information is more appropriate for year-on-year comparison of the change in the Group's business operation.
- (11) Core profit before income tax expense is defined as profit before income tax expense excluding impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and exchange gains/losses.
- (12) Core profit attributable to shareholders of the Company is defined as profit attributable to shareholders of the Company excluding impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and exchange gains/losses attributable to shareholders of the Company and its related tax effect.

附註：

- (1) 淨利潤率指持續經營業務年內溢利除以持續經營業務收入。
- (2) 總資產回報率指持續經營業務年內溢利除以持續經營業務平均資產總額。
- (3) 淨資本回報率指持續經營業務除所得稅費用及利息前溢利除以持續經營業務總資產減流動負債。
- (4) 負債對EBITDA倍數指持續經營業務總負債除以利息、稅項、折舊及攤銷前盈利。
- (5) 淨資產負債率指計息借貸與租賃負債之和除以總權益。
- (6) 資本負債率指計息借貸與租賃負債之和除以總權益、計息借貸與租賃負債之和。
- (7) 資產負債率指計息借貸與租賃負債之和除以總資產。
- (8) 平均融資成本指各種類借貸成本乘其佔持續經營業務總借貸比例，然後加總。
- (9) 由於2020年本集團部份業務已分類為已終止持續經營業務。本集團的財務資料已重列。
- (10) 本集團財務資料未就有意出售已終止持續經營業務進行重列，原因是董事認為未經重列的財務資料更適合同比較本集團業務營運的變化情況。
- (11) 除所得稅費用前核心溢利指不包括物業、廠房及設備、無形資產減值虧損及匯兌收益/虧損之除所得稅費用前溢利。
- (12) 本公司股東應佔核心溢利指不包括本公司股東應佔之物業、廠房及設備、無形資產減值虧損及匯兌收益/虧損及其有關稅務影響之本公司股東應佔溢利。

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

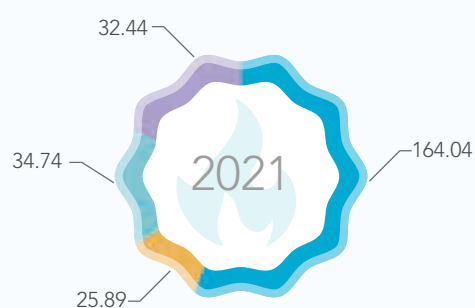
財務及業務摘要

For the year ended 31 December	截至12月31日止年度	2022 2022年	2021 2021年	2020 2020年	2019 2019年	2018 2018年
Sales volume of products	產品銷售量					
City gas	城市燃氣	362	336	274	200	147
CNG	CNG	28	25	23	29	26
LNG	LNG	54	56	78	48	42
Others	其他	6	3	3	3	5
Sales volume of natural gas (100 million cubic metres)	天然氣銷售量 (億立方米)	450	420	378	280	220
Sales volume of LPG (10,000 tonnes)	LPG銷售量 (萬噸)	562	599	521	607	700
Stations in operation	已運營站點					
CNG stations	CNG站	495	542	562	562	561
LNG stations	LNG站	329	445	615	612	609

Sales volume of retail gas 天然氣零售氣量



Unit: 100 million cubic metres 單位：億立方米



Industrial Users
工業用戶

Commercial Users
商業用戶

Residential Users
居民用戶

CNG/LNG stations
CNG/LNG加氣站

For the year ended 31 December		截至12月31日止年度	2022 2022年	2021 2021年	2020 2020年	2019 2019年 note 1 附註1	2019 2019年	2018 2018年
LNG gasification volume	LNG氣化量		152	153	113	122	162	189
LNG entrucking volume	LNG裝車量		6	12	29	18	24	23
LNG processing volume	LNG加工量		28	25	24	20	20	16
LNG processing and terminal (100 million cubic metres)	LNG加工與儲運量 (億立方米)		186	190	166	160	206	228
Plants and terminals in operation	已運營工廠和接收站							
LNG plants	LNG工廠		15	16	15	14	14	15
LNG terminals	LNG接收站		2	2	2	2	3	3
Equity sales volume of crude oil (10,000 barrels)	原油權益銷售量 (萬桶)		1,105	1,172	1,219	1,354	1,354	1,327
Natural gas pipeline transmission (100 million cubic metres)	天然氣管輸 (億立方米)		-	-	-	-	556	529

Notes:

(1) Due to certain Group's businesses are classified as discontinued operations in 2020. The financial information of the Group has been restated.

附註：

(1) 由於2020年本集團部份業務已分類為已終止持續經營業務，本集團的財務資料已重列。

LOCATIONS OF NATURAL GAS BUSINESS

天然氣業務分佈圖



Province 省份	CNG station and LNG station in operation 已運營CNG站及LNG站	LNG Plant in operation 已運營LNG工廠	LNG Terminal in operation 已運營LNG接收站	Total 合共
Xinjiang 新疆	222	3	–	225
Hebei 河北	64	2	1	67
Shandong 山東	137	1	–	138
Henan 河南	21	–	–	21
Shanxi 山西	5	1	–	6
Sichuan 四川	38	2	–	40
Inner Mongolia 內蒙古	31	1	–	32
Jiangsu 江蘇	46	–	1	47
Liaoning 遼寧	10	1	–	11
Shaanxi 陝西	16	1	–	17
Tianjin 天津	6	–	–	6
Hubei 湖北	33	1	–	34
Ningxia 寧夏	25	–	–	25
Guangdong 廣東	10	–	–	10
Hainan 海南	22	–	–	22
Guizhou 貴州	13	–	–	13
Yunnan 雲南	7	–	–	7
Zhejiang 浙江	5	–	–	5
Gansu 甘肅	26	1	–	27
Qinghai 青海	5	1	–	6
Beijing 北京	1	–	–	1
Jilin 吉林	10	–	–	10
Shanghai 上海	7	–	–	7
Anhui 安徽	9	–	–	9
Hunan 湖南	24	–	–	24
Guangxi 廣西	7	–	–	7
Heilongjiang 黑龍江	15	–	–	15
Jiangxi 江西	2	–	–	2
Fujian 福建	4	–	–	4
Tibet 西藏	3	–	–	3
	824	15	2	841



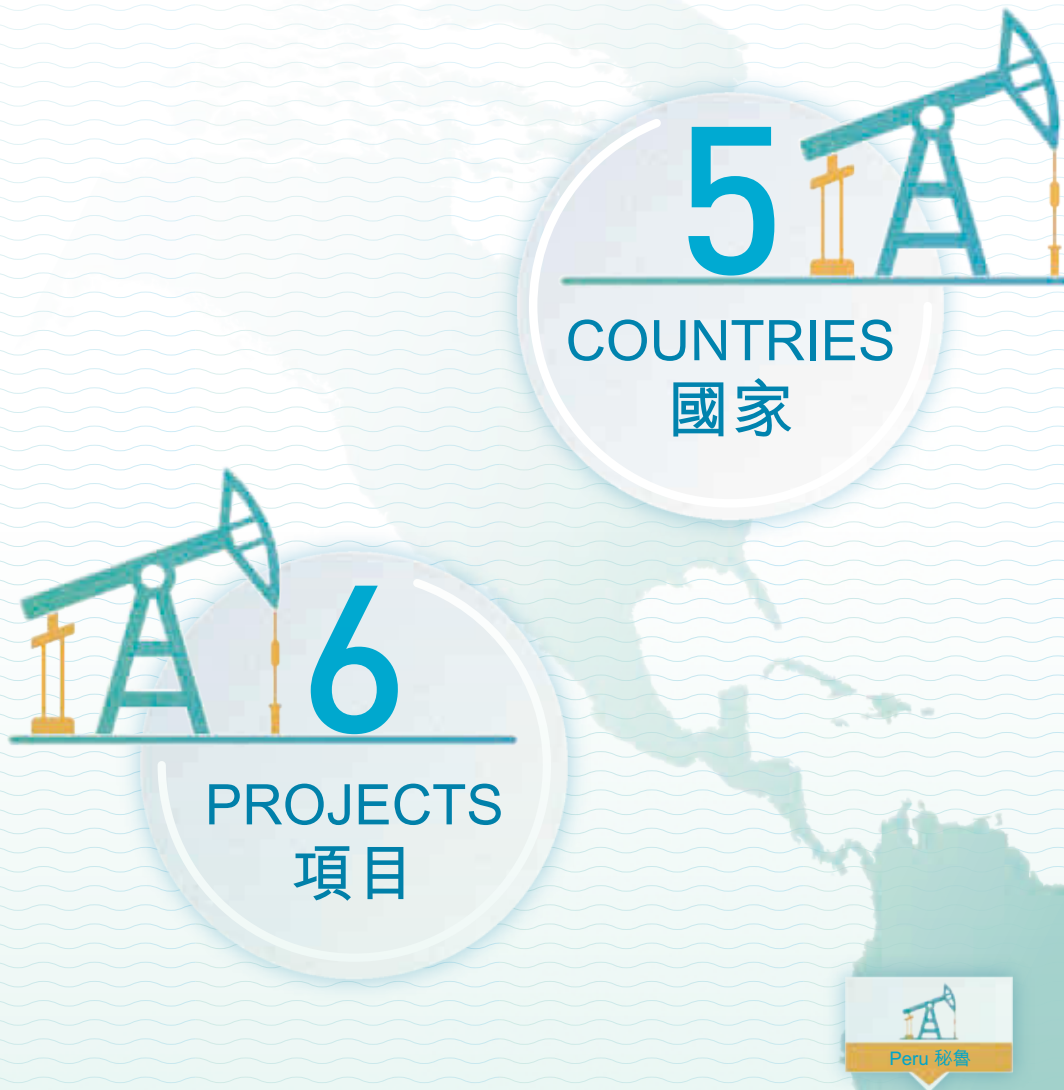
This map is not to scale, for reference only.
此地圖乃不按比例的電腦模擬圖像，僅供參考。

LOCATIONS OF NATURAL GAS BUSINESS
天然氣業務分佈圖



LOCATIONS OF CRUDE OIL EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION BUSINESS

原油勘探及生產業務分佈圖



LOCATIONS OF CRUDE OIL EXPLORATION AND
PRODUCTION BUSINESS
原油勘探及生產業務分佈圖



CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

主席報告



Fu Bin 付斌

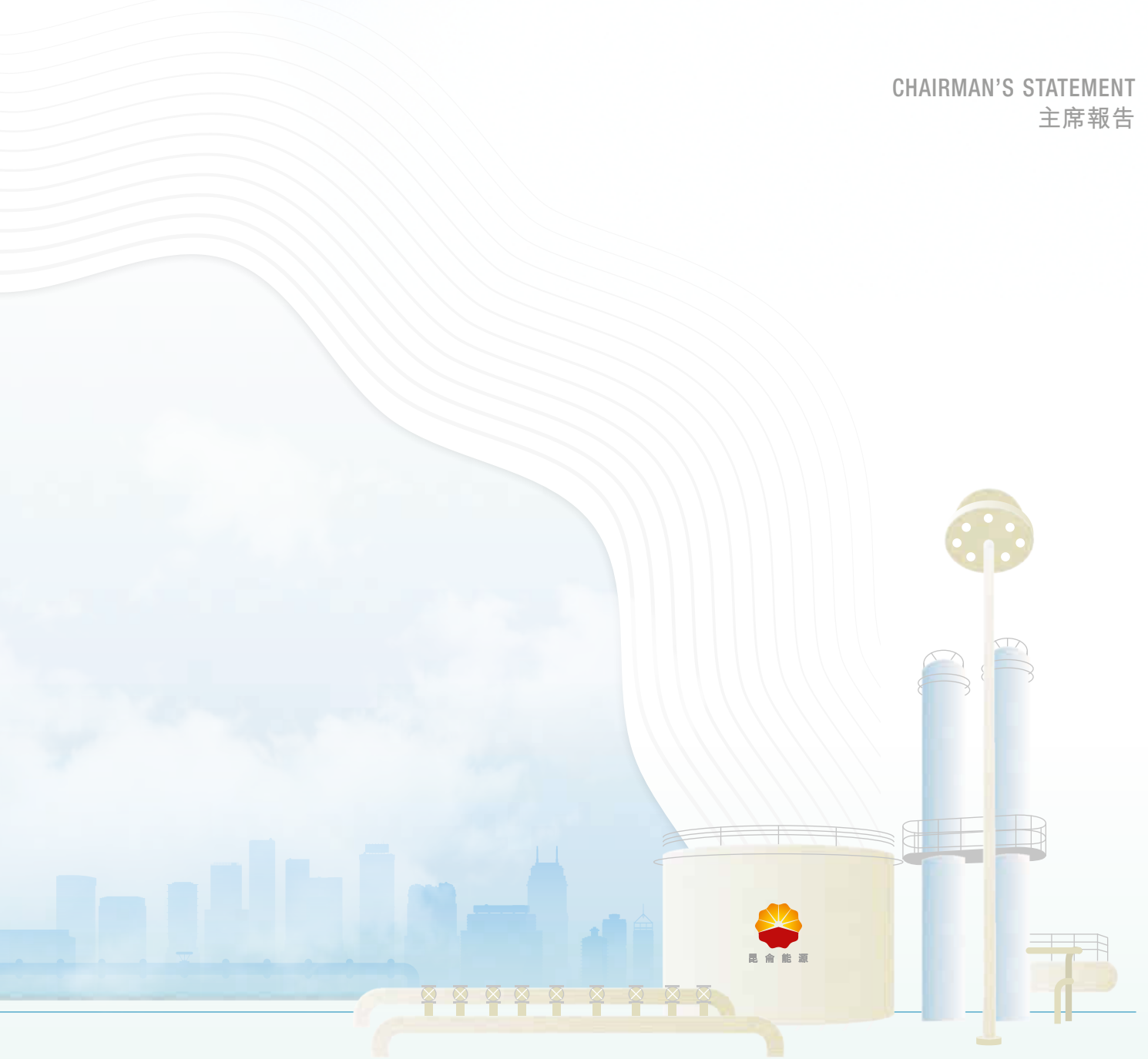
Chairman and
Executive Director
主席兼執行董事

Respected shareholders:

For the year ending 31 December 2022 ("the Year"), Kunlun Energy Company Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") realized a revenue of RMB171,944 million, an increase of RMB33,397 million, or 24.1%, year-on-year. Profits before income tax was RMB11,392 million, a year-on-year increase of RMB816 million, or 7.7%, profits attributable to shareholders amounted to RMB5,228 million, a year-on-year increase of RMB87 million, or 1.7%, and basic earnings per share stood at RMB60.38 cent. If impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and exchange gains/losses are not considered, core profits before income tax were RMB12,481 million, up RMB2,000 million, or 19.1%, year-on-year, core profits attributable to shareholders were RMB6,281 million, up RMB1,265 million, or 25.2%, year-on-year, and basic earnings per share were RMB72.54

尊敬的各位股東：

截至2022年12月31日止年度(以下簡稱「本年度」)，昆侖能源有限公司(以下簡稱「本公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「本集團」)實現收入人民幣1,719.44億元，同比增加人民幣333.97億元或24.1%；除所得稅前溢利人民幣113.92億元，同比增加人民幣8.16億元或7.7%；股東應佔溢利人民幣52.28億元，同比增加人民幣0.87億元或1.7%，每股基本盈利(基本)為人民幣60.38分。如扣除物業、廠房及設備減值虧損及匯兌收益/虧損等因素影響，除所得稅前核心溢利人民幣124.81億元，同比增加人民幣20.00億元或19.1%；股東應佔核心溢利人民幣62.81億元，同比增加



cent. Sales of natural gas, its primary business, saw increases in both volume and economic benefits, with the sales volume totaling 44,988 million cubic metres, a year-on-year increase of 2,989 million cubic metres, or 7.1%, and the profits before income tax amounting to RMB7,826 million, a year-on-year increase of RMB2,072 million, or 36.0%.

BUSINESS REVIEW

In 2022, amid the escalating geopolitical conflicts and hiking oil and gas prices internationally coupled with the increasing uncertainties and the slowed economic growth, the natural gas market saw tightening yet balanced supply and demand while regulations are increasingly strict, resulting in a new reform on the industrial layout. Highly responsive and enterprising, the Group commits to support all stakeholders including

人民幣12.65億元或25.2%；每股基本核心盈利(基本)為人民幣72.54分。主營業務天然氣銷售實現量效齊增，銷量449.88億立方米，同比增加29.89億方或7.1%，實現除所得稅前溢利人民幣78.26億元，同比增加人民幣20.72億元或36.0%。

業務回顧

2022年，地緣政治摩擦升級，國際油氣價格屢創新高，疊加不確定難預料因素增多以及國內經濟增速放緩，天然氣市場供需兩端收緊，安全監管明顯趨嚴，行業局面臨新一輪重塑。本集團始終秉持對股東、員工、客戶、社會高度負責的態度，識變應變、銳意

shareholders, employees, customers and communities. It worked to expand the end market, adjust structures, promote transition and control risks. By doing so, it significantly improved the profitability for its core businesses, accelerated the implementation of new energy projects, produced a remarkable effect for its value-added business, and saw a further strengthening of production through its sustainable foundation and achieved remarkable operating results.

Despite pressures from rising cost and suppressed demand, the Group achieved growths in both the volume and quality of sales for its core business.

Seizing the opportunity of market-oriented reform, it relied on the scale of customers and network sites that covered the entire nation and gave full play to the advantages of resources and infrastructure. It put equal emphasis on tapping existing markets and developing new markets, signed 62 framework agreements on cooperation, invested in 23 integrally installed suppliers including Taishan Gas, and completed consolidation of the financial statements for 20 projects including Huangshi Newport. The newly added annual sales capacity of the projects controlled by the Group exceeded 3.2 billion cubic meters. As a result, the Group saw the gas retail volume up by 8.0% year-on-year to 27,762 million cubic metres, the number of customers up by 867,400 year-on-year to 14.713 million. Thanks to its active pricing adjustment and continuous optimization of user and regional structure, the proportion of retail sales up by 1 percentage points, and the purchase and marketing price differential up by 4.1% year-on-year.

The Group leveraged lean management to build competence with low cost, with the campaign to boost both quality and efficiency paying off.

Under the natural increase in operating expenses as a result of business expansion and sales increase, it promoted efforts by all employees to cut cost and improve efficiency, further bringing down the proportion of sales and administrative expenses over revenue by 1.4%. It drove the mutual, interactive and coordinated development across the LNG chain, where LNG terminals maintained high load. LNG plant substantially achieved breakeven. The "ship-to-ship" refueling-at-sea business achieved breakthroughs in the Greater Bay Area, and successfully opened the bonded policy channel for Shenzhen's refueling-at-sea project. In addition, It continued to enrich the channels for LPG purchase, lead to a remarkable improvement on benefit creation capability of terminals.

進取，全力拓終端、調結構、促轉型、控風險，核心業務創效能力大幅提升，新能源項目加速落地，增值業務形成規模效應，可持續發展基礎不斷夯實，生產經營再創佳績。

核心業務克服成本上漲及需求收縮等多重壓力，實現量的逆勢增長和質的有效提升。搶抓市場化改革機遇，依託覆蓋全國的客戶規模和網絡站點，充分發揮資源和基礎設施優勢，堅持存量市場挖潛與增量市場合作開發並重，簽訂合作框架協議62個，入股泰山燃氣等23個整裝市場，完成黃石新港等20個項目財務併表，控股項目新增年銷售能力32億立方米以上。天然氣零售量同比增長8.0%至277.62億立方米，客戶總數同比增長86.74萬戶至1,471.3萬戶。積極推價順價，持續優化用戶和區域結構，零售佔比提高1個百分點，購銷價差同比增長4.1%。

專注於以精益管理打造低成本競爭優勢，提質增效價值創造行動成效顯著。大力開展全員降本增效，在消化業務擴展、銷量提升導致運營費用自然增長的前提下，銷管費用佔收入比重下降1.4%。統籌推進LNG產業鏈互補發展、聯動發展、協同發展，接收站負荷保持高位，LNG工廠基本實現盈虧平衡，海上「船對船」加注業務在粵港澳大灣區實現零突破，成功打通深圳海上加注項目保稅政策通道。LPG採購渠道有效拓展，終端二次創效能力明顯增強。

The Group steadily expanded investment in new industry, with the room for industrial chain transition further broadened.

Integrated into the new-type energy system in China and aligned with the trend of green and low-carbon development, it promoted the use of clean energy at self-owned stations and the development of comprehensive energy and distributed energy projects. By far, it has put into use of a number of distributed PV projects including Baihe Primary Station, Shanghai, built 11 distributed projects with a total installed capacity of 230 kW in Shandong, Guizhou, Hainan, etc., and gradually developed a project system in which some projects were built, some were commenced and some were planned. A marketing management framework system was established to make full use of the purchase and sales channels for special gas. Based on the multi-business community of “smart internet of things, smart homes”, the “Kunlun Smart+” online and offline integrated e-commerce service platform was officially launched and put into operation.

Committed to delivering quality and safe services to customers, the Group achieved continuous improvement in ESG rating.

It completed the digital map drawing of urban gas pipelines of 120,000 km long, and continuously improved the informatization level of gas supervision. Thus, the intelligent supervision and early warning that covered the entire process, from stations, equipment and facilities and pipeline networks to various gas users, was realized which led to the continuous enhancement in safety. Meanwhile, the “Natural Gas Customer Service Standardization Process Manual” was issued and implemented, to carry out customer satisfaction surveys and operate 956100 customer service hotlines. Such customer service system gained wide appreciation due to its standardized service, unified standard, and professional response. Moreover, it promoted the implementation of the carbon peak carbon neutral action plan while helping the revitalization of rural areas in Yunnan, Guizhou and Hunan, to respond to the concerns of the capital market. Its ESG rating revised upward from BB to BBB. It was selected as a model enterprise of state-owned enterprise with respect to corporate governance by the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission, and was rated as excellent by the “Double Hundred Enterprises” of the SASAC.

穩健擴大新產業新業態投資規模，產業鏈轉型空間不斷拓展。積極融入國家新型能源體系建設，緊跟綠色低碳發展趨勢，有序推動自有場站用能清潔替代、綜合能源以及分佈式能源項目開發，上海白鶴母站等一批分佈式光伏項目相繼投產，山東、貴州、海南等11個分佈式能源項目總裝機容量達23萬千瓦，逐步形成建設一批、開發一批、儲備一批的項目梯隊。初步搭建營銷管理框架體系，全面打通特種氣體購銷渠道。立足打造智能物聯、智慧萬家多業態生活圈，「昆侖慧享+」線上線下一體化電商服務平台全面上線運營。

致力於向客戶提供高品質、更安全的服務，ESG評級連續提檔升級。全面完成12萬公里城燃管道數字化地圖繪製，不斷提升燃氣監管信息化水平，逐步實現從場站、設備設施、管網到各類燃氣用戶全業務、全場景智能監管和預警，本質安全水平不斷提升。發佈實施《天然氣客服標準化流程手冊》，滾動開展客戶滿意度調查，上線運行956100客服熱線，服務規範、標準統一、應對專業的客服體系廣受好評。推動實施碳達峰碳中和行動方案，積極助力滇黔湘等地鄉村振興，有效回應資本市場關切，ESG評級由BB級調升到BBB級，入選國資委國有企業公司治理示範企業，國資委「雙百企業」獲評優秀。

OPERATING RESULT

The **natural gas sales business** actively responded to market changes by continuously optimizing the allocation of resources and sales structure and implementing accurate marketing to increase the penetration rate and realize the growth in sales expansion. Also, it strived to develop urban gas market and promoted the completion of quality project. It brought about 18 new projects controlled by the Group, including 16 urban gas projects and 2 sub-pipeline projects, and 5 new projects in which the Group had equity interests. The new urban gas projects which were controlled by the Group are expected to increase the sales capacity by 3.2 billion cubic metres.

During the Year, natural gas sales volume was 44,988 million cubic metres, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.1%, among which, retail gas sales volume was 27,762 million cubic metres, representing a year-on-year increase of 8.0%. The cumulative number of users reached 14.713 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 6.3%. The Natural Gas Sales business recorded a revenue of RMB133,987 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 25.8%.

The **LPG sales business** actively responded to the decrease in domestic resources by steadily expanding resource channels and increasing the marine import of isobutane and land import channels of resources in Kazakhstan. In addition, it continued to optimize the allocation of resources and the layout of sales network by building diversified LPG distribution channels and promoting the construction of its self-owned terminal management platform. A stable terminal sales scale was maintained.

During the Year, LPG sales volume was 5.6155 million tonnes, representing a year-on-year decrease of 6.2%. This business recorded a revenue of RMB29,321 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 21.6%.

During the year, in respect of the **LNG processing and terminal business**, The LNG terminals maintained secure and smooth production and operation, and achieved better-than-expected operation capacity and efficiency. Giving full play to the advantages of the integrated LNG industrial chain, the operating efficiency of LNG plants has been continuously improved, resulting in that 12 LNG plants made profits, and 2 LNG plants achieved loss reduction during the Year.

經營成果

天然氣銷售業務：本年度，積極應對市場變化，持續優化資源分配和銷售結構，實施精準營銷，提高滲透率，實現擴銷增量；著力開拓城市燃氣市場，推動優質項目落地，新增控股項目18個(包括16個城燃項目和2個支線管道項目)以及新增5個參股項目，新增的控股城燃項目預計將增加銷售能力約32億立方米。

本年度，實現天然氣銷量449.88億立方米，同比增長7.1%，其中，實現零售氣量277.62億立方米，同比增長8.0%，累計用戶達1,471.3萬戶，同比增長6.3%。天然氣銷售業務實現收入人民幣1,339.87億元，同比增長25.8%。

LPG銷售業務：積極應對國內資源量減少，穩步拓展資源渠道，增加異丁烷海運進口和哈薩克斯坦資源陸路進口渠道。持續優化資源分配和銷售網絡佈局，構建多元化LPG分銷渠道，推進自有終端管理平台建設，終端銷售規模保持穩定。

本年度，實現LPG銷量561.55萬噸，同比下降6.2%，實現收入人民幣293.21億元，同比增長21.6%。

LNG加工與儲運業務：本年度，LNG接收站生產運行安全平穩，運營負荷和經營效益符合預期。LNG產業鏈一體化優勢充分發揮，LNG工廠運營效率不斷提升，全年12座LNG工廠實現盈利，2座LNG工廠實現減虧。

During the Year, LNG gasification and entrucking volume of Tangshan and Jiangsu LNG terminals amounted to 15,833 million cubic metres in total, representing a year-on-year decrease of 4.0%. The average operation capacity of these two LNG terminals was 87.9%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 3.6 percentage points. 15 LNG processing plants were put into operation during the Year, and the processing volume was 2,783 million cubic metres, representing a year-on-year increase of 323 million cubic metres. The average production capacity of 15 plants under continuous operation was 44.3%.

During the Year, LNG Processing and Terminal business recorded a revenue of RMB12,810 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 19.4%.

During the year, in respect of the **exploration and production business**, the exploration and production projects realized stable operation and improved benefits. During the Year, the equity sales volume of crude oil was 11.05 million barrels, representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.67 million barrels or 5.7%. The average crude oil selling price increased to US\$77.5/barrel from US\$56.6/barrel of last year. Sales revenue of crude oil was RMB2,286 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 32.0%.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

In 2023, as the international gas market sees eased tension between supply and demand and declining prices and China's economy picks up faster with gas demand recovering in industry, power generation, transport, construction and other areas, gas consumption will reach a growth rate of more than 6%. The Chinese government proactively and steadily advances carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, and facilitates the building of a new-type energy system, boosting the development of the gas industry and creating more room for the integration between gas and other new energies. The Group will firmly grasp the new opportunities brought by low-carbon transformation by deploying new energy based on its own advantages and expanding new business models that focus on customer needs in order to create a new model of digital governance and create a new stage for high-quality growth.

In pursuit of quality and efficient natural gas sales, the Group will further sharpen the competitiveness of its core business, focus on integrated market and overall cooperation with large gas groups based on the "One City, One Gas Supplier" move". Retail sales volume grew by 10% while the number of users increased by 800,000. It will refine the LNG sales structure and accelerate the construction progress of Jiangsu LNG station and urban fuel emergency storage facilities.

本年度，唐山和江蘇LNG接收站共實現LNG氣化裝車量158.33億立方米，同比減少4.0%；兩座接收站平均負荷率為87.9%，同比減少3.6個百分點。全年共15座LNG工廠運行，實現加工量27.83億立方米，同比增加3.23億立方米，15座持續運行工廠平均生產負荷率44.3%。

本年度，LNG加工與儲運業務實現收入人民幣128.10億元，同比增長19.4%。

勘探與生產業務：本年度，勘探生產項目生產穩定，實現原油權益銷售量1,105萬桶，同比下降67萬桶或5.7%，平均實現原油銷售價格從去年56.6美元/桶上升至77.5美元/桶，實現原油銷售收入人民幣22.86億元，同比增長32.0%。

業務展望

2023年，國際天然氣市場供需形勢有所緩解，國際氣價高位回落，中國經濟復甦節奏加快，工業、發電、交通、建築等領域用氣需求快速恢復，將帶動天然氣消費增速達到6%以上。中央政府積極穩妥實施碳達峰碳中和，大力推進新型能源體系建設，對清潔低碳的天然氣行業形成強力推動，給天然氣與新能源融合帶來更大發展空間。本集團將牢牢把握低碳轉型新機遇，立足自身優勢佈局新能源，圍繞客戶需求拓展新業態，打造數字治理新模式，開創高質量發展新局面。

本集團堅持追求有質量、有效益的終端，將不斷提升核心業務市場競爭力，搶抓「一城一企」城燃整合機遇，聚焦整裝市場和大型燃氣集團整體合作，零售氣量增長達到10%，新增用戶80萬戶。持續優化液態銷售結構，加快江蘇LNG接收站和城燃應急儲備設施建設進度，統籌發揮LNG工廠調峰創效功能，進

The utilization of LNG plant peak regulation and efficiency creation will further enhance the ability to guarantee supply and expand the space for its business. Moreover, the network construction of LPG natural gas sales for civil use which focuses on direct delivery will be accelerated in order to release the efficiency creation potential of natural gas sales in full.

Upholding its transition towards a green energy supplier, the Group will build a diverse business system adapted to new energies, and drive the leapfrog development of new energies based on gas and electricity. 30 new energy projects were actively promoted to make substantial progress. The construction of 10 “zero-carbon model sites” was completed as the pilot project of near-zero emissions across the province began. In addition, the continuous enrichment of sales varieties will form a complete production, supply, storage and sales system for special gas while the in-depth exploration for the growth of value-added business has led to a year-on-year increase of more than 10% in operating income.

Committed to be a leader in smart gas, the Group will build an intelligent system to support industrial upgrade and vigorously promote the “Digital Xing’an” campaign to improve perception, early warning and response capability, and intensify risk control at the customer end. It will safeguard 100% security inspection rate for public services and industrial users. Moreover, informatization upgrade will be implemented, and the construction of digital transformation model pilot projects will be carried out for the realization of precise matching between resources and logistics, markets and customers, as well as funds and prices. The Group will build the information platform for ecosystem protection, improve ESG performance and advance its building as an intelligent, healthy, green and safe enterprise.

Devoted to meeting customer demand with better-than-expected services to drive higher customer satisfaction, the Group will build a marketing system adapted to market competition, and forge stronger ties with local community, consumers and partners through specialized services. It will accelerate the integration and mutual promotion of customer service platform, business platform and commercial platform to meet the diversified needs of customers. It will create a customer service and maintenance system with leveled response, unified standards and centralized operation. In addition, it will actively carry out customer rating and customer manager pilots. The special mission of “implementing high-quality services and improving customer satisfaction” has been commenced, and its satisfaction rate increased to more than 95%.

一步增強保供能力、拓展經營空間。加快以直營配送為主的LPG民用終端網絡建設，充分釋放終端創效潛力。

本集團堅定綠色能源綜合供應商轉型步伐，將打造與新型能源體系相協調的多元業務體系，以氣電撬動新能源業務實現跨越式發展，積極推動30個新能源項目取得實質性進展，打造10個「零碳示範場站」，探索開展省公司全域近零排放試點。不斷豐富銷售品類，構建完整的特種氣體產供儲銷體系。深入挖掘增值業務成長空間，營業收入同比增長10%以上。

本集團致力成為智慧燃氣領跑者，將打造與產業升級相契合的數智支撐體系，大力推動「數字興安」，提升快速感知、超前預警和及時響應能力，強化客戶端風險管控，確保公服、工業用戶安檢率100%。實施信息化補強工程，推進數字化轉型示範試點項目建設，實現資源與物流、市場與客戶、資金與價格的精準匹配。搭建生態環境保護基礎數據信息平台，不斷提升ESG績效，推進智能、健康、安全、綠色企業創建。

本集團踐行「始於客戶需求、臻於客戶滿意、超越客戶期望」的服務理念，將打造與競爭形勢相適應的市場營銷服務體系，以專業化服務鞏固良好企地關係、營造和諧供需關係、拓展合作夥伴關係，加快客服平台與業務平台、商務平台的融合互促，滿足客戶多元化需求。建立分級響應、標準統一、集中運營的客服和維搶修體系，積極開展客戶評級和客戶經理試點。開展「落實高品質服務，提升客戶滿意度」專項行動，滿意度提升至95%以上。

Working to create internal drivers through reform and innovation, the Group will further modernize corporate governance to meet the trends, and promote reforms to realize standardized governance, market-oriented employment and targeted incentives, with a focus on driving substantive progress in medium and long-term incentives. It will strengthen penetration management at legal entities of all levels, advance corporate governance according to law, and control risks in the whole process. It will stick to the “low cost” strategy, and press ahead with the campaign to boost quality and efficiency. It will improve engagement with investors to improve performance in the capital market.

In 2023, guided by the vision of building a globally famous and domestically leading supplier of green energies, the Group will uphold market-oriented operation to be closer to the market for the research and judgement on consumption changes. Focusing on customers, it will expand the space for value growth. Closely monitoring policies, it will seek transformation as well as the comprehensive upgrade of business structure, service capabilities, business models, and governance methods. Moreover, it will work with all parties concerned in the society to create win-win outcomes and deliver shareholders higher returns.

APPRECIATION

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I hereby show my sincere thanks to all customers, partners and shareholders for your support and all employees for your hard work.

By order of the Board,
Fu Bin
Chairman and Executive Director

本集團注重以改革創新增強內生動力，將打造與改革發展趨勢相一致的現代化治理體系，推進企業治理現代化變革，聚焦推動治理機制規範化、用人機制市場化、激勵機制精準化三項改革任務，重點在中長期激勵上取得實質性進展。強化對各層級法人企業的穿透管理，推進依法合規治企和強化管理活動，全過程全鏈條管控風險。堅持低成本戰略，深化提質增效專項行動。健全與投資者良性互動機制，提升資本市場表現。

新的一年，本集團錨定國際知名、國內一流綠色能源綜合供應商的遠景目標，堅持市場化經營導向，將更加貼近市場研判消費變化，立足客戶拓展價值空間，緊跟政策謀求轉型佈局，加快推動業務結構、服務能力、經營模式、治理方式的全面跨越升級，繼續與社會各界攜手並進、合作共贏，以更加優異的業績回饋廣大股東。

致謝

本集團有賴全體客戶、業務夥伴以及股東的大力支持和全體員工的辛勤工作，本人謹代表董事會向你們致以衷心的感謝。

承董事會命
付斌
主席兼執行董事

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

During the year, although the Group was affected by factors such as high international gas prices and the market change, we still insisted on making active response, focusing on developing the natural gas sales market and implementing accurate marketing to realise continuous growth in our overall performance. Profit before income tax expense was approximately RMB11,392 million, representing an increase of 7.7% as compared with RMB10,576 million for the last year. Profit attributable to shareholders of the Company for the Year was approximately RMB5,228 million, representing an increase of 1.7% as compared with RMB5,141 million for the last year.

本年度，本集團雖受國際氣價高企、市場變化等因素影響，但仍堅持積極應對，著力開拓天然氣銷售市場並實施精準行銷，實現整體業績持續增長。各業務板塊均取得了良好業績，實現之除所得稅費用前溢利約為人民幣11,392百萬元，比去年金額人民幣10,576百萬元增加7.7%。於本年度本公司股東應佔溢利約為人民幣5,228百萬元，比去年金額人民幣5,141百萬元增加1.7%。





Revenue

Revenue for the Year was approximately RMB171,944 million, representing an increase of 24.1% as compared with the amount of RMB138,547 million for the last year. Due to the increase in sales volume and selling price of the natural gas, leading to an increase in the revenue of the Natural Gas Sales segment.

Other gains, net

Other gains, net, for the Year was approximately RMB62 million (2021: RMB934 million). The decrease were mainly due to the exchange loss recognised as a result of depreciation of RMB against USD during the Year.

Interest income

Interest income for the Year was approximately RMB859 million, representing an increase of 62.4% as compared with amount of RMB529 million for the last year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in average balance of time deposits with maturities over three months resulted from the consideration received in late 2021 related to the disposal of the Company's 60% equity interest in Beijing Pipeline and 75% equity interest in Dalian LNG. The increase was resulted from the enhanced capital management of the Group.

收入

本年度之收入約為人民幣171,944百萬元，比去年金額人民幣138,547百萬元增加24.1%。由於天然氣的銷售量價齊升使天然氣銷售板塊收入增加。

其他收益淨額

本年度之其他收益淨額約為人民幣62百萬元（2021年：人民幣934百萬元）。此減少主要由於本年度內人民幣兌美元貶值導致匯兌損失增加所致。

利息收入

本年度之利息收入約為人民幣859百萬元，比去年金額人民幣529百萬元增加62.4%。此增加主要由於公司出售北京管道公司60%股權及大連LNG公司75%股權並於2021年末收到該代價使到期日超過三個月之定期存款結餘增加所致。此增加是由於本集團資金運營效益提高所帶來的。

Purchases, services and others

Purchases, services and others for the Year were approximately RMB146,077 million, representing an increase of 26.0% as compared with amount of RMB115,893 million for the last year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in purchase volume and purchase price of natural gas which was generally in line with the increase in sales of Natural Gas Sales segment.

Employee compensation costs

Employee compensation costs for the Year was approximately RMB5,749 million, representing an increase of 4.8% as compared with amount of RMB5,485 million for the last year. The increase was mainly due to the business growth and economic inflation.

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation

Depreciation, depletion and amortisation for the Year was approximately RMB4,887 million, representing an increase of 5.7% as compared with amount of RMB4,623 million for the last year. Depreciation, depletion and amortization remained fairly stable throughout the Year.

Other selling, general and administrative expenses

Other selling, general and administrative expenses for the Year were approximately RMB3,770 million, representing an increase of 10.9% as compared with amount of RMB3,400 million for the last year. The increase was mainly due to the increase in royalty expenses and the rest of the increase was in line with the expansion of natural gas business.

Interest expenses

Interest expenses for the Year was approximately RMB899 million, representing an increase of 14.8% as compared with amount of RMB783 million for the last year.

Total interest expenses for the Year was approximately RMB968 million, representing a decrease of 7.5% as compared with amount of RMB1,046 million for the last year. The decrease was mainly due to the improved weighted average interest rate for borrowings for the Year. The amount of RMB69 million interest expenses was capitalised under construction-in-progress, representing a decrease of 73.8% as compared with amount of RMB263 million for the last year.

採購、服務及其他

本年度之採購、服務及其他約為人民幣146,077百萬元，比去年金額人民幣115,893百萬元增加26.0%。此增加主要由於天然氣採購的量價齊增所致，大致上與天然氣銷售板塊之銷售額增加一致。

僱員酬金成本

本年度之僱員酬金成本約為人民幣5,749百萬元，比去年金額人民幣5,485百萬元增加4.8%。此增加主要因業務增長和經濟通脹導致。

折舊、損耗及攤銷

本年度之折舊、損耗及攤銷約為人民幣4,887百萬元，比去年金額人民幣4,623百萬元增加5.7%。本年內的折舊、損耗及攤銷保持平穩。

其他銷售、一般性和管理費用

本年度之其他銷售、一般性和管理費用約為人民幣3,770百萬元，比去年金額人民幣3,400百萬元增加10.9%。該增加主要由於礦區使用費增加，其餘增加為天然氣業務擴張所致。

利息支出

本年度利息支出約為人民幣899百萬元，比去年金額人民幣783百萬元增加14.8%。

本年內利息支出總額約為人民幣968百萬元，比去年金額人民幣1,046百萬元減少7.5%。此減少由於本年內借款的加權平均年利率同比下降所致。其中已於在建工程被資本化的利息支出為人民幣69百萬元，比去年金額人民幣263百萬元減少73.8%。

Share of profits less losses of associates

Share of profits less losses of associates for the Year was approximately RMB525 million, representing a decrease of 39.9%, as compared with amount of RMB874 million for the last year. The decrease was mainly due to the decrease in the shared operating result from CNPC-Aktobemunaigas Joint Stock Company (“Aktobe”), which incurred more exchange losses during the Year. And the rest of the decrease was due to the increase in operating cost of the associates during the Year.

Liquidity and capital resources

As at 31 December 2022, the carrying value of total assets of the Group was approximately RMB138,892 million, representing an increase of RMB6,310 million or 4.8% as compared with RMB132,582 million as at 31 December 2021.

The gearing ratio of the Group was 24.26% as at 31 December 2022 compared with 24.92% as at 31 December 2021, representing a decrease of 0.66%. It is computed by dividing the sum of interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities of RMB25,851 million (2021: RMB25,177 million) by the sum of total equity, interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities of RMB106,553 million (2021: RMB101,038 million).

應佔聯營公司溢利減虧損

本年度應佔聯營公司溢利減虧損約為人民幣525百萬元，比去年金額人民幣874百萬元減少39.9%。此減少主要由於本年內匯兌虧損增加，從而造成CNPC-Aktobemunaigas Joint Stock Company（「Aktobe」）之應佔經營業績減少。其餘減少由於本年內聯營公司之營運成本增加所致。

資產流動性及資本資源

於2022年12月31日，本集團總資產之賬面值約為人民幣138,892百萬元，比2021年12月31日金額人民幣132,582百萬元增加人民幣6,310百萬元或4.8%。

本集團於2022年12月31日之資本負債率為24.26%，而2021年12月31日為24.92%，即減少0.66%。資本負債率乃按計息借貸與租賃負債之和人民幣25,851百萬元（2021年：人民幣25,177百萬元）除以總權益、計息借貸與租賃負債之和人民幣106,553百萬元（2021年：人民幣101,038百萬元）計算。

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

管理層討論與分析

As at 31 December 2022, the Group has total borrowings of RMB25,081 million which will be repayable as follows:

於2022年12月31日，本集團之總借貸人民幣25,081百萬元須按如下償還：

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元 (Note 30) (附註30)	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元 (Note 30) (附註30)
Within one year	一年內	5,287	5,854
Between one to two years	一至兩年	2,906	3,917
Between two to five years	兩至五年	9,591	7,586
After five years	五年以上	7,297	7,108
		25,081	24,465

The functional currency of the Company and most of its subsidiaries is RMB. As such, the Group is exposed to exchange rate risks arisen from borrowings denominated in other currencies raised by the Company or its subsidiaries. The Group will incur exchange gain/loss from such foreign currency borrowings when RMB appreciates/depreciates against other currencies. The details of the Group's financial risk factors (including foreign exchange rate risk) are summarised under Note 4.1 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. Other financial risk factors are summarised in Note 4.2 and Note 4.3 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

本公司及多數附屬公司功能貨幣為人民幣。因此，由於本公司及此等附屬公司的其他貨幣計值之借貸，本集團面臨由此產生的匯兌風險。當人民幣兌其他貨幣增值／貶值時，本集團面臨匯兌收益／虧損。有關本集團財務風險因素(包括外匯風險)之詳情概述於綜合財務報表附註之附註4.1。其他財務風險因素則概述於綜合財務報表附註之附註4.2及附註4.3。

Pledge of Assets

As at 31 December 2022, certain property, plant and equipment of the Group amounting to RMB958 million (2021: RMB1,025 million) were pledged to banks for loan facilities granted to the Group.

Material acquisitions and disposal

The Group did not have any material acquisitions and disposals during the Year.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company completed the disposal of the Company's 60% equity interest in Beijing Pipeline and 75% equity interest in Dalian LNG to PipeChina at an adjusted amount of RMB38,462 million, based on the Equity Transfer Agreement entered on 22 December 2020 between the Company and PipeChina.

As at 31 December 2021, each of Beijing Pipeline, which used to be reported under the Group's "Natural Gas Pipeline" segment, and Dalian LNG, which used to be reported under the Group's "LNG Processing and Terminal" segment, represented a separate major line of the Group's business. Consequently, Beijing Pipeline and Dalian LNG has been presented as discontinued operations.

Material Investments

Material investments of the Group are its investments in associates and in joint ventures.

