

粵荔枝勢減產 料漲價五成

天氣濕熱是主因 果農憂心忡忡

香港文匯報訊 據金羊網報道，東莞、增城、茂名傳出荔枝減產消息。

茂名高州市根子鎮荔枝園果農昨日稱，妃子笑成果率僅為去年的八成左右，白糖罂成果率在三成左右，桂味成果率不足一成。茂名市水果局相關負責人分析，今年荔枝價格會上漲；果農陳先生預計，桂味荔枝會出現50元（人民幣，下同）/斤的高價，其他品種價格也會出現50%左右的漲幅。

茂名荔枝佔廣東省荔枝產量近半，去年產量為55萬噸。昨日，記者來到茂名荔枝重要種植基地根子鎮發現，果農憂心忡忡，荔枝產量同比大幅下降。

妃子笑掛果最多

陳先生從事荔枝種植超過10年，承包了100畝荔枝園，種植有妃子笑、白糖罂、桂味等品種。與去年整個果園掛滿果實相比，今年出現了妃子笑「一枝獨秀」的奇異景象。記者看到，妃子笑果樹上掛有不少指尖大小的綠色果實，長勢喜人。而白糖罂、桂味等品種，走遍果園都難以看到果實。而桂味等品種的荔枝樹上出現了紅色的嫩葉。

「出現紅葉的樹木意味着不會開花，一顆荔枝都不會有。」陳先生說，今年妃子笑成果率為去年的八成左右，桂味成果率同比不足一成，白糖罂成果率在三成左右，荔枝產

量大幅下降。

去年豐收耗養分

茂名市水果局種植科相關負責人說，去年年底氣溫偏高，不利於樹體轉入「休眠」狀態，荔枝樹不能很好地積累養分進行花芽分化。

同時，濕度偏大和日照時數偏少對中晚熟品種花芽分化也有影響。還有，去年荔枝大豐收，樹體消耗了大量的養分，生長恢復較慢，營養貯備不足，導致成花基礎能量物質不足，這些也是今年荔枝減產的一個原因。

電商打響爭奪戰

物以稀為貴，有電商已打響了今年的「荔枝爭奪戰」。現在，根子鎮有果的荔枝園一園難求。陳先生說，不少電商都打算承包他家的荔枝園，他都沒同意。



■東莞、增城、茂名傳出荔枝勢將減產消息，茂名市水果局負責人及當地果農預計今年荔枝價格將上漲。

網上圖片

據悉，近年來，隨着冷鏈技術和大數據物流的發展，茂名荔枝走出省外提速，買家只要在網上輕輕點擊下單後，都可以吃到一天前從樹上摘下的鮮荔枝。

數據顯示，截至2017年，茂名市荔枝網

店已發展到3,600多家，增長100倍，銷售量從450噸18萬件到2.2萬噸600萬件，增長50倍。電商銷售荔枝產品的收購價格每市斤比傳統銷售渠道高出5元以上，穩定提升了產區荔枝價格。

陳先生說，現在，不少電商、客商都想承包果園，有人出到40萬元包下數十畝，果農都不願意；而且不少果農自己就是電商。今年，荔枝銷售競爭肯定會非常激烈。

張扣扣案二審維持死刑判決

香港文匯報訊 據中新社報道，陝西省高級人民法院昨日在漢中市中級人民法院公開開庭審理上訴人張扣扣故意殺人、故意毀壞財物一案並當庭宣判，裁定駁回張扣扣的上訴，維持漢中市中級人民法院一審死刑判決；並依法報請最高人民法院核准。

為母報仇 連殺一家三人

陝西省高級人民法院經審理查明，上訴人張扣扣家與被害人王自新家係鄰居。1996年8月27日，因鄰里糾紛，王自新之子王正軍（時年17歲）故意傷害致張扣扣

之母汪秀萍死亡。同年12月5日，王正軍被陝西省漢中市原南鄭縣人民法院以故意傷害罪判處有期徒刑七年，賠償張扣扣之父張福如經濟損失9,639.3元人民幣（已履行）。此後，兩家未發生新的衝突，但張扣扣對其母親被傷害致死心懷怨恨，加之工作、生活長期不如意，心理逐漸失衡。

2018年春節前，張扣扣發現王正軍回家過年，產生報復殺人之念，遂準備了單刃刀、汽油燃燒瓶、玩具手槍、帽子、口罩等作案工具，並暗中觀察王正軍及其家人的行蹤，伺機作案。2018年2月15日（農

曆除夕）12時許，張扣扣發現王正軍與其兄王校軍等十餘人上山祭祖，便戴上帽子、口罩等進行偽裝，攜帶單刃刀、玩具手槍尾隨至漢中市南鄭區新集鎮原三門村委會門口守候。待王正軍、王校軍祭祖返回村委會門口村道時，張扣扣持刀朝王正軍頸部、胸腹部等處割、刺數下，又朝王校軍胸腹部捅刺數刀，之後返回對王正軍再次捅刺數刀，當場將二人殺死。張扣扣隨後闖入王自新家院子，持刀朝王自新胸腹部、頸部等處捅刺數下，將其殺死。張扣扣回家取來菜刀、汽油燃燒瓶，將王