There is no single material associate or joint venture which significantly affects the results and/or net assets of the Group. Details of the Group's investments in associates and joint venture are in Note 17 and Note 18 respectively in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

資產抵押

於2022年12月31日，本集團若干物業、廠房及設備為人民幣958百萬元(2021年：人民幣1,025百萬元)已就本集團獲授之貸款融資抵押予銀行。

重大收購及出售事項

本年度，本集團並無任何重大收購及出售事項。

根據於2020年12月22日，本公司與國家管網集團簽署的股權轉讓協議，截至2021年12月31日止年度，本公司完成向國家管網集團出售其持有的北京管道公司60%股權和大連LNG公司75%股權，經調整後金額為人民幣38,462百萬元。

於2021年12月31日，北京管道公司(過往於本集團「天然氣管道」板塊下呈報)及大連LNG公司(過往於本集團「LNG加工與儲運」板塊下呈報)各自呈列為本集團之獨立主要業務線。因此，北京管道公司及大連LNG公司告呈列為已終止持續經營業務。

重大投資

本集團重大投資為其於聯營公司及合資企業之投資。

概無單一重大聯營公司或合資企業重大影響本集團業績及／或資產淨值。本集團於聯營公司和合資企業之投資詳情分別概述於綜合財務報表附註之附註17和附註18。

Employee

As at 31 December 2022, the Group had approximately 30,916 employees globally, excluding the employees under entrustment contracts (2021: 32,136 employees). Remuneration package and benefits were determined in accordance with market terms, industry practice as well as the duties, performance, qualifications and experience of the employees.

Contingent Liability

The Group is a defendant in certain lawsuits as well as the named party in other proceeding. While the outcomes of such contingencies, lawsuits or other proceeding cannot be determined at present, management believes that any resulting liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or financial performance of the Group.

DIVIDEND

Dividend Policy

The dividend policy of the Company allows shareholders to share the Company's profits and also enables the Company to retain sufficient reserves for its future development. Under the circumstances that the Company makes profits and has no effect on the Group's normal business operation, the Company intends to share its profits with its shareholders in the form of annual dividend, which shall be in a total distribution amount of not less than 25% of the Group's annual consolidated profit attributable to the shareholders of the Company, on the condition that it shall be subject to the following "Criteria".

Criteria:

1. When proposing the declaration of any dividends, the Board shall consider, among other things, the business conditions and strategies of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), the expected working capital needs and future expansion plans, surplus, contractual restrictions, actual and expected national financial conditions, macroeconomic conditions and other factors as the Board deems relevant.
2. The dividend rate will vary every year according to the above criterion and the Company will not assure the distribution of any specific amounts of dividend at any particular period or the distribution of dividends at any particular dividend yield.

僱員

於2022年12月31日，本集團在全球僱用約30,916名僱員(通過委託合同聘任除外)(2021年:32,136名僱員)。薪酬及有關福利根據市場情況、行業慣例及個別僱員之職責、表現、履歷及經驗而釐定。

或然負債

本集團為若干案件之被告及其他訴訟之指定方。儘管現時未能釐定該等或然事件、法律訴訟或其他訴訟之結果，惟管理層相信任何由此產生之負債不會對本集團之財務狀況或財務業績造成重大不利影響。

股息

股息政策

本公司之股息政策允許股東分享本公司的利潤，同時亦可為本公司的未來發展保留足夠的儲備。在本公司盈利且不影響本集團正常經營的情況下，本公司擬以年度股息形式與股東分享溢利，每年派息總額不少於本公司股東應佔本集團合併年度溢利之25%，惟需受以下「考慮因素」所限。

考慮因素：

1. 董事會在建議宣派任何股息時，應考慮(其中包括)本公司及其附屬公司(「本集團」)的業務狀況及策略、預期營運資金需求及日後擴張計劃、盈餘、合同限制、實際及預期的國家財政狀況、宏觀經濟狀況及董事會認為有關之其他因素。
2. 每年的股息率將會因應以上所述因素而有所差異，本公司不會確保在任何特定期間派發任何特定金額的股息或按任何特定的派息率派發股息。

FINAL DIVIDEND

The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend (“2022 Final Dividend”) of RMB25.39 cents per share (2021: RMB20.78 cents per share) or HK28.71 cents per share calculated at the exchange rate of RMB1.00: HKD1.1306, being the average of the mean exchange rate for the conversion of RMB against HKD as announced by the Hong Kong Association of Banks for the five business days immediately preceding 28 March 2023 (2021: HK25.22 cents per share calculated at the exchange rate of RMB1.00: HKD1.2135) to shareholders whose names appear on the Company’s register of members on 8 June 2023 (Thursday). The payment of the 2022 Final Dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held at Taishan Room, Level 5, Island Shangri-la Hotel, Pacific Place, Supreme Court Road, Central, Hong Kong on Wednesday, 31 May 2023 at 10:00 a.m. The payment is expected to be made on 20 July 2023 (Thursday). The proposed 2022 Final Dividend amounted to a total of approximately RMB2,198 million and 2021 Final Dividend of RMB1,799 million was paid on 14 July 2022. The payout ratio for 2022 (final dividend per share divided by core basic earnings per share) was approximately 35.00% (2021: 35.00%).

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company’s shares during the Year.

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS

The Company has adopted written guidelines on terms no less exacting than the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) as set out in Appendix 10 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”) as its code of conduct regarding dealings in the Company’s securities by Directors.

Specific enquiry has been made of all the Directors, and the Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code throughout the year ended 31 December 2022.

By the order of the Board

Qian Zhijia

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

Hong Kong, 28 March 2023

末期股息

董事會建議向於2023年6月8日(星期四)名列本公司股東名冊之股東派付末期股息(「2022年末期股息」)每股人民幣25.39分(2021年:每股人民幣20.78分)或每股28.71港仙,按照2023年3月28日前五個營業日香港銀行公會公佈之人民幣兌港元匯率中間價之平均值計算,即按照人民幣1.00元兌1.1306港元之匯率計算(2021年:每股25.22港仙,按照人民幣1.00元兌1.2135港元之匯率計算)。派付2022年末期股息須經股東於本公司將於2023年5月31日(星期三)上午10時正假座香港中環法院道太古廣場港島香格里拉大酒店五樓泰山廳舉行的股東週年大會批准。預期款項將於2023年7月20日(星期四)支付。擬派2022年末期股息總額約人民幣2,198百萬元,而2021年末期股息人民幣1,799百萬元已於2022年7月14日派付。2022年派息率(每股末期股息除以每股基本核心盈利)約為35.00%(2021年:35.00%)。

購入、出售或贖回股份

本公司或其任何附屬公司於本年度概無購入、出售或贖回本公司任何股份。

董事進行證券交易的標準守則

本公司已採納條款不比香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則(「上市規則」)附錄十所載之上市發行人董事進行證券交易之標準守則(「標準守則」)寬鬆之書面指引,作為有關董事進行本公司證券交易之行為守則。

經向全體董事作出具體查詢,董事已確認截至2022年12月31日止年度內一直遵守標準守則。

承董事會命

錢治家

行政總裁兼執行董事

香港, 2023年3月28日

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

企業管治報告

The board of directors (the “Board”) of Kunlun Energy Company Limited (the “Company”, and together with its subsidiaries, the “Group”) is pleased to present this Corporate Governance Report in the Company’s annual report for the year ended 31 December 2022 (the “Year”).

The Company recognises the importance of good corporate governance to the Company’s healthy growth and has devoted considerable efforts to identifying and formulating corporate governance practices appropriate to the needs of its business.

The Company’s corporate governance practices are based on the principles (the “Principles”), code provisions (the “Code Provisions”) and certain recommended best practices (the “Recommended Best Practices”) as set out in the Corporate Governance Code (the “CG Code”) contained in Appendix 14 to the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Stock Exchange”) (the “Listing Rules”).

The Company is committed to the maintenance of stringent corporate governance practices and procedures with a view to enhancing investor confidence and the Company’s accountability and transparency. The Company strives to maintain high corporate governance standard. The Board of Directors is of the view that the Company has complied with all the code provisions in the CG Code during the Year, except the following deviation.

Code provision C.1.6

Pursuant to code provision C.1.6 of the CG Code, the independent nonexecutive directors should attend general meetings to gain and develop a balanced understanding of the views of shareholders. Mr Sun Patrick, Independent Non-executive Director of the Company, was unable to attend the annual general meeting of the Company held on 25 May 2022 due to other engagements.

The Company has also put in place certain Recommended Best Practices as set out in the CG Code.

The Company periodically reviews its corporate governance practices to ensure that these continue to meet the requirements of the CG Code, and acknowledges the important role of its Board in providing effective leadership and direction to Company’s business, and in ensuring transparency and accountability of Company’s operations.

The key corporate governance principles and practices of the Company are summarised as follows:

昆侖能源有限公司(「本公司」)及其附屬公司統稱「本集團」董事會(「董事會」)欣然於截至2022年12月31日止年度(「本年度」)本公司年報內呈報此份企業管治報告。

本公司深明良好企業管治對本公司健全發展之重要性，並已致力尋求及制定切合其業務需要之企業管治常規。

本公司之企業管治常規乃建基於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)證券上市規則(「上市規則」)附錄14所載企業管治守則(「企業管治守則」)內所列之原則(「原則」)、守則條文(「守則條文」)及若干建議最佳常規(「建議最佳常規」)而釐定。

本公司致力於維持嚴謹的企業管治常規及程序，旨在提升投資者信心及本公司的問責性及透明度。本公司竭力維持高企業管治標準。董事會認為，本公司於本年度已遵守企業管治守則的所有守則條文，惟下列偏離情況除外。

守則條文第C.1.6條

根據企業管治守則之守則條文第C.1.6條，獨立非執行董事應出席股東大會，並對股東的意見有全面及公正的了解。本公司獨立非執行董事辛定華先生由於其他事務未能出席本公司於2022年5月25日舉行之股東週年大會。

本公司亦已實施企業管治守則所載之若干建議最佳常規。

本公司定期檢討其企業管治常規以確保該等常規持續符合企業管治守則之規定，並確認其董事會於為本公司業務提供有效領導及方向，以及確保本公司營運之透明度及問責性上之重要角色。

本公司之主要企業管治原則及常規概述如下：

THE BOARD

Responsibilities

The overall management of the Company's business is vested in the Board, which assumes the responsibility for leadership and control of the Company. The Board is collectively responsible for promoting the success of the Company by directing and supervising its affairs. All directors of the Company (the "Directors") should take decisions objectively in the interests of the Company.

The Board takes responsibility for all major matters of the Company, including the approval and monitoring of all policy matters, overall strategies and budgets, internal control and risk management systems, establishment of ESG system, material transactions (in particular those which may involve conflict of interests), financial information, appointment of Directors and other significant financial and operational matters.

All Directors have full and timely access to all relevant information as well as the advice and services of the Company Secretary, with a view to ensuring that Board procedures and all applicable rules and regulations are followed.

Each Director is normally able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances at the Company's expense, upon making request to the Board.

The day-to-day management, administration and operation of the Company are delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and the senior management. The delegated functions and work tasks are periodically reviewed. Approval has to be obtained from the Board prior to any significant transactions entered into by the abovementioned officers.

The Board fully supports the Chief Executive Officer and the senior management to discharge their responsibilities.

When the Board delegates aspects of its management and administration functions to management, it has given clear directions as to the powers of management, in particular, with respect to the circumstances where management shall report back and obtain prior approval from the Board before making decisions or entering into any commitments on behalf of the Company.

The Company adopted written terms established on division of functions reserved to the Board and delegated to the management.

The Company has arranged for appropriate insurance cover for Directors' and officers' liabilities in respect of legal actions against its Directors and senior management arising out of corporate activities.

董事會

職責

董事會擁有本公司業務之整體管理權，承擔本公司之領導及監控職責，並共同負責指引及監督本公司之業務以促使其成功。本公司全體董事（「董事」）以本公司之利益作出客觀決策。

董事會負責本公司一切重大事務，包括批准及監察一切政策事宜、整體策略及預算、內部監控及風險管理系統、ESG體系建設、重大交易（尤其涉及利益衝突者）、財務資料、委任董事及其他重大財務及經營事宜。

為確保董事會程序及所有適用規則及規例均獲得遵守，全體董事均有充足及適時之途徑取得一切有關資料及公司秘書之意見及服務。

經向董事會提出要求，每名董事一般可在適當情況下尋求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司支付。

本公司之日常管理、行政及營運已轉授予行政總裁及高級管理人員。已授權之職能及工作乃定期作出檢討。上述行政人員訂立任何重大交易前須獲得董事會批准。

董事會對行政總裁及高級管理人員履行職責提供全面支持。

當董事會授權其管理及行政職能之範疇予管理層時，已就管理層之職權作出清晰指示，尤其是涉及管理層在何種情況下須作出匯報及事先取得董事會批准後方可代表本公司作出決定或訂立任何承諾。

本公司已採納既定書面職權範圍，從而劃分董事會所保留之職能及管理層獲授之授權。

本公司已就其董事及高級管理人員可能會面對由企業活動產生之法律行動，為董事及行政人員之職責作適當之保險安排。

Composition

The Board has the necessary balance of skills and experience appropriate to the requirements of the business of the Company. There is a strong element of independence in the Board, which can effectively exercise independent judgement.

During the Year, the Board comprised the following Directors:

Executive Directors:

Mr Fu Bin (*Chairman*) (*Chairman of the Nomination Committee*)
Mr Qian Zhijia (*Chief Executive Officer*)
(*Chairman of the Sustainability Committee*)
Mr Zhou Yuanhong
Mr Gao Xiangzhong (*Chief Financial Officer*) (*Member of the Sustainability Committee*) (*appointed as Chief Financial Officer with effect from 22 April 2022 and appointed as Executive Director and a member of Sustainability Committee with effect from 8 July 2022*)
Mr. Miao Yong (*resigned as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director and ceased to be a member of Sustainability Committee with effect from 22 April 2022*)

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Dr Liu Xiao Feng (*Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and Member of the Audit Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Sustainability Committee*)
Mr Sun Patrick (*Chairman of the Audit Committee and Member of the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee*)
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper (*Member of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Sustainability Committee*)

組成

董事會具有適合本公司業務需要均衡之技能與經驗。董事會具有高度獨立性，可有效行使獨立判斷。

本年度董事會由以下董事組成：

執行董事：

付斌先生(主席)(提名委員會主席)
錢治家先生(行政總裁)
(可持續發展委員會主席)
周遠鴻先生
高向眾先生(財務總監)
(可持續發展委員會成員)(自2022年4月22日起獲委任為財務總監及自2022年7月8日起獲委任為執行董事及可持續發展委員會成員)
繆勇先生(自2022年4月22日起辭任財務總監兼執行董事及不再擔任可持續發展委員會成員)

獨立非執行董事：

劉曉峰博士(薪酬委員會主席及審核委員會、提名委員會及可持續發展委員會成員)
辛定華先生(審核委員會主席及薪酬委員會及提名委員會成員)
曾鈺成先生(審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及可持續發展委員會成員)

The list of Directors (by category) is also disclosed in all corporate communications issued by the Company pursuant to the Listing Rules from time to time.

None of the members of the Board is related to one another.

During the Year, the Board at all times met the requirements of the Listing Rules relating to:

- (1) the appointment of at least three Independent Non-executive Directors with at least one Independent Non-executive Director possessing appropriate professional qualifications, or accounting or related financial management expertise;
- (2) the appointment of independent non-executive directors representing at least one-third of the board.

The Company has received written annual confirmation from each Independent Non-executive Director of his independence pursuant to the requirements of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all Independent Non-executive Directors to be independent in accordance with the independence guidelines set out in the Listing Rules.

The Independent Non-executive Directors bring a wide range of business and financial expertise, experiences and independent judgement to the Board. Through active participation in Board meetings, taking the lead in managing issues involving potential conflict of interests, serving on Board committees, scrutinising the Company's performance and monitoring performance reporting, all Independent Non-executive Directors make various contributions to the effective direction of the Company.

Board Diversity

Under Rule 13.92 of the Listing Rules, the nomination committee (or the board) shall have a policy concerning diversity of board members, and shall disclose the policy or a summary of the policy in the Corporate Governance Report. The Board has adopted a Board Diversity Policy (the "Board Diversity Policy") and Nomination Policy to align the board diversity.

董事名單(按類別劃分)亦不時根據上市規則於本公司所刊發之所有企業通訊中披露。

董事會成員互無關聯。

本年度，董事會於任何時間均符合上市規則：

- (1) 有關董事會須委任最少三名獨立非執行董事，而最少一位獨立非執行董事具備合適之專業資格或會計或有關財務管理專業知識之規定；
- (2) 委任的獨立非執行董事必須佔董事會成員人數至少三分之一。

本公司已根據上市規則之規定接獲每名獨立非執行董事就其獨立性而呈交之年度書面確認。按照上市規則所載之獨立性指引，本公司認為全體獨立非執行董事均屬獨立。

獨立非執行董事為董事會帶來廣泛之業務及財務專業知識、經驗及獨立判斷。透過積極參與董事會會議、領導管理涉及潛在利益衝突之事項、服務董事委員會、監察本公司表現及監管績效報告，全體獨立非執行董事對本公司之有效指引作出不同貢獻。

董事會成員多元化

根據上市規則第13.92條，提名委員會(或董事會)應訂有涉及董事會成員多元化的政策，並於企業管治報告內披露其政策或政策摘要。董事會已採納董事會成員多元化政策(「董事會成員多元化政策」)及提名政策以配合董事會成員多元化。

Nomination Policy

Selection criteria and principles

The Nomination Committee will consider the following factors upon the assessment of candidates:

- (1) Review on the structure, size, composition and diversity of the Board at least once a year, and also make recommendations to the Board on any proposed changes to align with the Company's strategies.
- (2) Fully consider the Board Diversity Policy, individual performance, individual capability, professionalism, knowledge, experience and time that can be devoted to the Company, personal credibility, the Listing Rules of the Stock Exchange and applicable laws and regulations etc.; identify candidate(s) with appropriate qualifications to be member(s) of the Board, and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individual(s) nominated as director(s).
- (3) Make recommendations to the Board on the relevant matters regarding the director(s) and succession plans for the director(s) (in particular, the Chairman and chief executive).

Board Diversity Policy

Selection of candidates will be based on a range of diversity criteria, including but not limited to, skills, knowledge, experience, gender, age, ethnicity, and educational background etc. Board appointments will be made on meritocracy, contribution to the Board and candidates will be considered against objective criteria, with due regard to the benefits of the diversity on the Board.

提名政策

甄選標準及原則

提名委員會在評估人選時將考慮以下因素：

- (1) 對董事會的架構、人數、組成及成員多元化，至少每年作一次檢討，並就任何為配合本公司的策略擬作出的變動向董事會提出建議。
- (2) 充分考慮本公司董事會成員多元化政策、個人履職情況、個人能力、專業、知識、經驗及可投入本公司的時間、個人信譽、聯交所上市規則及適用法律法規等；物色具備合適資格可成為董事會成員的人士，並挑選或就挑選獲提名為董事的人士向董事會提出推薦建議。
- (3) 就董事以及董事(尤其是主席及主要行政人員)繼任計劃之相關事宜向董事會提出推薦建議。

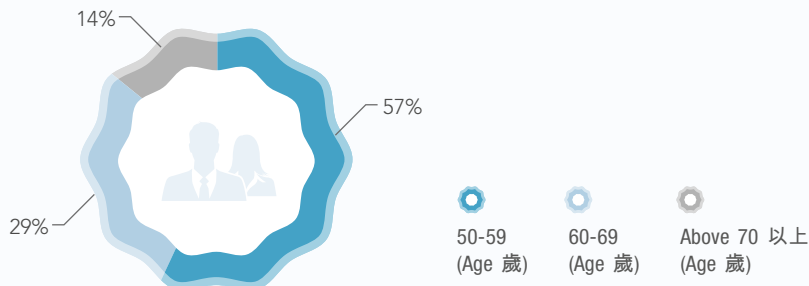
董事會成員多元化政策

考慮人選將按一系列多元化標準為基準進行甄選，包括但不限於候選人的技能、知識、經驗、性別、年齡、種族及教育背景等。董事會的委任均以用人唯才為原則，為董事會作出貢獻，並於考慮人選時以客觀條件充分顧及董事會成員多元化之裨益。

As at 31 December 2022, the Board diversity of the Company in terms of age, years of service and title are shown as follows:

截至2022年12月31日，本公司董事會成員於年齡、作為董事會成員年期及職銜多元化列示如下：

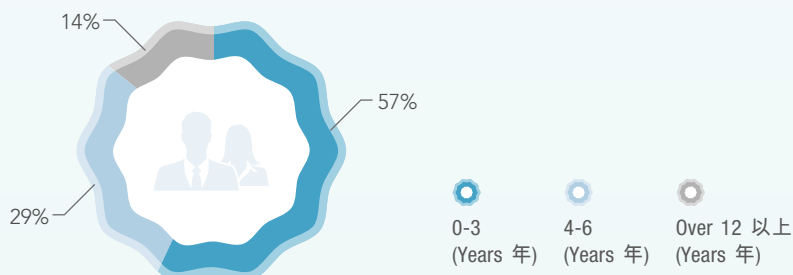
Age Group 年齡區間



Designation 職銜



Number of Years as Board Members 作為董事會成員年期



Gender Diversity of Workforce

As at 31 December 2022, the total number of employees of the Group (excluding the employees under entrustment contracts) was 30,916, and the percentage of male employees and female employees was 67.9% and 32.1% respectively. The Group adheres to an employment policy of equality and diversity. We oppose any discriminatory, including gender discrimination, and are committed to gender diversity in our workforce. Details of the Group's gender diversity at workforce level are set out in the Group's standalone 2022 Environmental, Social and Governance Report.

Appointment and Re-election of Directors

Code Provision B.2.2 stipulates that every director, including those appointed for a specific term, should be subject to retirement by rotation at least once every three years. Each Non-executive Director has entered into a formal letter of appointment with the Company for a specific term of three years, subject to the retirement and re-election in accordance with the Bye-laws of the Company.

Pursuant to the Bye-laws of the Company which provide that every Director appointed by the Board to fill a casual vacancy during the Year shall retire at the next general meeting and every Director (including those appointed for a specific term) shall be subject to retirement at least once every three years. Code Provisions B.2.2 has been fully complied.

Mr Gao Xiangzhong was appointed as Executive Director of the Company with effect from 8 July 2022 and will hold office until the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-election.

In accordance with Bye-law 97 of the Company's Bye-laws, Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper will retire by rotation at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-election.

As disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 22 April 2022, Mr Miao Yong resigned as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director of the Company with effect from 22 April 2022 due to the reason of his other work engagements.

勞動力的性別多元化

於2022年12月31日，本集團員工總數(通過委託合同聘任除外)為30,916人，男員工及女員工佔比分別為67.9%及32.1%。本集團始終堅持平等、多元化的僱傭政策，反對任何包括性別歧視在內的任何歧視行為，致力於實現人才隊伍性別多元化。本集團在員工層面的性別多元化的詳情載於本集團獨立成刊的《2022年環境、社會及管治報告》內。

委任及重選董事

守則條文B.2.2規定每名董事(包括有指定任期的董事)應輪流退任，至少每三年一次。每位非執行董事已與本公司簽訂一份正式委任書，指定任期為三年，惟須根據本公司細則退任及重選連任。

根據本公司細則，董事會於本年度為填補臨時空缺所委任之每名董事均須於下屆股東大會上退任，而每名董事(包括有指定任期者)均須最少每三年退任一次。本公司已全面遵守守則條文B.2.2。

高向眾先生於2022年7月8日獲委任為本公司執行董事，彼之任期將於本公司應屆股東週年大會屆滿，惟彼符合資格及願意膺選連任。

根據本公司之公司細則第97條，曾鈺成先生將於本公司應屆股東週年大會上輪流退任，惟彼符合資格及願意膺選連任。

誠如本公司日期為2022年4月22日的公告所披露，因工作調動原因，繆勇先生辭任本公司財務總監兼執行董事，並於2022年4月22日起生效。

Training for Directors

Each newly appointed Director receives comprehensive, formal and tailored induction on the first occasion of his appointment, so as to ensure that he has appropriate understanding of the business and operations of the Company and that he is fully aware of his responsibilities and obligations under the Listing Rules and relevant regulatory requirements.

There are also arrangements in place for providing continuing briefing and professional development to Directors whenever necessary.

During the Year, each of the Directors has attended various in-house briefings and internal or external seminars/trainings, and has read internal or external newsletters, updates and other reading materials covering topics such as business of the Company, corporate governance, industry knowledge, regulatory updates, finance and management. The training records of the Directors in 2022 are set out belows:

董事培訓

每名新委任之董事均在其首次接受委任時獲得全面、正式兼特為其而設之就任須知，以確保彼等對本公司之業務及運作均有適當之理解，以及完全知悉其於上市規則及有關監管規定下之職責。

需要時，本公司亦安排向董事提供持續介紹及專業發展。

本年度，各董事已出席多個內部簡介及內部或外部研討會／培訓，並已閱讀內部或外部實時通訊、快訊及其他閱讀材料，涵蓋主題如本公司業務、企業管治、行業知識、監管更新、財務及管理。董事2022年培訓記錄載列如下：

		Attending seminar/meeting/forum/giving lecture at seminar 出席座談會／會議／論壇／參與座談會演講	Reading materials relating to the Group, daily business or responsibilities of Directors 閱覽有關集團、日常業務或董事職責等材料
Executive Directors:			
Mr Fu Bin (Chairman)	執行董事： 付斌先生(主席)	Yes 有	Yes 有
Mr Qian Zhijia (Chief Executive Officer)	錢治家先生(行政總裁)	Yes 有	Yes 有
Mr Zhou Yuanhong	周遠鴻先生	Yes 有	Yes 有
Mr Gao Xiangzhong (Chief Financial Officer) (appointed as Executive Director on 8 July 2022)	高向眾先生(財務總監)(於2022年7月8日獲委任為執行董事)	Yes 有	Yes 有
Mr. Miao Yong (resigned on 22 April 2022)	繆勇先生(於2022年4月22日起辭任)	-	Yes 有
Independent Non-executive Directors:			
Dr Liu Xiao Feng	獨立非執行董事： 劉曉峰博士	Yes 有	Yes 有
Mr Sun Patrick	辛定華先生	Yes 有	Yes 有
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper	曾鈺成先生	Yes 有	Yes 有

Board Meetings

Number of Meetings and Directors' Attendance

Code Provision C.5.1 stipulates that regular Board meetings should be held at least four times a year at approximately quarterly intervals for reviewing and approving the financial and operating performance, and considering and approving the overall strategies and policies of the Company.

During the Year, four Board meetings, two Audit Committee meetings, one Remuneration Committee meeting, one Nomination Committee meeting and one sustainability committee meeting were held.

The attendance record of each Director at the meetings of the Board, the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Sustainability Committee during the Year is set out below:

Directors	Attendance/Number of Meetings 出席/會議次數				
	Board	Audit Committee	Remuneration Committee	Nomination Committee	Sustainability Committee
董事	董事會	審核委員會	薪酬委員會	提名委員會	可持續發展委員會
<i>Executive Directors:</i>					
Mr Fu Bin (Chairman)	4/4	-	-	1/1	-
Mr Qian Zhijia (Chief Executive Officer)	4/4	-	-	-	1/1
Mr Zhou Yuanhong	3/4	-	-	-	-
Mr Gao Xiangzhong (Chief Financial Officer) (appointed as Executive Director on 8 July 2022)	2/2	-	-	-	-
Mr. Miao Yong (resigned on 22 April 2022)	1/1	-	-	-	1/1
<i>Independent Non-executive Directors:</i>					
Dr Liu Xiao Feng	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1
Mr Sun Patrick	3/4	2/2	1/1	1/1	-
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1	1/1

董事會會議

會議次數及董事的出席率

守則條文C.5.1規定，董事會定期會議應每年召開至少四次，大約每季一次，以審閱並批准財務及經營業績，以及考慮並批准本公司之整體策略及政策。

本年度，共舉行四次董事會會議、兩次審核委員會會議、一次薪酬委員會會議、一次提名委員會會議及一次可持續發展委員會會議。

本年度，每名董事於董事會、審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及可持續發展委員會會議之出席記錄載列如下：

Practices and Conduct of Meetings

Notices of regular Board meetings are served to all Directors at least 14 days before the meetings and reasonable notice is generally given for other Board meetings. For committee meetings, notices are served in accordance with the required notice period stated in the relevant terms of reference.

Agenda and Board papers together with all appropriate, complete and reliable information are normally sent to all Directors/ committee members at least 3 days before each Board meeting or committee meeting to keep the Directors abreast of the latest developments and financial position of the Company and to enable them to make informed decisions. The Board and each Director also have separate and independent access to the senior management whenever necessary.

The Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary will attend Board and committee meetings, when necessary, to advise on business developments, financial and accounting matters, statutory compliance, corporate governance and other major aspects of the Company.

Minutes of all Board meetings and committee meetings are kept by the Company Secretary. Minutes are prepared after each meeting and the final version is signed by the Chairman or the chairman of the relevant committees (as the case may be) and confirmed by the Board in the following Board Meeting or by the relevant committee in the following committee meeting (as the case may be). The confirmed minutes are kept for future reference and Directors' inspection.

According to current Board practice, any material transaction, which involves a conflict of interests for a substantial shareholder or a Director, will be considered and dealt with by the Board at a duly convened Board meeting. The Company's Bye-laws also contain provisions requiring Directors to abstain from voting and not to be counted in the quorum at meetings for approving transactions in which such Directors or any of their associates have a material interest.

會議常規及操守

董事會定期會議通知至少於會議前14日向全體董事發出，而其他董事會會議一般會發出合理通知。委員會會議將根據有關職權範圍所訂之所須通知期發出通知。

議程及董事會文件連同所有適當、完備及可靠資料一般至少於各董事會會議或委員會會議舉行前三天送交全體董事／委員會成員，以令董事知悉本公司之最近發展及財政狀況，並能夠在掌握有關資料之情況下作出決定。需要時，董事會及每名董事亦有個別及獨立途徑接觸高級管理人員。

需要時，主席、行政總裁、總裁、財務總監及公司秘書將出席董事會及委員會會議，以就本公司之業務發展、財務及會計事宜、法規遵守、企業管治及其他重要方面提供意見。

所有董事會會議及委員會會議之會議記錄由公司秘書備存。會議紀錄於各會議後編製，而最後定稿則由主席或相關委員會主席（視情況而定）簽署，並於下一次董事會會議由董事會或於一下次委員會會議由相關委員會（視情況而定）確認。經確認之會議紀錄乃備存供日後參照及董事查閱之用。

根據現行董事會常規，任何涉及主要股東或董事之利益衝突之重大交易，將由董事會於正式召開之董事會會議上作出考慮及處理。本公司細則亦載有條文，規定董事於批准該等董事或彼等任何聯繫人士有重大利益之交易之會議上放棄投票，且不计入會議法定人數。

CHAIRMAN AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Code Provision C.2.1 stipulates that the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. The division of responsibilities between the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be clearly established and set out in writing.

The Company fully supports the division of responsibility between the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer to ensure a balance of power and authority.

During the Year, the positions of the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company are held by different individuals. Mr Fu Bin was the Chairman of the Board, and Mr Qian Zhijia acted as Chief Executive Officer throughout the Year. There is no relationship between the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

There are written terms on the general division of responsibilities between the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer. The Chairman provides leadership and is responsible for the effective functioning of the Board in accordance with good corporate governance practice. With the support of the senior management, the Chairman is also responsible for ensuring that the Directors receive adequate, complete and reliable information in a timely manner and appropriate briefing on issues arising at Board meetings. The Chief Executive Officer focuses on implementing objectives, policies and strategies approved and delegated by the Board. He is in charge of the Company's day-to-day management and operations. The Chief Executive Officer is also responsible for developing strategic plans and formulating the organisational structure, control systems and internal procedures and processes for the Board's approval.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has established four committees, namely, the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Sustainability Committee for overseeing particular aspects of the Company's affairs. All Board committees of the Company are established with defined written terms of reference. The terms of reference of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee are posted on the Stock Exchange's website and the Company's website and are available to shareholders upon request.

主席及行政總裁

守則條文C.2.1規定主席與行政總裁之角色應有區分，並不應由一人同時兼任。主席與行政總裁之間職責之分工應清楚界定並以書面列載。

本公司全力支持董事會主席與行政總裁之職責分工，以確保權力和授權分佈均衡。

本年度，本公司之主席及行政總裁分別由不同人士擔任。於本年度，付斌先生擔任董事會主席及錢治家先生擔任行政總裁。主席及行政總裁並無關係。

主席及行政總裁有書面列載一般職責分工範圍。根據良好企業管治常規，主席作出領導並負責董事會之有效運作。在高級管理人員之支持下，主席同時負責確保董事適時取得充分、完備及可靠之資料及適當知悉董事會議上之事項。行政總裁集中執行董事會批准及轉授之目標、政策及策略。彼負責本公司之日常管理及經營。行政總裁同時負責開發策略計劃及制定組織架構、監控系統及內部程序及過程，以供董事會批准。

董事委員會

董事會成立四個委員會，包括審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及可持續發展委員會，以監督本公司事務之特定範疇。本公司所有董事委員會均按書面界定職權範圍成立。審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會之職權範圍刊載於聯交所網站及本公司網站，如股東有需要時亦可向公司索取有關資料參閱。

All Independent Non-executive Directors of the Company are the members of each of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee of the Company.

The Board committees are provided with sufficient resources to discharge their duties and, upon reasonable request, are able to seek independent professional advice in appropriate circumstances, at the Company's expenses.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the Year, the Audit Committee comprised three Independent Non-executive Directors. Throughout the Year, the Audit Committee included one Independent Non-executive Director who possesses the appropriate professional qualifications or accounting or related financial management expertise. Mr Sun Patrick was the Chairman of the Audit Committee throughout the Year. None of the members of the Audit Committee is a former partner of the Company's existing independent auditor.

The main duties of the Audit Committee include the following:

1. to review the financial statements and reports and consider any significant or unusual items raised by independent auditor before submission to the Board;
2. to review the relationship with the independent auditor by reference to the work performed by the independent auditor, their fees and terms of engagement, and make recommendation to the Board on the appointment, re- appointment and removal of the independent auditor; and
3. to review the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's financial reporting system, internal control system and risk management system and associated procedures.

During the Year, the Audit Committee held two meetings, to review the financial results and reports, financial reporting and compliance procedures, the report on the Company's internal control and risk management review and processes and the appointment of the independent auditor.

本公司全體獨立非執行董事為本公司審核委員會、薪酬委員會及提名委員會各自之成員。

董事委員會獲提供充足資源以履行其職責，並可按合理要求，在適當之情況下尋求獨立專業意見，費用由本公司支付。

審核委員會

本年度，審核委員會由三名獨立非執行董事組成。於整年度，審核委員會包括一名具有適當專業資格或會計或有關財務管理專業知識之獨立非執行董事。辛定華先生為本年度審核委員會主席。概無審核委員會成員為本公司現任獨立核數師之前任合夥人。

審核委員會之主要職責包括下列各項：

1. 在向董事會提交財務報表及報告前，審閱有關財務報表及報告，並考慮由獨立核數師所提出之任何重大或不尋常項目；
2. 參照獨立核數師所進行之工作、彼等之薪酬及聘用條款以檢討與獨立核數師之關係，並就獨立核數師之委任、重新委任及罷免向董事會提出建議；及
3. 檢討本公司之財務報告制度、內部監控系統及風險管理系統及相關程序的充足程度及有效性。

本年度，審核委員會已舉行兩次會議，以審閱財務業績及報告、財務報告及合規程序、本公司內部監控及風險管理檢討及程序報告，以及獨立核數師之委任。

The Company's annual results for the Year has been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

There are no material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There is no different view taken by the Audit Committee from the Board regarding the selection, appointment, resignation or dismissal of the independent auditor.

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

During the Year, the Remuneration Committee comprised three Independent Non-executive Directors. During the Year, Dr Liu Xiao Feng was the Chairman of the Remuneration Committee throughout the Year. The primary objectives of the Remuneration Committee include reviewing the management's remuneration proposals with reference to the Board's corporate goals and objectives, making recommendations to the Board for approval of the remuneration policy and structure and making recommendation or determining the remuneration packages of the Directors and the senior management. The Remuneration Committee is also responsible for establishing transparent procedures for developing such remuneration policy and structure to ensure that no Director or any of his associates will participate in deciding his own remuneration, which remuneration will be determined by reference to the performance of the individual and the Company as well as market practice and conditions.

The Remuneration Committee normally meets annually for reviewing the remuneration policy and structure and determination of the annual remuneration packages of the Executive Directors and the senior management and other related matters. The Company Secretary is responsible for collection and administration of the human resources data and making recommendations to the Remuneration Committee for consideration. The Remuneration Committee shall consult the Chairman and/or the Chief Executive Officer of the Company about these recommendations on remuneration policy and structure and remuneration packages.

審核委員會已審閱本公司本年度之全年業績。

概無任何可能會對本公司之持續經營能力造成重大疑慮之事件或情況之重大不確定因素。

就獨立核數師之甄選、委任、辭任或罷免，董事會與審核委員會並無不同意見。

薪酬委員會

本年度，薪酬委員會由三名獨立非執行董事組成。於整年度，劉曉峰博士擔任薪酬委員會主席。薪酬委員會之基本目標包括經參考董事會之公司目標及目的而檢討管理層之薪酬建議，向董事會提出建議以批准薪酬政策及架構及就董事及高級管理人員薪酬待遇提出建議或釐定薪酬待遇。薪酬委員會亦負責設立具透明度之程序以制訂此等薪酬政策及架構，確保概無董事或其任何聯繫人將參與自行釐定薪酬，而薪酬將參照個人及本公司表現以及市場慣例及狀況釐定。

薪酬委員會一般每年開會一次，以檢討薪酬政策及架構及釐定執行董事與高級管理人員之年度薪酬待遇及其他有關事項。公司秘書負責收集及管理人力資源數據，並向薪酬委員會提出建議，以供考慮。薪酬委員會將就該等有關薪酬政策及架構及薪酬待遇之建議諮詢本公司主席及／或行政總裁。

The Remuneration Committee held one meeting during the Year to review the remuneration policy and structure of the Company.

本年度，薪酬委員會已開會一次，以檢討本公司之薪酬政策及架構。

The remuneration paid to the senior management by band for the Year is set out as below:

本年度支付予高級管理人員之薪酬按範圍載列如下：

Senior Management emolument

高級管理人員之酬金

Year 2022
2022年

RMB1,000,001 – RMB2,000,000	人民幣1,000,001元至人民幣2,000,000元	2
RMB2,000,001 – RMB3,000,000	人民幣2,000,001元至人民幣3,000,000元	–

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NOMINATION COMMITTEE

提名委員會

During the Year, the Nomination Committee comprised four members, including three independent Non-executive Directors and the Chairman of the Company. During the Year, Mr Fu Bin was the Chairman of the Nomination Committee.

本年度，提名委員會由四名成員組成，包括三名獨立非執行董事及本公司主席。本年度，付斌先生擔任提名委員會主席。

The main duties of the Nomination Committee include the following:

提名委員會之主要職責包括以下各項：

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to review the structure, size and composition (including the skills, knowledge and experience) of the Board at least annually and make recommendations on any proposed changes to the Board to complement the Company's corporate strategy; 2. to identify individuals suitably qualified to become Board members and select or make recommendations to the Board on the selection of individuals nominated for directorships; 3. to assess the independence of Independent Non-executive Directors; 4. to make recommendations to the Board on the appointment or re-appointment of Directors and succession planning for Directors, in particular the Chairman and the Chief Executives; | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 至少每年一次審閱董事會之架構、規模及組成(包括技能、知識及經驗)，並就為配合本公司之企業策略而擬對董事會作出變動提出建議； 2. 物色具備合適資格可成為董事會成員之個人，並甄選提名有關人士出任董事或就此向董事會提出建議； 3. 評估獨立非執行董事之獨立性； 4. 就有關委任或重新委任董事以及董事(尤其是主席及主要行政人員)繼任計劃之相關事項向董事會提出建議； |
|--|--|

5. to regularly review the time required from a Director to perform his responsibilities; and
6. to do such other things to enable the Nomination Committee to discharge its powers and functions conferred to it by the Board.

In performing its duties, due regards would be given to the Listing Rules and the associated guidance.

The Nomination Committee held one meeting during the Year to review Board composition, proposal for Directors' re-election on retirement, the appointment of new Director as well as the objectives set for implementing the Board Diversity Policy.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

The Board is responsible for performing the following corporate governance functions as required under the CG Code:

- to develop and review the Company's policies and practices on corporate governance;
- to review and monitor the training and continuous professional development of Directors and senior management;
- to review and monitor the Company's policies and practices on compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- to develop, review and monitor the code of conduct and compliance manual applicable to employees and Directors; and
- to review the Company's compliance with the CG Code and disclosure in the Corporate Governance Report.

During the Year, the Board considered the following corporate governance matters:

- adoption of corporate governance functions under the CG Code;
- review the usage of annual caps on continuing connected transactions of the Group;
- review the compliance with the CG Code; and
- review of the effectiveness of the internal controls and risk management systems of the Company.

5. 定期審閱董事履行其職責所需之時間；及
6. 進行其他事項以令提名委員會履行董事會賦予其之權力及職能。

履行職責時須妥為遵守上市規則及相關指引。

本年度，提名委員會已舉行一次會議，以審閱董事會組成、建議重選退任董事、委任新董事以及為實施董事會成員多元化政策而設定的目標。

企業管治職能

董事會負責行使企業管治守則規定之下列企業管治職能：

- 制定及檢討本公司企業管治政策及常規；
- 檢討及監察董事及高級管理層之培訓及持續專業發展；
- 檢討及監察本公司有關遵守法律及監管規定之政策及常規；
- 制定、檢討及監察適用僱員及董事之操守準則及合規手冊；及
- 檢討本公司企業管治守則之合規情況及於企業管治報告中之披露。

本年度，董事會考慮以下企業管治事宜：

- 根據企業管治守則採納企業管治職能；
- 審閱本集團持續關連交易年度上限的使用；
- 審閱企業管治守則之合規情況；及
- 審閱本公司內部控制及風險管理系統之有效性。

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS

Code Provision C.1.3 stipulates that directors must comply with their obligations under the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers (the “Model Code”) set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules and, in addition, the Board should establish written guidelines no less exacting than the Model Code for relevant employees in respect of their dealings in the securities of the issuer.

The Company has adopted the Model Code as set out in Appendix 10 to the Listing Rules.

Specific enquiry has been made to all the Directors, and the Directors have confirmed that they have complied with the Model Code throughout the Year.

The Company has also established written guidelines – Code for Securities Transactions by Relevant Employees in respect of the dealings in the Company’s securities by employees who are likely to be in possession of unpublished inside information of the Company.

RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR’S REMUNERATION

The Board is responsible for presenting a balanced, clear and understandable assessment of annual and interim reports, inside information announcements and other disclosures required under the Listing Rules and other regulatory requirements.

The Directors acknowledge their responsibility for preparing the financial statements of the Company for the Year.

The statement of the independent auditor of the Company about their reporting responsibilities on the financial statements is set out in the “Independent Auditor’s Report” on pages 80 to 87.

During the Year, the fees charged by PricewaterhouseCoopers for the audit of the Company and its subsidiaries amounted to approximately RMB15 million (2021: PricewaterhouseCoopers RMB15 million). In addition, approximately nil (2021: PricewaterhouseCoopers nil) was charged by PricewaterhouseCoopers for non-audit services. The non-audit services mainly consist of taxation services, advisory and other professional services. The fees charged by other auditors of the Group for audit services and non-audit services during the Year amounted to approximately RMB8 million and RMB2 million respectively (2021: RMB10 million and RMB3 million respectively).

進行證券交易之標準守則

守則條文C.1.3規定董事必須遵守上市規則附錄十所載上市發行人董事進行證券交易的標準守則(「標準守則」)之責任，另外，董事會應就有關僱員買賣發行人證券事宜訂立不比標準守則寬鬆之書面指引。

本公司已採納上市規則附錄十所載之標準守則。

經向全體董事作出具體查詢，董事已確認於本年度內一直遵守標準守則。

本公司亦就可能擁有關於本公司未公開內幕消息之僱員買賣本公司證券訂立書面指引 – 有關僱員進行證券交易守則。

有關財務報表及核數師酬金之責任

董事會負責呈現平衡、清晰及明白的有關年度報告及中期報告、涉及內幕消息之公告及根據上市規則及其他監管規定須予披露之其他資料的評審。

董事確認彼等編製本公司本年度財務報表之責任。

本公司獨立核數師就彼等對財務報表之報告責任聲明載於第80至87頁之「獨立核數師報告」。

本年度，羅兵咸永道會計師事務所向本公司及本公司的附屬公司提供審核服務所收取的費用約為人民幣15百萬元(2021年：羅兵咸永道會計師事務所人民幣15百萬元)。此外，羅兵咸永道會計師事務所提供非審核服務所收取的費用約為0元(2021年：羅兵咸永道會計師事務所人民幣0元)。而非審核服務主要包括稅務服務、諮詢及其他專業服務。本年度，本集團的其他核數師就提供審核服務及非審核服務收取的費用分別約為人民幣8百萬元及人民幣2百萬元(2021年：分別人民幣10百萬元及人民幣3百萬元)。

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS AND INVESTOR RELATIONS

(1) General Meeting

The general meetings of the Company provide an opportunity for communication between the shareholders and the Board. The Chairman of the Board as well as the Chairmen of the Audit Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Sustainability Committee or, in their absence, other members of the respective committees, are available to answer questions at the shareholders' meetings.

Under the Listing Rules, any vote of shareholders at a general meeting will be taken by poll except where the Chairman, in good faith, decides to allow a resolution which relates purely to a procedural or administrative matter to be voted on by a show of hands. Details of the poll procedures are included in all notices/circulars to shareholders and will be explained during the proceedings of meetings.

Poll results will be posted on the website of the Stock Exchange and the Company subsequent to the close of the shareholders meeting.

Separate resolutions are proposed at general meetings on each substantial issue, including the election of individual Directors.

股東權利及投資者關係

(1) 股東大會

本公司之股東大會為股東及董事會提供機會進行溝通。董事會主席及審核委員會、薪酬委員會、提名委員會及可持續發展委員會主席或(在彼等缺席時)各委員會之其他委員，將在股東大會上回答提問。

根據上市規則，除主席以誠信原則作出決定容許純粹有關程序或行政事宜之決議案將以舉手方式表決外，股東大會上作出之所有表決必須以投票方式進行。表決程序詳情已載列所有股東通告／通函，並將於會議進行期間解釋。

表決結果將於股東大會後在聯交所及本公司網站刊載。

於股東大會上，將就各重大事項(包括選舉個別董事)提呈獨立決議案。

During the Year, one general meeting was held on 25 May 2022 which was the 2022 annual general meeting. The attendance records of the Directors to the 2022 general meetings are set out below:

本年度，已於2022年5月25日舉行一次股東大會，其為2022年股東週年大會。董事出席2022年股東大會之出席會議次數記錄載列如下：

Directors 董事		Attendance/ Number of Meetings 出席／會議次數 Annual General Meeting 股東週年大會
<i>Executive Directors:</i>		
Mr Fu Bin (<i>Chairman</i>)	執行董事： 付斌先生(主席)	1/1
Mr Qian Zhijia (<i>Chief Executive Officer</i>)	錢治家先生(行政總裁)	1/1
Mr Zhou Yuanhong	周遠鴻先生	1/1
Mr Gao Xiangzhong (<i>appointed as Executive Director on 8 July 2022</i>) (<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>)	高向眾先生(於2022年7月8日獲委任為執行董事)(財務總監)	–
Mr. Miao Yong (<i>resigned on 22 April 2022</i>)	繆勇先生 (於2022年4月22日起辭任)	–
<i>Independent Non-executive Directors:</i>		
Dr Liu Xiao Feng	獨立非執行董事： 劉曉峰博士	1/1
Mr Sun Patrick	辛定華先生	0/1
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper	曾鈺成先生	1/1

(2) Rights of Shareholders to Convene Special General Meeting

A special general meeting shall be convened on the written requisition of shareholder(s) holding at the date of the deposit of the registration not less than one-tenth of the paid-up capital of the Company which as at the date of the deposit carries the voting right at general meetings of the Company deposited at the registered office of the Company in Bermuda (Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda) and the principal place of business of the Company in Hong Kong (39/F, 118 Connaught Road West, Hong Kong) for the attention of the Board.

The written requisition shall specify the objects of the special general meeting and signed by the requisitioner(s). If the Board does not, within 21 days from the date of deposit of the written requisition, proceed duly to convene the special general meeting the requisitioner(s) or any of them representing more than one-half of the total voting rights of all of them, may convene the special general meeting in the same manner, as nearly as possible, as that in which special general meeting may be convened by the Board, provided that any special general meeting so convened shall not be held after the expiration of 3 months from the date of deposit of the written requisition, and all reasonable expenses incurred by the requisitioner(s) as a result of the failure of the Board shall be reimbursed to them by the Company.

(2) 股東召開股東特別大會之權利

股東特別大會可應股東(在提交請求之日其持有本公司於提交請求之日附有本公司股東大會表決權之繳足股本不少於十分之一)之書面要求召開。書面要求須提交至本公司百慕達註冊辦事處(地址為Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton HM11, Bermuda)及本公司香港主要營業處(地址為香港干諾道西118號39樓)，收件人為董事會。

書面要求須訂明股東特別大會之目的及經要求人士簽署。倘董事會未能於書面要求提交日期起計二十一日內處理正式召開股東特別大會，要求人士或佔彼等總投票權超過半數之任何人士可盡可能按董事會可能召開股東特別大會的方式召開股東特別大會，惟所召開的任何股東特別大會不得自書面要求提交日期起計三個月屆滿後召開，而要求人士因董事會未能舉行股東特別大會而產生之合理開支將由本公司補償。

(3) Shareholders' Communication

Corporation communications such as interim reports, annual reports and circulars are sent to the shareholders in a timely manner and are also available on the website of the Company. The Company's website provides the shareholders with the corporate information, such as principal business activities and latest development of the Group, as well as the share price and dividend history of the Company. Also, it provides information on corporate governance and corporate social responsibilities of the Group as well as the compositions and functions of the Board and the committees. For efficient communication with shareholders and in the interest of environmental protection, arrangements were made to allow shareholders to elect to receive corporate communications of the Company by electronic means through the Company's website.

Shareholders are provided with contact details of the Company, such as telephone hotline, fax number, email address and postal address, in order to enable them to make any query that they may have with respect to the Company. They can also send their enquiries to the Board through these means.

(4) Constitutional Documents

Changes in the Company's constitutional documents may only be effected by way of special resolution. During the Year, there were no changes in any of the Company's constitutional documents.

Subsequent to the financial year and as announced in the Company's announcement dated 28 March 2023, the Company proposed to seek the approval of the Shareholders at the forthcoming AGM for adoption of the New Bye-laws, details of which will be stated in the circular of the Company dated 21 April 2023.

(5) Investor Relations

The Company continues to enhance communications and relationships with its investors. Designated senior management maintains regular dialogue with institutional investors and analysts to keep them abreast of the Company's developments. Enquiries from investors are dealt with in an informative and timely manner.

To promote effective communication, the Company also maintains website at <http://www.kunlun.com.hk>, where extensive information and updates on the Company's business developments and operations, financial information, corporate governance practices and other information are posted.

(3) 與股東之溝通

中期報告、年度報告及通函等公司通訊將及時派發予股東並可於本公司網站上查閱。本公司網站向股東提供企業資料，如本集團之主要業務活動及最新發展以及本公司之股份價格及歷史股息。網站亦提供有關本集團企業管治及企業社會責任之資料以及董事會及委員會組成及職能之資料。為有效的與股東溝通及有利於環境保護，本公司已做出安排使股東可以選擇以電子方式通過本公司網站收取本公司之公司資訊。

為使股東作出有關本公司的任何查詢，本公司向彼等提供如熱線電話、傳真號、郵箱及通訊地址等本公司聯繫資料。股東亦可透過該等方式向董事會查詢。

(4) 組織章程文件

本公司組織章程文件的變動需由特別決議通過。於本年度，本公司組織章程文件於並無任何變動。

於財政年度後及誠如本公司日期為2023年3月28日之公告所宣佈，本公司擬於應屆股東週年大會上尋求股東批准採納新訂公司細則，有關詳情將載於本公司日期為2023年4月21日之通函內。

(5) 投資者關係

本公司持續加強與其投資者之溝通及關係。特定高級管理人員與機構投資者及分析員定期對話，協助彼等了解本公司之發展。本公司會對投資者之查詢作出詳盡及適時之回應。

為促進有效溝通，本公司同時設有網站（網址為<http://www.kunlun.com.hk>），以刊載詳盡資料及更新本公司之業務發展及經營、財務資料、企業管治常規及其他資料。

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

It is the responsibility of the Board to ensure that the Company maintains sound and effective internal controls to safeguard the shareholders investment and the Company's assets. The internal control system of the Company comprises a well-established organisational structure and comprehensive policies and standards. The Company also has an internal audit department, which is responsible for monitoring the internal governance of the Group and overseeing the risk management and internal control system of the Group.

The Board, through the Audit Committee, assesses annually the effectiveness of the Group's internal control system which covers all material controls, including financial, operational and compliance controls as well as risk management of the Company. The Board acknowledges that such risk management and internal control systems are designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives, and can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. Having reviewed the assessment report issued by an external advisory firm, the Board considers that the risk management and internal control systems of the Group are effective and adequate.

The Group has been attaching great importance to internal control and risk management. The Company continued to facilitate the building of its internal control system, gradually built and improved a comprehensive risk management system, and effectively promoted its operation in compliance with the laws and regulations. It actively pushed forward the integration of risk management and business and gave full play to the guiding role of risks in its management.

風險管理及內部監控

董事會負責確保本公司之內部監控系統穩健妥善而且有效，以保障股東之投資及本公司之資產。本公司之內部監控系統包含完善之公司架構以及全面之政策及標準。本公司亦設有內部審計部門，負責監控本集團內部管治及監督本集團風險管理及內部控制系統。

董事會透過審核委員會每年評核本集團內部監控系統之效能。該系統涵蓋所有重要監控，包括本公司的財務、營運及遵守法規的監控以及風險管理。董事會明白，設計有關風險管理及內部控制系統的原意乃管理而非排除未能達成業務目標的風險，並只能就重大錯誤陳述或損失提供合理而非絕對的保證。經審閱外部諮詢公司發行的評估報告後，董事認為，本集團風險管理及內部控制系統有效及充足。

本集團歷來高度重視內控與風險管理工作，本公司不斷推進內控體系建設，逐步建立和完善全面風險管理體系，有效促進了依法合規經營。積極促進風險管理與業務相融合，充分發揮風險在管理中的導向性作用。

MAJOR RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL IN 2022

In 2022, the Company focused on high-quality development, with risk prevention and legal compliance as the goals. By means of process optimization, effective supervision, and strengthened management and control of major risks, it took strict control measures for risk events, conducted a quantitative assessment on investment projects, prevented and defused major risks, screened out special risks, and built risk prevention, control and supervision systems in an all-round way. As a result, the Company improved its governance capability significantly, enhanced the system execution capability continuously, improved compliance management and various basic management efforts greatly, and continued to implement the internal control system effectively. The company was rated as an “outstanding” unit of annual internal control operation by PetroChina Company Limited for the fifth consecutive year. Our major risk management and control efforts are as follows:

1. Market risks

First, the management of purchase and marketing price differentials was strengthened to enhance the natural gas terminal sales level. All units were organized to formulate the non-heating period contango scheme and actively assist the local price department to release the contango document jointly with other local gas enterprises. Second, the differentiated marketing was implemented based on market supply and demand, seasonal equilibrium characteristics of users' gas consumption, resource attribute, resource procurement costs, customer price affordability and other factors. According to market rules, resources were allocated effectively to adjust the customer development direction at any time and realize the natural gas product segmentation step by step. Third, efforts were made to expand the procurement channels of imported resources, strengthen the business information research and analysis, research and formulate the Company's scientific business strategies, monitor international and domestic LPG resources and other business information regularly, predict market demands in a scientific manner, and develop the LPG purchase and sales business according to annual and monthly plans. The company's market risks were controlled effectively in 2022.

2022年度重大風險管控情況

2022年本公司聚焦高質量發展，以風險為導向，以依法合規為目標，以流程優化、有效監督和強化重大風險管控為重點，抓緊抓實風險事件管控，推進投資項目量化評估，著力防範化解重大風險，加強專項風險排查，全面推進本公司風險防控和監督體系建設，治理能力明顯提升，制度執行力不斷增強，依法合規經營及各項基礎管理工作都有很大改進，內控體系持續有效運行，本公司連續第五年被中國石油天然氣股份有限公司評價為年度內控運行「傑出」單位。現將重大風險管控工作匯報如下：

1. 市場風險

一是加強購銷價差管理，提升終端天然氣營銷績效水平。組織各單位儘早制定非採暖期順價方案，協同區域內其他燃氣企業積極協調當地物價部門及時發佈順價文件。二是執行差異化營銷，結合市場供需情況、用戶用氣季節均衡特性、資源屬性、資源採購成本、客戶價格可承受能力等因素，運用市場規則有效配置資源，隨時調整客戶開發方向，逐步實現天然氣產品細分化。三是拓展進口資源採購渠道，強化商情研判，研究制定本公司科學經營策略，定期監測LPG國際、國內資源等商情信息，市場需求得到科學預測，LPG購銷業務按年度、月度計劃平穩運行。2022年本公司市場風險有效管控。

2. Health, safety and environmental protection risks

First, the supervision function was strengthened continuously, making the security inspection more effective. Efforts were made to adopt the three production safety rectification measures in an all-round way, take the 100-day fight action, implement 15 hard measures, improve dual prevention mechanisms, and further consolidate the responsibilities for safety and environmental protection. The door-to-door security inspection was conducted effectively to publicize the safe gas use among users, increasing the door-to-door security inspection rate for non-resident users and residents in old residential communities up to 100%. All the commercial users were installed with combustible gas alarms and cut-off devices. Second, daily training and problem rectification were conducted to improve the quality of security inspection continuously. Security inspection systems and methods, accident cases and security inspection experiences were publicized and shared in multiple ways to improve the capability of finding hidden danger in daily security inspections. Third, the digital empowerment of risk management and control was improved greatly. The basic data of 120,000km pipelines in service were all input into the production management system whose semi-quantitative risk assessment function was used to identify and grade the gas pipe network risks and pay attention to the comprehensive management and control of “two high and one closed” pipeline leakage risks, in a bid to control the nationwide pipe network by one system. Fourth, the pipeline protection publicity was strengthened, with strict daily inspections and patrols. Attention was paid to the publicity work at important risk points with frequent cross construction of third parties and high consequence areas. The production management system and the patrol line GIS system were used effectively to strengthen the daily pipeline maintenance supervision and inspection efforts. In 2022, the Company’s health, safety and environmental protection risks were under control as a whole.

2. 健康安全環保風險

一是持續強化督導職能，推動安檢工作有力開展。全面完成安全生產三項整治、百日攻堅行動和十五條硬措施落實落地，健全雙重預防機制，安全環保責任進一步壓實。紮實推進入戶安檢，強化用戶安全用氣宣傳，非居民用戶、老舊小區居民用戶入戶安檢率達100%。商業用戶安裝可燃氣體報警器和切斷裝置已全部完成。二是日常培訓與問題整改相結合，不斷提升安檢質量。通過多種渠道宣貫安檢制度和辦法、分享事故案例、交流安檢經驗，有力提高日常安檢發現隱患能力。三是風險管控數字賦能大幅提升。12萬公里在役管道基礎數據全部錄入生產管理系統，借助生產管理系統管道風險半定量評價功能，實現燃氣管網風險識別與分級，重點關注「兩高一密閉」管道洩漏風險的綜合管控，實現了全國管網一張圖。四是加強管道保護宣傳，嚴抓日常巡檢巡護。重點加強第三方交叉施工頻繁、高後果區等重要風險點的宣傳工作，有效利用生產管理系統及巡線GIS系統，加大管道日常維護監督檢查力度。2022年本公司健康安全環保風險整體受控。

3. Strategic partner risk

Firstly, the Company further improved the selection criteria of cooperative shareholders. The Company strengthened the investigation of the financial status, capital status and creditworthiness of our partners, summarized and analyzed the causes of risks related to risk matters, continuously improved the selection criteria for cooperative shareholders, and revised its Management Measures for the Selection of Cooperative Shareholders to effectively implement risk prevention and control and compliance control requirements. Secondly, the Company protected the rights of capital contributors and enhanced the abilities of capital creation and governance. The Company enhanced the construction of the Board of Directors of joint ventures and scientifically evaluated the operation of the Board of Directors of pilot enterprises. The Company explored the establishment of an assessment and evaluation mechanism for external directors, and strengthened the exercise of power and performance by its designated persons. The Company strengthened the management of the exercise of power by the participating companies, implemented the classification management of the participating companies, and beefed up the system of exercising power and performing duties, regular reporting and timely reporting of major matters by the persons designated to the participating companies. Thirdly, the Company formed a regular communication mechanism with shareholders to jointly promote the long-term development of the joint ventures. The Company's strategic partner risk was under controlled overall in 2022.

4. Legal risk

Firstly, the Company carried out the "Year of Compliance Management and Enhancement" and special governance actions to identify and rectify problems to a high standard, promote the work in terms of system, management, risk prevention and problem rectification, and met the goal of rectifying all compliance problems on schedule. Secondly, the Company issued a series of compliance management documents for the advancement of compliance management system. The Company identified compliance risk points, formulated 511 preventive and control measures, made and issued a list of compliance risks; revised its Compliance Management Measures, made and issued a checklist for legal compliance review, and developed workflow to plug management leaks in all aspects. Thirdly, the Company actively improved legal awareness. The affiliated units organized 131 legal training courses this year, and independently prepared test questions to test the compliance knowledge of all employees, with more than 21,000 people answering the questions. The Company's legal risk was under effective control in 2022.

3. 戰略合作夥伴風險

一是進一步完善合作股東甄選標準。加強前期對合作夥伴的財務狀況、資金狀況及信譽度等信息調查，總結分析相關風險事項風險成因，不斷完善合作股東甄選標準，修訂本公司《合作股東甄選管理辦法》，有效落實風險防控及合規管控要求。二是保障出資人行權，提升資本創效能力和治理能力。加強合資公司董事會建設，科學評估試點企業董事會運行情況。探索建立外部董事考核評價機制，強化本公司委派人員行權履職。強化參股公司行權管理，推行參股公司分類管理，加強參股派入人員行權履職、定期報告、重大事項及時報告制度。三是與股東形成定期溝通機制，共同推動合資公司長足發展。2022年本公司戰略合作夥伴風險整體受控。

4. 法律風險

一是高標準開展「合規管理強化年」和專項治理行動問題排查和整改，從制度、管理、風險預防和問題整改等方面立體推進各項工作，按期完成合規問題整改「清零」目標。二是印發一系列公司合規管理文件，推動合規管理體系完善。識別合規風險點，制定防控措施511項，制定印發合規風險清單；修訂本公司《合規管理辦法》，制訂印發合法合規審查事項清單，配套制訂工作流程，全方位堵塞管理漏洞。三是積極開展普法工作。所屬單位今年累計組織法律培訓班131次，自主編製試題開展全員合規知識測試，答題超過2.1萬人次。2022年本公司法律風險有效管控。

5. Investment risk

Firstly, the Company continued to optimize the investment management system. The Company completed the revision of its Investment Management Measures and fully put them in place. Secondly, the Company raised the quality of investment control. The Company adhered to the concept of rigorous investment, accurate investment and effective investment and the principle of planning-led quantity and efficiency, benefit first with protective and suppressive measures, and continuously improved the annual investment plan. The Company promoted the preliminary work of the key branch project actively and orderly, deepened the market efficiency demonstration, and strictly control project quality from the source. Thirdly, the Company enhanced the authorization management process guidance. The Company performed strict project review and economic evaluation demonstration; enhanced the investment process guidance of affiliated enterprises, carried out serious system implementation and strict project review and demonstration, deepened project record review, strictly controlled fund allocation, and made every effort to ensure standardized management and controlled risk. Fourthly, the Company implemented strict investment management supervision and assessment. The Company implemented further strict synergy evaluation and assessment of investment projects and incorporated them into its performance assessment; strengthened the post-evaluation of authorization and approval to play the role of closed-loop post-evaluation of construction projects and equity investment projects, deepen the post-evaluation of typical projects, and ensure that the affiliated units carry out relevant work within the scope of authorization and in compliance with the law. The Company's control over investment risk was continuously improved in 2022.

5. 投資風險

一是繼續完善投資管理制度體系。完成本公司《投資管理辦法》修訂並全面推行落實。二是強化投資管控質量。堅持嚴謹投資、精準投資、效益投資理念，堅持規劃引領量效兼顧、效益優先有保有壓的原則，持續優化年度投資計劃。積極有序推進重點支線項目前期工作，深化市場效益論證，嚴格把關，從源頭把控好項目質量。三是加強授權管理過程指導。嚴格項目審查和經濟評價論證；加強所屬企業投資過程指導，嚴肅制度執行，嚴格項目審查論證，深化項目備案審查，嚴控資金撥付管控，全力保障管理規範、風險可控。四是嚴格投資管理監督考核。進一步加大對投資項目增效評價和考核並納入本公司業績考核兌現；強化對授權審批事項事後考核力度，發揮建設項目和股權投資項目後評價閉環作用，深化開展典型項目後評價工作，確保所屬單位在授權範圍內依法合規開展相關工作。2022年本公司投資風險管控水平不斷提升。

6. Engineering project management risk

Firstly, the Company took design as the source to promote the whole life cycle management of projects and integrate the requirements of high-quality development into the whole process management of engineering construction. The Company focused on reviewing whether the scope, content and depth of designs comply with the prevailing regulations on the preparation of construction engineering or industry design documents; whether design documents comply with the prevailing relevant construction standards, codes and mandatory standards; whether design schemes are reasonable, whether process flows and supporting facilities are advanced and reliable, and whether there are any major defects, etc., and proposed technical enhancement measures and management enhancement measures for the high-quality development of projects. Secondly, the Company strengthened the project organization and leadership to ensure that the annual key construction projects were efficient, high-quality, safe and completed and put into operation, depending on different project types and project scale with construction projects as the core. Thirdly, the Company enhanced the control of the whole life cycle of engineering, effectively exerted the synergy of relevant business departments, provided fixed-point guidance and special training, and raised the awareness of legal compliance management. Fourthly, the Company strictly managed the qualification of contractors and personnel, stringently strengthened the management of use of contractors and standardized performance behaviors to effectively guarantee the quality of works.

In respond to the annual major risks identified in the assessment, the Company and collective management departments will set control objectives, clarify control responsibilities, identify key business areas and important management links, and refine control measures, in combination with key work arrangements.

6. 工程項目管理風險

一是以設計為源頭，推進項目全生命週期管理，將高質量發展要求融入工程建設全過程管理。重點審查設計的範圍、內容和深度是否符合現行建設工程或行業設計文件編製深度規定；設計文件是否符合現行相關建設標準、規範和強制性標準；設計方案是否合理，工藝流程及配套設施是否先進可靠，有無重大缺陷等，提出項目高質量發展的技術提升措施和管理提升措施。二是針對不同項目類型和項目規模，以建設項目為核心，加強項目組織領導，確保年度重點建設項目高效、優質、安全建成投產。三是加強工程全生命週期管控，有效發揮相關業務部門協同，定點指導和專項培訓，提升依法合規管理意識。四是嚴格承包商資質、人員資格管理，從嚴強化承包商使用管理，規範履約行為，工程質量得到有效保障。

本公司將針對評估確定的年度重大風險，各業務歸口管理部門結合重點工作安排，制定管控目標，明確管控責任，確認關鍵業務領域和重要管理環節，細化管控措施。

DIRECTORS' REPORT

董事會報告書

The board of directors (the “Board”) of Kunlun Energy Company Limited (the “Company”) is pleased to present their annual report and the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 (the “Year”).

BUSINESS REVIEW

A detailed review of the results of each business segment of the Company and its subsidiaries (together, the “Group”), major risks and uncertainties facing the Group’s business operations, and the Group’s business prospects are set out in the Chairman’s Statement on pages 13 to 20 of this annual report, the discussion thereof forms part of this Directors’ Report.

(1) Business Strategy

In 2023, as the international gas market sees eased tension between supply and demand and declining prices and China’s economy picks up faster with gas demand recovering in industry, power generation, transport, construction and other areas, gas consumption will reach a growth rate of more than 6%. The Chinese government proactively and steadily advances carbon peaking and carbon neutrality, and facilitates the building of a new-type energy system, boosting the development of the gas industry and creating more room for the integration between gas and other new energies. The Group will firmly grasp the new opportunities brought by low-carbon transformation by deploying new energy based on its own advantages and expanding new business models that focus on customer needs in order to create a new model of digital governance and create a new stage for high-quality growth.

昆侖能源有限公司(「本公司」)董事會(「董事會」)欣然提呈截至2022年12月31日止年度(「本年度」)之年報連同經審核綜合財務報表。

業務回顧

對本公司及其附屬公司(統稱「本集團」)各業務板塊業績、本集團業務營運面臨之主要風險及不確定因素以及本集團業務展望之詳細審閱載於本年報第13至20頁之主席報告，當中之討論構成本董事會報告書一部份。

(1) 發展戰略

2023年，國際天然氣市場供需形勢有所緩解，國際氣價高位回落，中國經濟復甦節奏加快，工業、發電、交通、建築等領域用氣需求快速恢復，將帶動天然氣消費增速達到6%以上。中央政府積極穩妥實施碳达峰碳中和，大力推進新型能源體系建設，對清潔低碳的天然氣行業形成強力推動，給天然氣與新能源融合帶來更大發展空間。本集團將牢牢把握低碳轉型新機遇，立足自身優勢佈局新能源，圍繞客戶需求拓展新業態，打造數字治理新模式，開創高質量發展新局面。

(2) Compliance with laws and regulations

The Group's business are mainly operated by its subsidiaries in the PRC and overseas, which in their businesses should abide by the relevant laws and regulations, including those relating to gas operation and service, gas facilities protection, prevention and handling of gas safety accidents, price determination regime of natural gas, environmental protection, labour security, exploration, production and sales of crude oil. The Group has also obtained the requisite business licenses, qualifications, approvals and permits which are necessary for conducting its operations in the PRC and overseas.

During the Year, to the best of the knowledge and information of the directors of the Company (the "Directors"), the Group has complied with the relevant laws, regulations and other applicable requirements that have a significant impact on the Group and there have not been any illegal or non-compliant acts which would materially impact the Group's normal and continuing operations.

(2) 遵守法律法規

本集團業務主要由附屬公司在中國及海外經營，有關附屬公司在業務中應遵守相關法律及法規，包括與燃氣經營及服務、燃氣設施保護、燃氣安全事故的預防及處理、天然氣定價制度、環保及勞動保障、原油勘探、生產及銷售有關的法律及法規。本集團亦已就在中國及海外進行經營取得必要的營業執照、資格、批准及許可。

於本年度，據本公司董事（「董事」）所深知及所信，本集團已遵守對本集團有重大影響的相關法律、法規及其他適用規定，並無任何非法或不合規行為將對本集團的正常及持續經營造成重大影響。

(3) Key relationships with stakeholders

The Group recognises the importance of good corporate governance to its healthy growth and strives to maintain effective communication with its stakeholders, including its shareholders, investors, employees, customers and suppliers. This has facilitated the Group's sustainable development in various aspects, including its business operation, environmental protection and work environment.

Corporate communications are provided to the shareholders of the Company in a timely manner. The Directors participated in the general meetings held during the Year to enable effective communication with the shareholders. The Company also continues to enhance communications and relationship with its investors. Designated senior management maintains regular dialogue with institutional investors and analysts to keep them abreast of the development of the Company.

The Group adheres to the principle of fairness in recruitment and treatment of its employees, and has established sound occupational health and safety policies to create a desirable work environment for its employees. Remuneration package and benefits of the employees are determined in accordance with market terms, industry practice as well as duties, performance, qualification and experience of the employees.

The Group adopts a market-oriented approach, closely monitors the demand for its products and coordinate its production, transmission and marketing activities with an aim to provide greater value to its customers. The Group has established long-term relationship with its major customers, including PetroChina Company Limited ("PetroChina") and other independent third-party customers which are primarily industrial users of the Group's gas products. The ageing analysis and further details of the Group's accounts receivable are set out in Note 24 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The Group did not rely on any major customer during the Year, and will continue to adopt multiple measures to develop users and expand marketing channels.

At the same time, the Group adopts scientific approach in managing its supply chain and controlling costs of raw materials. The Group has also received strong support from its largest supplier, PetroChina, in maintaining stable supply for its midstream and downstream natural gas business. The Group has maintained a good relationship, and did not have any significant disputes, with its major customers and suppliers during the Year.

(3) 與利益相關者的主要關係

本集團深明良好的企業管治對公司穩健發展極為重要並致力於與利益相關者(包括其股東、投資者、僱員、客戶及供應商)維持有效溝通。此舉促進本集團於業務營運、環境保護及工作環境等若干方面的可持續發展。

本公司為其股東及時提供公司通訊。董事已出席本年度舉行的股東大會，以便與股東進行有效溝通。本公司亦持續改善與其投資者的溝通及關係。指定高級管理人員維持與機構投資者及分析師的定期對話，以使彼等了解本公司最新發展。

本集團以公平原則聘請及對待僱員，並已制定良好的職業健康及安全政策，為其僱員創造理想的工作環境。僱員薪酬待遇及福利根據市場條款、行業慣例以及僱員之職責、表現、履歷及經驗釐定。

本集團以市場為導向，密切監控其產品需求及協調其生產、運輸及市場活動，旨在為其客戶帶來更大價值。本集團已與主要客戶(包括中國石油天然氣股份有限公司(「中國石油」)及其他獨立第三方客戶(主要為本集團燃氣產品的工業用戶))建立長期關係。本集團應收賬款的賬齡分析及進一步詳情載列於綜合財務報表附註之附註24。本年度，本集團並無依賴任何主要客戶，並將繼續採取多種措施開發用戶及拓展營銷渠道。

同時，本集團科學管理其供應鏈及控制原材料成本。本集團於維持其中下游天然氣業務的穩定供應方面，亦得其最大供應商中國石油的大力支持。本年度，本集團與主要客戶及供應商維持良好關係，且與其之間並無任何重大爭議。

The Group has upheld its mission of “Low-Carbon Economy Green Development” in its long-term business strategy. It has placed a great emphasis on environmental protection by promoting energy conservation and emission reduction with a view to contributing to the sustainable development of the environment and maintaining long-term growth of the Group.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The principal activities of its subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are the sales of natural gas, sales of liquefied petroleum gas (“LPG”) and liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) processing and terminal business in the PRC and the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas in the PRC, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Sultanate of Oman, the Republic of Peru and the Kingdom of Thailand.

RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

The results of the Group for the Year are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on pages 88 and 89.

The Board recommends the payment of a final dividend (“2022 Final Dividend”) of RMB25.39 cents per share (2021: RMB20.78 cents per share) or HK28.71 cents per share calculated at the exchange rate of RMB1.00: HKD1.1306, being the average of the mean exchange rate for the conversion of RMB against HKD as announced by the Hong Kong Association of Banks for the five business days immediately preceding 28 March 2023 (2021: HK25.22 cents per share calculated at the exchange rate of RMB1.00: HKD1.2135) to shareholders whose names appear on the Company’s register of members (the “Shareholders Register”) on 8 June 2023 (Thursday). The payment of the 2022 Final Dividend is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Company to be held at Taishan Room, Level 5, Island Shangri-la Hotel, Pacific Place, Supreme Court Road, Central, Hong Kong on Wednesday, 31 May 2023 at 10:00 a.m. (the “2023 AGM”). The payment is expected to be made on 20 July 2023 (Thursday). The proposed 2022 Final Dividend amounted to a total of approximately RMB2,198 million and 2021 Final Dividend of RMB1,799 million was paid on 14 July 2022. The payout ratio for 2022 (final dividend per share divided by core basic earnings per share) was approximately 35.00% (2021: 35.00%).

The proposed 2022 Final Dividend will be payable in cash to each shareholder in Hong Kong dollars (“HKD”) unless an election is made to receive the same in Renminbi (“RMB”).

本集團堅守使命，以「低碳經濟、綠色發展」為其長期業務策略。本集團極其重視保護環境，透過節能減排保護環境措施，促進環境的可持續發展及維持本集團長期發展。

主要業務

本公司為投資控股公司，其附屬公司、聯營公司及合資企業主要於中國銷售天然氣、銷售液化石油氣(「LPG」)及從事液化天然氣(「LNG」)加工與儲運業務，以及於中國、哈薩克斯坦共和國、阿曼蘇丹國、秘魯共和國及泰國從事勘探及生產原油及天然氣。

業績及股息

本集團本年度之業績載於第88及89頁之綜合全面收益表。

董事會建議向於2023年6月8日(星期四)名列本公司股東名冊(「股東名冊」)之股東派付末期股息(「2022年末期股息」)每股人民幣25.39分(2021年：每股人民幣20.78分)或每股28.71港仙，按照2023年3月28日前五個營業日香港銀行公會公佈之人民幣兌港元匯率中間價之平均值計算，即按照人民幣1.00元兌1.1306港元之匯率計算(2021年：每股25.22港仙，按照人民幣1.00元兌1.2135港元之匯率計算)。派付2022年末期股息須經股東於本公司將於2023年5月31日(星期三)上午10時正假座香港中環法院道太古廣場港島香格里拉大酒店五樓泰山廳舉行的股東週年大會(「2023年股東週年大會」)批准。預期款項將於2023年7月20日(星期四)支付。擬派2022年末期股息總額約人民幣2,198百萬元，而2021年末期股息人民幣1,799百萬元已於2022年7月14日派付。2022年派息率(每股末期股息除以每股基本核心盈利)約為35.00%(2021年：35.00%)。

擬派2022年末期股息將以港幣(「港幣」)現金派發予各股東，除非股東選擇以人民幣(「人民幣」)現金收取2022年末期股息。

Shareholders will be given the option to elect to receive all (but not part, save in the case of HKSCC Nominees Limited, which may elect to receive part of its entitlement in RMB) of the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB. If shareholders elect to receive all (but not part) of the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB, shareholders should complete a dividend currency election form, which is expected to be despatched to shareholders in mid-June 2023 as soon as practicable after the record date of 8 June 2023 (Thursday) to determine shareholders' entitlement to the proposed 2022 Final Dividend.

If an election is made by a shareholder to receive the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB in respect of all (but not part) of that shareholder's entitlement, the RMB dividend will be paid by cheques which are expected to be posted to the relevant shareholders by ordinary post on 20 July 2023 (Thursday) at the shareholders' own risk.

Shareholders who are minded to elect to receive the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB should note that (i) they should ensure that they have an appropriate bank account to which the RMB cheques for the 2022 Final Dividend can be presented for payment; and (ii) there is no assurance that the RMB cheques can be cleared without handling charges or delay in Hong Kong or that the RMB cheques will be honoured for payment upon presentation outside Hong Kong.

If any beneficial owners of shares of the Company which are registered in the name of a nominee (e.g. HKSCC Nominees Limited), trustee or registered holder in any other capacity elect to receive all (but not part) of the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB, they should make appropriate arrangements with such nominees, trustees or registered holders in order to effect the receipt of the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB. The Company shall not be responsible for any costs, taxes or duties associated therewith or arising therefrom and such costs will be borne solely by the beneficial owners of such shares of the Company. If no such arrangements are in place, such beneficial owners of shares of the Company (despite having elected to receive the 2022 Final Dividend in RMB) shall receive the 2022 Final Dividend in HKD.

If shareholders wish to receive the 2022 Final Dividend in HKD in the usual way, no additional action is required.

Shareholders should seek professional advice with their own tax advisors regarding any possible tax implications of the proposed dividend payment.

股東有權選擇以人民幣收取全部(惟非部分, 惟香港中央結算(代理人)有限公司除外, 其可選擇以人民幣收取其部分權益)2022年末期股息。若股東選擇以人民幣收取全部(惟非部分)2022年末期股息, 股東須填妥股息貨幣選擇表格, 其預期於釐定股東享有收取建議之2022年末期股息權利的記錄日期2023年6月8日(星期四)後, 於實際可行情況下盡快於2023年6月中旬寄發予股東。

倘股東就其有權收取之全部(惟非部分)2022年末期股息選擇以人民幣收取, 則該等人民幣股息將以支票支付, 並預期在2023年7月20日(星期四)以普通郵遞方式寄發予相關股東, 郵誤風險概由股東自行承擔。

有意選擇以人民幣收取2022年末期股息之股東應注意, (i)彼等應確保彼等持有適當之銀行賬戶, 以兌現2022年末期股息之人民幣支票; 及(ii)概不保證人民幣支票於香港結算時毋須手續費或不會延誤或人民幣支票能夠在香港境外兌現。

倘以代名人(例如香港中央結算(代理人)有限公司)、受託人或以任何其他身分之登記持有人名義登記之任何本公司股份實益擁有人選擇以人民幣收取全部(惟非部分)2022年末期股息, 則彼等應與有關代名人、受託人或登記持有人作出適當安排, 以使以人民幣收取2022年末期股息一事生效。本公司概不承擔與此有關或由此產生之任何成本、稅項或責任, 而有關成本將全數由有關本公司股份之實益擁有人承擔。倘未有作出有關安排, 則有關本公司股份之實益擁有人(即使彼等已選擇以人民幣收取2022年末期股息)將以港元收取2022年末期股息。

倘股東有意以慣常方式以港元收取2022年末期股息, 則毋須作出額外行動。

有關建議股息派付之任何可能稅務影響, 股東應向其本身之稅務顧問尋求專業意見。

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The 2023 AGM will be held on 31 May 2023 (Wednesday). The Notice of the 2023 AGM, which constitutes part of the circular to shareholders, will be sent to the shareholders together with the 2022 Annual Report. The Notice of the 2023 AGM and the proxy form will also be available on the websites of the Company and The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange").

CLOSURE OF SHAREHOLDERS REGISTER

For the purposes of determining shareholders' eligibility to attend and vote at the 2023 AGM, and entitlement to the 2022 Final Dividend, the Shareholders Register will be closed. Details of such closures are set out below:

- (i) For determining eligibility to attend and vote at the 2023 AGM:

Latest time to lodge transfer documents for registration 4:30 p.m. on 24 May 2023 (Wednesday)

Closure of Shareholders Register from 25 May 2023 (Thursday) to 31 May 2023 (Wednesday) (both dates inclusive)

Record date 31 May 2023 (Wednesday)

- (ii) For determining entitlement to the 2022 Final Dividend:

Latest time to lodge transfer documents for registration 4:30 p.m. on 6 June 2023 (Tuesday)

Closure of Shareholders Register from 7 June 2023 (Wednesday) to 8 June 2023 (Thursday) (both dates inclusive)

Record date 8 June 2023 (Thursday)

股東週年大會

2023年股東週年大會將於2023年5月31日(星期三)舉行。2023年股東週年大會通告載於致股東的通函內，並將連同《2022年年報》一併寄發予股東。2023年股東週年大會通告及代表委任表格將登載於本公司及香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)網站。

暫停辦理股份過戶登記

為確定股東出席2023年股東週年大會並於會上投票的資格以及獲派2022年末期股息的權利，股份過戶登記將暫停辦理，有關詳情載列如下：

- (i) 為確定股東出席2023年股東週年大會並於會上投票的資格：

交回股份過戶文件以作登記的最後時限 2023年5月24日(星期三)下午4時30分

暫停辦理股份過戶登記 2023年5月25日(星期四)至2023年5月31日(星期三)(首尾兩天包括在內)

記錄日期 2023年5月31日(星期三)

- (ii) 為確定股東獲派2022年末期股息的權利：

交回股份過戶文件以作登記的最後時限 2023年6月6日(星期二)下午4時30分

暫停辦理股份過戶登記 2023年6月7日(星期三)至2023年6月8日(星期四)(首尾兩天包括在內)

記錄日期 2023年6月8日(星期四)

During the above closure periods, no transfer of shares will be registered. To be eligible to attend and vote at the 2023 AGM, and to qualify for the 2022 Final Dividend, all properly completed transfer forms accompanied by the relevant share certificates must be lodged for registration with the Company's Branch Registrar in Hong Kong, Tricor Secretaries Limited, at 17/F, Far East Finance Centre, 16 Harcourt Road, Hong Kong no later than the aforementioned latest time.

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A summary of the results and of the assets and liabilities of the Group for the last five financial years is set out on page 5.

RESERVES

Movements in the reserves of the Group and of the Company during the Year are set out in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity on pages 92 and 93, and Note 28 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements respectively.

SHARE CAPITAL

Details of the movements in share capital of the Company during the Year are set out in Note 27 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

上述有關期間內概不辦理股份過戶登記手續。為符合資格出席2023年股東週年大會並於會上投票以及合資格獲享2022年末期股息，所有填妥的過戶表格連同有關股票須於不遲於上述最後時限前，送達本公司於香港之股份過戶登記分處卓佳秘書商務有限公司，地址為香港夏慤道16號遠東金融中心17樓，以辦理股份過戶登記手續。

五年財務概要

本集團過去五個財務年度之業績及資產與負債概要載於第5頁。

儲備

本集團及本公司於本年度內儲備之變動情況分別載於第92及93頁之綜合權益變動表及綜合財務報表附註之附註28。

股本

本公司本年度內之股本變動詳情載於綜合財務報表附註之附註27。

DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES OF THE COMPANY

The Company's reserves available for distribution to shareholders as at 31 December 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Contributed surplus	實繳盈餘	109	109
Retained earnings	滾存盈利	10,840	11,442
		10,949	11,551

Under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, the contributed surplus account of the Company is available for distribution. However, the Company cannot declare or pay a dividend, or make a distribution out of contributed surplus if:

- (a) it is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
- (b) the realisable value of its assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and its issued share capital and share premium.

PRE-EMPTIVE RIGHTS

There are no provisions for pre-emptive rights under the Company's Bye-laws or the laws of Bermuda would oblige the Company to offer new shares on a pro-rata basis to existing shareholders.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has purchased, sold or redeemed any of the Company's shares during the Year.

本公司可供分派儲備

於2022年及2021年12月31日，本公司可供分派儲備如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Contributed surplus	實繳盈餘	109	109
Retained earnings	滾存盈利	10,840	11,442
		10,949	11,551

據百慕達1981年公司法，本公司之實繳盈餘賬可供進行分派。然而，本公司在下列情況下，不得自實繳盈餘中宣派或派付股息，或作出分派：

- (a) 於其負債到期時無法償還，或作出派付後無法償還負債；或
- (b) 其資產之可變現價值低於其負債及已發行股本及股份溢價之總額。

優先權

本公司之細則及百慕達法例均無優先認購股份權利條文規定本公司須按比例向現有股東發行新股。

購入、出售或贖回股份

本公司或其任何附屬公司於本年度概無購入、出售或贖回本公司任何股份。

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the Year are:

Executive Directors:

Mr Fu Bin (*Chairman*)
Mr Qian Zhijia (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr Zhou Yuanhong
Mr Gao Xiangzhong (*Chief Financial Officer*) (*appointed as Executive Director on 8 July 2022*)
Mr. Miao Yong (*resigned on 22 April 2022*)

Independent Non-executive Directors:

Dr Liu Xiao Feng
Mr Sun Patrick
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper

As disclosed in the announcement of the Company dated 22 April 2022, Mr Miao Yong resigned as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director of the Company with effect from 22 April 2022 due to the reason of his other work engagements.

None of the Directors has a service contract with the Company which is not determinable by the Company within one year without payment of compensation, other than statutory compensation.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY

During the Year, the Company has arranged for appropriate insurance cover for Directors' and officers' liabilities in respect of legal actions against its Directors and senior management arising out of corporate activities.

董事

於本年度本公司之董事如下：

執行董事：

付斌先生(主席)
錢治家先生(行政總裁)
周遠鴻先生
高向眾先生(財務總監)(於2022年7月8日獲委任為執行董事)
繆勇先生(於2022年4月22日起辭任)

獨立非執行董事：

劉曉峰博士
辛定華先生
曾鈺成先生

誠如本公司日期為2022年4月22日的公告所披露，因工作調動原因，繆勇先生辭任本公司財務總監兼執行董事，並於2022年4月22日起生效。

概無董事與本公司訂立不可由本公司於一年內不作補償(法定賠償除外)而終止之服務合同。

經准許的彌償

本年度，本公司已就其董事及高級管理人員可能會面對由企業活動產生之法律行動，為董事及行政人員之職責作適當之投保安排。

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS IN RESPECT OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Executive Directors

Mr Fu Bin (Chairman)

Aged 58, Mr Fu was appointed as an Executive Director of the Company on 19 November 2020, and served as the Chairman of the Board from 19 November 2020.

Mr Fu is currently executive director of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company (中國石油天然氣銷售分公司).

Mr Fu, being a senior economist, obtained a bachelor's degree in engineering and a master's degree in engineering from China University of Petroleum, East China, and China University of Petroleum, Beijing, respectively, and completed the EMBA course at the University of Houston.

Mr Fu has over 30 years of experience in the Chinese petroleum and gas industry. Since 1992, Mr Fu had worked in China National Petroleum Corporation Marketing Company (中國石油天然氣總公司銷售公司), China National Petroleum Marketing Corporation (中國石油銷售總公司) and the Refining and Marketing Company of PetroChina Company Limited ("PetroChina") (中國石油天然氣股份有限公司煉油與銷售分公司). Mr Fu became executive vice president and president of China Marine Bunker (PetroChina) Co., Ltd. (中國船舶燃料有限責任公司) in November 2003 and July 2007 respectively. He became vice president of PetroChina Marketing Company (中國石油銷售分公司) in November 2009, president of PetroChina Sichuan Marketing Company (中國石油四川銷售分公司) as well as president of Sichuan Petroleum Corporation (四川省石油集團公司) in October 2014, and president of PetroChina Marketing Company in April 2018. He became executive director of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company, president of PetroChina Natural Gas and Pipelines Company, and executive director and president of China Petroleum Hong Kong (Holding) Limited in October 2020.

董事及高級管理人員之背景

執行董事

付斌先生(主席)

現年五十八歲，付先生於2020年11月19日獲委任為本公司執行董事，及自2020年11月19日起擔任董事會主席職務。

付先生現兼任中國石油天然氣銷售分公司執行董事。

付先生為正高級經濟師，先後在華東石油學院取得工學學士學位、中國石油大學(北京)取得工學碩士學位，並在美國休斯頓大學修讀完成EMBA課程。

付先生在中國石油與天然氣行業擁有逾三十年的工作經驗。自1992年起，先後在中國石油天然氣總公司銷售公司、中國石油銷售總公司、中國石油天然氣股份有限公司(「中國石油」)煉油與銷售分公司任職；自2003年11月起任中國船舶燃料有限責任公司常務副總經理；2007年7月起任中國船舶燃料有限責任公司總經理；2009年11月起任中國石油銷售分公司副總經理；2014年10月起任中國石油四川銷售分公司總經理兼四川省石油集團公司總經理；2018年4月起任中國石油銷售分公司總經理；2020年10月起任中國石油天然氣銷售分公司執行董事、中國石油天然氣與管道分公司總經理，同時兼任中國石油天然氣香港有限公司執行董事兼總經理。

Mr Qian Zhijia (Chief Executive Officer)

Aged 57, Mr Qian was appointed as an Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on 19 November 2020.

Mr Qian is currently president of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company (中國石油天然氣銷售分公司).

Mr Qian, being a senior engineer, obtained a bachelor's degree in engineering and a doctorate degree in engineering from Southwest Petroleum University, and completed the EMBA course at the University of Houston.

Mr Qian has over 30 years of experience in the Chinese petroleum and gas industry and had worked in Sichuan Petroleum Administration Bureau (四川石油管理局) and PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Company (中國石油西南油氣田分公司) since July 1989. He became vice president of PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Company in December 2009, as well as vice president of PetroChina Natural Gas Southwest Marketing Company (中國石油天然氣銷售西南分公司) in December 2016 concurrently. In May 2017, Mr Qian became executive vice president of PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Company and vice president of PetroChina Natural Gas Southwest Marketing Company. In July 2018, Mr Qian became president of PetroChina Natural Gas Southwest Marketing Company and vice president of PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Company. In January 2019, Mr Qian became vice president of the Company and vice president of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company. In October 2020, Mr Qian became president of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company.

Mr Zhou Yuanhong

Aged 55, Mr Zhou was appointed as an Executive Director of the Company on 12 January 2018.

Mr Zhou is a Senior Accountant, now appointed as the Vice President of the Finance & Assets Department of China National Petroleum Corporation and a Director of CNPC Capital Company Limited. With a working experience of more than 30 years in the petroleum and natural gas industry, Mr Zhou has long been engaged in financial management and capital operation in PetroChina and possesses extensive knowledge and experience in financial management and capital operation.

Mr Zhou successively obtained a bachelor's degree from Xi'an Shiyou Institute and a master's degree from the University of New South Wales, Australia.

錢治家先生 (行政總裁)

現年五十七歲，錢先生於2020年11月19日獲委任為本公司執行董事及行政總裁。

錢先生現任中國石油天然氣銷售分公司總經理。

錢先生為正高級工程師，先後在西南石油學院取得工學學士和工學博士學位，並在美國休斯頓大學修讀完成EMBA課程。

錢先生在中國石油與天然氣行業擁有逾三十年的工作經驗。自1989年7月起先後在四川石油管理局和中國石油西南油氣田分公司任職，2009年12月起任中國石油西南油氣田分公司副總經理，2016年12月起兼任中國石油天然氣銷售西南分公司副總經理，2017年5月起任中國石油西南油氣田分公司常務副總經理兼中國石油天然氣銷售西南分公司副總經理，2018年7月起任中國石油天然氣銷售西南分公司總經理兼中國石油西南油氣田分公司副總經理，2019年1月起任本公司副總經理、中國石油天然氣銷售分公司副總經理，2020年10月起任中國石油天然氣銷售分公司總經理。

周遠鴻先生

現年五十五歲，周先生於2018年1月12日獲委任為本公司執行董事。

周先生為高級會計師，現任中國石油天然氣集團公司財務資產部副總經理及中國石油集團資本股份有限公司董事。憑藉在石油與天然氣行業累計逾三十年的工作經驗，周先生於中國石油長期從事財務管理及資本營運工作，且擁有豐富的金融管理及資本營運經驗。

周先生先後獲得西安石油大學的學士學位及澳大利亞新南威爾士大學的碩士學位。

Mr. Gao Xiangzhong (Chief Financial Officer)

Aged 57, Mr Gao was appointed as a Chief Financial Officer of the Company on 22 April 2022 and an Executive Director of the Company on 8 July 2022.

Mr. Gao is a senior accountant and has obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree from Peking University and a Master of Business Administration degree from University of Science and Technology Beijing.

Mr. Gao has over 30 years of working experience in the oil and gas industry. He has been engaged in auditing and financial management for many years, and has extensive professional knowledge and practical experience in financial management. He has served successively in Sinopec Shengli Petroleum Administration Bureau (中國石化勝利石油管理局) and PetroChina Audit Center (中國石油審計中心) since 1987, has been the deputy chief auditor of PetroChina Audit Center since November 2015, has been the chief accountant of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing (Western) Company (中國石油天然氣銷售西部分公司) since December 2016, has been the chief accountant of PetroChina Transportation Co., Ltd. (中國石油運輸有限公司) since October 2020, and has been the chief accountant of PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company (中國石油天然氣銷售分公司) since March 2022.

高向眾先生(財務總監)

現年五十七歲，高先生於2022年4月22日獲委任為本公司財務總監，並於2022年7月8日獲委任為本公司執行董事。

高先生為高級會計師，在北京大學取得文學學士學位及在北京科技大學取得工商管理碩士學位。

高先生在石油與天然氣行業擁有逾30年的工作經驗，長期從事審計、財務管理工作，具有豐富的財務管理專業知識和實踐經驗。自1987年起，先後在中國石化勝利石油管理局、中國石油審計中心任職；自2015年11月起任中國石油審計中心副總審計師；自2016年12月起任中國石油天然氣銷售西部分公司總會計師；自2020年10月起任中國石油運輸有限公司總會計師；自2022年3月起任中國石油天然氣銷售分公司總會計師。

Independent Non-executive Directors

Dr Liu Xiao Feng

Aged 60, Dr Liu was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company on 16 April 2004.

Dr Liu has more than 23 years of experience in corporate finance and has worked in various international financial institutions since 1993, including N.M. Rothschild & Sons, NM Rothschild & Sons (Hong Kong) Limited, JP Morgan Chase, DBS Asia Capital Limited, China Resources Capital Holdings Company Limited. He was an independent non-executive director of Haier Electronics Group Company Limited (stock code: 1169) since June 2007 up to June 2014, an independent non-executive director of Hisense Home Appliances Group Company Limited (stock code: 921) since September 2017 up to August 2018, an independent non-executive director of Honghua Group Limited (stock code: 196) since January 2008 to November 2021, an independent non-executive director of Cinda International Holdings Limited (stock code: 111) since July 2016, the independent non-executive director of Sunfonda Group Holdings Limited (stock code: 1771) since May 2017 and the independent non-executive director of AAG Energy Holdings Limited (stock code: 2686) since August 2018, the issued shares of all of which are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "Stock Exchange"). He is also currently an independent director of UBS Securities Co., Ltd. Dr Liu obtained a master's degree and a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge in 1988 and 1994 respectively, a Master of Science degree in Development Studies from the University of Bath, England, in 1987, and a Bachelor of Economics degree from Southwest University of Finance and Economics, China (previously known as Sichuan Institute of Finance and Economics, China) in 1983.

獨立非執行董事

劉曉峰博士

現年六十歲，劉博士於2004年4月16日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。

劉博士於企業融資積逾二十三年經驗並自1993年以來曾任職若干國際金融機構，包括：洛希爾父子有限公司、洛希爾父子(香港)有限公司、摩根大通公司、星展亞洲融資有限公司、華潤金融控股有限公司。彼自2007年6月至2014年6月為海爾電器集團有限公司(股份代號：1169)之獨立非執行董事，自2017年9月至2018年8月為海信家電集團股份有限公司(股份代號：921)之獨立非執行董事，自2008年1月至2021年11月為宏華集團有限公司(股份代號：196)之獨立非執行董事，及自2016年7月起任信達國際控股有限公司(股份代號：111)之獨立非執行董事。自2017年5月起擔任新豐泰集團控股有限公司(股份代號：1771)之獨立非執行董事。自2018年8月起擔任亞美能源控股有限公司(股份代號：2686)之獨立非執行董事。以上五間公司之已發行股份均於香港聯合交易所有限公司(「聯交所」)上市。彼現亦為瑞銀證券有限責任公司之獨立董事。劉博士分別於1988年及1994年在英國劍橋大學經濟系先後獲得碩士和博士學位，並於1987年在英國巴斯大學獲得發展研究學碩士學位，並於1983年在西南財經大學(前稱為中國四川財經學院)獲得經濟學學士學位。

Mr Sun Patrick

Aged 64, was appointed as an independent non-executive Director of the Company on 18 February 2016.

Mr Sun is currently an independent non-executive director of Sihuan Pharmaceutical Holdings Group Ltd. (stock code: 0460), Ferretti S.p.A. (stock code: 9638) and AustAsia Group Ltd. (stock code 2425), all of which are listed on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Sun was an independent non-executive director of China Railway Signal & Communication Corporation Limited (2015-2018), Trinity Limited (2008-2020), China NT Pharma Group Co., Ltd. (2010-2019), all of which are listed companies in Hong Kong, and Chairman of the Chamber of Hong Kong Listed Companies (2013-2015). He was also an independent non-executive director of CRRC Corporation Limited (2015-2021) and China Railway Construction Corporation Limited, (2014-2021) both of which are listed on the Stock Exchange and the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Before that, he was the senior country officer and head of investment banking for Hong Kong of JP Morgan Chase, group executive director and head of investment banking for Greater China at Jardine Fleming Holdings Limited. He was a member of the Takeovers & Mergers Panel and the Takeovers Appeal Committee of the Securities and Futures Commission, deputy convenor of the Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange and a council member of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Sun graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, the United States, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Economics in 1981. Mr. Sun also completed the Stanford Executive Program of Stanford Business School, the United States, in 2000. Mr. Sun is a fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, the United Kingdom, and a fellow of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

辛定華先生

現年六十四歲，辛先生於2016年2月18日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。

辛先生現時為四環醫藥控股集團有限公司(股份代號：0460)、法拉帝股份有限公司(股份代號：9638)及澳亞集團有限公司(股份代號：2425)之獨立非執行董事，全部均在聯交所上市。

辛先生曾歷任中國鐵路通信信號股份有限公司(2015年至2018年)、利邦控股有限公司(2008年至2020年)、中國泰凌醫藥集團有限公司(2010年至2019年)(均為香港上市公司)獨立非執行董事，及香港上市公司商會主席(2013年至2015年)。彼亦曾任中國中車股份有限公司(2015年至2021年)及中國鐵建股份有限公司(2014年至2021年)(均於聯交所及上海證券交易所上市)獨立非執行董事。辛先生亦曾任摩根大通銀行香港區總裁兼香港投資銀行部主管，以及怡富控股有限公司集團執行董事兼大中華區投資銀行部主管。彼曾擔任證券及期貨事務監察委員會之收購及合併委員會以及收購上訴委員會委員、聯交所上市委員會副召集人以及聯交所理事會理事。

辛先生於1981年畢業於美國賓夕法尼亞大學沃頓商學院，持有經濟理學學士學位。辛先生亦於2000年完成美國斯坦福大學商學院史丹福行政人員課程。辛先生為英國特許公認會計師公會資深會員以及香港會計師公會資深會員。

Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper

Aged 75, Mr Tsang was appointed as an Independent Non-executive Director of the Company on 27 August 2019.

Mr. Tsang is currently an independent non-executive director of Beijing Tong Ren Tang Chinese Medicine Company Limited (stock code: 3613), and DTXS Silk Road Investment Holdings Company Limited (stock code: 0620) both are listed on the Stock Exchange, an honorary professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, convenor of Hong Kong Vision Research Programme (香港願景計劃), vice chairman of Hong Kong Policy Research Institute Limited and an advisor of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong. Mr. Tsang also dedicates himself to education in Hong Kong. Mr. Tsang obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree and certificate in education from the University of Hong Kong in 1968 and 1981, respectively. He then obtained a master's degree in education from the University of Hong Kong in 1983. He is currently a manager of Pui Kiu Primary School and supervisor of Pui Kiu Middle School and Pui Kiu College.

From 1992 to 2003, Mr. Tsang was the chairman of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong (民主建港聯盟). From 1993 to 2013, Mr. Tsang was a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. From 1996 to 2000, he served as a member of the Standing Committee on Language Education and Research. From 1996 to 2005, he was a member of the Council of the Open University of Hong Kong. From 1997 to 1998, he was a member of the Provisional Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR"). From 1998 to 2016, he was a member of the Legislative Council of the HKSAR. From 2002 to 2008, he was a member of the Executive Council of the HKSAR. From 2008 to 2016, he was the president of the 4th and the 5th Legislative Council of the HKSAR. In addition, from 2001 to 2007, he was a non-executive Director of the Securities and Futures Commission. From 2002 to 2008, he was a member of the Disaster Relief Fund Advisory Committee. From 2003 to 2008, he was a member of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Complaints Committee. From 2005 to 2008, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission on Strategic Development and a board member of the Airport Authority. From 2017 to 2018, he served as a member of the Task Force on Land Supply.

曾鈺成先生

現年七十五歲，曾先生於2019年8月27日獲委任為本公司獨立非執行董事。

曾先生現任北京同仁堂國藥有限公司(股份代號：3613)及大唐西市絲路投資控股有限公司(股份代號：0620)(均於聯交所上市)獨立非執行董事、香港中文大學榮譽教授、香港願景計劃召集人、香港政策研究所副主席，以及民主建港協進聯盟會務顧問。曾先生還致力於香港教育事業。曾先生於1968年取得香港大學文學士學位，1981年取得香港大學教育文憑，1983年取得香港大學教育碩士學位。曾先生現為培僑小學校董、培僑中學校監、培僑書院校監。

1992年至2003年期間，曾先生擔任民主建港聯盟主席，1993年至2013年任中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會委員，1996年至2000年任語文教育及研究常務委員會委員，1996年至2005年任香港公開大學校董，1997年至1998年任香港特別行政區(「香港特別行政區」)臨時立法會議員，1998年至2016年任香港特別行政區立法會議員，2002年至2008年任香港特別行政區行政會議成員，2008年至2016年任香港特別行政區第四屆至第五屆立法會主席。此外，曾先生於2001年至2007年擔任證券及期貨事務監察委員會非執行董事，2002年至2008年任賑災基金諮詢委員會委員，2003年至2008年任廉政公署投訴委員會委員，2005年至2008年任策略發展委員會行政委員會委員兼香港機場管理局成員，2017年至2018年任土地供應專責小組成員。

Company Secretary

Mr Xie Mao (Company Secretary)

Aged 52, Mr Xie was appointed as Company Secretary of the Company on 17 December 2020.

Mr Xie is a senior economist and holds a Master of Business Administration from Zhejiang University and served as a visiting fellow at Stanford University. Mr Xie has been appointed as the secretary to the Board since May 2016 and is affiliated person of the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries. Mr Xie has 30 years of work experience in the petroleum and natural gas industry and has worked in several oil and gas companies of PetroChina.

Chief Financial Officer

Mr Gao Xiangzhong

Aged 57, Mr Gao was appointed as an Chief Financial Officer of the Company on 22 April 2022 and Executive Director of the Company on 8 July 2022. Mr Gao's biography is set out on page 66.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN CONTRACTS

No transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance in relation to the Group's business to which the Company, any of its fellow subsidiaries or its holding companies was a party and in which a Director of the Company or any entity connected with a Director had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the Year or at any time during the Year.

公司秘書

謝茂先生(公司秘書)

現年五十二歲，謝先生於2020年12月17日獲委任為本公司公司秘書。

謝先生為高級經濟師，於浙江大學工商管理學院取得工商管理碩士及曾於斯坦福大學擔任訪問學者。謝先生自2016年5月起被任命為本公司董事會秘書，是香港特許秘書公會聯席成員。謝先生在石油與天然氣行業擁有三十年的工作經驗，先後在中國石油之數家石油及天然氣公司任職。

財務總監

高向眾先生

現年五十七歲，高先生於2022年4月22日獲委任為本公司財務總監，並於2022年7月8日獲委任為本公司執行董事。高先生之背景載於第66頁。

董事於合同之權益

於本年度年結日或年內任何時間，本公司、其任何同系附屬公司或其控股公司概無訂立對本集團業務而言為重大，而本公司董事或與董事有關聯之任何實體直接或間接於其中佔有重大權益之交易、安排或合同。

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

As at 31 December 2022, none of the Directors and chief executive of the Company had any interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares and debentures of the Company or any associated corporation (within the meaning of Part XV of the Commencement of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (the "SFO")) which (a) were required to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO (including interests or short positions which any such Director and chief executive of the Company is taken or deemed to have under such provisions of the SFO); or which (b) were required, pursuant to Section 352 of the SFO, to be entered into the register maintained by the Company; or which (c) were required, pursuant to the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuer under the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange (the "Listing Rules"), to be notified to the Company and the Stock Exchange.

Save as disclosed above, at no time during the Year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries, its fellow subsidiaries and its holding companies a party to any arrangement to enable the Directors and chief executives of the Company (including their spouses and children under 18 years of age) to hold any interests or short positions in the shares or underlying shares in, or debentures of, the Company or its associated corporations.

SHARE OPTIONS

During the Period, the Company does not have any outstanding share options granted to the directors and employees of the Company.

董事權益

於2022年12月31日，概無本公司董事及主要行政人員於本公司或其任何相聯法團(定義見證券及期貨條例(「證券及期貨條例」)第XV部)之股份、相關股份及債券中，擁有：(a)根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第7及8分部須知會本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉(包括根據證券及期貨條例之條文被當作或視為本公司任何董事及主要行政人員擁有之權益或淡倉)；或(b)根據證券及期貨條例第352條須列入本公司所存置之登記冊內之權益或淡倉；或(c)根據聯交所證券上市規則(「上市規則」)下之上市發行人董事進行證券交易之標準守則須知會本公司及聯交所之權益或淡倉。

除上文所披露者外，本公司或其任何附屬公司、同系附屬公司或控股公司於本年度任何時間概無參與任何安排，以致本公司董事及主要行政人員(包括彼等之配偶或十八歲以下之子女)持有本公司或其相聯法團之股份或相關股份或債券之任何權益或短倉。

購股權

本期內，本公司並沒有授予本公司董事及僱員之任何未行使購股權。

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS' INTEREST IN SHARES

As at 31 December 2022, the register of substantial shareholders maintained under Section 336 of the SFO, showed that the Company has been notified of the following interests, being 5% or more of the Company's issued share capital. These interests are in addition to those disclosed above in respect of the Directors and the chief executive of the Company.

主要股東於股份之權益

於2022年12月31日，根據證券及期貨條例第336條規定由本公司存置之主要股東登記冊所示，本公司已獲通知下列主要股東擁有本公司已發行股本5%或以上之權益。該等權益為在上文就本公司董事及主要行政人員所披露者以外之權益。

Name	名稱	Number of shares 股份數目		Percentage of issued shares 佔已發行股份 之百分比
		Direct interest 直接權益	Indirect interest 間接權益	
PetroChina Hong Kong Ltd. ("PetroChina Hong Kong") ⁽¹⁾	中石油香港有限公司 ([「中石油香港」]) ⁽¹⁾	4,708,302,133 (L) 4,708,302,133(好)	–	54.38%
PetroChina Company Limited ("PetroChina") ⁽¹⁾	中國石油天然氣股份 有限公司 ([「中國石油」]) ⁽¹⁾	–	4,708,302,133 (L) 4,708,302,133(好)	54.38%
Fairy King Investments Ltd. ⁽²⁾	Fairy King Investments Ltd. ⁽²⁾	277,432,000 (L) 277,432,000(好)	–	3.20%
CNPC International Ltd. ("CNPCI") ⁽²⁾	CNPC International Ltd. ([「CNPCI」]) ⁽²⁾	–	277,432,000 (L) 277,432,000(好)	3.20%
China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation ("CNODC") ⁽²⁾	中國石油天然氣勘探 開發公司 ([「CNODC」]) ⁽²⁾	–	277,432,000 (L) 277,432,000(好)	3.20%
China National Petroleum Corporation ("CNPC") ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	中國石油天然氣集團公司 ([「中國石油集團」]) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	–	4,985,734,133 (L) 4,985,734,133(好)	57.58%

Notes:

- (1) PetroChina Hong Kong is wholly owned by PetroChina, which in turn is owned as to 80.54% by CNPC. Accordingly, CNPC is deemed to have interest in the 4,708,302,133 (L) shares held by PetroChina Hong Kong.
- (2) Based on the Disclosure of Interests Online (DION) System of the Stock Exchange, Fairy King Investments Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CNPCI, which in turn is wholly owned by CNODC, which is in turn owned as to 100.00% by CNPC. Accordingly, CNPC is deemed to have interest in the 277,432,000 (L) shares held by Fairy King Investments Ltd.

附註：

- (1) 中石油香港為中國石油全資擁有，而中國石油則由中國石油集團擁有80.54%權益。因此，中國石油集團被視為於中石油香港所持之4,708,302,133(好)股股份中擁有權益。
- (2) 根據聯交所之線上權益披露(DION)系統，Fairy King Investments Ltd.乃CNPCI之全資附屬公司，而CNPCI由CNODC全資擁有，且中國石油集團擁有CNODC之100.00%權益。因此，中國石油集團被視為於Fairy King Investments Ltd.所持之277,432,000(好)股股份中擁有權益。

Save as disclosed above, as at 31 December 2022, the Directors and the chief executive of the Company were not aware of any person (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) who had any interest or short position in the shares or underlying shares of the Company which would fall to be disclosed to the Company under Divisions 2 and 3 of Part XV of the SFO.

As at 31 December 2022, the Directors and the chief executive of the Company were not aware of any person (other than a Director or chief executive of the Company) who was, directly or indirectly, interested in 10% or more of the nominal value of any class of share capital carrying rights to vote in all circumstances at general meetings of any other members of the Group, or any options in respect of such capital.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES, OPTIONS, WARRANTS OR SIMILAR RIGHTS

The Company had no outstanding convertible securities, options, warrants or other similar rights as at 31 December 2022 and there had been no other exercise of convertible securities, options, warrants or similar rights during the Year.

APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The Company has received, from each of the Independent Non-executive Directors, an annual confirmation of his independence pursuant to Rule 3.13 of the Listing Rules. The Company considers all of the Independent Non-executive Directors are independent.

除上文所披露者外，於2022年12月31日，本公司董事及主要行政人員並不知悉任何人士(本公司董事或主要行政人員除外)於本公司之股份或相關股份中擁有根據證券及期貨條例第XV部第2及3分部之規定而須向本公司披露之任何權益或淡倉。

於2022年12月31日，本公司董事及主要行政人員並不知悉任何人士(本公司董事或主要行政人員除外)直接或間接擁有附帶在一切情況下可在本集團內任何其他成員公司的股東大會上投票的權利的任何類別股本面值10%或以上或擁有該等股本之任何購股權的權益。

可換股證券、購股權、認股權證或類似權利

於2022年12月31日，本公司並無尚未行使之可換股證券、購股權、認股權證或其他類似權利，且於年內亦無其他獲行使之可換股證券、購股權、認股權證或類似權利。

獨立非執行董事之委任

本公司已收到各位獨立非執行董事根據上市規則第3.13條發出之年度獨立確認書。本公司認為，所有獨立非執行董事均為獨立人士。

CONNECTED TRANSACTIONS

Continuing connected transactions under the Listing Rules, which are required to be disclosed in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules, are as follows.

關連交易

上市規則項下之持續關連交易，須根據上市規則第14A章進行如下披露：

Nature of transactions	Details	Amount incurred for 2022 2022年 產生之金額 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Annual cap for 2022 2022年 年度上限 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
交易性質	詳情		
(i) Provision of products by the CNPC Group to the Group 中油集團向本集團提供產品	As disclosed in Company's announcement dated 11 September 2020 and circular dated 5 October 2020 於本公司日期為2020年9月11日之公告及2020年10月5日之通函中披露	109,667	117,757
(ii) Provision of services by the CNPC Group to the Group 中油集團向本集團提供服務	As disclosed in Company's announcement dated 11 September 2020 and circular dated 5 October 2020 於本公司日期為2020年9月11日之公告及2020年10月5日之通函中披露	4,580	15,237
(iii) Provision of products by the Group to the CNPC Group 本集團向中油集團提供產品	As disclosed in Company's announcement dated 11 September 2020 and circular dated 5 October 2020 於本公司日期為2020年9月11日之公告及2020年10月5日之通函中披露	4,572	9,494
(iv) Provision of services by the Group to the CNPC Group 本集團向中油集團提供服務	As disclosed in Company's announcement dated 11 September 2020 and circular dated 5 October 2020 於本公司日期為2020年9月11日之公告及2020年10月5日之通函中披露	4,478	19,385

The aforesaid continuing connected transactions have been reviewed by Independent Non-executive Directors of the Company. The Independent Non-executive Directors confirmed that the aforesaid continuing connected transactions were entered into (a) in the ordinary and usual course of business of the Group; (b) on normal commercial terms or better; and (c) in accordance with the relevant agreements governing them on terms that are fair and reasonable and in the interests of the shareholders of the Company as a whole.

In accordance with Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules, the Board engaged the independent auditor of the Company to report on the Group's continuing connected transactions in accordance with Hong Kong Standard on Assurance Engagements 3000 "Assurance Engagements Other Than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information" and with reference to Practice Note 740 "Auditor's Letter on Continuing Connected Transactions under the Hong Kong Listing Rules" issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The independent auditor of the Company has issued its letter containing its following findings and conclusions in respect of the continuing connected transactions disclosed by the Group on pages 190 to 194 of the Annual Report in accordance with Rule 14A.56 of the Listing Rules.

Nothing has come to the independent auditor's attention that the disclosed continuing connected transactions:

- (i) have not received the approval of the Company's Board of Directors;
- (ii) are not in accordance with the pricing policies of the Company if the transactions involve provision of goods or services by the Group;
- (iii) have not been entered into in accordance with the relevant agreements governing the transactions; and
- (iv) have exceeded the cap disclosed in previous announcement dated 11 September 2020 and circular dated 5 October 2020 with respect to the aggregated amount of each transaction involved.

A copy of the auditor's letter has been provided by the Company to the Stock Exchange.

上述持續關連交易已經本公司獨立非執行董事審閱。獨立非執行董事確認，上述持續關連交易乃(a)於本集團之日常及正常業務過程中；(b)按一般商業條款或更佳條款；及(c)根據規管上述交易之有關協議條款訂立，並屬公平合理及符合本公司股東之整體利益。

根據上市規則第14A.56條，董事會已委聘本公司獨立核數師，根據香港核證委聘準則第3000號「對過往財務資料進行審核或審閱以外的核證委聘」及參考香港會計師公會頒佈之實務說明第740號「關於香港上市規則所述持續關連交易的核數師函件」對本集團之持續關連交易進行報告。本公司獨立核數師已根據上市規則第14A.56條發出其函件，當中載有其就本集團於年報第190至194頁披露之持續關連交易之以下發現及結論。

獨立核數師並不知悉已披露持續關連交易：

- (i) 未獲本公司董事會之批准；
- (ii) 未遵守本公司之定價政策（倘交易涉及本集團提供貨品或服務）；
- (iii) 未根據有關交易之協議條款進行；及
- (iv) 就相關各項交易之總額而言，超逾於以往日期為2020年9月11日之公告及2020年10月5日之通函披露之上限。

本公司已向聯交所提供核數師信函之副本。

The Company has confirmed that it has complied with the disclosure requirements in respect of the aforesaid continuing connected transactions in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The Group has entered into certain entrustment management contracts in relation to the management and operation of the Leng Jiapu Contract and PetroChina Beijing Gas Pipeline Co., Ltd.

MAJOR CUSTOMERS AND SUPPLIERS

The percentage of the Group's purchases and revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services attributable to major suppliers and customers are as follows:

Percentage of purchases attributable to the Group's largest supplier	78%
Percentage of purchases attributable to the Group's five largest suppliers	84%
Percentage of revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services attributable to the Group's largest customer	5%
Percentage of revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services attributable to the Group's five largest customers	8%

PetroChina, a listed subsidiary of CNPC, is the Group's largest supplier and customer.

Save for the above, none of the Directors, their associates or any shareholders (which to the knowledge of the close directors owns more than 5% of the number of issued shares of the Company) has an interest in the major suppliers or customers noted above.

DONATIONS

During the Year, the Group made charitable and other donations amounting to RMB1,541,488.

本公司已確認，其就上述持續關連交易已遵守上市規則第14A章之披露規定。

管理合同

本集團已就管理及運營冷家堡合同及中石油北京天然氣管道有限公司訂立若干委託管理合同。

主要顧客及供應商

主要供應商及顧客佔本集團採購及銷售貨物或提供服務之收入之百分比如下：

本集團最大供應商佔採購百分比	78%
本集團五大供應商佔採購百分比	84%
本集團最大顧客佔銷售貨物或提供服務之收入百分比	5%
本集團五大顧客佔銷售貨物或提供服務之收入百分比	8%

中國石油集團之上市附屬公司中國石油為本集團之最大供應商及顧客。

除上述者外，董事、彼等之緊密聯繫人士或就各董事所知擁有本公司已發行股份數目5%以上之任何股東概無於本集團上述主要供應商或顧客中擁有權益。

捐款

本年度，本集團作出慈善及其他捐款共達人民幣1,541,488元。

EMOLUMENT POLICY

The emolument policy of the employees of the Group is set up by the Remuneration Committee on the basis of their merit, qualifications and competence.

The emoluments of the Directors and the employees of the Company are reviewed and recommended by the Remuneration Committee to the Board, having regard to the Company's operating results, individual performance and comparable market statistics.

SUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC FLOAT

Based on the information that is publicly available to the knowledge of the Directors, it is confirmed that there is sufficient public float of more than 25% of the Company's issued shares during the Year.

COMPETING BUSINESS

Save as disclosed below, as at 28 March 2023, none of the Directors and their respective associates had any interest in a business which competes or may compete with the businesses of the Group (as would be required to be disclosed under Rule 8.10 of the Listing Rules if each of them were a controlling shareholder).

薪酬政策

本集團為僱員採納的薪酬政策由薪酬委員會根據僱員之特長、資歷及才能制定。

本公司董事及員工的酬金由薪酬委員會經考慮本公司的經營業績、個人表現和可比較市場數據進行審閱並向董事會作出推薦建議。

足夠公眾持股量

根據董事從公開途徑獲得的資料所得悉，董事確認本年度本公司維持於佔已發行股本逾25%之足夠公眾持股量。

競爭業務

除下述所披露者外，於2023年3月28日，各董事或彼等各自之聯繫人士概無於與本集團業務有或可能有競爭之業務中擁有任何權益（倘各董事為控股股東，則須根據上市規則第8.10條予以披露）。

Name of Director 董事姓名	Name of company 公司名稱	Nature of interest 權益性質	Nature of competing business 競爭業務性質
Fu Bin 付斌	PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company 中國石油天然氣銷售分公司	Executive Director 執行董事	Marketing of natural gas 天然氣市場推廣
Qian Zhijia 錢治家	PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company 中國石油天然氣銷售分公司	President 總經理	Marketing of natural gas 天然氣市場推廣
Zhou Yuanhong 周遠鴻	CNPC 中國石油集團	Vice President of Finance & Assets Department 財務資產部副總經理	Exploration, development and product and marketing of crude oil and natural gas 原油及天然氣之勘探、開發與生產 及市場推廣
Gao Xiangzhong 高向眾	PetroChina Natural Gas Marketing Company 中國石油天然氣銷售分公司	Chief Accountant 總會計師	Marketing of natural gas 天然氣市場推廣

As the Board is independent of the boards of the above entities, the Company has therefore been capable of carrying on its businesses independently of, and at arm's length from, the above businesses.

由於本公司董事會獨立於上述公司董事會，因此本公司能夠獨立於上述業務按公平原則經營其本身業務。

EVENTS AFTER THE DATE OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

There is no significant event affecting the Company after the date of the statement of financial position.

AUDITOR

According to the relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance of the PRC and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Counsel, KPMG retired as the auditor of the Company at the annual general meeting of the Company convened on 26 May 2021, and following its retirement, PricewaterhouseCoopers has been appointed as the auditor of the Company. For further details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 25 March 2021.

The financial statements for the Year have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, who retire and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment. A resolution for reappointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers as auditor of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Company.

On behalf of the Board

Qian Zhijia

Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director

Hong Kong, 28 March 2023

財務狀況表日期後事項

財務狀況表日期後並無影響本公司之重大事項。

核數師

根據中國財政部及國務院國有資產監督管理委員會頒佈的相關規定，畢馬威會計師事務所已於2021年5月26日召開的本公司股東週年大會上退任本公司之核數師，而在其退任後，由羅兵咸永道會計師事務所任本公司之核數師。詳情請參閱本公司日期為2021年3月25日的公告。

本年度之財務報表已由羅兵咸永道會計師事務所審核，而彼將退任並合資格膺選連任。一份有關重新委任羅兵咸永道會計師事務所為本公司核數師之決議案將於本公司應屆股東週年大會上獲提呈。

代表董事會

錢治家

行政總裁兼執行董事

香港，2023年3月28日

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

To the Shareholders of Kunlun Energy Company Limited
(incorporated in Bermuda with limited liability)

OPINION

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of Kunlun Energy Company Limited (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (the “Group”), which are set out on pages 88 to 203, comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and have been properly prepared in compliance with the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing (“HKSA”) issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

致昆侖能源有限公司股東
(於百慕達註冊成立的有限公司)

意見

我們已審計的內容

昆侖能源有限公司(以下簡稱「貴公司」)及其附屬公司(以下統稱「貴集團」)列載於第88至203頁的綜合財務報表，包括：

- 於2022年12月31日的綜合財務狀況表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合全面收益表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合權益變動表、
- 截至該日止年度的綜合現金流量表及
- 綜合財務報表附註，包括主要會計政策及其他解釋信息。

我們的意見

我們認為，該等綜合財務報表已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》真實而中肯地反映了貴集團於2022年12月31日的綜合財務狀況及其截至該日止年度的綜合財務表現及綜合現金流量，並已遵照香港《公司條例》的披露規定妥為擬備。

意見的基礎

我們已根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港審計準則》進行審計。我們在該等準則下承擔的責任已在本報告「核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任」部分中作進一步闡述。

我們相信，我們所獲得的審計憑證能充足及適當地為我們的審計意見提供基礎。

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter identified in our audit is related to "Recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment relating to the liquefied natural gas ("LNG") processing plants".

我們在審計中識別的關鍵審計事項是關於與液化天然氣(「LNG」)加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面價值的可回收性。

Key Audit Matter

關鍵審計事項

Recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment relating to the liquefied natural gas ("LNG") processing plants

與液化天然氣(「LNG」)加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面價值的可回收性

Refer to note 3(l)(ii), note 5 and note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, at 31 December 2022, the net book value of Group's property, plant and equipment relating to the Group's LNG processing plants amounted to RMB7,049 million, which was stated net of accumulated impairment of RMB4,314 million. The net impairment loss on property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants provided in the year ended 31 December 2022 amounted to RMB303 million.

請參閱財務報表附註3(l)(ii)、附註5及附註16。於2022年12月31日，貴集團LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面淨值為人民幣7,049百萬元，累計減值人民幣4,314百萬元。於2022年12月31日，貴集團計提LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的減值虧損淨額為人民幣303百萬元。

Uncertainty in future LNG prices, future production costs, changes in operating conditions and the economic outlook gave rise to possible indicators that the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants as at 31 December 2022 might be impaired.

未來LNG價格和未來生產成本的不確定性、經營狀況和經濟前景的變化提示於2022年12月31日與LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面價值可能存在減值跡象。

獨立性

根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《專業會計師道德守則》(以下簡稱「守則」)，我們獨立於貴集團，並已履行守則中的其他專業道德責任。

關鍵審計事項

關鍵審計事項是根據我們的專業判斷，認為對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要的事項。這些事項是在我們審計整體綜合財務報表及出具意見時進行處理的。我們不會對這些事項提供單獨的意見。

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

In addressing this matter, we performed the following procedures, among others:

在應對該事項時，我們執行了以下程式，其中包括：

- Obtained an understanding of the management's internal control and assessment process of impairment of property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants and assessed the inherent risk of material misstatement by considering the degree of estimation uncertainty and level of other inherent risk factors such as complexity, subjectivity, changes and susceptibility to management bias and fraud;
- 瞭解了管理層與LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備減值測試相關的內部控制及評估流程，並通過考慮估計不確定性的程度及其他固有風險因素的水準如複雜性、主觀性、變化和對管理層偏見或舞弊的敏感性，評估了重大錯報的固有風險；
- Evaluated the outcome of prior year impairment assessment of property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants to assess the effectiveness of management's estimation process;
- 評價上一年度與LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備減值測試的結果，以評價管理層估計過程的有效性；

The key audit matter identified in our audit is related to “Recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment relating to the liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) processing plants”. (Continued)

我們在審計中識別的關鍵審計事項是關於與液化天然氣(「LNG」)加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面價值的可回收性。(續)

Key Audit Matter

關鍵審計事項

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of LNG processing plants exceeds the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The Group’s determination of the recoverable amounts involved key estimates and assumptions, including: 減值虧損乃按LNG加工廠的賬面價值超過其公平值扣除處置成本與其使用價值兩者中較高者的金額確認。貴集團確定可收回金額涉及關鍵估計及假設，包括：

- Future LNG prices;
- 未來LNG價格；
- Future production costs; and
- 未來生產成本；及
- Discount rates.
- 折現率。

Because of the significance of the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment relating to the Group’s LNG processing plants as at 31 December 2022, together with the significant estimates and judgements by management in the use of key estimates and assumptions in determining recoverable amounts of the property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants, we have placed our audit emphasis on this matter.

由於貴集團與LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備於2022年12月31日的賬面金額重大，且管理層在確定LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備可收回金額中的關鍵估計或假設時運用了重大的估計和判斷，因此，我們在審計中重點關注了該事項。

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

- Evaluated and tested the key controls relating to the determination of recoverable amounts of the property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants;
- 評估並測試了與確定LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的可收回金額相關的關鍵控制；
- Assessed the appropriateness of the method used to determine recoverable amounts, including methodology adopted in the discounted cash flow projections, tested mathematical accuracy of the projections, and the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of the underlying data used in the projections;
- 評估確定可收回金額所用方法的適當性，包括於折現現金流量預測中採用的方法，測試了其資料計算的準確性，以及預測所用基礎數據的完整性、準確性及相關性；
- Compared estimates of future LNG prices adopted by the Group against a range of published LNG prices forecasts;
- 將貴集團採用的未來LNG價格估計與一系列機構已公佈的LNG價格預測進行比較；
- Compared future production costs against historical costs or relevant budgets of the Group or relevant external data;
- 將現金流模型中採用的未來生產成本與貴集團歷史成本或相關預算或相關外部數據進行比較；

The key audit matter identified in our audit is related to “Recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment relating to the liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) processing plants”. (Continued)

我們在審計中識別的關鍵審計事項是關於與液化天然氣(「LNG」)加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面價值的可回收性。(續)

Key Audit Matter
關鍵審計事項

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter
我們的審計如何處理關鍵審計事項

- Used internal professionals with specialised skill and knowledge to assist in the evaluation of the appropriateness of discount rates adopted by the management; and
- 利用具有專業能力及知識的內部專業人士協助評估管理層採用的折現率的適當性；及
- Assessed the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in respect of the recoverability of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment relating to the LNG processing plants in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework under HKFRSs.
- 根據香港財務報告準則下的適用財務報告框架，評估綜合財務報表中就LNG加工廠相關物業、廠房及設備的賬面金額的可收回性作出的披露。

Based on the above, we found the key estimates and assumptions and input data adopted by management in determining the recoverable amounts were supported by the evidence we obtained.

基於所執行的工作，我們認為管理層於確定可收回金額時採用的關鍵估計及假設以及輸入數據得到了證據的支持。

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

其他信息

貴公司董事須對其他信息負責。其他信息包括年報內的所有信息，但不包括綜合財務報表及我們的核數師報告。

我們對綜合財務報表的意見並不涵蓋其他信息，我們亦不對該等其他信息發表任何形式的鑒證結論。

結合我們對綜合財務報表的審計，我們的責任是閱讀其他信息，在此過程中，考慮其他信息是否與綜合財務報表或我們在審計過程中所了解的情況存在重大抵觸或者似乎存在重大錯誤陳述的情況。

基於我們已執行的工作，如果我們認為其他信息存在重大錯誤陳述，我們需要報告該事實。在這方面，我們沒有任何報告。

董事及治理層就綜合財務報表須承擔的責任

貴公司董事須負責根據香港會計師公會頒佈的《香港財務報告準則》及香港《公司條例》的披露規定擬備真實而中肯的綜合財務報表，並對其認為為使綜合財務報表的擬備不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述所需的內部控制負責。

在擬備綜合財務報表時，董事負責評估貴集團持續經營的能力，並在適用情況下披露與持續經營有關的事項，以及使用持續經營為會計基礎，除非董事有意將貴集團清盤或停止經營，或別無其他實際的替代方案。

治理層須負責監督貴集團的財務報告過程。

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 90 of the Companies Act 1981 of Bermuda, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

核數師就審計綜合財務報表承擔的責任

我們的目標，是對綜合財務報表整體是否不存在由於欺詐或錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述取得合理保證，並出具包括我們意見的核數師報告。我們僅按照百慕達一九八一年《公司法》第90條向閣下(作為整體)報告我們的意見，除此之外本報告別無其他目的。我們不會就本報告的內容向任何其他人士負上或承擔任何責任。合理保證是高水平的保證，但不能保證按照《香港審計準則》進行的審計，在某一重大錯誤陳述存在時總能發現。錯誤陳述可以由欺詐或錯誤引起，如果合理預期它們單獨或滙總起來可能影響綜合財務報表使用者依賴綜合財務報表所作出的經濟決定，則有關的錯誤陳述可被視作重大。

在根據《香港審計準則》進行審計的過程中，我們運用了專業判斷，保持了專業懷疑態度。我們亦：

- 識別和評估由於欺詐或錯誤而導致綜合財務報表存在重大錯誤陳述的風險，設計及執行審計程序以應對這些風險，以及獲取充足和適當的審計憑證，作為我們意見的基礎。由於欺詐可能涉及串謀、偽造、蓄意遺漏、虛假陳述，或凌駕於內部控制之上，因此未能發現因欺詐而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險高於未能發現因錯誤而導致的重大錯誤陳述的風險。
- 了解與審計相關的內部控制，以設計適當的審計程序，但目的並非對貴集團內部控制的有效性發表意見。
- 評價董事所採用會計政策的恰當性及作出會計估計和相關披露的合理性。

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 對董事採用持續經營會計基礎的恰當性作出結論。根據所獲取的審計憑證，確定是否存在與事項或情況有關的重大不確定性，從而可能導致對貴集團的持續經營能力產生重大疑慮。如果我們認為存在重大不確定性，則有必要在核數師報告中提請使用者注意綜合財務報表中的相關披露。假若有關的披露不足，則我們應當發表非無保留意見。我們的結論是基於核數師報告日止所取得的審計憑證。然而，未來事項或情況可能導致貴集團不能持續經營。
- 評價綜合財務報表的整體列報方式、結構和內容，包括披露，以及綜合財務報表是否中肯反映交易和事項。
- 就貴集團內實體或業務活動的財務信息獲取充足、適當的審計憑證，以便對綜合財務報表發表意見。我們負責貴集團審計的方向、監督和執行。我們為審計意見承擔全部責任。

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

除其他事項外，我們與治理層溝通了計劃的審計範圍、時間安排、重大審計發現等，包括我們在審計中識別出內部控制的任何重大缺陷。

我們還向治理層提交聲明，說明我們已符合有關獨立性的相關專業道德要求，並與他們溝通有可能合理地被認為會影響我們獨立性的所有關係和其他事項，以及在適用的情況下，用以消除對獨立性產生威脅的行動或採取的防範措施。

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

獨立核數師報告

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Hon Chong Heng.

從與治理層溝通的事項中，我們確定哪些事項對本期綜合財務報表的審計最為重要，因而構成關鍵審計事項。我們在核數師報告中描述這些事項，除非法律法規不允許公開披露這些事項，或在極端罕見的情況下，如果合理預期在我們報告中溝通某事項造成的負面後果超過產生的公眾利益，我們決定不應在報告中溝通該事項。

出具本獨立核數師報告的審計項目合夥人是韓宗慶。

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong, 28 March 2023

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
執業會計師

香港，2023年3月28日

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

			2022 2022年	2021 2021年
		Note 附註	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務			
Revenue	收入	6	171,944	138,547
Other gains, net	其他收益，淨額	7	62	934
Interest income	利息收入	8	859	529
Purchases, services and others	採購、服務及其他		(146,077)	(115,893)
Employee compensation costs	僱員酬金成本	9	(5,749)	(5,485)
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	折舊、損耗及攤銷		(4,887)	(4,623)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值虧損	16	(500)	(159)
Other selling, general and administrative expenses	其他銷售、一般性和管理費用		(3,770)	(3,400)
Taxes other than income taxes	除所得稅以外之稅項		(583)	(447)
Interest expenses	利息支出	10	(899)	(783)
Share of profits less losses of:	應佔溢利減虧損：			
– Associates	– 聯營公司	17	525	874
– Joint ventures	– 合資企業	18	467	482
Profit before income tax expense from continuing operations	持續經營業務除所得稅費用前溢利	11	11,392	10,576
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	13	(3,189)	(2,698)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	持續經營業務年內溢利		8,203	7,878
Discontinued operations	已終止持續經營業務			
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	已終止持續經營業務年內溢利	36	–	18,459
Profit for the year	年內溢利		8,203	26,337
Other comprehensive income:	其他全面收益：			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	不可重新分類至損益之項目：			
– Fair value (loss)/gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (non-recycling), net of tax	– 按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之公平值(虧損)/收益(不可轉至損益)，扣除稅項後		(238)	270
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	其後可重新分類至損益之項目：			
– Exchange differences on translation of financial statements, net of nil tax, of:	– 財務報表換算之匯兌差額，扣除零稅項後：			
– Subsidiaries	– 附屬公司		50	(184)
– Associates	– 聯營公司	17	8	(17)
– Joint ventures	– 合資企業	18	119	(29)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	年內其他全面(虧損)/收益		(61)	40
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額		8,142	26,377

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

綜合全面收益表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Note 附註	2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company from	本公司股東應佔年內溢利			
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務		5,228	5,141
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	36	–	17,875
			5,228	23,016
Profit for the year attributable to non-controlling interests from	非控制性權益應佔年內溢利			
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務		2,975	2,737
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	36	–	584
			2,975	3,321
Profit for the year	年內溢利		8,203	26,337
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company from	本公司股東應佔年內全面收益總額			
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務		5,200	5,136
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務		–	17,875
			5,200	23,011
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:	年內應佔全面收益總額：			
– Shareholders of the Company	– 本公司股東		5,200	23,011
– Non-controlling interests	– 非控制性權益		2,942	3,366
			8,142	26,377
Basic and diluted earnings per share for profit attributable to shareholders of the Company (RMB cent) from	本公司股東應佔溢利之每股基本和攤薄盈利(人民幣分)	14		
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務		60.38	59.37
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務		–	206.43
			60.38	265.80

The notes on pages 97 to 203 form part of these financial statements. Details of dividends payable to shareholders of the Company attributable to the profit for the year are set out in Note 15.

第97至203頁的附註構成本財務報表之一部分。年內溢利應付本公司股東的股息詳情載於附註15。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日

		Note 附註	2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Assets	資產			
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備	16	69,534	69,714
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資	17	7,909	7,248
Investments in joint ventures	於合資企業之投資	18	6,056	5,777
Intangible assets	無形資產	20	1,849	1,956
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面 收益之金融資產	21	319	564
Other non-current assets	其他非流動資產	22	771	981
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	31	1,115	1,204
			87,553	87,444
Current assets	流動資產			
Inventories	存貨	23	1,081	1,230
Accounts receivable	應收賬款	24	2,887	2,728
Prepayments and other current assets	預付款及其他流動資產	25	7,890	12,686
Time deposits with maturities over three months	到期日超過三個月之 定期存款	26	19,439	–
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	26	20,042	28,494
			51,339	45,138
Total assets	總資產		138,892	132,582
Equity	權益			
Capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	本公司股東應佔股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	27	71	71
Retained earnings	滾存盈利	28	28,095	25,236
Other reserves	其他儲備	28	31,742	30,968
			59,908	56,275
Non-controlling interests	非控制性權益		20,794	19,586
Total equity	總權益		80,702	75,861

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

綜合財務狀況表

As at 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日

		Note 附註	2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Liabilities	負債			
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	應付賬款及應計負債	29	27,720	27,267
Income tax payable	應付所得稅	31	623	648
Other taxes payable	其他應付稅項		546	273
Short-term borrowings	短期借貸	30	5,287	5,854
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		208	177
			34,384	34,219
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Long-term borrowings	長期借貸	30	19,794	18,611
Deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債	31	1,858	1,760
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		562	535
Other liabilities	其他負債		1,592	1,596
			23,806	22,502
Total liabilities	總負債		58,190	56,721
Total equity and liabilities	權益及負債總額		138,892	132,582
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		16,955	10,919
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		104,508	98,363

Approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 28 March 2023.

於2023年3月28日獲董事會批准並授權刊發。

Qian Zhijia
錢治家

Executive Director 執行董事

Gao Xiangzhong
高向眾

Executive Director 執行董事

The notes on pages 97 to 203 form part of these financial statements.

第97至203頁的附註構成本財務報表之一部分。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Attributable to shareholders of the Company				Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		公司股東應佔					
		Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Sub-total		
股本	滾存盈利	其他儲備	小計	非控制性權益	權益總額		
Note	RMB'million	RMB'million	RMB'million	RMB'million	RMB'million	RMB'million	
附註	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	
Balances at 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日結餘	71	31,557	21,956	53,584	30,943	84,527
Changes in equity for 2021:	2021年權益變動:						
Profit for the year	年內溢利	-	23,016	-	23,016	3,321	26,337
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	-	-	(5)	(5)	45	40
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	23,016	(5)	23,011	3,366	26,377
Transfer between reserves	儲備間轉撥	-	(566)	566	-	-	-
Final and special dividend for 2020	2020年末期及特別股息	15	(20,320)	-	(20,320)	-	(20,320)
Acquisition from non-controlling interests	向非控制性權益收購	-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
Dividend to non-controlling interests	屬於非控制性權益之股息	-	-	-	-	(3,838)	(3,838)
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests	非控制性權益之注資	-	-	-	-	1,441	1,441
Disposal of subsidiaries	處置附屬公司	28	(8,451)	8,451	-	(12,295)	(12,295)
			(29,337)	9,017	(20,320)	(14,723)	(35,043)
Balances at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日結餘	71	25,236	30,968	56,275	19,586	75,861

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY 綜合權益變動表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

		Attributable to shareholders of the Company 公司股東應佔				Non- controlling interests 非控制性權益 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Total equity 權益總額 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	
		Share capital 股本 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Retained earnings 滾存盈利 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Other reserves 其他儲備 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Sub-total 小計 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元			
		Note 附註						
Balances at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日結餘		71	25,236	30,968	56,275	19,586	75,861
Changes in equity for 2022:	2022年權益變動:							
Profit for the year	年內溢利		-	5,228	-	5,228	2,975	8,203
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益		-	-	(28)	(28)	(33)	(61)
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額		-	5,228	(28)	5,200	2,942	8,142
Transfer between reserves	儲備間轉撥		-	(570)	570	-	-	-
Final dividend for 2021	2021年末期股息	15	-	(1,799)	-	(1,799)	-	(1,799)
Acquisition from non-controlling interests	向非控制性權益收購		-	-	2	2	(17)	(15)
Dividend to non-controlling interests	屬於非控制性權益之股息		-	-	-	-	(1,633)	(1,633)
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests	非控制性權益之注資		-	-	-	-	35	35
Disposal of subsidiaries	處置附屬公司		-	-	-	-	(119)	(119)
Others	其他		-	-	230	230	-	230
			-	(2,369)	802	(1,567)	(1,734)	(3,301)
Balances at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日結餘		71	28,095	31,742	59,908	20,794	80,702

The notes on pages 97 to 203 form part of these financial statements.

第97至203頁的附註構成本財務報表之一部分。

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

		2022 2022年	2021 2021年
	Note 附註	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year from			
– continuing operations		8,203	7,878
– discontinued operations	36	–	18,459
Profit for the year		8,203	26,337
Adjustments for:			
Income tax expense		3,189	4,461
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation		4,887	4,623
Share of profits less losses of associates		(525)	(874)
Share of profits less losses of joint ventures		(467)	(482)
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment		500	159
Impairment loss on joint ventures		–	12
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(14)	(2)
Net gains on disposal of subsidiaries		(64)	(16,960)
Net exchange losses/(gains)		589	(254)
Interest income		(859)	(540)
Interest expenses		899	851
Changes in working capital:			
Inventories		(35)	(310)
Accounts receivable		(159)	1,337
Prepayments and other current assets		409	(4,020)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		1,055	678
Other taxes payable		273	78
Cash generated from operations		17,881	15,094
Income tax paid		(3,011)	(3,094)
Net cash generated from operating activities		14,870	12,000

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

		2022 2022年	2021 2021年
	Note 附註	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Cash flows from investing activities			
Dividends received from associates		443	591
Dividends received from joint ventures		313	159
Acquisition of subsidiaries		(314)	(383)
Acquisition of associates		(67)	(98)
Capital contributions to associates		(470)	(608)
Capital contributions to joint ventures		(7)	(2,137)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of		4,138	32,487
Proceeds from disposal of associates		54	131
Proceeds from disposal of joint ventures		6	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,427	1,365
Decrease in amounts due from an intermediate holding company		204	1,223
Capital expenditure		(5,719)	(7,864)
Interest received		784	540
Loans to an associate		(5)	(4)
Loans repaid by a joint venture		200	200
Increase of time deposits with maturities over three months		(19,439)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities		(18,452)	25,602

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

綜合現金流量表

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

			2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
		Note 附註		
Cash flows from financing activities	融資活動所得之現金流量			
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests	非控制性權益注資		35	1,441
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	已付本公司股東股息	15 & 26(b)	(1,799)	(20,320)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest of subsidiaries	已付附屬公司非控制性權益股息	26(b)	(1,905)	(3,868)
Increase in borrowings	借貸增加	26(b)	8,438	8,020
Repayment of borrowings	償還借貸	26(b)	(8,382)	(9,621)
Interest paid	已付利息	26(b)	(894)	(1,002)
Capital element of lease paid	已付租賃本金部份	26(b)	(361)	(309)
Interest element of lease paid	已付租賃利息部份	26(b)	(35)	(33)
Acquisition from non-controlling interests	向非控制性權益收購		(17)	(31)
Net cash used in financing activities	融資活動所用之現金淨額		(4,920)	(25,723)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目之增加		(8,502)	11,879
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	於1月1日之現金及現金等值項目		28,494	16,690
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	匯率變動之影響		50	(75)
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	於12月31日之現金及現金等值項目	26	20,042	28,494

The notes on pages 97 to 203 form part of these financial statements. 第97至203頁的附註構成本財務報表之一部分。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Kunlun Energy Company Limited (the “Company”) is incorporated in Bermuda as an exempted company with limited liability and its shares are listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. Its ultimate holding company is China National Petroleum Corporation (“CNPC”) which is a company established in the People’s Republic of China (the “PRC”). 4,708,302,133 shares of the Company is held by PetroChina Hong Kong Limited (“PetroChina HK”), which is a company incorporated in Hong Kong and is in turn wholly-owned by PetroChina Company Limited (“PetroChina”), a subsidiary of CNPC, and its shares are listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited. As at 31 December 2022, PetroChina indirectly owned 54.38% (2021: 54.38%) equity interest in the Company.

The addresses of the Company’s principal office and registered office are 39/F, 118 Connaught Road West, Hong Kong and Clarendon House, 2 Church Street Hamilton, HM11, Bermuda, respectively.

The Company acts as an investment holding company. The principal activities of its principal subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are the sales of natural gas, sales of liquefied petroleum gas (“LPG”) and liquefied natural gas (“LNG”) processing and terminal business in the PRC, and the exploration and production of crude oil and natural gas in the PRC, the Republic of Kazakhstan (“Kazakhstan”), the Sultanate of Oman (“Oman”), the Republic of Peru (“Peru”) and the Kingdom of Thailand (“Thailand”).

1 一般資料

昆侖能源有限公司(「本公司」)於百慕達註冊成立為獲豁免有限公司，而其股份在香港聯合交易所有限公司上市。本公司的最終控股公司為中國石油天然氣集團有限公司(「中國石油集團」)，一間於中華人民共和國(「中國」)成立之公司。本公司4,708,302,133股股份由中石油香港有限公司(「中石油香港」，為一間於香港註冊成立之公司，其由中國石油集團之附屬公司中國石油天然氣股份有限公司(「中國石油」，其股份於香港聯合交易所有限公司上市)全資擁有)持有。於2022年12月31日，中國石油間接擁有本公司之54.38%股權(2021年：54.38%)。

本公司之主要辦事處及註冊辦事處地址分別為香港干諾道西118號39樓及Clarendon House, 2 Church Street Hamilton, HM11, Bermuda。

本公司為投資控股公司。本公司之主要附屬公司、聯營公司及合資企業之主要業務為於中國從事天然氣銷售、液化石油氣(「LPG」)銷售及從事液化天然氣(「LNG」)加工與儲運業務以及於中國、哈薩克斯坦共和國(「哈薩克斯坦」)、阿曼蘇丹國(「阿曼」)、秘魯共和國(「秘魯」)及泰國(「泰國」)勘探及生產原油及天然氣。

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), which is a collective term including all applicable individual HKFRSs, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong, and the disclosure requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”). Significant accounting policies adopted by the Group are disclosed below.

The HKICPA has issued certain amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Group, none of these have had a material effect on how the Group’s results and financial position for the current or prior periods have been prepared or presented. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period

2 編製基準

(a) 合規說明

該等財務報表已根據香港會計師公會(「香港會計師公會」)頒佈之所有適用之香港財務報告準則(「香港財務報告準則」)而編製，該統稱包括所有適用之個別香港財務報告準則、香港會計準則(「香港會計準則」)及詮釋、香港公認會計原則及香港公司條例之披露規定。此等財務報表亦符合香港聯合交易所有限公司證券上市規則(「上市規則」)之適用披露條文。本集團採納的重要會計政策於下文披露。

香港會計師公會已頒佈於本集團之本會計期間首次生效或可供提早採納的若干香港財務報告準則修訂本，概無對本集團本期間或過往期間的業績及財務狀況的編製或呈列方式產生重大影響。本集團並無應用任何在本會計期間尚未生效的新訂準則或詮釋。

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise the Group and the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3(g).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and 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 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 HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in Note 5.

2 編製基準(續)

(b) 財務報表編製基準

截至2022年12月31日止年度之綜合財務報表包括本集團以及本集團於聯營公司及合資企業之權益。

綜合財務報表採用歷史成本法編製，惟按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產除外(按附註3(g)所載之會計政策說明)。

編製符合香港財務報告準則之財務報表，需要管理層作出會影響所採用之政策及資產、負債與收支之申報金額的判斷、估計及假設。估計及假設乃根據過往經驗及相信於該等情況下為合理之多個其他因素而定，有關結果構成未能從其他來源獲得的資產及負債賬面值之判斷依據。實際結果或會有異於該等估計。

估計及假設均會持續審閱。倘會計估計之修訂僅影響估計修訂期間，則於該期間內確認修訂，倘會計估計之修訂對當期及未來期間均有影響，則於修訂及未來期間確認修訂。

管理層於應用香港財務報告準則時作出對財務報表及估計不確定因素之主要來源有重大影響之判斷，於附註5論述。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights (held by the Group and other parties) are considered.

Subsidiaries are consolidated into the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Intra-group balances, transactions and cash flows and any unrealised profits arising from intra- group transactions are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group

Non-controlling interests are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group are presented on the face of the consolidated statement of comprehensive income as an allocation of the total profit or loss and total comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the equity shareholders of the Company.

Changes in the Group's interests in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions, whereby adjustments are made to the amounts of controlling and non-controlling interests within consolidated equity to reflect the change in relative interests, but no adjustments are made to goodwill and no gain or loss is recognised.

3 主要會計政策

(a) 附屬公司及非控制性權益

附屬公司為由本集團控制之實體。當本集團因參與該實體之營運而獲得或有權享有其可變回報，並能夠運用其對該實體之權力影響上述回報，本集團即對該實體擁有控制權。評估本集團是否有權力時，僅考慮(本集團及其他方持有的)實質權利。

於附屬公司的投資自控制權開始當日起至控制權終止當日止綜合計入綜合財務報表。集團內部結餘、交易及現金流量以及集團內部交易所產生之任何未變現溢利於編製綜合財務報表時悉數對銷。集團內部交易所產生之未變現虧損按與未變現收益相同的方式對銷，但只限於沒有證據顯示減值的情況。

附屬公司的會計政策已作出必要變動，以確保與本集團採納的政策一致。

非控制性權益在綜合財務狀況表於權益內與本公司權益股東應佔權益分開呈列。本集團業績中之非控制性權益於綜合全面收益表內呈列，作為該年度損益總額及全面收益總額於本公司非控制性權益與權益股東之間之分配。

本集團於附屬公司權益之變動，如無導致失去控制權，則入賬列為股本交易，而綜合權益內的控股及非控制性權益金額則予以調整以反映相關權益變動，但並不調整商譽，且不確認任何收益或虧損。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Subsidiaries and non-controlling interests (Continued)

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that subsidiary, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any interest retained in that former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is recognised at fair value and this amount is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset (see Note 3(g)) or, when appropriate, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or a joint venture (see Note 3(b)).

In the Company's statement of financial position, an investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less impairment losses (see Note 3(l)(ii)).

(b) Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control.

A joint venture is an arrangement whereby the Group and other parties contractually agree to share control of the arrangement, and have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

An investment in an associate or a joint venture is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost, which includes purchase price, other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment, and any direct investment into the associate or joint venture that forms part of the Group's equity investment. 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. The Group's share of the post-acquisition, post-tax results of the investees and any impairment losses for the year are recognised as profit or loss, whereas the Group's share of the post-acquisition post-tax items of the investees' other comprehensive income is recognised as other comprehensive income.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(a) 附屬公司及非控制性權益(續)

當集團失去對附屬公司的控制權時，則入賬為出售該附屬公司全部權益，因此而產生的收益或虧損於損益確認。失去控制權當日於該前附屬公司留存的任何權益按公平值確認且該金額視為初步確認金融資產(見附註3(g))時的公平值或(倘適用)初步確認於聯營公司或合資企業(見附註3(b))投資的成本。

在本公司之財務狀況表內，於附屬公司之投資以成本減減值虧損(見附註3(l)(ii))列賬。

(b) 聯營公司及合資企業

聯營公司指本集團對其有重大影響力，但無法控制或共同控制之實體。

合資企業為一項安排，據此本集團及其他訂約方同意共同控制該安排，及對該安排之淨資產享有權利。

聯營公司或合資企業之投資乃根據權益法在綜合財務報表中列賬。根據權益法，投資初始以成本記賬，成本包括購買價、直接來自收購該投資的其他成本，及構成本集團股本投資一部分的於聯營公司或合資企業的任何直接投資。其後，該投資經本集團在收購後應佔被投資單位之淨資產及與該投資有關之任何減值虧損變動調整。本集團本年應佔被投資單位之收購後稅後業績及任何減值虧損會確認為損益，而本集團應佔被投資單位之收購後稅後其他全面收益項目確認為其他全面收益。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Associates and joint ventures (Continued)

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in the associate or the joint venture, 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 any other long-term interests that in substance form part of the Group's net investment in the associate or the joint venture (after applying the expected credit loss model to such other long-term interests where applicable (see Note 3(l)(i))).

Unrealised profits and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and its associates and joint venture 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.

In the Company's statement of financial position, investments in associates and joint ventures are stated at cost less impairment losses. Impairment loss is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of the investment with its carrying amount (see Note 3(l)(ii)).

3 主要會計政策(續)

(b) 聯營公司及合資企業(續)

當本集團須分擔聯營公司或合資企業虧損額超出其所佔權益時，本集團之權益應減少至零，並且不再確認額外虧損，惟本集團須履行法定或推定責任，或須代表被投資單位作出付款則除外。就此而言，本集團之權益為以權益法核算投資之賬面值及任何其他長期權益，該等長期權益實質為本集團對聯營公司或合資企業淨投資之一部分(向相關其他長期權益應用預期信貸虧損模型後(如適用)(請參閱附註3(l)(i)))。

本集團與聯營公司及合資企業之間交易所產生之未變現損益均按本集團所佔被投資單位之權益比率抵銷，惟未變現虧損為已轉讓資產之減值提供證據則除外；如屬這種情況，未變現虧損應立即於損益內確認。

本公司之財務狀況表內，於聯營公司及合資企業之投資按成本減減值虧損列賬。減值虧損乃透過比較投資的可收回金額及其賬面值(見附註3(l)(ii))計量。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Accounting for production sharing contracts

Production sharing contracts constitute joint operations. The Group shall recognise in relation to its interest in joint operations:

- (i) its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- (ii) its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- (iii) its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operations;
- (iv) its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operations; and
- (v) its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

(d) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The Company’s functional currency is Renminbi (“RMB”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in RMB.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(c) 分成合同之會計處理

分成合同構成共同經營業務。本集團須就其於共同經營業務的權益確認下列各項：

- (i) 其資產，包括其分佔的共同持有的任何資產；
- (ii) 其負債，包括其分佔的共同產生的任何負債；
- (iii) 其來自出售其分佔的共同經營業務所出產產品的收益；
- (iv) 其分佔的出售共同經營業務所出產產品的收益；及
- (v) 其開支，包括其分佔的共同產生的任何開支。

(d) 外幣

(i) 功能貨幣

本集團每個實體之財務報表所列項目均以該實體營運所在之主要經濟環境之貨幣(「功能貨幣」)計量。本公司之功能貨幣為人民幣(「人民幣」)。綜合財務報表以人民幣呈列。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(d) Foreign currencies (Continued)****(ii) Translation of foreign currencies**

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses 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. The transaction date is the date on which the Company initially recognises such non-monetary assets or liabilities. 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 measured.

The results of foreign operations are translated into presentation currency at the exchange rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Statement of financial position items, including goodwill arising on consolidation of foreign operations acquired on or after 1 January 2005, are translated into presentation currency at the closing foreign exchange rates at the end of the reporting period. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated separately in equity in the translation reserve. Goodwill arising on consolidation of a foreign operation acquired before 1 January 2005 is translated at the foreign exchange rate that applied at the date of acquisition of the foreign operation.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the profit or loss on disposal is recognised.

3 主要會計政策(續)**(d) 外幣(續)****(ii) 外幣換算**

年內，外幣交易按交易日適用之匯率換算。以外幣計值的貨幣資產及負債則按呈報期末的匯率換算。匯兌盈虧於損益確認。

按過往成本以外幣為單位計量之非貨幣資產及負債，按交易日之匯率換算。交易日是指本公司初始確認相關非貨幣資產或負債的日期。以外幣計值並以公平值列賬之非貨幣資產及負債按計量公平值當日之匯率換算。

海外業務之業績按與交易日期之適用匯率相若之匯率換算為呈報貨幣。財務狀況表項目(包括合併於2005年1月1日或以後收購之海外業務所產生之商譽)按呈報期末之收市匯率換算為呈報貨幣。所產生之匯兌差額於其他全面收益確認並獨立累計於匯兌儲備的權益內。因合併於2005年1月1日前收購之海外業務所產生之商譽按收購海外業務當日適用之匯率換算。

出售海外業務時，有關該海外業務之匯兌差額之累計數額於確認出售損益時由權益重新分類至損益。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(e) Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment, including oil and gas properties and construction in progress, are initially recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost where it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits. Cost represents the purchase price of the asset and other costs incurred to bring the asset into existing use. For construction in progress, cost comprises direct costs of construction as well as interest charges, and foreign exchange differences on related borrowed funds to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest charges, during the periods of construction. Construction in progress is transferred to property, plant and equipment when the asset is substantially ready for its intended use. Subsequent to their initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortisation (including any impairment) (see Note 3(l)(ii)).

Depreciation to write-off the cost of each asset, other than oil and gas properties, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives is calculated using the straight-line method.

The Group uses the following useful lives for depreciation purposes:

- Buildings	40 years or over the remaining period of respective leases whichever is the shorter
- Leasehold land leased for own use	lease term
- Natural gas pipelines	10-30 years
- Equipment and machinery	4-30 years
- Motor vehicles	4-14 years
- Others	5-12 years

3 主要會計政策(續)**(e) 物業、廠房及設備**

倘若物業、廠房及設備(包括石油及天然氣物業以及在建工程)將來可能產生經濟利益，其會初步按成本於綜合財務狀況表入賬。成本指資產之購買價及資產達至現時用途產生之其他成本。就在建工程而言，成本包括建築期間的直接建築成本、利息支出及被視為利息支出調整之相關借款之匯兌差額。在建工程於實質可作擬定用途時，將轉入物業、廠房及設備內。於初始確認後，物業、廠房及設備按成本減累計折舊、損耗及攤銷(含任何減值)(見附註3(l)(ii))入賬。

折舊乃採用直線法計算以按其估計可使用年期撇銷每項資產(石油及天然氣物業除外)之成本至其剩餘價值。

本集團採用以下可使用年期用作折舊：

- 樓宇	40年或各租賃之餘下期限(以較短者為準)
- 租賃以作自用之租賃土地	租賃期
- 天然氣管道	10-30年
- 設備及機器	4-30年
- 汽車	4-14年
- 其他	5-12年

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Property, plant and equipment (Continued)

The cost of oil and gas properties is amortised at the field level based on the units of production method.

No depreciation is provided for construction in progress until the assets are completed and ready for use.

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are recorded in profit or loss.

Interest and other costs on borrowings to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Costs for repair and maintenance activities are expensed as incurred except for costs of components that result in improvements or betterments which are capitalised as part of property, plant and equipment and depreciated over their useful lives.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(e) 物業、廠房及設備(續)

石油及天然氣物業之成本乃以油田為單位按單位產量法予以攤銷。

在建工程在完工及可投入使用前不計提折舊。

該等資產之剩餘價值及可使用年期均於各報告期末予以審閱並作出適當調整。

出售物業、廠房及設備產生之收益及虧損按賬面值而釐定，並於損益內列賬。

有關撥作興建物業、廠房及設備之借貸產生之利息及其他成本乃於需完成及籌備資產作其擬定用途之期間內予以資本化。除可達到改良或修繕目的之項目成本並資本化為物業、廠房及設備之一部分按其可使用年期折舊外，其他維修及保養活動發生之費用於發生時確認為支出。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Intangible assets

(i) 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, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Separately recognised goodwill is tested annually for impairment (see Note 3(l)(ii)). Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

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.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 無形資產

(i) 商譽

商譽指以下之差額

- (i) 已轉讓代價之公平值、於收購對象任何非控制性權益之金額與本集團先前所持收購對象股權公平值之總和；與
- (ii) 於收購日期應佔收購對象可識別資產及負債之公平值淨值。

如(ii)項之金額大於(i)項，則有關差額即時於損益中確認為議價購買之收益。

商譽按成本減累計減值虧損列賬。業務合併所得之商譽會被分配至各個現金產生單位或各組現金產生單位(預期會產生合併協同效益)。單獨確認的商譽乃每年進行減值(見附註3(l)(ii))測試。商譽之減值虧損不予回撥。

年內出售現金產生單位時，任何應佔購入商譽之金額會於計算出售交易之盈虧時計入其中。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Intangible assets (Continued)

(ii) Other intangible assets

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 3(l)(ii)). Expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Amortisation of intangible assets with finite useful lives is charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives.

Both the period and method of amortisation are reviewed annually.

Intangible assets are not amortised while their useful lives are assessed to be indefinite. Any conclusion that the useful life of an intangible asset is indefinite is reviewed annually to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the indefinite useful life assessment for that asset. If they do not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for prospectively from the date of change and in accordance with the policy for amortisation of intangible assets with finite lives as set out above.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(f) 無形資產(續)

(ii) 其他無形資產

乃按成本減累計攤銷(倘若具有有限估計可使用年期)及減值虧損(見附註3(l)(ii))列賬。有關內部產生之商譽及品牌之開支於產生期間確認作開支。

具有有限可使用年期之無形資產之攤銷乃於資產估計可使用年期內以直線法在損益中扣除。

攤銷的年期及方法均每年審閱。

評估為具有無限可使用年期之無形資產不會攤銷。任何確定為具有無限可使用年期之無形資產會每年檢討，以釐定事件及情況是否繼續支持該資產列為具有無限可使用年期。倘若並無無限可使用年期，則資產之使用年期評估會由無限變成有限，並自變動日期起根據上文所載使用年期有限之無形資產攤銷政策於未來入賬。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Other investments in debt and equity securities

The Group's policies for investments in debt and equity securities, other than investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, are set out below.

Investments in debt and equity securities are recognised/derecognised on the date the Group commits to purchase/sell the investments. The investments are initially stated at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for those investments measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL") for which transaction costs are recognised directly in profit or loss. For an explanation of how the Group determines fair value of financial instruments, see Note 4.3. These investments are subsequently accounted for as follows, depending on their classification.

(i) Investments other than equity investments

Non-equity investments held by the Group are classified into one of the following measurement categories:

- amortised cost, if the investment is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from the investment is calculated using the effective interest method.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 於債務及股本證券的其他投資

本集團就於債務及股本證券之投資(於附屬公司、聯營公司及合資企業之投資除外)之政策載列如下。

於債務及股本證券之投資乃在本集團承諾購入/出售投資當日確認/終止確認。投資初步按公平值加直接應佔交易成本列賬，惟按公平值計入損益(「按公平值計入損益」)之投資除外，該等投資之交易成本直接於損益內確認。有關本集團釐定金融工具公平值之方法的解釋，請參閱附註4.3。該等投資隨後根據其分類按以下方法入賬。

(i) 於股本投資以外之投資

本集團所持有之非股本投資分類為以下其中之一種計量類別：

- 攤銷成本，倘若所持投資用作收回合約現金流(僅代表本金及利息付款)。投資之利息收入按實際利率法計算。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Other investments in debt and equity securities (Continued)

(i) Investments other than equity investments (Continued)

- fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) – recycling, if the contractual cash flows of the investment comprise solely payments of principal and interest and the investment is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collection of contractual cash flows and sale. Changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition in profit or loss of impairment losses, interest income (calculated using the effective interest method) and foreign exchange gains and losses. When the investment is derecognised, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income is recycled from equity to profit or loss.
- FVPL, if the investment does not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost or FVOCI (recycling). Changes in the fair value of the investment (including interest) are recognised in profit or loss.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 於債務及股本證券的其他投資(續)

(i) 於股本投資以外之投資(續)

- 按公平值計入其他全面收益(「按公平值計入其他全面收益」) – 可轉回至損益，倘若投資之合約現金流僅包括本金及利息付款，並且持有投資之目的為同時收回合約現金流及出售的業務模式。公平值之變動於其他全面收益內確認，惟減值虧損、利息收入(按實際利率法計算)及匯兌收益及虧損則於損益內確認。當終止確認該投資時，於其他全面收益內累計之金額由權益轉回至損益。
- 按公平值計入損益，倘若該投資不符合按攤銷成本或按公平值計入其他全面收益(可轉回至損益)計量之標準。該投資之公平值變動(包括利息)於損益內確認。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Other investments in debt and equity securities (Continued)

(ii) Equity investments

An investment in equity securities is classified as FVPL unless the equity investment is not held for trading purposes and on initial recognition of the investment the Group makes an irrevocable election to designate the investment at FVOCI (non-recycling) such that subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Such elections are made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but may only be made if the investment meets the definition of equity from the issuer's perspective. Where such an election is made, the amount accumulated in other comprehensive income remains in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) until the investment is disposed of. At the time of disposal, the amount accumulated in the fair value reserve (non-recycling) is transferred to retained earnings. It is not recycled through profit or loss. Dividends from an investment in equity securities, irrespective of whether classified as at FVPL or FVOCI, are recognised in profit or loss as other income.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(g) 於債務及股本證券的其他投資(續)

(ii) 股本投資

於股本證券之投資被分類為按公平值計入損益，除非該股本投資並非以交易為目的持有且於初步確認投資時，本集團作出不可撤銷的選擇，指定投資為按公平值計入其他全面收益(不可轉回至損益)，由此，隨後公平值之變動於其他全面收益內確認。該等選擇以逐個工具為基礎作出，但僅會在發行人認為投資滿足股本之定義的情況下作出。作出該選擇後，於其他全面收益內累計之金額仍將保留在公平值儲備(不可轉回至損益)內直至完成投資出售。於出售時，於公平值儲備(不可轉回至損益)內累計之金額轉入滾存盈利，且不會轉回至損益。股本證券投資產生之股息(不論分類為按公平值計入損益或按公平值計入其他全面收益)作為其他收益於損益確認。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Leased assets

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the use of the identified asset and to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from that use.

(i) As a lessee

Where the contract contains lease components and non-lease components, the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for each lease component and any associated non-lease components as a single lease component for all leases.

At the lease commencement date, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, except for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. When the Group enters into a lease in respect of a low-value asset, the Group decides whether to capitalise the lease on a lease-by-lease basis. The lease payments associated with those leases which are not capitalised are recognised as an expense on a systematic basis over the lease term.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 租賃資產

本集團於合約開始時評估合約是否屬於(或包含)租賃。倘合約為換取代價而轉移已識別資產於一段時間內之使用控制權，則合約屬於(或包含)租賃。倘客戶既有權指示已識別資產之使用又有權獲取有關使用帶來之絕大部分經濟利益，則控制權已被轉移。

(i) 作為承租人

對於包含租賃部分及非租賃部分之合約，本集團已選擇不將非租賃部分分開處理，而是就所有租賃將各租賃部分及任何相關之非租賃部分作為單一租賃部分入賬。

本集團於租賃開始日期確認使用權資產及租賃負債，惟租期為12個月或以下之短期租賃或低價值資產租賃除外。當本集團就低價值資產訂立租賃時，本集團會按租賃之個別情況決定是否將租賃資本化。與該等並未資本化之租賃相關之租賃付款於租期內有系統地確認為開支。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Leased assets (Continued)

(i) As a lessee (Continued)

Where the lease is capitalised, the lease liability is initially recognised at the present value of the lease payments payable over the lease term, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using a relevant incremental borrowing rate. After initial recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost and interest expenses is calculated using the effective interest method. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and hence are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

The right-of-use asset recognised when a lease is capitalised is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, and any initial direct costs incurred. Where applicable, the cost of the right-of-use assets also includes an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, discounted to their present value, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 租賃資產(續)

(i) 作為承租人(續)

在租賃資本化之情況下，租賃負債初步於租期內按應付租賃付款之現值確認，並使用租賃隱含之利率或(倘有關利率難以釐定)相關增量借貸利率貼現。於初步確認後，租賃負債按攤銷成本計量，而利息支出使用實際利率法計算。計量租賃負債時不會計入並非視乎指數或利率而定之可變租賃付款，因此有關付款會於其產生之會計期間自損益扣除。

於租賃資本化時確認之使用權資產初步按成本計量，其中包括租賃負債之初始金額加上於開始日期或之前作出之任何租賃付款以及任何已產生之初始直接成本。在適用情況下，使用權資產之成本亦包括拆卸並移除相關資產或修復相關資產或其所在場地之估計成本(折現至其現值)減去任何已收取之租賃優惠。使用權資產其後按成本減累計折舊及減值虧損列賬。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(h) Leased assets (Continued)

(i) As a lessee (Continued)

The lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or there is a change arising from the reassessment of whether the Group will be reasonably certain to exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

In the consolidated statement of financial position, the current portion of long-term lease liabilities is determined as the present value of contractual payments that are due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period.

(ii) As a lessor

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of an underlying assets to the lessee. If this is not the case, the lease is classified as an operating lease.

When a contract contains lease and non-lease components, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each component on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(h) 租賃資產(續)

(i) 作為承租人(續)

倘指數或利率變動導致未來租賃付款有變，或本集團對預期根據剩餘價值擔保之應付金額所作之估計有變，或因本集團重新評估是否合理確定將行使購買、延長或終止選擇權而導致變動，則重新計量租賃負債。倘租賃負債在此等情況下重新計量，則對使用權資產之賬面值作相應調整，或(倘使用權資產之賬面值已減至零)將有關調整列入損益。

於綜合財務狀況表中，長期租賃負債之流動部分乃按於報告期後12個月內到期應付之合約付款之現值釐定。

(ii) 作為出租人

倘本集團為出租人，則本集團於租賃開始時釐定各租賃屬於融資租賃抑或經營租賃。倘租賃將相關資產擁有權附帶之絕大部分風險及回報轉移至承租人，則分類為融資租賃。在其他情況下，則分類為經營租賃。

倘合約包含租賃及非租賃部分，則本集團按相對獨立售價將合約代價分配至各部分。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Inventories

Inventories include natural gas, crude oil and others which are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories is primarily determined by the weighted average cost method, which comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, but excludes borrowing costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of completion and selling expenses.

(j) Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is recognised when the Group recognises revenue before being unconditionally entitled to the consideration under the payment terms set out in the contract. Contract assets are assessed for expected credit losses (“ECLs”) in accordance with the policy set out in Note 3(l)(i) and are reclassified to receivables when the right to the consideration has become unconditional.

A contract liability is recognised when the customer pays refundable consideration before the Group recognises the related revenue.

For a single contract with the customer, either a net contract asset or a net contract liability is presented. For multiple contracts, contract assets and contract liabilities of unrelated contracts are not presented on a net basis.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(i) 存貨

存貨包括天然氣、原油及其他，均按成本與可變現淨值中之較低者列賬。存貨成本主要按加權平均成本法釐定，包括原材料、直接勞工、其他直接成本及相關生產開支，但不包括借貸成本。可變現淨值為於日常業務過程中之估計售價減去完工成本及銷售開支。

(j) 合約資產及合約負債

在本集團有權無條件獲取合約所載付款條款代價前確認收入時確認合約資產。合約資產按附註3(l)(i)所載政策就預期信貸虧損(「預期信貸虧損」)進行評估，並在代價權利成為無條件後重新分類至應收款項。

本集團確認相關收入前，合約負債於客戶支付可退回代價時確認。

就與客戶訂立的單一合約而言，已呈列淨合約資產或淨合約負債。就多份合約而言，不相關合約的合約資產及合約負債不會按淨額基準呈列。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(k) Accounts receivable

A receivable is recognised when the Group has an unconditional right to receive consideration. A right to receive consideration is unconditional if only the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

Receivables are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method less allowance for credit losses.

(l) Credit losses and impairment of assets

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments

The Group recognises a loss allowance for ECL on financial assets measured at amortised cost (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, and contract assets, which are held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest) and debt securities measured at FVOCI (recycling).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income measured at fair value, including equity securities designated at FVOCI (non-recycling), are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Group in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

3 主要會計政策(續)

(k) 應收賬款

應收款項於本集團擁有無條件收取代價的權利時確認。倘支付應付代價前僅須經過一段時間，則具有無條件收取代價的權利。

應收款項採用實際利率法，以攤銷成本減信貸虧損撥備列賬。

(l) 信貸虧損和資產減值

(i) 來自金融工具的信貸虧損

本集團就按攤銷成本計量之金融資產之預期信貸虧損確認虧損撥備(包括現金及現金等值項目、應收賬款及其他應收款項及合約資產(持有以收取合約現金流，僅代表本金及利息付款))以及按公平值計入其他全面收益(可轉回至損益)計量之債務證券。

按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產，包括按公平值計入其他全面收益指定之股本證券(不可轉回至損益)，毋須進行預期信貸虧損評估。

計量預期信貸虧損

預期信貸虧損是信貸虧損的概率加權估計。信貸虧損以所有預期現金不足額(即本集團根據合約應得的現金流以及本集團預期收到的現金流之間的差額)的現值計量。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (Continued)

Measurement of ECLs (Continued)

In measuring ECLs, the Group takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

Loss allowances for accounts receivable, lease receivables and contract assets, are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. ECLs on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Group's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and an assessment of both the current and forecast general economic conditions at the reporting date.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 信貸虧損和資產減值 (續)

(i) 來自金融工具的信貸 虧損(續)

計量預期信貸虧損(續)

於計量預期信貸虧損時，本集團考慮合理及有理據而無需花費過多的成本或勞力所獲得的資料。這包括過去事件、當前狀況和未來經濟狀況預測等資料。

預期信貸虧損基於下列其中一個基準計量：

- 12個月的預期信貸虧損：預計在報告日後12個月內可能發生的違約事件而導致的虧損；及
- 整個存續期的預期信貸虧損：預計該等採用預期信貸虧損模式的項目在整個存續期內所有可能發生的違約事件而導致的虧損。

應收賬款、租賃應收款項及合約資產的虧損撥備一般是以整個存續期的預期信貸虧損的金額計量。該等金融資產的預期信貸虧損是利用基於本集團過往信貸虧損經驗的撥備矩陣進行估算，並在報告當日按債務人的個別因素及對當前和預測整體經濟狀況的評估進行調整。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(I) Credit losses and impairment of assets
(Continued)****(i) Credit losses from financial instruments
(Continued)***Measurement of ECLs (Continued)*

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. In making this reassessment, the Group considers that a default event occurs when (i) the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full, without recourse by the Group to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or (ii) the financial asset is 90 days past due. The Group considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

3 主要會計政策(續)**(I) 信貸虧損和資產減值
(續)****(i) 來自金融工具的信貸
虧損(續)***計量預期信貸虧損(續)*

至於所有其他金融工具，本集團會以相等於12個月的預期信貸虧損金額確認虧損撥備，除非自初始確認後該金融工具的信貸風險顯著增加，在此情況下，虧損撥備會以整個存續期的預期信貸虧損金額計量。

信貸風險顯著增加

在評估金融工具的信貸風險自初始確認後是否顯著增加時，本集團將於報告當日評估金融工具的違約風險並與初始確認時評估的違約風險作比較。在進行此項重新評估時，本集團認為當下列情況發生時為違約事件：(i) 借款人不可能在本集團無追索權(例如：實現擔保)(如持有)的情況下向本集團悉數支付其信貸義務；或(ii)該金融資產逾期超過90日。本集團會考慮合理及有理據的定量及定性資料，包括過往經驗及無需花費過多的成本或勞力所獲得的前瞻性資料。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (Continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (Continued)

In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument's external or internal credit rating (if available);
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and
- existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor's ability to meet its obligation to the Group.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on either an individual basis or a collective basis. When the assessment is performed on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, such as past due status and credit risk ratings.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 信貸虧損和資產減值 (續)

(i) 來自金融工具的信貸 虧損(續)

信貸風險顯著增加(續)

特別是，在評估自初始確認後信貸風險是否顯著增加時，會考慮以下資料：

- 未能在合約到期日支付本金或利息；
- 金融工具外部或內部的信貸評級(如有)存在實際或預期的顯著惡化；
- 債務人經營業績存在實際或預期的顯著惡化；及
- 技術、市場、經濟或法律環境的現有或預測的改變對債務人履行其對本集團責任的能力構成重大不利影響。

根據金融工具的性质，信貸風險顯著增加的評估按個別項目或集體基準進行。當評估以集體基準進行時，會按照金融工具的共同信貸風險特徵(例如過期狀態及信貸風險評級)歸類。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(i) Credit losses from financial instruments (Continued)

Significant increases in credit risk (Continued)

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt securities that are measured at FVOCI (recycling), for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve (recycling).

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each 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, including right-of-use assets
- oil and gas properties;
- intangible assets;
- goodwill; and
- investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures.

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, for goodwill, intangible assets that are not ready 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.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 信貸虧損和資產減值 (續)

(i) 來自金融工具的信貸 虧損(續)

信貸風險顯著增加(續)

預期信貸虧損在每個報告日重新計量，以反映自初始確認後金融工具信貸風險的變化。預期信貸虧損金額的任何變化均在損益中確認為減值收益或虧損。本集團在確認所有金融工具的減值收益或虧損時，會透過虧損撥備科目對其賬面值進行相應調整，惟按公平值計入其他全面收益(可轉回至損益)計量之債務證券投資除外，其虧損撥備將於其他全面收益內確認並於公平值儲備(可轉回至損益)內累計。

(ii) 非金融資產減值

於各報告期末審閱內部及外部資料來源，以識別是否有跡象顯示以下資產可能出現減值，或(商譽除外)先前已確認之減值虧損不再存在或可能已減少：

- 物業、廠房及設備(包括使用權資產)；
- 石油及天然氣物業；
- 無形資產；
- 商譽；及
- 於附屬公司、聯營公司及合資企業之投資。

倘有任何上述跡象，則需估計資產之可收回金額。此外，就商譽、未可供使用之無形資產及具有無限期可用年期之無形資產而言，無論是否存在任何減值跡象，每年均會評估其可收回金額。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(I) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

– Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of sell and its 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 the 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 non-financial 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 (if measurable) or value in use (if determinable).

3 主要會計政策(續)

(I) 信貸虧損和資產減值 (續)

(ii) 非金融資產減值(續)

– 計算可收回金額

資產之可收回金額是公平值減銷售成本與使用價值兩者之較高者。在評估使用價值時，估計未來現金流量按可反映當時市場對貨幣時間值之估計及該資產之特定風險之稅前折現率折現至其現值。凡資產所產生之現金流入基本上並非獨立於其他資產所產生之現金流入，則就獨立地產生現金流入之最小資產組別(即現金產生單位)來釐定可收回金額。

– 確認減值虧損

當資產或其所屬現金產生單位之賬面值高於其可收回金額時，便會在損益中確認減值虧損。就現金產生單位確認之減值虧損會予以分配，首先降低分配至現金產生單位(或一組單位)之任何商譽之賬面值，然後按比例降低單位(或一組單位)中非金融資產之賬面值，但資產賬面值不會降至低於其個別公平值減去銷售成本(如可計量)或使用價值(如可確定)。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Credit losses and impairment of assets (Continued)

(ii) Impairment of non-financial assets (Continued)

– Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss in respect of assets other than goodwill is reversed if there has been a favourable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. A reversal of an impairment loss 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) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, deposits held with banks and 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. Cash and cash equivalents are assessed for ECL in accordance with the policy set out in Note 3(l)(i).

3 主要會計政策(續)

(l) 信貸虧損和資產減值 (續)

(ii) 非金融資產減值(續)

– 撥回減值虧損

倘用作釐定可收回金額之估計出現正面變動，則會撥回有關商譽以外資產之減值虧損。所撥回之減值虧損，以假設過往年度並無確認減值虧損下原應獲釐定之資產賬面值為限。所撥回之減值虧損於確認撥回之年度計入損益表。

(m) 現金及現金等值項目

現金及現金等值項目包括銀行及手頭現金、存放於銀行之存款以及可隨時兌換成可知數額之現金，並承受極低價值變動風險及於購入時三個月內到期之高流通性投資。現金及現金等值項目根據附註3(l)(i)所載之政策評估預期信貸虧損。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(n) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are measured initially at fair value less transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has unconditional rights to defer settlements of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

(p) Taxation

Income tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(n) 應付賬款

應付賬款初步按公平值確認，其後採用實際利率法按已攤銷成本計量。

(o) 借貸

借貸初步按公平值減交易成本計量。於初步確認後，計息借貸則採用實際利率法按攤銷成本列賬。

直接來自收購、興建或生產合資格資產且該等資產需經較長時間方會達至預定可使用或出售狀態之一般及特定借貸成本，計入該等資產之成本，直至大致上達至其預定可使用或出售狀態為止。

所有其他借貸成本於其產生期間於損益中確認。

借貸乃分類為流動負債，除非本集團擁有無條件權利可延後償付負債至於報告期末後至少12個月則作別論。

(p) 稅項

期間所得稅費用包括當期及遞延稅項。稅項於損益內確認，惟如與於其他全面收益或直接於權益確認之項目有關，稅項亦分別於其他全面收益或直接於權益中確認。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Taxation (Continued)

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Group, associates and joint ventures operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from initial recognition of goodwill. The deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences arising on investments in foreign operations where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 稅項(續)

當期所得稅支出乃根據本集團、聯營公司及合資企業經營所在並產生應課稅收入之國家於結算日已實行或大致實行之稅法計算。管理層就適用稅務法例詮釋所規限之情況定期評估報稅表之狀況，並在適用情況下根據預期須向稅務機關支付之稅款確定撥備。

遞延所得稅乃採用負債法就資產負債之稅基與彼等於綜合財務報表之賬面值兩者之暫時差異予以確認。然而，倘遞延稅項負債產生自初步確認商譽，則不予確認。倘初步確認一項交易(業務合併除外)中之資產及負債於交易時產生之遞延所得稅既不影響會計處理亦不影響應課稅溢利或虧損，則此遞延所得稅不予入賬。遞延所得稅乃採用於財政年度結算日前已實行或大致實行並預期於相關遞延所得稅資產變現或遞延所得稅負債清償時適用之稅率(及稅法)釐定。

遞延所得稅資產僅當未來應課稅溢利很有可能與可動用之暫時差異抵銷時方予確認。

不就於海外業務之投資產生之暫時差異確認遞延所得稅資產及負債，惟回撥暫時差異之時可由本集團控制且暫時差異於可預見將來可能不會回撥。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(p) Taxation (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

The Group also incurs various other taxes and levies that are not income tax. "Taxes other than income taxes", which form part of operating expenses, primarily comprise resource tax, urban construction tax and education surcharges.

(q) Revenue and other income

Income is classified by the Group as revenue when it arises from the sale of goods, the provision of services or the use by others of the Group's assets under leases in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

Revenue is recognised when control over a product or service is transferred to the customer, or the lessee has the right to use the asset, at the amount of promised consideration to which the Group is expected to be entitled, excluding those amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue excludes value added tax or other sales taxes and is after deduction of any trade discounts.

(i) Sales of goods

Revenue is recognised when the customer takes possession of and accepts the products. If the products are a partial fulfilment of a contract covering other goods and/or services, then the amount of revenue recognised is an appropriate proportion of the total transaction price under the contract, allocated between all the goods and services promised under the contract on a relative stand-alone selling price basis.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(p) 稅項(續)

倘有合法可執行權利將即期稅項資產與即期稅項負債互相抵銷，及當遞延所得稅資產及負債乃由同一稅務機關向同一應課稅實體或不同應課稅實體徵收之所得稅，且在此情況下擬按淨額基準處理結餘時，遞延所得稅資產及負債方可互相抵銷。

本集團亦產生多種除所得稅以外之其他稅項及徵費。「除所得稅以外之稅項」構成經營支出的一部分，主要包括資源稅、城市維護建設稅和教育費附加費。

(q) 收入及其他收益

當收益產生自本集團日常業務過程中之貨品銷售、提供之服務或他人使用本集團租賃資產，則本集團會將該收益分類為收入。

收入在產品或服務之控制權轉讓予客戶或在承租人有權使用該資產時獲確認，金額為本集團預期有權收取之承諾代價，不包括代表第三方收取之有關金額。收入不包括增值稅或其他銷售稅，並扣減任何貿易折扣。

(i) 銷售貨品

收入於客戶管有並接納產品時獲確認。倘產品屬部分履行涵蓋其他貨品及／或服務之合約，則確認之收入金額為合約項下總交易價之適當比例，按相對獨立售價基準根據合約協定之全部貨品及服務之間分配。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(q) Revenue and other income (Continued)

(ii) Rendering of services

The Group's revenue from rendering of services is primarily attributable to provision of LNG gasification and unloading services. Revenue from the rendering of these services is recognised in the profit or loss upon the gasification or unloading of LNG.

(iii) Dividends

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

(r) Government grants

Government grants are the gratuitous monetary assets or non-monetary assets that the Group receives from the government, excluding capital injection by the government as an investor. Special funds such as investment grants allocated by the government, if clearly defined in official documents as part of "capital reserve" are dealt with as capital contributions, and not regarded as government grants.

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grants will be received and the Group is able to comply with the conditions attaching to them. Government grants in the form of monetary assets are recorded based on the amount received or receivable, whereas non-monetary assets are measured at fair value.

Government grants received in relation to assets are recorded as deferred income, and recognised evenly in profit or loss over the assets' useful lives. Government grants received in relation to revenue are recorded as deferred income, and recognised as income in future periods as compensation when the associated future expenses or losses arise; or directly recognised as income in the current period as compensation for past expenses or losses.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(q) 收入及其他收益(續)

(ii) 提供服務

本集團提供服務之收入源於提供LNG氣化及卸載服務。提供該等服務之收入於完成LNG氣化或卸載後確認。

(iii) 股息

股息收入則於確立收取股息之權利時確認。

(r) 政府補助

政府補助是本集團從政府無償取得的貨幣性資產或非貨幣性資產，但不包括政府以投資者身份向本集團投入的資本。政府撥入的投資補助等專項撥款中，國家相關文件規定作為「資本儲備」處理的，也屬於資本性投入的性質，不屬於政府補助。

政府補助在能夠滿足政府補助所附條件，並能夠收到時，予以確認。政府補助為貨幣性資產的，按照收到或應收的金額計量。政府補助為非貨幣性資產的，按照公平值計量。

與資產相關的政府補助，本集團將其確認為遞延收益，並在相關資產可使用年內平均分配，計入當期損益。與收益相關的政府補助，如果用於補償本集團以後期間的相關費用或損失的，本集團將其確認為遞延收益，並在確認相關費用的期間計入損益；如果用於補償本集團已發生的相關費用或損失的，則直接計入當期收益。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(s) Provisions

Provisions for environmental restoration, restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when: (i) the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and (iii) reliable estimates of the amount can be made.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as interest expenses.

(t) Retirement benefit plans

The Group contributes to various employee retirement benefit plans organised by PRC municipal and provincial governments under which it is required to make monthly contributions to these plans at prescribed rates for its employees in the PRC. The relevant PRC municipal and provincial governments undertake to assume the retirement benefit obligations of existing and future retired employees of the Group in the PRC. The Group has similar retirement benefit plans for its employees in its overseas operations. Contributions to these PRC and overseas plans are charged to expense as incurred. The Group currently has no additional material obligations outstanding for the payment of retirement and other post retirement benefits of employees in the PRC or overseas other than the monthly contributions described above.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(s) 撥備

如(i)本集團因過往事件須承擔現時法定或推定責任；(ii)履行該責任很有可能導致資源流出；及(iii)所涉金額能可靠估計時，則須確認環境修復、重建成本及法律索償撥備。

如有多項類似的責任，履行該等責任導致資源流出的可能性乃透過整體考慮某責任類別釐定。即使同類別責任中任何一項可能導致資源流出之機會不大，但仍會確認撥備。

撥備乃採用稅前貼現率按預期履行該責任所需開支之現值計量，該稅前利率反映現時市場對貨幣時間價值及該責任之特定風險之評估。因時間推移產生之撥備增加乃確認為利息支出。

(t) 退休福利計劃

本集團參與由中國市級及省級政府設立之多項僱員退休福利計劃，據此須為其於中國之僱員每月按指定比率向該等計劃作出供款。有關中國市級及省級政府承諾履行本集團於中國之現有及未來退休僱員之退休福利責任。本集團亦為其海外經營業務之僱員設有類似退休福利計劃。向該等中國及海外計劃作出之供款均於產生時列為支出。除上述每月供款外，本集團現時並無就支付中國或海外僱員之退休及其他退休後福利而尚未履行之額外重大責任。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) 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 over 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 a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(u) 關聯方

- (a) 倘屬以下人士，即該人士或該人士之近親與本集團有關連：
- (i) 控制或共同控制本集團；
 - (ii) 對本集團有重大影響；或
 - (iii) 為本集團或本集團母公司的主要管理層成員。
- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，即實體與本集團有關連：
- (i) 該實體與本集團屬同一集團之成員公司(即各母公司、附屬公司及同系附屬公司彼此間有關連)。
 - (ii) 一間實體為另一實體的聯營公司或合資企業(或另一實體為成員公司之集團旗下成員公司之聯營公司或合資企業)。
 - (iii) 兩間實體均為同一第三方的合資企業。
 - (iv) 一間實體為第三方實體的合資企業，而另一實體為該第三方實體的聯營公司。
 - (v) 實體為本集團或與本集團有關連之實體就僱員福利設立的離職後福利計劃。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(u) Related parties (Continued)

- (b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies: (Continued)
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group's parent.

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.

(v) Segment reporting

Operating segments, and the amounts of each segment item reported in the consolidated financial statements, are identified from the financial information provided regularly to the Group's most senior executive management and Executive Directors 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.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(u) 關聯方(續)

- (b) 倘符合下列任何條件，即實體與本集團有關連：(續)
 - (vi) 實體受(a)所識別人士控制或受共同控制。
 - (vii) 於(a)(i)所識別人士對實體有重大影響力或屬該實體(或該實體的母公司)主要管理層成員。
 - (viii) 實體或實體所屬集團的任何成員公司向集團母公司提供主要管理層成員服務。

個人之近親指預期與實體進行交易時可影響或受該人士影響的家庭成員。

(v) 板塊報告

經營板塊及綜合財務報表所呈報各板塊項目之金額，乃取自定期向本集團最高行政管理層和執行董事提供用作向本集團各項業務及地理位置分配資源並評估其表現之財務資料。

個別重大之經營板塊不會為財務報告目的而合計，除非有關板塊具有類似經濟特性，並且具有類似的產品及服務性質、生產工序性質、客戶類型或類別、分銷產品或提供服務方法以及監管環境性質。個別非重大之經營板塊倘符合上述大多數準則可予合計。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(w) Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations****(i) Non-current assets held-for-sale**

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that its carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and the asset (or disposal group) is available-for-sale in its present condition. A disposal group is a group of assets to be disposed of together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction.

When the Group is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held-for-sale when the above criteria for classification as held-for-sale are met, regardless of whether the Group will retain a non-controlling interest in the subsidiary after the sale.

Immediately before classification as held for sale, the measurement of the non-current assets (and all individual assets and liabilities in a disposal group) is brought up-to-date in accordance with the accounting policies before the classification. Then, on initial classification as held-for-sale and until disposal, the non-current assets (except for certain assets as explained below), or disposal groups, are recognised at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. The principal exceptions to this measurement policy so far as the financial statements of the Group and the Company are concerned are deferred tax assets and financial assets (other than investments in subsidiaries). These assets, even if held for sale, would continue to be measured in accordance with the policies set out elsewhere in Note 3.

3 主要會計政策(續)**(w) 分類為持作出售之非流動資產及已終止持續經營業務****(i) 持作出售之非流動資產**

倘非流動資產(或出售組別)的賬面值很有可能將透過出售交易而非透過持續使用而收回，則會獲分類為持作出售，而該資產(或出售組別)於其現況下可供出售。出售組別指一組資產將於同一交易中被一併出售，而與該等資產有直接關連的負債將於該交易中轉移。

當本集團承諾的出售計劃涉及失去某附屬公司的控制權時，不論本集團是否將於出售後保留該附屬公司的非控制性權益，該附屬公司的所有資產及負債於符合上述分類為持作出售之條件時會分類為持作出售。

於緊接分類為持作出售前，非流動資產(及於出售組別內的所有個別資產及負債)之計量根據分類前之會計政策作出更新。其後於首次分類為持作出售及直至出售期間，非流動資產(不包括下列所闡釋之若干資產)或出售組別按其賬面值及公平值減出售成本之較低者列賬。就本集團及本公司之財務報表而言，此計量政策之主要例外為遞延稅項資產及金融資產(不包括於附屬公司之投資)。該等資產，倘列為持作出售，將繼續根據附註3其他部分所載之政策予以計量。

3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(w) Non-current assets classified as held-for-sale and discontinued operations (Continued)

(i) Non-current assets held-for-sale (Continued)

Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale, and on subsequent remeasurement while held-for-sale, are recognised in profit or loss. As long as a non-current asset is classified as held-for-sale, or is included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale, the non-current asset is not depreciated or amortised.

(ii) Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business, the operations and cash flows of which can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Group and which represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held-for-sale (see (i) above), if earlier. It also occurs if the operation is abandoned.

Where an operation is classified as discontinued, a single amount is presented on the face of the statement of profit or loss, which comprises:

- the post-tax profit or loss of the discontinued operation; and
- the post-tax gain or loss recognised on the measurement to fair value less costs to sell, or on the disposal, of the assets or disposal groups constituting the discontinued operation.

3 主要會計政策(續)

(w) 分類為持作出售之非流動資產及已終止持續經營業務(續)

(i) 持作出售之非流動資產(續)

於首次分類為持作出售及其後在持作出售期間重新計量之減值虧損於損益中確認。只要非流動資產獲分類為持作出售，或獲納入分類為持作出售之出售組別，則該非流動資產即不予折舊或攤銷。

(ii) 已終止持續經營業務

已終止持續經營業務為本集團業務之一部分，其營運及現金流可與本集團其他業務清楚區分，且為一項按業務或地區劃分之獨立主要業務，或作為出售一項按業務或地區劃分之獨立主要業務之單一統籌計劃之一部分，或為一間純粹為轉售而收購之附屬公司。

倘業務被出售或符合分類為持作出售之條件(見上文(i)以較早者為準)，則分類為已終止持續經營業務。撤出業務時，有關業務亦分類為已終止持續經營業務。

倘若業務分類為已終止持續經營，則於損益表按單一數額呈列，當中包含：

- 已終止持續經營業務之除稅後損益；及
- 就構成已終止持續經營業務之資產或出售組別，計量公平值減銷售成本或於出售時確認之除稅後損益。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

4.1 Financial risk factors

Exposure to foreign exchange rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. The Group's exposure to these risks and the financial risk management policies and practices used by the Group to manage these risks in continuing operations are described below.

Risk management is carried out by the management of the Group under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner. There has been no change to the Group's exposure to the risks mentioned above or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

(a) Foreign exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange rate risk primarily through sales and purchases which give rise to receivables, payables and cash balances that are denominated in foreign currencies, i.e. currencies other than the functional currencies of the operations to which the transactions relate. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily United States dollar ("US dollar").

The following table details the Group's exposure at the end of the reporting period to foreign exchange rate risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity to which they relate. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in RMB, translated using the spot rate at the year end date. Differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations into the Group's presentation currency are excluded.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值

4.1 財務風險因素

本集團一般業務過程中涉及外匯風險、信貸風險、流動資金風險及利率風險承擔。本集團承擔該等風險的情況及本集團用於管理持續經營業務的該等風險的財務風險管理政策及慣例載述於下文。

風險管理由本集團管理層根據董事會批准之政策進行。管理層管理及監控該等風險，以確保及時和有效地採取適當之措施。上述本集團所面臨之風險以及管理及監控風險之方式並無變動。

(a) 外匯風險

本集團承受的外匯風險主要來自產生以外幣(即與交易有關的業務所涉及的功能貨幣以外的貨幣)計值的應收款項、應付款項及現金結餘的買賣交易。引致此項風險的貨幣主要為美元(「美元」)。

下表詳列本集團於報告期末所承受之外匯風險，該等外匯風險乃因以相關實體之功能貨幣以外之貨幣計值之已確認資產或負債而產生。就呈報目的而言，風險承擔額以人民幣列示，並以年結日之即期匯率換算。換算海外業務之財務報表至本集團之呈報貨幣所產生之差額不包括在內。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(a) Foreign exchange rate risk (Continued)

		Exposure to foreign currencies (expressed in RMB) 外幣風險 (以人民幣列示)			
		2022 2022年		2021 2021年	
		US dollar 美元	HK\$ 港元	US dollar 美元	HK\$ 港元
		RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Accounts receivable and other current assets	應收賬款及其他流動資產	3	11	1	11
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	134	34	279	40
Time deposits with maturities over three months	到期日超過三個月之定期存款	350	-	-	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	應付賬款及應計負債	(47)	(64)	(43)	(74)
Borrowings	借貸	(6,951)	-	(6,358)	-
Gross exposure arising from recognised assets and liabilities	已確認資產及負債產生之總風險	(6,511)	(19)	(6,121)	(23)

The following table indicates the instantaneous change in the Group's profit after tax (and retained earnings) 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.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(a) 外匯風險(續)

下表列示倘本集團於報告期末面對重大風險的匯率於該日出現變動時，本集團的除稅後溢利(及滾存盈利)的即時變動(假設所有其他風險變數維持不變)。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(a) Foreign exchange rate risk (Continued)

		2022 2022年		2021 2021年	
		Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	(Decrease)/ increase in profit for the year and retained earnings RMB'million	Increase/ (decrease) in foreign exchange rates	(Decrease)/ increase in profit for the year and retained earnings RMB'million
		匯率 上升/(下降)	年內溢利及滾存盈 利(減少)/增加 人民幣百萬元	匯率 上升/(下降)	年內溢利及滾存盈 利(減少)/增加 人民幣百萬元
US dollar	美元	5%	(326)	5%	(306)
		(5%)	326	(5%)	306
HK\$	港元	5%	(1)	5%	(1)
		(5%)	1	(5%)	1

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Group. The Group's credit risk arises primarily from accounts receivable.

As a majority of the Group's cash at bank and time deposits were placed with major state-owned banks in Mainland China, major banks in Hong Kong, and financial institutions within the CNPC Group, management believes that the credit risk is low.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(a) 外匯風險(續)

(b) 信貸風險

信貸風險指交易對手未能履行其合約責任而導致本集團蒙受財務損失之風險。本集團之信貸風險主要來自於應收賬款。

本集團大部分銀行現金及定期存款存放於中國內地的主要國有銀行、香港的主要銀行及中油集團內的金融機構，管理層認為信貸風險較低。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

Individual credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. These evaluations focus on the customer's past history of making payments when due and current ability to pay, and take into account information specific to the customer as well as pertaining to the economic environment in which the customer operates. Depending on market conditions, debtors with balances that are past due over a certain period would be requested to settle all outstanding balances before any further credit is granted. Normally, the Group does not obtain collateral from customers.

The Group measures loss allowances for accounts receivable at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, which is calculated using a provision matrix. As the Group's historical credit loss experience indicates significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments, the loss allowance based on past due status is distinguished between the Group's different customer bases and the customer bases are separated into the related parties and third parties. The management considered that the credit risk associated with accounts receivable from related parties is low, taking into account the financial position, past experience and other factors of the related parties. The expected credit loss rate for accounts receivable from related parties is immaterial under lifetime ECLs method. Thus, no loss allowance for accounts receivable from related parties was recognised.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(b) 信貸風險(續)

本集團對所有要求超過若干信貸金額之客戶進行個別信貸評估。該等評估集中於客戶過往償還到期賬項之記錄及目前之還款能力，並考慮客戶之特定資料以及客戶營運之經濟環境。視乎市況，欠款逾期超過一段時間之債務人須於清償所有結欠餘額後，方始獲授任何額外信貸。一般而言，本集團不要求客戶提供抵押品。

本集團按相等於整個存續期的預期信貸虧損(利用撥備矩陣計算)之金額計量應收賬款之虧損撥備。由於本集團過往信貸虧損經驗就不同客戶分部呈現顯著不同的虧損模式，故就本集團不同客戶群體進一步區分根據逾期情況作出之虧損撥備，並已將客戶群體分為關聯方及第三方。通過考慮關聯方的財務狀況，過往經驗及其他因素，管理層認為來自關聯方的應收賬款的相關信貸風險為低。按照整個存續期的預期信貸虧損方法，來自關聯方的應收賬款的預期信貸虧損率並不重大。因此，沒有確認來自關聯方的應收賬款的虧損撥備。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

The following table provides information about the Group's exposure to credit risk and ECLs for accounts receivable from third parties:

		2022 2022年				
		Gross carrying amount	Provision on Individual basis	ECL rates	ECLs	Loss allowance
		賬面總值	按個別項目 基準撥備	預期信貸 虧損率	預期信貸虧損	虧損撥備
		RMB'million	RMB'million	%	RMB'million	RMB'million
		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元
Within 1 year	一年內	1,535	(2)	4.04%	(62)	(64)
Between 1 to 2 years	一至兩年內	298	(1)	19.53%	(58)	(59)
Between 2 to 3 years	兩至三年內	437	(2)	42.99%	(187)	(189)
Between 3 to 4 years	三至四年內	97	(18)	64.56%	(51)	(69)
Between 4 to 5 years	四至五年內	76	(10)	100.00%	(66)	(76)
Over 5 years	五年以上	330	(184)	100.00%	(146)	(330)
		2,773	(217)		(570)	(787)

		2021 2021年				
		Gross carrying amount	Provision on Individual basis	ECL rates	ECLs	Loss allowance
		賬面總值	按個別項目 基準撥備	預期信貸 虧損率	預期信貸虧損	虧損撥備
		RMB'million	RMB'million	%	RMB'million	RMB'million
		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元
Within 1 year	一年內	1,898	(26)	3.57%	(67)	(93)
Between 1 to 2 years	一至兩年內	632	(2)	20.49%	(129)	(131)
Between 2 to 3 years	兩至三年內	157	(2)	35.41%	(55)	(57)
Between 3 to 4 years	三至四年內	106	(6)	64.85%	(65)	(71)
Between 4 to 5 years	四至五年內	56	(11)	100.00%	(45)	(56)
Over 5 years	五年以上	315	(163)	100.00%	(152)	(315)
		3,164	(210)		(513)	(723)

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(b) 信貸風險(續)

下表提供有關本集團就第三方應收賬款承受之信貸風險及預期信貸虧損之資料：

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

ECL rates are based on actual loss experience over the past five years. These rates are adjusted to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Movement in the loss allowance account in respect of accounts receivable during the year is as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Balance at 1 January	於1月1日結餘	723	614
Amounts written off	撇銷之款項	(41)	(16)
Impairment losses recognised, net	確認之減值虧損，淨額	105	125
Balance at 31 December	於12月31日結餘	787	723

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(b) 信貸風險(續)

預期信貸虧損率基於過去五年之實際虧損經驗計算。該等比率根據歷史數據收集期間之經濟狀況、現況與本集團所認為之應收賬款預期存續期內之經濟狀況三者之間之差異進行調整。

應收賬款之虧損撥備賬於年內之變動如下：

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED) 4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued) 4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(b) Credit risk (Continued) (b) 信貸風險(續)

Other receivables

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the Group's expected credit loss model for other receivables is as follows:

其他應收款項

本集團其他應收款項預期信貸虧損模式的相關假設概述如下：

Category 類別	Group definition of category 本集團針對各類別的定義	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision 確認預期信貸虧損撥備的基礎
Performing ("Stage 1") 正常(「階段1」)	Customers have a low risk of default and a strong capacity to meet contractual cash flows 客戶違約風險低且履行合約現金流量的能力雄厚	12 months expected losses. Where the expected lifetime of an asset is less than 12 months, expected losses are measured at its expected lifetime ("12 months ECL method") 12個月預期虧損。倘資產的預期存續期少於12個月，預期虧損基於整個預期存續期計量(「12個月預期虧損法」)
Underperforming ("Stage 2") 關注(「階段2」)	Receivables for which there is a significant increase in credit risk; as significant increase in credit risk is presumed if interest and/or principal repayments are 30 days past due 應收款項的信貸風險顯著增加；倘利息及／或本金還款逾期30天，則假設信貸風險顯著增加	Lifetime expected losses 存續期預期虧損
Non-performing ("Stage 3") 不良(「階段3」)	Interest and/or principal repayments are 90 days past due 利息／或本金還款逾期90天	Lifetime expected losses 存續期預期虧損

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

Other receivables (Continued)

Other receivables have been assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on different credit risk characteristics. Other receivables are categorised as follows for assessment purpose:

Group 1	Specific provision
Group 2	Other receivables due from related parties
Group 3	Other receivables due from other parties

The Group has assessed that there is no significant increase of credit risk for other receivables since initial recognition. Thus, the Group used the 12 months expected losses and specific provision to assess credit loss of other receivables. The Group has assessed that the expected credit losses of other receivables is not significant.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(b) 信貸風險(續)

其他應收款項(續)

其他應收款項已根據不同的信貸風險特徵按共同基準作減值評估。為進行評估，其他應收款項按以下方式分類：

組別1	特定準備
組別2	應收關聯方其他款項
組別3	應收其他人士其他款項

本集團已評估並發現自初始確認以來其他應收款項的信貸風險並無顯著增加。因此，本集團使用12個月預期虧損及特定準備評估其他應收款項的信貸虧損。本集團經評估後認為其他應收款項的預期信貸虧損並不重大。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(b) Credit risk (Continued)

Other receivables (Continued)

The loss allowance for other receivables at amortised cost as at 31 December 2022 reconciles to the opening loss allowance as follows:

		Other receivables 其他應收款項 RMB Million 人民幣百萬元
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日的期初虧損撥備	79
Increase in the allowance recognised in profit or loss during the period	期內於損益中確認的撥備增加	18
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日的期末虧損撥備	97
Increase in the allowance recognised in profit or loss during the period	期內於損益中確認的撥備增加	88
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日的期末虧損撥備	185

No financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(b) 信貸風險(續)

其他應收款項(續)

於2022年12月31日按攤銷成本列賬的其他應收款項虧損撥備與期初虧損撥備對賬如下：

		Other receivables 其他應收款項 RMB Million 人民幣百萬元
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日的期初虧損撥備	79
Increase in the allowance recognised in profit or loss during the period	期內於損益中確認的撥備增加	18
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日的期末虧損撥備	97
Increase in the allowance recognised in profit or loss during the period	期內於損益中確認的撥備增加	88
Closing loss allowance as at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日的期末虧損撥備	185

並無按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產面對重大信貸風險。

本集團並無重大集中之信貸風險。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Group's liquidity risk management involves maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Management prepares monthly cash flow budget to ensure that the Group will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group arranges and negotiates financing with financial institutions and maintains a certain level of standby credit facilities to reduce the Group's liquidity risk.

Based on the existing level of gearing and continued access to funding, the Group believes that its liquidity risk is not material.

Analysis of the Group's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the date of the consolidated statement of financial position to the contractual maturity dates are presented in Notes 29 and 30.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk arises primarily from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates and fixed rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk respectively. The Group's interest rate profile as monitored by management is set out in below.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(c) 流動資金風險

流動資金風險為本集團難以履行須提供現金或另一金融資產以清償財務負債之相關責任之風險。

本集團之流動資金風險管理涉及維持充足現金及現金等值項目，以及透過適當之授信額度提供可用資金。管理層每月編製現金流量預算以確保本集團擁有足夠的流動資金履行到期財務義務。本集團安排並與金融機構進行融資磋商，保持一定水平的備用授信額度以降低本集團的流動資金風險。

鑒於目前資本負債率水平以及持續獲得融資，本集團相信其流動資金風險並不高。

根據綜合財務狀況表日至合約到期日餘下期間對本集團金融負債所作之分析列示於附註29及30。

(d) 利率風險

利率風險為一項金融工具之公平值或未來現金流因市場利率改變而波動所帶來的風險。本集團之利率風險主要源自借貸。按浮動利率及固定利率發出之借貸分別令本集團承受現金流利率風險及公平值利率風險。由管理層監察之本集團利率狀況如下。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.1 Financial risk factors (Continued)

(d) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The following table as reported to the management of the Group, details the interest rate risk profile of the Group's borrowings at the end of the reporting period.

		2022 2022年		2021 2021年	
		Effective interest rate 實際利率	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Effective interest rate 實際利率	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Fixed rate borrowings:	定息借貸:				
Bank loans	銀行貸款	4.17%	7,003	3.76%	8,212
Loans other than bank loans	除銀行貸款以外之貸款	3.31%	13,613	3.44%	12,697
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	4.28%	770	4.28%	712
			21,386		21,621
Variable rate borrowings:	浮息借貸:				
Bank loans	銀行貸款	3.93%	4,377	4.07%	3,556
Loans other than bank loans	除銀行貸款以外之貸款	3.95%	88	-	-
Net exposure	風險淨額		4,465		3,556

At 31 December 2022, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have decreased/increased the Group's profit for the year and retained earnings by approximately RMB33 million (2021: RMB29 million).

於2022年12月31日，假設其他變數維持不變，估計利率整體上升／減少100個基點將令本集團年度溢利及滾存盈利減少／增加約人民幣33百萬元（2021年：人民幣29百萬元）。

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.1 財務風險因素(續)

(d) 利率風險(續)

下表(誠如向本集團管理層所匯報者)詳述本集團於報告期末之借貸利率風險狀況。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, optimise returns for shareholders and to minimise its cost of capital. In meeting its objectives of managing capital, the Group may issue new shares, adjust its debt levels or the mix between short-term and long-term borrowings.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio which is calculated as the sum of interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities divided by the sum of total equity, interest-bearing borrowings and lease liabilities. The gearing ratio at 31 December 2022 is 24.26% (2021:24.92%).

There were no changes in the management's approach to capital management of the Group during the year. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.2 資本風險管理

本集團管理資本之目標是保障其持續經營之能力，以優化股東回報及降低其資本成本。於達至本集團之資本管理目標方面，本集團可發行新股份、調整其負債水平或短期與長期借貸之間的組合。

本集團根據資本負債率(以計息借貸及租賃負債之和除以總權益、計息借貸及租賃負債之和計算)監察資本。於2022年12月31日之資本負債率為24.26%(2021年：24.92%)。

管理層對本集團的資本管理方針在年內並無變更。本公司及其附屬公司均不受來自外部的資本要求所限。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.3 Fair value estimation

(a) Financial assets measured at fair value

Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value of the Group's financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation technique as follows:

- Level 1 valuations: Fair value measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- Level 2 valuations: Fair value measured using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
- Level 3 valuations: Fair value measured using significant unobservable inputs.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.3 公平值估計

(a) 按公平值計量之金融資產

公平值層級

下表呈列本集團金融工具之公平值，該等金融工具於報告期末按經常性基準計量，並分類為公平值計量所界定之三級公平值架構。將公平值計量分類之層級乃經參考如下估值方法所用數據之可觀察性及重要性後釐定：

- 第一級估值：使用於計量日同等資產或負債於活躍市場之未經調整報價計量之公平值。
- 第二級估值：使用估值技術計量之公平值，該等估值技術盡量利用可觀察市場數據而極少依賴實體的特定估計。倘工具的公平值所需所有重大輸入數據均為可觀察數據，則該工具計入第二級。
- 第三級估值：使用重大不可觀察輸入數據計量之公平值。

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4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

(a) Financial assets measured at fair value (Continued)

Fair value hierarchy (Continued)

		Fair value at 31 December 2022			Fair value measurements as at 31 December 2021 categorised into				
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		
		於2022年12月31日之公平值	於2022年12月31日的公平值計量分類為第一級	於2022年12月31日的公平值計量分類為第二級	於2021年12月31日的公平值計量分類為第三級	於2021年12月31日之公平值	於2021年12月31日的公平值計量分類為第一級	於2021年12月31日的公平值計量分類為第二級	於2021年12月31日的公平值計量分類為第三級
		RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Recurring fair value measurements	經常性公平值計量								
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產								
- Listed	- 上市	276	276	-	-	554	554	-	-
- Unlisted	- 非上市	43	-	-	43	10	-	-	10

During the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3. The Group's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the reporting period in which they occurred.

Information about fair value measurements

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, all the listed equity securities are stated at fair values, which have been determined by reference to bid prices quoted in the respective stock exchanges.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.3 公平值估計(續)

(a) 按公平值計量之金融資產(續)

公平值層級(續)

截至2022年及2021年12月31日止年度，第一級及第二級之間並無轉撥，亦無轉入第三級或自第三級轉出。本集團的政策乃於公平值等級之間發生轉移的報告期末確認有關轉移。

有關公平值計量之資料

於2022年及2021年12月31日，所有上市之股本證券均按公平值列賬，乃經參考分別於相關聯交所之買入價而釐定。

4 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

4.3 Fair value estimation (Continued)

- (b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities carried at other than fair value

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments carried at cost or amortised cost as of 31 December 2022 and 2021 were not materially different from their fair values.

The fair values of long-term borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using applicable discount rates based upon the prevailing market rates of interest available to the Group for financial instruments with substantially the same terms and characteristics at the date of the statement of financial position. An analysis of the carrying amounts of long-term borrowings is presented in Note 30.

4 財務風險管理及金融工具公平值(續)

4.3 公平值估計(續)

- (b) 以公平值以外列賬之金融資產及負債的公平值

於2022年及2021年12月31日，本集團按成本或攤銷成本計量之金融工具之賬面值，與其公平值並無重大差異。

長期借貸之公平值乃根據使用適用折現率得出之折現現金流量計算，而有關折現率以本集團於財務狀況表日大致具相同條款及特徵之金融工具可獲得之現行市場利率為基準。長期借貸之賬面值分析於附註30呈列。

5 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Accounting judgments and estimates are regularly evaluated by the Group, based on historical experience and other factors which include expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant sources of judgments and estimation uncertainty arise from the impairment assessment of the LNG processing plants and are described as follows:

Property, plant and equipment, including construction in progress, are reviewed for possible impairments whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Determination as to whether and how much an asset is impaired involves management estimates and judgements such as future prices of natural gas, future production costs and discount rates used in discounting the projected cash flows. However, the impairment reviews and calculations are based on assumptions that are consistent with the Group's relevant budget. Favourable changes to some assumptions may allow the Group to avoid the need to impair any assets, whereas unfavourable changes may cause the assets to become impaired. Note 16 contains further information about the risk factors and carrying amounts of the LNG processing plants.

5 關鍵會計判斷及估計

本集團定期根據過往經驗及其他因素(包括對未來事件在當前情況下認為合理之預期)對會計判斷及估計進行評估。

判斷及估計不明朗因素主要來自LNG加工廠減值評估，載述如下：

物業、廠房及設備(包括在建工程)乃每當事件或情況變化顯示賬面值可能無法收回時予以檢討是否可能減值。確定資產是否減值及減值之金額涉及管理層之估計及判斷，例如天然氣之未來價格、未來生產成本及貼現預計現金流所用之貼現率。然而，減值檢討及計算乃根據與本集團之相關計劃一致之假設而作出。若干假設之有利變動或會令本集團避免對任何資產進行減值，而不利變動或會使資產減值。有關LNG加工廠風險因素及賬面值詳情載於附註16。

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6 REVENUE

Revenue mainly represents revenue from the sales of natural gas, sales of LPG, LNG processing and terminal business, and sales of crude oil. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers within the scope of HKFRS 15 by major products or service lines is as follows:

6 收入

收入主要指來自天然氣銷售、LPG銷售、LNG加工與儲運業務及銷售原油之收入。香港財務報告準則第15號範圍內之來自客戶合約之收入按主要產品或服務類別細分如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Disaggregated by major products or service lines	按主要產品或服務類別細分		
– Sales of natural gas products	– 銷售天然氣產品	131,892	105,044
– Sales of LPG	– LPG銷售	29,224	24,038
– Revenue from LNG processing and terminal service	– LNG加工與儲運服務收入	8,542	7,733
– Sales of crude oil	– 銷售原油	2,286	1,732
		171,944	138,547

The Group's revenue are substantially derived from the sales of goods to customers in the PRC and recognised at a point in time. The Group has applied the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of HKFRS 15 to its sales and service contracts such that the above information does not include information about revenue that the Group will be entitled to when it satisfies the remaining performance obligations under the sales or service contracts that had an original expected duration of one year or less.

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers is disclosed in Note 34.

本集團之收入主要來自於中國銷售貨品予客戶，並於某一時間點確認。由於本集團已對其銷售及服務合約應用香港財務報告準則第15號第121段之實際權宜方法，因此上述資料並不包括有關倘本集團根據原預期年期為一年或以下之銷售或服務合約達成剩餘履約責任而將有權收取之收入之資料。

來自客戶合約之收入細分於附註34內披露。

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7 OTHER GAINS, NET

7 其他收益，淨額

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Net exchange (losses)/gains	匯兌(虧損)/收益淨額	(589)	254
Rental income	租金收入	70	89
Government grants	政府補貼	292	319
Net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment	出售物業、廠房及設備 收益淨額	14	7
Others	其他	275	265
		62	934

8 INTEREST INCOME

8 利息收入

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Interest income on:	各項之利息收入：		
– Amounts due from related parties	– 應收關聯方款項	244	60
– Bank deposits	– 銀行存款	615	469
		859	529

9 EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION COSTS

9 僱員酬金成本

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Salaries, wages and allowances	薪金、工資及津貼	5,253	4,988
Retirement benefits scheme contributions	退休金計劃供款	496	497
		5,749	5,485

As stipulated by the regulations of the PRC, the Group participates in various defined contribution retirement plans organised by municipal and provincial governments for its employees. The Group is required to make contributions to the retirement plans at rates ranging from 14% to 20% of the salaries, bonus and certain allowances of its staff. The Group has no other material obligation for the payment of pension benefits associated with these plans beyond the annual contributions described above.

The Group did not have any forfeited contribution for the year ended 31 December 2022 in connection with the defined plan operated by municipal and provincial government.

按照中國法規之規定，本集團參與由省級及市級政府機構為其員工籌辦的各類定額供款退休計劃。本集團須按其員工薪金、花紅及若干津貼之14%至20%向退休計劃作出供款。除上述之年度供款外，本集團無須承擔與該等計劃有關之其他退休金福利付款重大責任。

截至2022年12月31日止年度，本集團並無任何與省市級政府運作的定額供款計劃有關的沒收供款。

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10 INTEREST EXPENSES

10 利息支出

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Interest expenses on:	各項之利息支出：		
Bank loans	銀行貸款	541	555
Senior notes	優先票據	151	147
Other loans, from:	其他貸款，自：		
– China Petroleum Finance Co., Ltd ("CP Finance")	– 中油財務有限公司 (「中油財務」)	241	293
– Fellow subsidiaries	– 同系附屬公司	–	22
Interests on lease liabilities	租賃負債之利息	35	29
		968	1,046
Less: Amounts capitalised	減：資本化金額	(69)	(263)
		899	783

Amounts capitalised are borrowing costs that are attributable to the construction of qualifying assets. The average interest rate used to capitalise such borrowing cost was 3.84% per annum for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: 3.99%).

資本化金額為建造符合條件之資產相關的借貸成本。截至2022年12月31日止年度，資本化此等借貸成本所用之平均利率為3.84%(2021年：3.99%)。

11 PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX EXPENSE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Items charged in arriving at the profit before income tax expense from continuing operations include:

11 持續經營業務除所得稅費用前溢利

持續經營業務除所得稅費用前溢利已扣除以下項目：

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Auditors' remuneration	核數師酬金		
– audit services	– 核數服務	23	25
– non-audit services	– 非核數服務	2	3
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	已確認為開支之存貨成本	146,357	116,020
Depreciation charge and depletion of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備之折舊支出及損耗		
– owned assets	– 自有資產	4,352	4,102
– right-of-use assets	– 使用權資產	445	445
Amortisation cost of	以下項目之攤銷成本		
– intangible assets	– 無形資產	90	76
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	折舊、損耗及攤銷	4,887	4,623
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備減值虧損	500	159

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12 DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEE'S EMOLUMENTS

Details of the emoluments of directors for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are as follows:

12 董事及員工之酬金

截至2022年及2021年12月31日止年度各董事之酬金詳情如下：

		2022 2022年				
		Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	2022 Total
		董事袍金 RMB'000 人民幣千元	薪金、津貼 及同類福利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	酌情花紅 RMB'000 人民幣千元	退休計劃供款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2022年總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Directors:	董事:	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Fu Bin	付斌先生	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Qian Zhijia	錢治家先生	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Zhou Yuanhong	周遠鴻先生	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Gao Xiangzhong (appointed as Executive Director on 8 July 2022)	高向眾先生(於2022年7月8日獲委任執行董事)	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Miao Yong (resigned on 22 April 2022)	繆勇先生(於2022年4月22日辭任)	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Liu Xiao Feng	劉曉峰博士	260	-	-	-	260
Mr Sun Patrick	辛定華先生	260	-	-	-	260
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper	曾鈺成先生	260	-	-	-	260
		780	-	-	-	780
		2021 2021年				
		Directors' fees	Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	Discretionary bonuses	Retirement scheme contributions	2021 Total
		董事袍金 RMB'000 人民幣千元	薪金、津貼 及同類福利 RMB'000 人民幣千元	酌情花紅 RMB'000 人民幣千元	退休計劃供款 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2021年總計 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Directors:	董事:	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Fu Bin	付斌先生	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Qian Zhijia	錢治家先生	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Zhou Yuanhong	周遠鴻先生	-	-	-	-	-
Mr Miao Yong	繆勇先生	-	-	-	-	-
Dr Liu Xiao Feng	劉曉峰博士	251	-	-	-	251
Mr Sun Patrick	辛定華先生	251	-	-	-	251
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper	曾鈺成先生	251	-	-	-	251
		753	-	-	-	753

12 DIRECTORS' AND EMPLOYEE'S EMOLUMENTS (CONTINUED)

In addition to the directors' emoluments disclosed above, certain directors of the Company receive emoluments from other CNPC group companies they are employed to. No apportionment has been made as the directors consider that it is impracticable to apportion this amount between their services to the Group and their services to other CNPC group companies.

The five individuals whose emoluments were the highest in the Group for the year including zero (2021: zero) director whose emolument is reflected in the analysis presented above. The emoluments paid or payable to the remaining five (2021: five) individuals during the year are as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2021 2021年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries and other emoluments	薪金及其他酬金	4,730	4,688
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	-	-
Retirement scheme contributions	退休計劃供款	421	454
		5,151	5,142

The emoluments fell within the following band:	酬金介乎下列範圍:	Number of Individuals 個別人數	
Below HK\$1,000,000	1,000,000港元以下	2	1
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	3	3
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	-	1
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	-	-
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元至4,000,000港元	-	-

None of the Directors has waived their remuneration during the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

During the year ended 31 December 2022, the Company did not incur any severance payment to any director for loss of office or any payment as inducement to any director to join the Company (2021: Nil).

12 董事及員工之酬金(續)

除上文披露的董事薪酬外，本公司若干董事亦從其受聘的其他中油集團公司收取薪酬。由於董事認為於彼等對本集團的服務與彼等對其他中油集團公司的服務之間分攤該金額不切實際，故並無作出分攤。

本年度本集團五名最高酬金人士包括零名(2021年：零名)董事，彼等之酬金已於上述分析中反映。年內支付或應付予餘下五名(2021年：五名)人士之酬金如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB'000 人民幣千元	2021 2021年 RMB'000 人民幣千元
Salaries and other emoluments	薪金及其他酬金	4,730	4,688
Discretionary bonuses	酌情花紅	-	-
Retirement scheme contributions	退休計劃供款	421	454
		5,151	5,142

The emoluments fell within the following band:	酬金介乎下列範圍:	Number of Individuals 個別人數	
Below HK\$1,000,000	1,000,000港元以下	2	1
HK\$1,000,001 to HK\$1,500,000	1,000,001港元至1,500,000港元	3	3
HK\$1,500,001 to HK\$2,000,000	1,500,001港元至2,000,000港元	-	1
HK\$3,000,001 to HK\$3,500,000	3,000,001港元至3,500,000港元	-	-
HK\$3,500,001 to HK\$4,000,000	3,500,001港元至4,000,000港元	-	-

截至2022年12月31日止年度，概無董事放棄其酬金(2021年：無)。

截至2022年12月31日止年度，本公司並無因任何董事離職而支付遣散費或支付任何款項作為任何董事加入本公司之補償(2021年：無)。

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13 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

13 所得稅費用

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Current tax	即期稅項		
– PRC	– 中國	2,782	4,131
– Overseas	– 海外	204	102
		2,986	4,233
Under-provision in respect of prior years	過往年度撥備不足	–	15
Deferred tax (Note 31(b))	遞延稅項(附註31(b))	203	213
		3,189	4,461
Income tax expense attributable to profit from:	以下各項所得溢利應佔的所得稅費用:		
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務	3,189	2,698
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	–	1,763

In accordance with the relevant Mainland China income tax rules and regulations, the Mainland China corporate income tax rate applicable to the Group's subsidiaries in the Mainland China is principally 25% (2021: 25%). The operations of the Group in certain regions in the Mainland China are qualified for tax incentives in the form of a preferential income tax rates ranging from 15% to 20% (2021: 15% to 20%).

Hong Kong Profits Tax has not been provided for as the Group has no assessable profit subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax for the year (2021: Nil).

Income tax on overseas profits has been calculated on the estimated relevant assessable profit for the year at the applicable rates of taxation prevailing in the jurisdictions in which the Group operates.

根據相關中國內地所得稅法規及規定，適用於本集團於中國內地之附屬公司之中國內地企業所得稅稅率主要為25%（2021年：25%）。本集團在中國內地若干地區之經營符合稅務優惠條件，該等優惠以所得稅稅率形式體現，而稅率介於15%至20%（2021年：15%至20%）。

由於本集團於本年度並無須繳納香港利得稅的應課稅溢利，故並無就香港利得稅計提撥備（2021年：無）。

海外溢利之所得稅已按本年度之估計相關應課稅溢利及本集團經營所在之司法管轄區之現行適用稅率計算。

13 INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The tax on the Group's profit before income tax expense differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the corporate income tax rate in the Mainland China applicable to the Group as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Profit before income tax expense from	以下各項的除所得稅費用前溢利		
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務	11,392	10,576
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	–	20,222
Profit before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前溢利	11,392	30,798
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25% (2021: 25%)	按稅率25% (2021年：25%) 計算之稅項	2,848	7,700
Under-provision in prior years	過往年度撥備不足	–	15
Effect of different tax rates	稅率差異之影響	(80)	(3,393)
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	毋須繳稅收入之稅務影響	(161)	(76)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	不可扣稅支出之稅務影響	296	168
Tax effect of share of profits less losses of associates	應佔聯營公司溢利減虧損之稅務影響	(94)	(153)
Tax effect of share of profits less losses of joint ventures	應佔合資企業溢利減虧損之稅務影響	(79)	(92)
Tax effect of deferred tax not recognised	未確認遞延稅項之稅務影響	164	71
Tax effect of withholding tax on dividends received or receivable	已收或應收股息之預扣稅之稅務影響	295	221
Income tax expense	所得稅支出	3,189	4,461

The income tax rate used in the calculation above is the Mainland China tax rate which is the jurisdiction where the operations of the Group are substantially based.

13 所得稅費用(續)

本集團除所得稅費用前溢利之稅款與按照適用於本集團之中國內地企業所得稅稅率所計算之理論金額之差異如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Profit before income tax expense from	以下各項的除所得稅費用前溢利		
– continuing operations	– 持續經營業務	11,392	10,576
– discontinued operations	– 已終止持續經營業務	–	20,222
Profit before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前溢利	11,392	30,798
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 25% (2021: 25%)	按稅率25% (2021年：25%) 計算之稅項	2,848	7,700
Under-provision in prior years	過往年度撥備不足	–	15
Effect of different tax rates	稅率差異之影響	(80)	(3,393)
Tax effect of income not subject to tax	毋須繳稅收入之稅務影響	(161)	(76)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	不可扣稅支出之稅務影響	296	168
Tax effect of share of profits less losses of associates	應佔聯營公司溢利減虧損之稅務影響	(94)	(153)
Tax effect of share of profits less losses of joint ventures	應佔合資企業溢利減虧損之稅務影響	(79)	(92)
Tax effect of deferred tax not recognised	未確認遞延稅項之稅務影響	164	71
Tax effect of withholding tax on dividends received or receivable	已收或應收股息之預扣稅之稅務影響	295	221
Income tax expense	所得稅支出	3,189	4,461

上表計算所用之所得稅稅率為中國內地稅率，中國內地為本集團主要業務經營所在之司法管轄區。

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14 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

- (a) The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the Group's profit attributable to shareholders of the Company of approximately RMB5,228 million respectively (2021: from continuing and discontinued operations RMB5,141 million and RMB17,875 million), and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year ended 31 December 2022 of approximately 8,659 million shares (2021: 8,659 million shares).
- (b) Diluted earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are the same as the basic earnings per share as there were no potentially dilutive ordinary shares issued.

15 DIVIDEND ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

(i) Dividends proposed to shareholders of the Company attributable to the year

14 每股基本及攤薄盈利

- (a) 持續經營業務的每股基本盈利乃根據本公司股東應佔本集團之溢利約人民幣5,228百萬元(2021年：持續及已終止持續經營業務分別約人民幣5,141百萬元及人民幣17,875百萬元，以及截至2022年12月31日止年度已發行普通股加權平均數約8,659百萬股(2021年：8,659百萬股)計算。
- (b) 由於並無潛在攤薄已發行普通股，故截至2022年及2021年12月31日止年度之持續及已終止持續經營業務的每股攤薄盈利與每股基本盈利相同。

15 本公司股東應佔股息

(i) 本年度擬派發予本公司股東的股息

	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Proposed final dividend attributable to shareholders of the Company for 2022 (note (a))	2,198	-
Final dividend attributable to shareholders of the Company for 2021 (note (b))	-	1,799

Notes:

- (a) At the meeting on 28 March 2023, the Board of Directors proposed final dividend attributable to shareholders of the Company in respect of 2022 of RMB25.39 cents per share amounting to a total of approximately RMB2,198 million. The amount is based on approximately 8,659 million shares in issue as at 28 March 2023. The consolidated financial statements do not reflect this dividend payable as the final dividend was proposed after the date of the statement of financial position and will be accounted for in equity as an appropriation of retained earnings in the year ending 31 December 2023 when it is approved at the 2023 Annual General Meeting.
- (b) Final dividend attributable to shareholders of the Company in respect of 2021 of RMB20.78 cents per share amounting to a total of approximately RMB1,799 million was approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting on 25 May 2022. The amount is based on approximately 8,659 million shares in issue as at 29 March 2022 which was paid on 14 July 2022.

附註：

- (a) 於2023年3月28日舉行的會議上，董事會建議就2022年向本公司股東派發末期股息每股人民幣25.39分，合共約為人民幣2,198百萬元。該金額基於2023年3月28日約8,659百萬股已發行股份計算。綜合財務報表並未反映該應付股息，因為末期股息乃於財務狀況表日期後建議，並將在2023年股東週年大會上獲得批准後作為截至2023年12月31日止年度的滾存盈利分配計入權益。
- (b) 2021年本公司股東應佔末期股息每股人民幣20.78分，為數合共約人民幣1,799百萬元，已於2022年5月25日在股東週年大會上獲股東批准。該金額基於2022年3月29日約8,659百萬股已發行股份計算，並已於2022年7月14日支付。

15 DIVIDEND ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY (CONTINUED)

(ii) Dividends payable to shareholders of the Company attributable to the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year

15 本公司股東應佔股息(續)

(ii) 上一財政年度應付本公司股東的股息(於本年度批准及支付)

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year	上一財政年度的末期股息 (於本年度批准及支付)	1,799	1,819
Special dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year	上一財政年度的特別股息 (於本年度批准及支付)	-	18,501

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16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

16 物業、廠房及設備

		Buildings	Leasehold land leased for own use	Oil and gas properties	Natural gas pipelines	Equipment and machinery	Motor vehicles	Others	Construction in progress	Total
		樓宇	租賃以作自用 之租賃土地	石油及天然氣 物業	天然氣管道	設備及機器	汽車	其他	在建工程	總額
		RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million
		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元
Cost	成本									
Balances at 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日結餘	5,550	4,266	11,145	229	65,730	2,352	3,550	17,155	109,977
Currency translation differences	貨幣匯兌差額	(2)	-	(869)	-	(26)	(3)	(1)	(8)	(909)
Additions	添置	103	340	232	-	72	53	128	5,036	5,964
Acquisition through business combination	透過業務合併進行收購	108	180	-	-	1,692	4	2	-	1,986
Disposals	出售	(187)	(123)	(19)	-	(917)	(453)	(284)	(284)	(2,267)
Transfers	轉撥	279	(11)	32	12	6,730	-	65	(7,107)	-
Reclassification	重新分類	38	(12)	14	-	(68)	(1)	29	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日結餘	5,889	4,640	10,535	241	73,213	1,952	3,489	14,792	114,751
Balances at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日結餘	5,889	4,640	10,535	241	73,213	1,952	3,489	14,792	114,751
Currency translation differences	貨幣匯兌差額	7	1	177	-	1	7	2	3	198
Additions	添置	288	332	65	-	1,129	196	77	4,078	6,165
Acquisition through business combination	透過業務合併進行收購	14	-	-	-	326	1	-	-	341
Disposals	出售	(206)	(95)	(795)	-	(1,366)	(439)	(132)	(197)	(3,230)
Transfers	轉撥	(941)	-	-	(241)	5,916	-	633	(5,367)	-
Reclassification	重新分類	12	(2)	1	-	(42)	-	31	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日結餘	5,063	4,876	9,983	-	79,177	1,717	4,100	13,309	118,225

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16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED) 16 物業、廠房及設備(續)

		Buildings	Leasehold land leased for own use	Oil and gas properties	Natural gas pipelines	Equipment and machinery	Motor vehicles	Others	Construction in progress	Total
		樓宇	租賃以作自用 之租賃土地	石油及天然氣 物業	天然氣管道	設備及機器	汽車	其他	在建工程	總額
		RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million
		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元
Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	累計折舊及減值									
Balance at 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日結餘	1,621	155	10,208	61	23,999	2,008	1,738	2,310	42,100
Currency translation differences	貨幣匯兌差額	(1)	-	(842)	-	(19)	(2)	(1)	-	(865)
Charge for the year	本年度支出	369	177	336	8	3,367	117	173	-	4,547
Disposals	出售	(102)	(31)	(12)	-	(203)	(418)	(136)	(2)	(904)
Impairment	減值	2	-	-	-	26	-	7	124	159
Reclassification	重新分類	162	(9)	(6)	-	(351)	13	191	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日結餘	2,051	292	9,684	69	26,819	1,718	1,972	2,432	45,037
Balances at 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日結餘	2,051	292	9,684	69	26,819	1,718	1,972	2,432	45,037
Currency translation differences	貨幣匯兌差額	5	-	158	-	1	6	2	-	172
Charge for the year	本年度支出	512	186	460	9	3,414	64	152	-	4,797
Disposals	出售	(248)	(38)	(741)	-	(195)	(439)	-	(154)	(1,815)
Impairment	減值	37	31	-	-	39	-	23	370	500
Reclassification	重新分類	(423)	2	-	(78)	489	-	10	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日結餘	1,934	473	9,561	-	30,567	1,349	2,159	2,648	48,691
Net book value:	賬面淨值:									
Balances at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日結餘	3,129	4,403	422	-	48,610	368	1,941	10,661	69,534
Balances at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日結餘	3,838	4,348	851	172	46,394	234	1,517	12,360	69,714

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The buildings of the Group are mainly located in the PRC.

Other assets mainly comprises of containers, roads, bridges and others.

Certain of the Group's property, plant and equipment are situated on leasehold land in the PRC which was granted for use by the relevant government authorities to the Group at nil consideration with no specific terms of usage.

As at 31 December 2022, certain property, plant and equipment of the Group amounting to RMB958 million (2021: RMB1,025 million) were pledged to banks for loan facilities granted to the Group.

Uncertainty in future LNG prices, production costs, changes in operating conditions and economic outlook gave rise to possible indicators that the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment attributable to the LNG processing plants as at 31 December 2022 might be impaired. Each LNG processing plant operated by the Group has been identified as a separate cash-generating unit ("CGU") for impairment assessment purposes. The Group has conducted impairment tests and the recoverable amounts are determined using the value in use approach, which involved significant assumptions such as future LNG prices, future production costs and discount rates.

As at 31 December 2022, the cost, accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment and net book value of Group's property, plant and equipment relating to the Group's LNG processing plants were RMB14,601 million, RMB3,238 million, RMB4,314 million and RMB7,049 million, respectively (2021: RMB14,602 million, RMB2,859 million, RMB4,011 million and RMB7,732 million, respectively). As at 31 December 2022, RMB492 million impairment was recognised and RMB189 million reversal of impairment was recognised to LNG processing plants. (No impairment nor reversal of impairment was recognised to LNG processing plants for the year ended 31 December 2021.)

Discounted cash flow was used in value in use calculation of the LNG processing plants. Future cash flows were discounted using pre-tax discount rates ranging from 12.88% to 16.81% for the current year (2021: 11.46% to 15.98%).

16 物業、廠房及設備(續)

本集團之樓宇主要位於中國。

其他資產主要包括集裝箱、道路、橋樑及其他。

本集團若干物業、廠房及設備均位於中國之租賃土地上，而該土地已由相關政府機關以零代價劃撥予本集團使用，且無特定使用期限。

於2022年12月31日，本集團為數人民幣958百萬元(2021年：人民幣1,025百萬元)的若干物業、廠房及設備已就本集團獲授之貸款融資抵押予銀行。

未來LNG價格及生產成本的不確定性，以及經營狀況及經濟前景的變化，導致可能出現的跡象表明截至2022年12月31日LNG加工廠應佔物業、廠房及設備的賬面價值可能會減值。本集團營運的各LNG加工廠已被識別為單一現金產生單位(「現金產生單位」)以進行減值評估。本集團已進行減值測試，可收回金額採用使用價值法釐定，其中涉及未來LNG價格、未來生產成本及折現率等重大假設。

於2022年12月31日，與本集團LNG加工廠相關的本集團物業、廠房及設備的成本、累計折舊、累計減值及賬面淨值分別為人民幣14,601百萬元、人民幣3,238百萬元、人民幣4,314百萬元及人民幣7,049百萬元(2021年：分別為人民幣14,602百萬元、人民幣2,859百萬元、人民幣4,011百萬元及人民幣7,732百萬元)。截至2022年12月31日止年度，本集團確認LNG工廠減值人民幣492百萬元，確認減值撥回人民幣189百萬元(2021年：未就LNG加工廠確認減值或減值撥回。)

折現現金流量用於計算LNG工廠使用價值。本年度，未來現金流量乃使用介乎12.88%至16.81%(2021年：11.46%至15.98%)的稅前折現率進行折現。

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets

The analysis of the net book value of the Group's right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset is as follows:

16 物業、廠房及設備(續)

使用權資產

以下為本集團按相關資產類別劃分之使用權資產賬面淨值分析：

			31 December 2022 2022年12月31日 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	31 December 2021 2021年12月31日 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Buildings	樓宇	(i)	403	382
Leasehold land leased for own use	租賃以作自用之租賃土地	(ii)	4,403	4,348
Equipment and machinery	設備及機器	(iii)	156	699
Motor vehicles	汽車		10	10
Others	其他項目		122	64
			5,094	5,503

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16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets

The analysis of expense items in relation to leases recognised in profit or loss is as follows:

16 物業、廠房及設備(續)

使用權資產(續)

與於損益確認之租賃相關之支出項目之分析如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets by class of underlying asset:	按相關資產類別劃分之使用權資產折舊支出：		
Buildings	樓宇	195	182
Leasehold land leased for own use	租賃以作自用之租賃土地	186	178
Equipment and machinery	設備及機器	41	69
Motor vehicles	汽車	7	5
Others	其他	16	11
		445	445
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 10)	租賃負債利息(附註10)	35	29
Expense relating to short-term leases	與短期租賃相關之支出	470	388

16 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Right-of-use assets (Continued)

During the year, additions to right-of-use assets were RMB666 million (2021: RMB795 million). No right-of-use assets (2021: RMB212 million) was acquired through business combination during the year ended 31 December 2022.

Details of total cash outflows for leases is set out in Notes 26(c).

(i) Buildings

The Group has obtained the right to use buildings as its warehouses and offices through tenancy agreements. The leases typically run for an initial period of 2 to 10 years.

(ii) Leasehold land leased for own use

The Group has obtained the right to use of certain leasehold land in the PRC. The leases typically run for a period of 10 to 50 years.

(iii) Equipment and machinery

The Group leases equipment and machinery under leases expiring from 16 to 20 years. Some leases include an option to purchase the leased equipment at the end of the lease term at a price deemed to be a bargain purchase option.

16 物業、廠房及設備(續)

使用權資產(續)

年內，使用權資產添置為人民幣666百萬元(2021年：人民幣795百萬元)。截至2022年12月31日止年度並無透過業務合併獲得(2021年：人民幣212百萬元)使用權資產。

租賃現金流出總額之詳情載列於附註26(c)。

(i) 樓宇

本集團已透過租賃合約取得用作其貨倉及辦公室之樓宇之使用權。一般而言，有關租賃初步為期兩年至十年。

(ii) 租賃以作自用之租賃土地

本集團已取得若干位於中國之租賃土地之使用權。一般而言，有關租賃為期十年至五十年。

(iii) 設備及機器

本集團根據於十六年至二十年內屆滿之租賃去租賃設備及機器。部分租賃包含選擇權，於租期屆滿時可按被視為議價購買選擇權之價格購買有關租賃設備。

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17 INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

There is no individually material associate which significantly affects the results and net assets of the Group at 31 December 2022.

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

17 於聯營公司之投資

並無個別屬重要之聯營公司對本集團於2022年12月31日之業績及資產淨值造成重大影響。

個別不重要之聯營公司之合併資料：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial associates in the consolidated financial statements	個別不重要之聯營公司於綜合財務報表之總賬面值	7,909	7,248
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of those associates'	本集團應佔該等聯營公司之總金額		
Profit from continuing operations	持續經營業務溢利	525	874
Other comprehensive income	其他全面收益	8	(17)
Total comprehensive income	全面收益總額	533	857

18 INVESTMENTS IN JOINT VENTURES

18 於合資企業之投資

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Share of net assets	應佔資產淨值	6,016	5,740
Loan to a joint venture	向合資企業提供貸款	40	37
		6,056	5,777

Loan to a joint venture is unsecured, interest-free and not repayable within one year.

向合資企業提供貸款為無抵押、無利息及非一年內償還。

There is no individually material joint venture which significantly affects the results and net assets of the Group at 31 December 2022.

並無個別屬重要之合資企業對本集團於2022年12月31日之業績及資產淨值造成重大影響。

Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material:

個別不重要之合資企業之合併資料：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Aggregate carrying amount of individually immaterial joint ventures in the consolidated financial statements	個別不重要之合資企業於綜合財務報表之總賬面值	6,056	5,777
Aggregate amounts of the Group's share of those joint ventures'	本集團應佔該等合資企業之總金額		
– Profit from continuing operations	– 持續經營業務溢利	467	482
– Other comprehensive income	– 其他全面收益	119	(29)
– Total comprehensive income	– 全面收益總額	586	453

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19 INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the principal subsidiaries are set out in Note 38.

The following tables list out the information related to PetroChina Jiangsu LNG Co., Ltd. (“Jiangsu LNG”) which is a subsidiary of the Group which has material non-controlling interests (“NCI”). The summarised financial information presented below represents the amounts of NCI portion before any inter-company elimination.

19 於附屬公司之投資

有關主要附屬公司之詳情載於附註38。

下表列出中國石油江蘇液化天然氣有限公司(「江蘇LNG」)之相關資料。該公司為本集團擁有重大非控制性權益(「非控制性權益」)的附屬公司。以下所呈列之財務資料概要指於任何公司間沖銷前非控制性權益部分之金額。

		Jiangsu LNG 江蘇LNG	
		2022 2022年	2021 2021年
		RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
NCI percentage	非控制性權益百分比	45%	45%
Current assets	流動資產	3,333	1,981
Non-current assets	非流動資產	4,398	4,731
Current liabilities	流動負債	(1,104)	(356)
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債	(117)	(106)
Net assets	資產淨值	6,510	6,250
Carrying amount of NCI	非控制性權益賬面值	2,930	2,813
Revenue	收入	3,116	2,984
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	年內溢利及全面收益總額	1,959	1,818
Profit allocated to NCI	分配至非控制性權益之溢利	882	818
Dividend paid to NCI	已付非控制性權益之股息	720	540
Cash flows generated from operating activities	經營業務所得之現金流量	1,812	2,063
Cash flows used in investing activities	投資業務所用之現金流量	(1,048)	(865)
Cash flows used in financing activities	融資活動所用之現金流量	(764)	(1,200)

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20 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets mainly comprise goodwill, contract relationships, franchised rights and computer software costs. The movements in intangible assets are as follows:

		2022 2022年			2021 2021年		
		Goodwill 商譽	Others 其他	Total 總計	Goodwill 商譽	Others 其他	Total 總計
		RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
At 1 January	於1月1日	567	1,389	1,956	493	1,061	1,554
Additions	添置	-	66	66	-	406	406
Currency translation differences	貨幣匯兌差額	-	1	1	-	-	-
Acquisition through business combination (note (i))	透過業務合併進行收購 (附註(i))	6	-	6	74	-	74
Disposal	出售	(58)	(32)	(90)	-	(2)	(2)
Amortisation for the year	本年度攤銷	-	(90)	(90)	-	(76)	(76)
At 31 December	於12月31日	515	1,334	1,849	567	1,389	1,956

(i) The additions of goodwill were mainly due to the Group's acquisition transactions of natural gas sales segment.

20 無形資產

無形資產主要包括商譽、合同關係、特許權及電腦軟件成本。無形資產之變動如下：

(i) 商譽添置主要由於本集團天然氣銷售板塊的收購交易。

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21 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

21 按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Equity securities designated at FVOCI:	指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益計量之股本證券:		
– Listed in Australia	– 於澳大利亞上市	22	16
– Listed in Hong Kong	– 於香港上市	3	4
– Listed in the Mainland China	– 於中國大陸上市	251	534
– Unlisted in the Mainland China	– 於中國大陸非上市	43	10
		319	564

The carrying amounts of the Group's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of financial position by the measurement hierarchy are set out in Note 4.3(a).

本集團於綜合財務狀況表按計量等級劃分的按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產之賬面值載於附註4.3(a)。

The Group designated financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income at FVOCI, as the investments are held for strategic purposes.

由於有關投資乃根據策略用途而持有，因此本集團指定按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產為按公平值計入其他全面收益計量。

No dividends were received on these investments during the year (2021: Nil). Fair value loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of RMB238 million (2021: Gain RMB270 million), net of tax of RMB33 million (2021: RMB45 million) was recognised in other comprehensive income during the year.

本年度並無就該等投資收取任何股息(2021年：無)。按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產的公平值虧損人民幣238百萬元(2021年：收益人民幣270百萬元)(扣除稅項人民幣33百萬元(2021年：人民幣45百萬元))年內於其他全面收益確認。

22 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Other non-current assets mainly comprise prepaid construction costs.

22 INVENTORIES**22 其他非流動資產**

其他非流動資產主要包括預付建造成本。

23 存貨

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Natural gas	天然氣	1,040	997
Crude oil and others	原油及其他	41	233
		1,081	1,230

24 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts Receivable
Loss allowance

應收賬款
虧損撥備

24 應收賬款

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Accounts Receivable	應收賬款	3,674	3,451
Loss allowance	虧損撥備	(787)	(723)
		2,887	2,728

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24 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Ageing analysis

As of the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of accounts receivable, based on the invoice date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within 3 months	三個月以內	2,080	1,365
Between 3 to 6 months	三個月至六個月內	96	256
Between 6 to 12 months	六個月至十二個月內	108	253
Over 12 months	十二個月以上	603	854
		2,887	2,728

The Group's revenue from rendering of terminal services and sales of crude oil are generally collectable within a period ranging from 30 to 90 days from the invoice date while the sales of natural gas are made in cash or on credit terms no more than 90 days. Further details on the Group's credit policy and credit risk and expected credit loss arising from accounts receivable are set out in Note 4.1(b).

24 應收賬款(續)

賬齡分析

截至報告期末，應收賬款(扣除虧損撥備)按發票日期之賬齡分析如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within 3 months	三個月以內	2,080	1,365
Between 3 to 6 months	三個月至六個月內	96	256
Between 6 to 12 months	六個月至十二個月內	108	253
Over 12 months	十二個月以上	603	854
		2,887	2,728

本集團自提供接收站服務及原油銷售的收入一般於發票日期起計30日至90日期間收回，而銷售天然氣以現金支付或信貸期不超過90日。本集團信貸政策及因應收賬款產生之信貸風險及預期信貸虧損之進一步詳情，載列於附註4.1(b)。

25 PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

25 預付款及其他流動資產

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Receivable relating to disposal group	應收出售組別相關款項	-	4,053
Prepayments	預付款	4,643	3,848
Other receivables, net of credit losses	其他應收款項，扣除信貸虧損後	1,110	1,905
Contract assets	合同資產	1,008	166
Amounts due from an intermediate holding company	應收中間控股公司款項	268	472
Loan to a joint venture	向合資企業提供貸款	-	200
Loans to third parties	向第三方提供貸款	69	23
Dividends receivable	應收股息	96	98
Value-added tax recoverable	可收回增值稅	454	1,784
Income tax recoverable	可收回所得稅	17	17
Other current assets	其他流動資產	225	120
		7,890	12,686

The amounts due from an intermediate holding company of RMB268 million (2021: RMB472 million) are expected to be settled within one year, and are unsecured and interest-bearing at 1.80% per annum (2021: 1.80% per annum).

應收中間控股公司款項為人民幣268百萬元(2021年：人民幣472百萬元)，預期於一年內償還，為無抵押及按年利率1.80%(2021年：年利率1.80%)計息。

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26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise

26 現金及現金等值項目

(a) 現金及現金等值項目包括

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Cash at bank and on hand	銀行及手頭現金	20,030	12,130
Short-term bank deposits	短期銀行存款	12	16,364
Time deposits with maturities over three months	到期日超過三個月之定期存款	19,439	-
Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits	現金及現金等值項目及定期存款	39,481	28,494
Less: time deposits with maturities over three months	減：到期日超過三個月之定期存款	(19,439)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目	20,042	28,494

As at 31 December 2022, cash at bank and bank deposits carried interest at prevailing weighted average market rate of 0.18% per annum (2021: 0.63% per annum).

Included in bank deposits, cash at bank and on hand are amounts of approximately RMB19,213 million (2021: RMB11,953 million) denominated in RMB which are deposited with banks in the PRC. The conversion of these RMB denominated balances into foreign currencies and the remittance of funds out of Mainland China is subject to the rules and regulations of foreign exchange control promulgated by the PRC Government.

於2022年12月31日，銀行現金及銀行存款按現行加權平均市場年利率0.18% (2021年：年利率0.63%)計息。

銀行存款、銀行及手頭現金包括存放於中國內地銀行並以人民幣計值之款額約人民幣19,213百萬元(2021年：人民幣11,953百萬元)。該等以人民幣計值之結餘兌換為外幣及將資金匯出中國內地均須符合中國政府頒佈之外匯管制規則及法規。

26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Cash and cash equivalents comprise (Continued)

The carrying amounts of bank deposits, cash at bank and at hand are denominated in the following currencies:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	38,172	27,603
US Dollar	美元	873	476
Thai Baht	泰銖	392	335
HK Dollar	港元	34	40
Other	其他	10	40
Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits	現金及現金等值項目及定期存款	39,481	28,494

26 現金及現金等值項目(續)

(a) 現金及現金等值項目包括(續)

銀行存款、銀行及手頭現金的賬面值以下列貨幣列值：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	38,172	27,603
US Dollar	美元	873	476
Thai Baht	泰銖	392	335
HK Dollar	港元	34	40
Other	其他	10	40
Cash and cash equivalents and time deposits	現金及現金等值項目及定期存款	39,481	28,494

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26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The table below details changes in the Group's liabilities from financing activities, including both cash and non-cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are liabilities for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Group's consolidated statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

26 現金及現金等值項目(續)

(b) 融資活動所產生的負債對賬

下表詳述本集團融資活動所產生的負債變動，包括現金及非現金變動。融資活動所產生的負債指本集團綜合現金流量表中現金流量過往分類為或未來現金流量將分類為融資活動所產生的現金流量的負債。

		Borrowings 借貸 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	Dividend payables 應付股息 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	Total 總計 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
At 1 January 2022	於2022年1月1日	24,465	712	405	25,582
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流量變動:				
Increase in borrowings	借貸增加	8,438	-	-	8,438
Repayment of borrowings	償還借貸	(8,382)	-	-	(8,382)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金本金部份	-	(361)	-	(361)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金利息部份	-	(35)	-	(35)
Interest paid	已付利息	(894)	-	-	(894)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	已付本公司股東股息	-	-	(1,799)	(1,799)
Other dividends paid	已付其他股息	-	-	(1,905)	(1,905)
Total changes from financing cashflows	融資現金流量變動總額	(838)	(396)	(3,704)	(4,938)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	匯率變動之影響	521	-	-	521
Other changes:	其他變動:				
Net changes in lease liabilities during the year	年內租賃負債淨變動	-	419	-	419
Interest expenses	利息開支	933	35	-	968
Dividends to shareholders of the Company	本公司股東股息	-	-	1,799	1,799
Dividends to non-controlling interests	非控制性權益股息	-	-	1,633	1,633
Total other changes	其他變動總額	933	454	3,432	4,819
At 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日	25,081	770	133	25,984

26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities (Continued)

26 現金及現金等值項目(續)

(b) 融資活動所產生的負債對賬(續)

		Borrowings 借貸 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	Lease liabilities 租賃負債 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	Dividend payables 應付股息 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	Total 總計 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
At 1 January 2021	於2021年1月1日	27,673	664	435	28,772
Changes from financing cash flows:	融資現金流量變動:				
Increase in borrowings	借貸增加	8,020	-	-	8,020
Repayment of borrowings	償還借貸	(9,621)	-	-	(9,621)
Capital element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金本金部份	-	(309)	-	(309)
Interest element of lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金利息部份	-	(33)	-	(33)
Interest paid	已付利息	(1,002)	-	-	(1,002)
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	已付本公司股東股息	-	-	(20,320)	(20,320)
Other dividends paid	已付其他股息	-	-	(3,868)	(3,868)
Total changes from financing cashflows	融資現金流量變動總額	(2,603)	(342)	(24,188)	(27,133)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	匯率變動之影響	(186)	-	-	(186)
Other changes:	其他變動:				
Net changes in lease liabilities during the year	年內租賃負債淨變動	-	361	-	361
Interest expenses	利息開支	1,081	29	-	1,110
Dividends to shareholders of the Company	本公司股東股息	-	-	20,320	20,320
Dividends to non-controlling interests	非控制性權益股息	-	-	3,838	3,838
Reversal of disposal group classified as held-for sale at beginning of the year	撥回年初分類為持作出售之出售組別	6,500	37	-	6,537
Disposal of discontinued operations	處置已終止持續經營業務	(8,000)	(37)	-	(8,037)
Total other changes	其他變動總額	(419)	390	24,158	24,129
At 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日	24,465	712	405	25,582

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26 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONTINUED)

(c) Total cash outflows for leases

Amounts included in the consolidated statement of cash flows for leases comprise the following:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within operating cash flows	經營現金流量中	436	400
Within investing cash flows	投資現金流量中	247	441
Within financing cash flows	融資現金流量中	396	221
		1,079	1,062

These amounts relate to the following:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Lease rentals paid	已付租賃租金	832	621
Additions of leasehold lands leased for own use	添置租賃作自用之租賃土地	247	441
		1,079	1,062

26 現金及現金等值項目(續)

(c) 租賃現金流出總額

就租賃計入綜合現金流量表之金額包括以下各項：

	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within operating cash flows	436	400
Within investing cash flows	247	441
Within financing cash flows	396	221
	1,079	1,062

該等金額與下列各項有關：

	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Lease rentals paid	832	621
Additions of leasehold lands leased for own use	247	441
	1,079	1,062

27 SHARE CAPITAL

27 股本

		Number of ordinary shares million 普通股數目 百萬股	Nominal value of ordinary shares HK\$'million 普通股面值 百萬港元
Authorised:	法定:		
<i>Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each</i>	<i>每股面值0.01港元之普通股</i>		
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021, 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	於2021年1月1日、 2021年12月31日、 2022年1月1日及 2022年12月31日	16,000	160

		Number of ordinary shares million 普通股數目 百萬股	Nominal value of ordinary shares RMB' million 普通股面值 人民幣百萬元
Issued and fully paid:	已發行及悉數繳付:		
<i>Ordinary shares of HK\$0.01 each</i>	<i>每股面值0.01港元之普通股</i>		
At 1 January 2021, 31 December 2021, 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2022	於2021年1月1日、 2021年12月31日、 2022年1月1日及 2022年12月31日	8,659	71

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28 OTHER RESERVES

(a) Movements in components of other reserves

28 其他儲備

(a) 其他儲備組成變動

		Group 本集團								
		Share premium	Contributed surplus	Merger reserve	Fair value reserve (non- recycling) 公平價值儲備 (不可轉回)	Translation reserve	Others	Subtotal	Retained earnings	Total
		股份溢價	實繳盈餘	合併儲備	至損益)	匯兌儲備	其他	小計	滾存盈利	總額
		RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million	RMB' million
		人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元	人民幣百萬元
		note (i)	note (ii)	note (iii)	note (iv)	note (v)	note (vi)			
		附註(i)	附註(ii)	附註(iii)	附註(iv)	附註(v)	附註(vi)			
Balances at 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及 2021年1月1日結餘	35,884	109	(23,820)	142	1,122	8,519	21,966	31,557	53,513
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	212	(217)	-	(5)	23,016	23,011
Transfer between reserves	儲備間轉撥	-	-	-	-	-	566	566	(566)	-
Final dividend for 2020	2020年末期股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,320)	(20,320)
Disposal of subsidiaries (vii)	處置附屬公司(vii)	-	-	15,120	-	(953)	(5,716)	8,451	(8,451)	-
Balances at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日結餘	35,884	109	(8,700)	354	(48)	3,369	30,968	25,236	56,204
Balances at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	於2021年12月31日及 2022年1月1日結餘	35,884	109	(8,700)	354	(48)	3,369	30,968	25,236	56,204
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	(184)	156	-	(28)	5,228	5,200
Transfer between reserves	儲備間轉撥	-	-	-	-	-	570	570	(570)	-
Final dividend for 2021	2021年末期股息	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,799)	(1,799)
Repurchase from non-controlling interests	向非控制性權益回購	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Others	其他	-	-	-	-	-	230	230	-	230
Balances at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日結餘	35,884	109	(8,698)	170	108	4,169	31,742	28,095	59,837

28 OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(a) Movements in components of other reserves (Continued)

28 其他儲備(續)

(a) 其他儲備組成變動(續)

		Company 本公司				
		Share premium 股份溢價	Contributed surplus 實繳盈餘	Subtotal 小計	Retained earnings 滾存盈利	Total 總額
		RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
		note (i) 附註(i)	note (ii) 附註(ii)			
Balances at 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	於2020年12月31日及 2021年1月1日結餘	35,884	109	35,993	19,508	55,501
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	12,254	12,254
Final dividend for 2020	2020年末期股息	-	-	-	(20,320)	(20,320)
Balances at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日結餘	35,884	109	35,993	11,442	47,435
Balances at 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	於2021年12月31日及 2022年1月1日結餘	35,884	109	35,993	11,442	47,435
Total comprehensive income for the year	年內全面收益總額	-	-	-	1,197	1,197
Final dividend for 2021	2021年末期股息	-	-	-	(1,799)	(1,799)
Balances at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日結餘	35,884	109	35,993	10,840	46,833

28 OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(b) Nature and purpose of other reserves

Notes:

- (i) Under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981, the share premium account may be applied by the Company in paying up unissued shares of the Company to be issued to shareholders of the Company as fully paid bonus shares.
- (ii) The contributed surplus represents the difference between the consolidated shareholders' net assets value of the subsidiaries at the date on which they were acquired by the Group and the amount of the Company's shares issued for the acquisition.
- (iii) The merger reserve represents the difference between the considerations and the aggregate share capital of subsidiaries acquired under business combinations under common control.
- (iv) The fair value reserve (non-recycling) comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of equity investments designated as FVOCI that are held at the end of the reporting period.
- (v) The translation reserve comprises all foreign exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.
- (vi) Others mainly represent capitalisation of retained earnings by subsidiaries and the statutory surplus reserves. Pursuant to the Company Law of the PRC, the Articles of Association and the resolution of Board of Directors of the Group's subsidiaries established in the Mainland China, these subsidiaries are required to transfer 10% of their respective net profit to statutory surplus reserves. Appropriation to the statutory surplus reserves may be ceased when the fund aggregates to 50% of those subsidiaries' registered capital. The statutory surplus reserves may be used to make good previous years' losses or to increase the capital of those subsidiaries upon approval of their shareholders' meeting.
- (vii) The reclassification between retained earnings and other accounts of other reserves were the adjustments due to the disposal of Beijing Pipeline and Dalian LNG.

28 其他儲備(續)

(b) 其他儲備之性質及目的

附註：

- (i) 根據百慕達1981年公司法，股份溢價可由本公司用於繳付即將發行予本公司股東作為已繳足紅股之本公司未發行股份。
- (ii) 實繳盈餘指附屬公司於被本集團收購日期之綜合股東資產淨值與本公司為收購而發行之股份金額之差額。
- (iii) 合併儲備指於共同控制下業務合併所收購附屬公司之代價與總股本之差額。
- (iv) 公平值儲備(不可轉回至損益)包含於報告期末所持指定為按公平值計入其他全面收益計量之股本投資公平值之累積淨變動。
- (v) 匯兌儲備包括換算海外業務財務報表產生之所有匯兌差額。
- (vi) 其他主要指附屬公司資本化滾存盈利及法定盈餘公積。根據《中華人民共和國公司法》、章程細則及於中國內地註冊成立之本集團附屬公司董事會決議，此等附屬公司須按各自年溢利淨額之10%提取法定盈餘公積。當法定盈餘公積累計額達到該等附屬公司註冊資本之50%時，可不再計提。法定盈餘公積經其股東大會批准後可用於彌補先前年度虧損，或增加該等附屬公司之股本。
- (vii) 在滾存盈利與其他儲備的其他賬項之間重新分類乃為因應出售北京管道公司及大連LNG公司作出的調整。

28 OTHER RESERVES (CONTINUED)

(c) Distributability of other reserves

At 31 December 2022, the aggregate amount of other reserves available for distribution to equity shareholders of the Company, as calculated under the Bermuda Companies Act 1981 was RMB10,949 million (2021: RMB11,551 million). After the end of the reporting period the Directors proposed a final dividend of RMB25.39 cents per ordinary share (2021: Final dividend RMB20.78 cents per ordinary share), amounting to RMB2,198 million (2021: RMB1,799 million) (Note 15). This dividend has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

28 其他儲備(續)

(c) 可分派其他儲備

於2022年12月31日，可供向本公司權益股東分派之其他儲備總金額(根據百慕達1981年公司法計算)為人民幣10,949百萬元(2021年：人民幣11,551百萬元)。於報告期末後，董事建議末期股息每股普通股人民幣25.39分(2021年：董事建議末期股息每股普通股人民幣20.78分)，達人民幣2,198百萬元(2021年：人民幣1,799百萬元)(附註15)。該股息於報告期末並未確認為一項負債。

29 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

29 應付賬款及應計負債

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Accounts payable (i)	應付賬款(i)	3,112	3,205
Contract liabilities (ii)	合約負債(ii)	12,621	11,984
Salaries and welfare payable	應付薪金及福利	428	400
Accrued expenses	應計開支	12	12
Dividend payable	應付股息	133	405
Interest payable	應付利息	170	140
Construction fee and equipment cost payables	應付建設費及設備成本	7,551	7,567
Amounts due to related parties	應付關聯方款項		
– Non-controlling interests	– 非控制性權益	1	1
– Others	– 其他	83	52
Other payables (iii)	其他應付款項(iii)	3,609	3,501
		27,720	27,267

29 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)**(i) Ageing analysis of accounts payable**

As of the end of the reporting period, the ageing analysis of accounts payable, based on the invoice date, is as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within 3 months	三個月內	1,874	2,372
Between 3 to 6 months	三個月至六個月	164	223
Over 6 months	六個月以上	1,074	610
		3,112	3,205

The typical credit period on purchase of goods is 90 days.

- (ii) As at 31 December 2022, the Group also had non-current contract liabilities of RMB98 million (2021: RMB232 million) which were included under non-current other liabilities and were expected to be recognised as revenue in over 12 months but less than 5 years.

The Group's contract liabilities represent primarily advances received from customers. In certain regions of the PRC, customers of the Group's city gas business are required to use integrated circuit cards and top up in advance before the balances are being deducted upon usage of natural gas. Depending on the market conditions and the customers' credit profile, the Group also requires advance from certain customers for sales of other natural gas products. These advance payments from customers are recognised as contract liabilities until the natural gas products are sold to the customers. During the year ended 31 December 2022, the amount of RMB11,984 million (2021: RMB10,911 million) recognised in contract liabilities at beginning of the year has substantially been recognised as revenue during the year.

29 應付賬款及應計負債(續)**(i) 應付賬款之賬齡分析**

截至報告期末，應付賬款按發票日期之賬齡分析如下：

	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within 3 months	1,874	2,372
Between 3 to 6 months	164	223
Over 6 months	1,074	610
	3,112	3,205

採購貨品之賒賬期通常為90日。

- (ii) 於2022年12月31日，本集團亦擁有非流動合約負債人民幣98百萬元(2021年：人民幣232百萬元)，其已計入非流動其他負債內並預期確認為超過十二個月但少於五年之收入。

本集團之合約負債指主要來自客戶之墊款。在中國若干地區，本集團之城市燃氣業務客戶須使用集成電路卡及預先增值，方可於使用天然氣後扣減結餘。視乎市況及客戶信貸狀況，本集團於出售其他天然氣產品時亦會要求若干客戶預先付款。該等來自客戶之預付款項在直至天然氣產品已售予客戶為止之前會確認為合約負債。於截至2022年12月31日止年度，年初於合約負債確認之人民幣11,984百萬元(2021年：人民幣10,911百萬元)已於年內大致確認為收入。

29 應付賬款及應計負債(續)

- (iii) The other payables were mainly retention monies for construction and VAT element of advance receipts from customers.
- (iv) The Group is a defendant in certain lawsuits as well as the named party in other proceeding. While the outcomes of such contingencies, lawsuits or other proceeding cannot be determined at present, management believes that any resulting liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or financial performance of the Group.

30 BORROWINGS

	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Short-term borrowings – secured (note) 短期借貸 – 有抵押 (附註)	–	84
Short-term borrowings – unsecured 短期借貸 – 無抵押	2,544	1,825
Current portion of long-term borrowings 長期借貸之即期部分	2,743	3,945
	5,287	5,854
Long-term borrowings – secured (note) 長期借貸 – 有抵押 (附註)	892	839
Long-term borrowings – unsecured 長期借貸 – 無抵押	21,645	21,717
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings 減:長期借貸之即期部分	(2,743)	(3,945)
	19,794	18,611
	25,081	24,465

Note: As at 31 December 2022, certain property, plant and equipment of the Group amounting to RMB958 million (2021: RMB1,025 million) were pledged to banks for loan facilities granted to the Group (Note 16).

29 應付賬款及應計負債(續)

- (iii) 其他應付款主要為工程保留金及預收賬款的增值稅項目。
- (iv) 本集團為若干案件之被告及其他訴訟之指定方。儘管現時未能釐定該等或然事件、法律訴訟或其他訴訟之結果，惟管理層相信任何由此產生之負債不會對本集團之財務狀況或財務業績造成重大不利影響。

30 借貸

	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Short-term borrowings – secured (note) 短期借貸 – 有抵押 (附註)	–	84
Short-term borrowings – unsecured 短期借貸 – 無抵押	2,544	1,825
Current portion of long-term borrowings 長期借貸之即期部分	2,743	3,945
	5,287	5,854
Long-term borrowings – secured (note) 長期借貸 – 有抵押 (附註)	892	839
Long-term borrowings – unsecured 長期借貸 – 無抵押	21,645	21,717
Less: Current portion of long-term borrowings 減:長期借貸之即期部分	(2,743)	(3,945)
	19,794	18,611
	25,081	24,465

附註：於2022年12月31日，本集團若干金額為人民幣958百萬元(2021年：人民幣1,025百萬元)之物業、廠房及設備已就本集團獲授之貸款融資抵押予銀行(附註16)。

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30 BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The weighted average interest rate for borrowings as of 31 December 2022 is 3.66% per annum (2021: 3.64%).

The carrying amounts of the borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

30 借貸(續)

於2022年12月31日，借款的加權平均年利率為3.66%(2021年：3.64%)。

借貸之賬面值按以下貨幣計值：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
RMB	人民幣	18,068	18,048
US dollar	美元	6,951	6,358
Hong Kong dollar	港元	-	-
Japanese yen	日圓	5	12
Euro	歐元	57	47
		25,081	24,465

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, the borrowings of the Group were repayable as follows:

於2022年及2021年12月31日，本集團之借貸須按如下償還：

		Bank loans 銀行貸款		Loans other than bank loans 除銀行貸款以外之貸款	
		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within one year	一年內	2,395	2,908	2,892	2,946
Between one to two years	一至兩年	2,224	2,054	682	1,863
Between two to five years	兩至五年	3,651	3,326	5,940	4,260
After five years	五年以後	3,110	3,480	4,187	3,628
		11,380	11,768	13,701	12,697

30 BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its borrowings. The information presented is based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay and represents the undiscounted cash flow including principal and interest:

30 借貸(續)

下表詳述本集團之借貸之餘下合約年期。所呈列資料乃以本集團須支付之最早日期為基準，並表示未折現現金流量(包括本金及利息)：

		Bank loans 銀行貸款		Loans other than bank loans 除銀行貸款以外之貸款	
		2022 2022年	2021 2021年	2022 2022年	2021 2021年
		RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Within one year	一年內	2,774	3,205	3,108	3,124
Between one to two years	一至兩年	2,666	2,381	1,636	2,150
Between two to five years	兩至五年	3,972	3,914	6,024	4,794
After five years	五年以後	3,692	4,182	4,462	3,931
		13,104	13,682	15,230	13,999

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31 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(a) Current tax in the consolidated statement of financial position represents:

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Tax payables in respect of subsidiaries in:	附屬公司於以下國家應付之稅項:		
– the PRC	– 中國	553	638
– Peru	– 秘魯	41	–
– Thailand	– 泰國	29	10
		623	648
Withholding tax on dividend distributed by the subsidiaries	附屬公司分派股息之預扣稅	–	–
		623	648

As at 31 December 2022, the Group also had income tax recoverable of RMB17 million (2021: RMB17 million) which were included under “prepayments and other current assets”.

於2022年12月31日，本集團亦擁有可收回所得稅人民幣17百萬元（2021年：人民幣17百萬元），其已計入「預付款及其他流動資產」項下。

31 綜合財務狀況表中之所得稅

(a) 綜合財務狀況表中之即期稅項為：

31 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised:

The movements in the deferred taxation account are as follows:

31 綜合財務狀況表中之所得稅 (續)

(b) 已確認之遞延稅項資產及負債：

遞延稅項賬目的變動如下：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
At beginning of the year	於年初	(556)	(144)
Currency translation differences	貨幣匯兌差額	(4)	3
Acquisitions through business combination	透過業務合併進行收購	(13)	(157)
Transfer to disposal group classified as held-for-sale	轉撥至分類為持作出售之出售組別	-	-
Charged to the consolidated profit or loss	於綜合收益中扣除	(203)	(213)
Credited to other comprehensive income	於其他全面收益抵免	33	(45)
At end of the year	於年末	(743)	(556)

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31 INCOME TAX IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised: (Continued)

Deferred tax balances are attributable to the following items:

31 綜合財務狀況表中之所得稅 (續)

(b) 已確認之遞延稅項資產及負債：(續)

遞延稅項結餘歸屬於以下項目：

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Deferred tax assets:	遞延稅項資產：		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	333	478
Impairment of receivables	應收賬款減值	152	73
Tax losses	稅項虧損	433	633
Others	其他	280	20
Total deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產總額	1,198	1,204
Set off	抵銷	(83)	-
Net deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產淨額	1,115	1,204
Deferred tax liabilities:	遞延稅項負債：		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備折舊	793	842
Undistributed profits of PRC and overseas subsidiaries, and associate and joint ventures	中國及海外附屬公司、聯營公司及合資企業的未分配溢利	650	260
Revaluation surplus from business combination	業務合併產生的重估盈餘	313	579
Others	其他	185	79
Total deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債總額	1,941	1,760
Set off	抵銷	(83)	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	遞延稅項負債淨額	1,858	1,760

As at 31 December 2022, certain subsidiaries of the Company did not recognise deferred tax asset of deductible tax losses carried forward of RMB1,040 million (2021: RMB688 million).

於2022年12月31日，本公司若干附屬公司並無就已結轉的可扣減稅務虧損人民幣1,040百萬元（2021年：人民幣688百萬元）確認遞延稅項資產。

32 COMMITMENTS

Capital commitments

The Group did not have material capital commitments as at 31 December 2022.

33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

CNPC, the controlling shareholder of the Company, is a state-controlled enterprise directly controlled by the PRC government. Related parties include CNPC and its subsidiaries (together, the “CNPC Group”), other state-owned enterprises and their subsidiaries which the PRC government has control, joint control or significant influence over, the entities which the Group is able to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over, key management personnel of the Group and CNPC Group and their close family members and any entity, of any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group’s parent.

In addition to the related party information shown elsewhere in the consolidated financial statements, the following is a summary of significant related party transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business in both continuing and discontinued operations between the Group and its related parties during the years and balances arising from related party transactions at the end of the years indicated below:

(a) Transactions with CNPC Group, associates and joint ventures

The Group has extensive transactions with other companies in the CNPC Group. Due to these relationships, it is possible that the terms of the transactions between the Group and other members of the CNPC Group are not the same as those that would result from transactions with other related parties or wholly unrelated parties.

32 承擔

資本承擔

本集團於2022年12月31日並無任何重大資本承擔。

33 關聯方交易

中國石油集團(本公司控股股東)為由中國政府直接控制之國有企業。關聯方包括中國石油集團及其附屬公司(統稱「中油集團」)、由中國政府控制、共同控制或施加重大影響之其他國有企業及彼等之附屬公司，同時本集團能夠控制、共同控制或行使重大影響之企業、本集團及中油集團之主要管理人員及彼等之近親家族成員、或一間集團之任何成員公司(為集團之一部分並向本集團之母公司提供主要管理人員服務)。

除於綜合財務報表其他部分提供之關聯方資料之外，本集團與其關聯方於年內於持續經營業務及已終止持續經營業務之一般業務範圍內訂立之重大關聯方交易及年末有關聯方交易產生之結餘概述如下：

(a) 與中油集團、聯營公司及合資企業之交易

本集團與中油集團其他成員公司有廣泛的交易和業務聯繫。由於此等關係，本集團與中油集團其他成員公司之間的交易條款可能與其他關聯方或毫無相關人士之間的交易條款有所不同。

33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Transactions with CNPC Group, associates and joint ventures (Continued)

The principal related party transactions with the CNPC Group and associates and joint ventures of the Group, which were carried out in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:

- (i) The Group entered into (i) the Leng Jiapu Contract with the CNPC Group in 1997 and (ii) certain supplemental agreements and master agreements, including master agreement on 11 September 2020 for connected transactions for the three years ending 31 December 2023, for the purpose of renewing the terms of the previously signed master agreement and supplemental agreements.

Under the Leng Jiapu Contract and the master agreement, a framework for a range of products and services to be procured from the CNPC Group to the Group and vice versa including oil and gas products, general products and services, financial services and rental services is provided.

- Provision of products by the CNPC Group to the Group amounted to approximately RMB109,667 million (2021: RMB73,193 million) for the year ended 31 December 2022.
- Provision of services by the CNPC Group to the Group amounted to approximately RMB4,580 million (2021: RMB4,670 million) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

33 關聯方交易(續)

(a) 與中油集團、聯營公司及合資企業之交易(續)

與中油集團及本集團之聯營公司及合資企業的主要關聯方交易乃於日常業務過程中進行，並載列如下：

- (i) 本集團(i)於1997年與中油集團訂立冷家堡合同及(ii)訂立若干補充協議及總協議(包括於2020年9月11日有關截至2023年12月31日止三個年度關連交易的總協議)，以續訂早前簽署的總協議及補充協議的期限。

根據冷家堡合同及總協議，已規定本集團將向中油集團採購以及中油集團將向本集團採購的產品及服務範圍，包括油氣產品、一般產品及服務、金融服務及租賃服務。

- 截至2022年12月31日止年度，中油集團向本集團提供產品約人民幣109,667百萬元(2021年：人民幣73,193百萬元)。
- 截至2022年12月31日止年度，中油集團向本集團提供服務約人民幣4,580百萬元(2021年：人民幣4,670百萬元)。

33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Transactions with CNPC Group, associates and joint ventures (Continued)

- (i) (Continued)
- Provision of products by the Group to the CNPC Group amounted to approximately RMB4,572 million (2021: RMB4,447 million) for the year ended 31 December 2022.
 - Provision of services by the Group to the CNPC Group amounted to approximately RMB4,478 million (2021: RMB6,891 million), which mainly includes natural gas pipeline transmission services and LNG gasification and unloading services provided by the Group, for the year ended 31 December 2022.
- (ii) The Group has entered into agreements for the sales of natural gas with certain associates and joint ventures of the Group amounting to approximately RMB2,709 million and RMB1,532 million (2021: RMB2,209 million and RMB1,539 million), respectively, for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The above transactions in (i) and (ii) constituted connected transactions in accordance with Chapter 14A of the Listing Rules.

33 關聯方交易(續)

(a) 與中油集團、聯營公司及合資企業之交易(續)

- (i) (續)
- 截至2022年12月31日止年度，本集團向中油集團提供產品約人民幣4,572百萬元(2021年：人民幣4,447百萬元)。
 - 截至2022年12月31日止年度，本集團向中油集團提供服務約人民幣4,478百萬元(2021年：人民幣6,891百萬元)，主要包括本集團提供的天然氣管道輸氣服務及LNG氣化及卸載服務。
- (ii) 本集團訂立協議，向本集團若干聯營公司及合資企業銷售天然氣，於截至2022年12月31日止年度分別約為人民幣2,709百萬元及人民幣1,532百萬元(2021年：人民幣2,209百萬元及人民幣1,539百萬元)。

上述(i)及(ii)項之交易根據上市規則第14A章構成關連交易。

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33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(a) Transactions with CNPC Group, associates and joint ventures (Continued)

- (iii) As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, amounts due from and to the CNPC Group, and associates and joint ventures of the Group, which are unsecured and interest-free, except borrowings, loans to an associate, loans to joint ventures and lease liabilities, are included in the following accounts captions and summarised as follows:

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Other non-current assets	其他非流動資產	58	66
Accounts receivable	應收賬款	901	287
Prepayments and other current assets	預付款及其他流動資產	315	4,725
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	應付賬款及應計負債	5,686	5,603
Borrowings	借貸	9,639	8,738
Lease liabilities	租賃負債	81	121

33 關聯方交易(續)

(a) 與中油集團、聯營公司及合資企業之交易(續)

- (iii) 於2022年及2021年12月31日，應收及應付予中油集團、本集團之聯營公司及合資企業之款項(除借貸、貸款予一間聯營公司、貸款予合資企業及租賃負債外)為無抵押及免息，已計入下列會計項目內並概述如下：

33 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(b) Key management compensation

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及酬金	4	2
Retirement benefits – defined contribution scheme	退休福利 – 界定供款計劃	–	–
		4	2

(c) Transactions with other state-controlled entities in the PRC

Apart from the aforementioned transactions and the transactions with the CNPC Group, and associates and joint ventures of the Group, the Group has transactions with other state-controlled entities include but not limited to (i) sales and purchases of goods and services; (ii) purchases of assets; (iii) lease of assets; and (iv) bank deposits and borrowings.

These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of the Group's business.

33 關聯方交易(續)

(b) 主要管理層之酬金

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Salaries and allowances	薪金及酬金	4	2
Retirement benefits – defined contribution scheme	退休福利 – 界定供款計劃	–	–
		4	2

(c) 與中國其他國有實體之交易

除上述交易及與中油集團、本集團聯營公司及合資企業之交易外，本集團與其他國有實體之交易包括(但不限於)(i)銷售及購買貨品及服務；(ii)購買資產；(iii)租賃資產；及(iv)銀行存款及借貸。

該等交易乃於本集團之日常業務過程中進行。

34 SEGMENT INFORMATION

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker which is determined by the Group's most senior executive management and Executive Directors of the Company.

The Group organises its business around products and services. From the products and services perspective, the Group is engaged in a broad range of oil and gas related activities and derives its revenue from its four operating segments: Natural Gas Sales, Sales of LPG, LNG Processing and Terminal and Exploration and Production.

The Natural Gas Sales segment is engaged in the retail sales, distribution and trading of various natural gas products. The Sales of LPG segment is engaged in the wholesales and retail sales of various LPG products. LNG Processing and Terminal segment is engaged in the processing, unloading, storage, gasification and entrucking of LNG. The Exploration and Production segment is engaged in the exploration, development, production and sales of crude oil and natural gas.

The Group's most senior executive management and Executive Directors assess the performance of the operating segments based on each segment's profit/(loss) before income tax expense, and share of profits less losses of associates and joint ventures ("segment results").

Segment assets exclude deferred and current taxes, other financial assets, investments in associates and joint ventures.

Corporate results, net, mainly refers to interest income earned from cash and cash equivalents, net exchange gains/(losses), general and administrative expenses and interest expenses incurred at corporate level.

Corporate assets mainly comprise cash and cash equivalents held at corporate level.

34 板塊資料

營運板塊之呈報方式與向主要營運決策者提供之內部報告貫徹一致，乃由本集團最高管理層及本公司執行董事決定。

本集團按產品及服務組織其業務。就產品及服務而言，本集團廣泛從事一系列石油和天然氣相關業務，其收入來自四個營運板塊：天然氣銷售、LPG銷售、LNG加工與儲運及勘探與生產。

天然氣銷售板塊從事不同天然氣產品的零售及分銷與貿易。LPG銷售板塊從事不同LPG產品的批發與零售。LNG加工與儲運板塊從事LNG加工、卸載、儲存、氣化及裝車。勘探與生產板塊從事原油及天然氣之勘探、開發、生產和銷售。

本集團最高管理層及執行董事根據各板塊之除所得稅費用、應佔聯營公司及合資企業之溢利減虧損前之溢利／（虧損）評估經營板塊之表現（「板塊業績」）。

板塊資產不包括遞延及即期稅項、其他金融資產、於聯營公司及合資企業之投資。

公司收支淨額主要指現金及現金等值項目所賺取的利息收入、匯兌收益／（虧損）淨額、公司層面產生之一般性和管理費用及利息支出。

公司資產主要包括公司層面所持有之現金及現金等值項目。

34 板塊資料(續)

34 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Natural Gas Sales 天然氣銷售 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Sales of LPG LPG銷售 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	LNG Processing and Terminal 加工與儲運 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Exploration and Production 勘探與生產 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Corporate 公司總部 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Inter-company adjustment 公司間調整 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Total 總計 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度							
Continuing operations 持續經營業務							
Gross revenue 總收入	133,987	29,321	12,810	2,286	-	-	178,404
Less: Inter-company adjustment 減：公司間調整	(2,095)	(97)	(4,268)	-	-	-	(6,460)
Revenue from external customers 來自外部客戶之收入	131,892	29,224	8,542	2,286	-	-	171,944
Timing of revenue recognition 收入確認時間於							
At a point in time 某個時間點	128,431	29,224	8,542	2,286	-	-	168,483
Over time 於一段時間	3,461	-	-	-	-	-	3,461
Segment results 板塊業績	131,892	29,224	8,542	2,286	-	-	171,944
Share of profits less losses of: 應佔溢利減虧損：							
- Associates - 聯營公司	7,140	360	3,149	379	(628)	-	10,400
- Joint ventures - 合資企業	367	-	11	147	-	-	525
	319	-	-	140	8	-	467
Profit/(loss) before income tax expense 除所得稅費用前溢利/(虧損)	7,826	360	3,160	666	(620)	-	11,392
Segment results included: 板塊業績包括：							
- Interest income - 利息收入	703	2	102	12	604	(564)	859
- Depreciation, depletion and amortisation - 折舊、損耗及攤銷	(3,270)	(89)	(1,035)	(454)	(39)	-	(4,887)
- Interest expenses - 利息支出	(679)	(5)	(572)	(1)	(206)	564	(899)
- Net exchange gains/(losses) - 匯兌收益/(虧損)淨額	6	-	-	13	(608)	-	(589)
As at 31 December 2022 於2022年12月31日							
Segment assets 板塊資產	77,939	4,586	18,643	2,270	20,038	-	123,476
Investments in associates 於聯營公司之投資	7,198	-	399	312	-	-	7,909
Investments in joint ventures 於合資企業之投資	4,610	-	-	1,387	59	-	6,056
Additions to non-current segment assets 於本年度添加到非流動板塊資產	5,766	270	99	95	-	-	6,230
Additions to non-current segment assets through acquisition of subsidiaries during the year 於本年度透過收購附屬公司添加到非流動板塊資產	348	-	-	-	-	-	348

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34 板塊資料(續)

34 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Natural Gas Sales 天然氣銷售 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Sales of LPG LPG銷售 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	LNG Processing and Terminal 加工與儲運 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Exploration and Production 勘探與生產 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Inter-company adjustment 公司間調整 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	Total 總計 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
For the year ended 31 December 2021 截至2021年12月31日止年度						
Continuing operations 持續經營業務						
Gross revenue 總收入	106,528 (1,484)	24,108 (70)	10,726 (2,993)	1,732	-	143,094 (4,547)
Less: Inter-company adjustment					-	
Revenue from external customers 來自外部客戶之收入	105,044	24,038	7,733	1,732	-	138,547
Timing of revenue recognition 收入確認時間於 某個時間點 Over time	100,122 4,922	24,038	7,733	1,732	-	133,625 4,922
Segment results 板塊業績	105,044	24,038	7,733	1,732	-	138,547
Share of profits less losses of: - Associates - Joint ventures	4,858 595 301	470	3,540	242	110	9,220 874 482
Profit before income tax expense 除所得稅費用前溢利	5,754	470	3,544	696	112	10,576
Segment results included: - Interest income - Depreciation, depletion and amortisation - Interest expenses - Net exchange gains	565 (3,056) (581) 30	1 (82) (5)	58 (1,108) (549)	9 (345) (2) 1	(571) (30) (217) 223	529 (4,623) (783) 254
As at 31 December 2021						
Segment assets 板塊資產	71,987	4,242	18,986	2,049	-	117,772
Investments in associates 於聯營公司之投資	6,511	-	387	350	-	7,248
Investments in joint ventures 於合資企業之投資	4,424	-	-	1,297	-	5,777
Additions to non-current segment assets 於本年度添加到非流動板塊資產 during the year	5,166	633	528	255	1	6,583
Additions to non-current segment assets through acquisition of subsidiaries during the year	2,016	-	-	-	-	2,016

34 SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Reconciliations of reportable segment profit and assets

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Reportable segment profit	可報告板塊溢利		
Profit before income tax expense from continuing operations	持續經營業務的除所得稅費用前溢利	11,392	10,576
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	(3,189)	(2,698)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	持續經營業務年內溢利	8,203	7,878
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	已終止持續經營業務年內溢利	-	18,459
Profit for the year	年內溢利	8,203	26,337

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Reportable segment assets	可報告板塊資產		
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Segment assets	板塊資產	123,476	117,772
Investment in associates	於聯營公司之投資	7,909	7,248
Investment in joint ventures	於合資企業之投資	6,056	5,777
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	1,115	1,204
Income tax recoverable	可收回所得稅	17	17
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	319	564
Total assets	總資產	138,892	132,582

Neither the Group's revenue is derived from nor the Group's non-current assets are located in the place of incorporation of the Company.

For the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, there are no single customer to whom the revenue exceeded 10% of the Group's revenue.

34 板塊資料(續)

可報告板塊溢利及資產的對賬

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Reportable segment profit	可報告板塊溢利		
Profit before income tax expense from continuing operations	持續經營業務的除所得稅費用前溢利	11,392	10,576
Income tax expense	所得稅費用	(3,189)	(2,698)
Profit for the year from continuing operations	持續經營業務年內溢利	8,203	7,878
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	已終止持續經營業務年內溢利	-	18,459
Profit for the year	年內溢利	8,203	26,337

		2022 2022年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB' million 人民幣百萬元
Reportable segment assets	可報告板塊資產		
Continuing operations	持續經營業務		
Segment assets	板塊資產	123,476	117,772
Investment in associates	於聯營公司之投資	7,909	7,248
Investment in joint ventures	於合資企業之投資	6,056	5,777
Deferred tax assets	遞延稅項資產	1,115	1,204
Income tax recoverable	可收回所得稅	17	17
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	按公平值計入其他全面收益之金融資產	319	564
Total assets	總資產	138,892	132,582

本集團之收入並非源自本公司註冊地，而本集團之非流動資產亦並非位於本公司註冊地。

截至2022年及2021年12月31日止年度，並無源自單一客戶之收入佔本集團收入超過10%。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

35 ACQUISITIONS

For the year ended 31 December 2022, the Group entered into equity transfer agreements (the “Agreements”) to acquire a range of 10% to 60% of equity interest in 19 entities at a total cash consideration of RMB838 million (the “Acquisition”). Upon the completion of the Acquisition, 15 entities have become subsidiaries of the Group while 4 entities become the associates of the Group. There is no individually or accumulatively material entities which significantly affect the results and net assets of the Group at 31 December 2022.

36 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the Company completed the disposal of the Company’s 60% equity interest in PetroChina Beijing Gas Pipeline Co., Ltd (“Beijing Pipeline”) and 75% equity interest in PetroChina Dalian LNG Co., Ltd (“Dalian LNG”) to China Oil & Gas Piping Network Corporation (“PipeChina”) at an adjusted amount of RMB38,462 million, based on the equity transfer agreement (the “Equity Transfer Agreement”) entered on 22 December 2020 between the Company and PipeChina. Gain on disposal of RMB16,960 million is recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Each of Beijing Pipeline, which used to be reported under the Group’s “Natural Gas Pipeline” segment, and Dalian LNG, which used to be reported under the Group’s “LNG Processing and Terminal” segment, represented a separate major line of the Group’s business. Consequently, Beijing Pipeline and Dalian LNG has been presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements.

37 APPROVAL OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 March 2023 and will be submitted to the shareholders for adoption at the 2023 Annual General Meeting to be held on 31 May 2023 (Wednesday).

35 收購

截至2022年12月31日止年度，本集團訂立股權轉讓協議（「協議」），以總現金代價人民幣838百萬元收購19間實體10%至60%的股權（「收購事項」）。於收購事項完成後，15間實體已成為本集團的附屬公司，4間實體成為本集團的聯營公司。並無對本集團於2022年12月31日的業績及淨資產產生重大影響的單獨或累計重大實體。

36 已終止持續經營業務

根據於2020年12月22日，本公司與國家管網集團簽署的股權轉讓協議（「股權轉讓協議」），截至2021年12月31日止年度，本公司完成向國家石油天然氣管網集團公司（「國家管網集團」）出售其持有的中石油北京天然氣管道有限公司（「北京管道公司」）60%股權和中石油大連液化天然氣有限公司（「大連LNG公司」）75%股權，經調整後金額為人民幣38,462百萬元。處置收益人民幣16,960百萬元計入綜合財務報表。

北京管道公司（過往於本集團「天然氣管道」板塊下呈報）及大連LNG公司（過往於本集團「LNG加工與儲運」板塊下呈報）各自呈列為本集團之獨立主要業務線。因此，北京管道公司及大連LNG公司於該綜合財務報表中呈列為已終止持續經營業務。

37 批准綜合財務報表

該綜合財務報表已於2023年3月28日獲董事會批准，並將提交予股東以於即將於2023年5月31日（星期三）召開之一2023年股東週年大會上採納。

38 PRINCIPAL SUBSIDIARIES

Details of the Company's principal subsidiaries, all of which are limited liability companies at 31 December 2022, are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation/ establishment	Particulars of issued and paid up capital/ registered capital 已發行及繳足股本/ 註冊資本之詳情	Type of legal entity	Percentage of equity interest attributable to the Group 本集團應佔權益百分比
附屬公司名稱	註冊成立/ 成立地點		法定實體類別	
Natural gas business				
天然氣業務				
PetroChina Kunlun Gas Co., Ltd. 中石油昆侖燃氣有限公司	PRC 中國	RMB8,560 million 人民幣8,560百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	100.00% (note (i)) (附註(i))
Xinjiang Xinjie Co., Ltd. 新疆新捷股份有限公司	PRC 中國	RMB4,370 million 人民幣4,370百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	98.50% (note (i)) (附註(i))
China Natural Gas Co., Ltd. 華油天然氣股份有限公司	PRC 中國	RMB2,082 million 人民幣2,082百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	77.88% (note (i)) (附註(i))
CNPC Shennan Oil Technology Development Co., Ltd. 海南中油深南石油技術開發有限公司	PRC 中國	RMB3,361 million 人民幣3,361百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	100.00% (note (i)) (附註(i))
Kunlun Energy Investment Shandong Company Limited 昆侖能源投資(山東)有限公司	PRC 中國	RMB1,700 million 人民幣1,700百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	100.00% (note (i)) (附註(i))
Huagang Gas Group Company Limited 華港燃氣集團有限公司	PRC 中國	RMB1,500 million 人民幣1,500百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	51.00% (note (i)) (附註(i))
Sichuan Chuangang Gas Co., Ltd. 四川川港燃氣有限責任公司	PRC 中國	RMB900 million 人民幣900百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	51.00% (note (i)) (附註(i))
Jiangsu LNG 江蘇LNG	PRC 中國	RMB3,166 million 人民幣3,166百萬元	Limited liability company 有限責任公司	55.00% (note (i)) (附註(i))
Notes:			附註：	
(i) Shares are held directly by the Company.			(i) 由本公司直接持有股份。	

38 主要附屬公司

本公司2022年12月31日之主要附屬公司(均為有限責任公司)之詳情如下：

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
綜合財務報表附註

For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

39 COMPANY – LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

39 公司層面財務狀況表

		Note 附註	31 December 2022 2022年 12月31日 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	31 December 2021 2021年 12月31日 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Assets	資產			
Non-current assets	非流動資產			
Property, plant and equipment	物業、廠房及設備		2	5
Investments in associates	於聯營公司之投資		1,469	1,306
Investments in joint ventures	於合資企業之投資		973	970
Investments in subsidiaries	於附屬公司之投資		29,367	29,602
Other non-current assets	其他非流動資產		1	–
			31,812	31,883
Current assets	流動資產			
Prepayments and other current assets	預付款及其他流動資產		3,636	7,032
Cash and cash equivalents	現金及現金等值項目		19,466	15,952
			23,102	22,984
Total assets	總資產		54,914	54,867
Equity	權益			
Capital and reserves attributable to shareholders of the Company	本公司股東應佔股本及儲備			
Share capital	股本	27	71	71
Retained earnings	滾存盈利	28	10,840	11,442
Other reserves	其他儲備	28	35,993	35,993
			46,904	47,506
Liabilities	負債			
Current liabilities	流動負債			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	應付賬款及應計負債		1,038	980
Income tax payable	應付所得稅		20	20
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		2	2
			1,060	1,002

39 COMPANY – LEVEL STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

39 公司層面財務狀況表(續)

		Note 附註	31 December 2022 2022年 12月31日 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	31 December 2021 2021年 12月31日 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
Non-current liabilities	非流動負債			
Long-term borrowings	長期借貸		6,950	6,358
Lease liabilities	租賃負債		-	1
			6,950	6,359
Total liabilities	總負債		8,010	7,361
Total equity and liabilities	權益及負債總額		54,914	54,867
Net current assets	流動資產淨值		22,042	21,982
Total assets less current liabilities	總資產減流動負債		53,854	53,865

40 IMMEDIATE AND ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

At 31 December 2022, the Directors consider the parent and ultimate controlling party of the Group to be PetroChina HK and CNPC which are incorporated in Hong Kong and established in the PRC, respectively.

40 直接及最終控股人士

於2022年12月31日，董事認為本集團直接母公司及最終控股人士為中石油香港及中國石油集團，分別於香港及中國註冊成立。

41 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Group.

41 截至2022年12月31日止年度已頒佈但並未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋的可能影響

截至該等財務報表發佈日期，香港會計師公會已頒佈多項修訂於截至2022年12月31日止年度仍未生效，亦未採納在該等財務報表中。該等發展包括以下可能與本集團相關之修訂。

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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For the year ended 31 December 2022 截至2022年12月31日止年度

41 POSSIBLE IMPACT OF AMENDMENTS, NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 (CONTINUED)

41 截至2022年12月31日止年度已頒佈但並未生效的修訂、新準則及詮釋的可能影響(續)

Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after
於以下日期或之後
開始之會計期間生效

Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, <i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i> 香港會計準則第1號及香港財務報告準則實務說明第2號(修訂本)[會計政策之披露]	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to HKAS 8, <i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i> 香港會計準則第8號(修訂本)[會計估計的定義]	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction</i> 香港會計準則第12號(修訂本)[與單一交易產生之資產及負債相關的遞延稅項]	1 January 2023 2023年1月1日
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Non-current liabilities</i> 香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)[非流動負債]	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i> 香港會計準則第1號(修訂本)[負債分類為流動或非流動]	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日
Amendments to HKAS 16, <i>Lease liability in a sale and leaseback</i> 香港會計準則第16號(修訂本)[售後租回交易中的租賃負債]	1 January 2024 2024年1月1日

The Group is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these developments is expected to be in the initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements.

本集團現正評估該等修訂及新準則於首次應用期間之預期影響。目前本集團認為採納該等修訂及新準則對綜合財務報表應不會造成重大影響。

RESERVE QUANTITIES INFORMATION

儲量資料

INFORMATION ON EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION SEGMENT

In accordance with the Listing Rule 18.18, this section provides supplemental information on oil and gas producing activities of the Group.

Proved Oil and Gas Reserve Estimates

The following table sets forth the Company's estimated proved developed reserves and proved reserves as at December 2020, 2021 and 2022. The tables are formulated on the basis of reports prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton and Ryder Scott Company, independent engineering consultancy companies.

CRUDE OIL

		Proved developed reserves (Estimation) 探明已開發儲量 (估計) (million barrels) (百萬桶)	Proved reserves (Estimation) 探明儲量 (估計) (million barrels) (百萬桶)
Reserve as at 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日之儲量	40.4	55.1
2020 Revision	2020年修訂	9.9	10.7
2020 Production	2020年產量	(12.3)	(12.3)
Reserve as at 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日之儲量	38.0	53.5
2021 Revision	2021年修訂	9.5	1.7
2021 Production	2021年產量	(11.9)	(11.9)
Reserve as at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日之儲量	35.6	43.3
2022 Revision	2022年修訂	1.8	3.5
2022 Production	2022年產量	(11.3)	(11.3)
Reserve as at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日之儲量	26.1	35.5

有關勘探與生產板塊之資料

根據上市規則第18.18條，本節提供有關本集團油氣生產活動的補充資料。

探明油氣儲量估計

下表載列本公司於2020年、2021年及2022年12月之估計探明已開發儲量及探明儲量。該等表格乃根據獨立工程顧問公司DeGolyer and MacNaughton和Ryder Scott Company編製之報告而編製。

天然氣

		Proved developed reserves (Estimation) 探明已開發儲量 (估計) (million barrels) (百萬桶)	Proved reserves (Estimation) 探明儲量 (估計) (million barrels) (百萬桶)
Reserve as at 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日之儲量	40.4	55.1
2020 Revision	2020年修訂	9.9	10.7
2020 Production	2020年產量	(12.3)	(12.3)
Reserve as at 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日之儲量	38.0	53.5
2021 Revision	2021年修訂	9.5	1.7
2021 Production	2021年產量	(11.9)	(11.9)
Reserve as at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日之儲量	35.6	43.3
2022 Revision	2022年修訂	1.8	3.5
2022 Production	2022年產量	(11.3)	(11.3)
Reserve as at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日之儲量	26.1	35.5

RESERVE QUANTITIES INFORMATION

儲量資料

NATURAL GAS

天然氣

		Proved developed reserves (Estimation) 探明已開發儲量 (估計) (million cu feet) (百萬立方呎)	Proved reserves (Estimation) 探明儲量 (估計) (million cu feet) (百萬立方呎)
Reserve as at 31 December 2019	於2019年12月31日之儲量	143,529.2	156,068.8
2020 Revision	2020年修訂	5,954.7	9,435.9
2020 Production	2020年產量	(26,121.6)	(26,121.6)
Reserve as at 31 December 2020	於2020年12月31日之儲量	123,362.3	139,383.1
2021 Revision	2021年修訂	(186.7)	(5,556.5)
2021 Production	2021年產量	(23,627.3)	(23,627.3)
Reserve as at 31 December 2021	於2021年12月31日之儲量	99,548.3	110,199.3
2022 Revision	2022年修訂	5,494.8	1,068.5
2022 Production	2022年產量	(23,282.9)	(23,282.9)
Reserve as at 31 December 2022	於2022年12月31日之儲量	81,760.2	87,984.9

Definition:

The petroleum reserves are classified as follows:

Proved oil and gas reserves – Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible – from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations – prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time.

釋義：

石油儲量分類如下：

探明油氣儲量 – 探明油氣儲量為自給定日期至合同約定權利到期日(除非有證據合理保證該權利能夠得到延期)，透過地球科學和工程數據的分析，採用確定性或概率性評估，以現有經濟、作業和政府管制條件，可以合理確定已知油氣藏經濟可採油氣的數量。項目須已開始萃取烴或作業者須合理確定其將於合理時間內開始項目。

- (i) The areas of the reservoir considered as proved includes:
- (A) The area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and (B) Adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data.
- (ii) In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty.
- (iii) Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty.
- (iv) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when:
- (A) Successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favourable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and (B) The project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities.
- (v) Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12-month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions.
- (i) 可視為已探明油氣藏的區域包括：
- (A) 鑽井劃定及流體介面圈定(如有)的地區，及(B)根據可用地質及工程資料可合理斷定其可以持續用於一定經濟可開採油氣的油氣藏附近未鑽探部份。
- (ii) 若缺乏流體介面資料，除非地質、工程或表現資料及可靠技術確定合理存在較低含量，否則油氣藏內之探明儲量乃根據油井滲透所示的最低探明含烴量(LKH)而定。
- (iii) 當透過井眼直接觀測已確定最高探明含油量高位(HKO)及存在潛在相關天然氣上限，則除非地質、工程或表現資料及可靠技術確定合理存在較高含量，否則探明石油儲量可分派至油氣藏構造較高的地區。
- (iv) 通過應用提高採收率技術(包括但不限於注流體)可以經濟採出的儲量包括在探明儲量之列，倘：
- (A) 一旦油氣藏(其物業不如整體油氣藏優越)的先導性試驗項目試驗成功、油氣藏或類似油氣藏既定方案作業成功或使用可靠技術的其他證據探明項目和方案所依據的工程方法合理可靠的話；及(B)該項目已獲所有必要人士及實體(包括政府實體)批准進行開發。
- (v) 現有的經濟條件包含確定一個油氣藏經濟生產能力的價格和成本。除非由合同約定，該價格是指在本報告期截止日以前的十二個月的算術平均價格，乃確定為該期間內每個月第一天價格的未加權算術平均數，但不包括基於未來條件做出的價格調整。

RESERVE QUANTITIES INFORMATION

儲量資料

Developed oil and gas reserves – Developed oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that can be expected to be recovered:

- (i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and
- (ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is by means not involving a well.

Undeveloped oil and gas reserves – Undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required from recompletion.

- (i) Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those directly offsetting development spacing areas that are reasonably certain of production when drilled, unless evidence using reliable technology exists that establishes reasonable certainty of economic producibility at greater distances.
- (ii) Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless the specific circumstances, justify a longer time.
- (iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual projects in the same reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty.

已開發油氣儲量 – 已開發油氣儲量為預期可透過以下方式開採的儲量：

- (i) 利用現有設備和作業方法，或者開採儲量所需的開發設備成本明顯低於鑽探一口新井所需成本，可從現有油氣井中進行開採的儲量；及
- (ii) 當通過除油氣井開採外的其他方式進行開採，利用儲量估計時點已安裝的開採設備和基礎設施可開採的儲量。

未開發油氣儲量 – 未開發油氣儲量指預期可從未鑽區域的新井中採出，或再完井需要較高支出的現有井中採出的儲量。

- (i) 未鑽區域的儲量僅限於直接扣除開發間距區域，有一定把握在鑽後能採油，除非證實運用可靠技術能有一定把握在更遠距離在經濟上可生產。
- (ii) 倘已採納的開發方案表明計劃在五年內（在特定環境下須較長時間者除外）鑽井，未鑽區域方可分類為擁有未開發儲量。
- (iii) 任何未開發儲量的估計均不得包括擬運用流體注入或其他改良採油技術的任何區域，除非該等技術已通過在相同油藏或類似油藏的實際項目，或通過採用可靠技術證實有一定把握的其他證據證明為有效。

Results of Operations for Exploration and Production Segment

勘探與生產板塊經營業績

		RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
For the year ended 31 December 2022	截至2022年12月31日止年度	
Gross revenue	總收入	2,286
Less: Inter-company adjustment	減：公司間調整	-
Revenue from external customers	來自外部客戶之收入	2,286
Segment results	板塊業績	379
Share of profits less losses of:	應佔溢利減虧損：	
– Associates	– 聯營公司	147
– Joint ventures	– 合資企業	140
Profit before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前溢利	666
Segment results included:	板塊業績包括：	
– Interest income	– 利息收入	12
– Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	– 折舊、損耗及攤銷	(454)
– Interest expenses	– 利息支出	(1)
– Net exchange gains	– 匯兌收益淨額	13

RMB'million
人民幣百萬元

For the year ended 31 December 2021	截至2021年12月31日止年度	
Gross revenue	總收入	1,732
Less: Inter-company adjustment	減：公司間調整	-
Revenue from external customers	來自外部客戶之收入	1,732
Segment results	板塊業績	242
Share of profits less losses of:	應佔溢利減虧損：	
– Associates	– 聯營公司	275
– Joint ventures	– 合資企業	179
Profit before income tax expense	除所得稅費用前溢利	696
Segment results included:	板塊業績包括：	
– Interest income	– 利息收入	9
– Depreciation, depletion and amortisation	– 折舊、損耗及攤銷	(345)
– Interest expenses	– 利息支出	(2)
– Net exchange gains	– 匯兌收益淨額	1

RESERVE QUANTITIES INFORMATION

儲量資料

Costs Incurred for Property Acquisitions, Exploration and Production:

物業收購、勘探與生產產生之成本：

Costs Incurred for Property Acquisitions, Exploration and Development Activities

物業收購、勘探與開發活動產生之成本

		2022 2022年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元	2021 2021年 RMB'million 人民幣百萬元
The Group	本集團		
Property acquisition costs	物業收購成本	-	-
Exploration costs	勘探成本	-	-
Development cost	開發成本	113	83
Total	總計	113	83
Equity method investments	權益法投資		
Share of costs of property acquisition exploration and development of associates and joint ventures	分佔聯營公司及合資企業的物業收購、勘探及開發成本	647	544

CORPORATE INFORMATION

公司資料

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Executive Directors

Mr Fu Bin (*Chairman*)
Mr Qian Zhijia (*Chief Executive Officer*)
Mr Zhou Yuanhong
Gao Xiangzhong (*Chief Financial Officer*)⁽¹⁾
Mr Miao Yong⁽²⁾

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Dr Liu Xiao Feng
Mr Sun Patrick
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr Xie Mao

BERMUDA RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Registered Public Interest Entity Auditor
22nd Floor, Prince's Building
Central, Hong Kong

BANKERS

Industrial and Commercial Banking of China Limited
China Construction Bank Corporation
Bank of China Limited
Agricultural Bank of China Limited
Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited

STOCK CODE

The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited
00135.HK

WEBSITE

<http://www.kunlun.com.hk>

PRINCIPAL BOARD COMMITTEES

Audit Committee

Mr Sun Patrick (*Chairman*)
Dr Liu Xiao Feng
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper

董事會

執行董事

付斌先生(主席)
錢治家先生(行政總裁)
周遠鴻先生
高向眾先生(財務總監)⁽¹⁾
繆勇先生⁽²⁾

獨立非執行董事

劉曉峰博士
辛定華先生
曾鈺成先生

公司秘書

謝茂先生

駐百慕達代表

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

核數師

羅兵咸永道會計師事務所
執業會計師
註冊公眾利益實體核數師
香港中環
太子大廈二十二樓

往來銀行

中國工商銀行股份有限公司
中國建設銀行股份有限公司
中國銀行股份有限公司
中國農業銀行股份有限公司
中國銀行(香港)有限公司

股份代號

香港聯合交易所有限公司
00135.HK

網站

<http://www.kunlun.com.hk>

主要董事委員會

審核委員會

辛定華先生(主席)
劉曉峰博士
曾鈺成先生

Remuneration Committee

Dr Liu Xiao Feng (*Chairman*)
Mr Sun Patrick
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper

Nomination Committee

Mr Fu Bin (*Chairman*)
Dr Liu Xiao Feng
Mr Sun Patrick
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper

Sustainability Committee

Mr Qian Zhijia (*Chairman*)
Mr Gao Xiangzhong⁽¹⁾
Dr Liu Xiao Feng
Mr Tsang Yok Sing Jasper
Mr Zhong Wenxu (*Non-director member*)
Mr Miao Yong⁽²⁾

SOLICITOR

King & Wood Mallesons

REGISTERED OFFICE

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

39/F., 118 Connaught Road West
Hong Kong
Telephone: 2522 2282
E-mail: info@kunlun.com.hk
Fax: 2868 1741

PRINCIPAL REGISTRARS

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

REGISTRARS IN HONG KONG

Tricor Secretaries Limited
17/F
Far East Finance Centre
16 Harcourt Road
Hong Kong

Note:

- (1) appointed as Chief Financial Officer with effect from 22 April 2022 and appointed as Executive Director and a member of Sustainability Committee with effect from 8 July 2022
- (2) resigned as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director and ceased to be a member of Sustainability Committee with effect from 22 April 2022

薪酬委員會

劉曉峰博士(主席)
辛定華先生
曾鈺成先生

提名委員會

付斌先生(主席)
劉曉峰博士
辛定華先生
曾鈺成先生

可持續發展委員會

錢治家先生(主席)
高向眾先生⁽¹⁾
劉曉峰博士
曾鈺成先生
仲文旭先生(非董事成員)
繆勇先生⁽²⁾

律師

金杜律師事務所

註冊辦事處

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

主要辦事處

香港
干諾道西118號39樓
電話：2522 2282
電子郵件：info@kunlun.com.hk
圖文傳真：2868 1741

主要股份過戶登記處

Conyers Corporate Services (Bermuda) Limited
Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11, Bermuda

香港股份過戶登記處

卓佳秘書商務有限公司
香港
夏慤道16號
遠東金融中心
17樓

附註：

- (1) 自2022年4月22日起獲委任為財務總監及自2022年7月8日起獲委任為執行董事及可持續發展委員會成員
- (2) 自2022年4月22日起辭任財務總監兼執行董事及不再擔任可持續發展委員會成員



KunLun Energy Company Limited
昆侖能源有限公司

<http://www.kunlun.com.hk>