校軍家用小轎車左後車窗玻璃砍碎，並用汽油燃燒瓶將車點燃，致該車嚴重受損，毀損價值32,142元人民幣。張扣扣隨即逃離現場。2月17日7時許，張扣扣到公安機關投案。

按危害程度不從輕處罰

陝西省高級人民法院認為，上訴人張扣扣蓄意報復，非法剝奪他人生命，致三人死亡，其行為已構成故意殺人罪。張扣扣故意焚燒他人車輛，造成財物損失數額巨大，其行為又構成故意毀壞財物罪。對張扣扣所犯數罪，應依法並罰。張扣扣雖有自首情節，但根據其犯罪的事實、性質、情節和對社會的危害程度，依法不對其從輕處罰。

跨境寄遞服務 加強全程監管

香港文匯報訊 據新華社報道，國家郵政局普遍服務司副司長涂剛昨日在國家郵政局新聞發佈會上表示，跨境寄遞服務用戶體驗、權益保護、安全監管、國際規則等方面存在明顯短板，將對跨境寄遞服務加強全過程監管。

國家郵政局、商務部、海關總署近日聯

合印發了《關於促進跨境電子商務寄遞服務高質量發展的若干意見（暫行）》，促進跨境電子商務寄遞服務高質量發展。

規範跨境電商行為

在加強全過程監管方面，意見提出規範跨境寄遞服務企業和跨境電商相關企業行

為、落實寄遞渠道安全管理規定3項政策措施。

強調落實實名收寄

意見重申底線規定，明確境內企業與境外郵政運營商合作推出的跨境包裹、商業快件服務產品，在出境前不得貼用境外郵

政單式；跨境電商經營者不得與未取得相關行政許可或提供的寄遞服務違反法律法規規定的物流企業合作，並對電子商務平臺經營者提出相關核驗工作要求；強調認真落實實名收寄、收寄驗視、過機安檢「三項制度」，嚴格遵守禁止寄遞或者限制寄遞物品的有關規定。

涂剛說，意見提出了12條具體政策措施，主要是鼓勵和支持各類企業依法進入市場、公平競爭、創新發展、規範經營。

雨雹來襲

廣東多地發預警

香港文匯報訊 據中新社報道，昨日，廣東多地遭遇了冰雹、雷雨等強對流天氣，廣州市增城區國家基準氣候站11日下午錄得全區最大陣風34米/秒（12級）。

廣州佛山肇慶料有冰雹

自11日中午起，廣東佛山市三水區、肇慶市四會市、清遠市清城區、惠州市博羅縣以及廣州市花都區、增城區等多地紛紛拉響了冰雹橙色預警。

當天下午，不少網友在個人社交平台上晒出自己遭遇冰雹的情況：廣州市增城區一網友將冰雹捧在手裡，只見冰雹「塊頭」約為成年男子拇指指甲蓋大小；惠州一網友則是躲在車中觀察，他發佈的視頻中，冰雹砸在車身上的聲音清晰可聞。

此外，廣州、東莞、佛山、深圳、珠海、陽江等多地11日均遭暴雨。19時許，廣州雷雨大風，雷聲滾滾，許多行人未帶雨具，只能躲到道路兩旁的商舖裡，市內的多處地鐵口都擠滿了因暴雨受困的民眾。廣東省氣象台稱，未來幾天內廣東降水頻繁。

HAINAN AIRLINES HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

REPLY TO THE REGULATORY LETTER ON 2018 PERFORMANCE FORECAST CORRECTION HAINAN AIRLINES HOLDING COMPANY LIMITED

The board of directors of the Hainan Airlines Holding Company Limited and its entire directors guarantee that there is no significant omission, fictitious description or serious misleading of information in this announcement and they will take both individual and joint responsibilities for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the content.

The Hainan Airlines Holding Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) received the Regulatory Letter on the 2018 Performance Forecast Correction of the Company recently issued by the CSRC (the document of Shang Zheng Gong Han [2019] No. 0375, hereinafter referred to as the Regulatory Letter). The Company pays high attention to the Regulatory Letter and actively organizes relevant departments to carefully collate and check the information related. Following is the reply to inquiries of the CSRC:

1. INQUIRY:

Please carefully check the reasons for the inaccurate pre-performance forecast, and explain the reasons and basis for the net profit of -RMB 500 million yuan to RMB 500 million yuan disclosed previously, as well as the internal decision-making procedures performed at the time and relevant responsible person.

REPLY: The Company immediately organizes the related personnel of the managements and the financial department and the Board office to carry out careful self-examination on the disclosure workflow of the Pre-announcement on 2018 Performance Forecast. According to the self-examination, the financial department of the Company completed the preliminary accounting work of the fiscal year of 2018 by the end of January of 2019 and calculated the 2018 performance in accordance with the financial report management process of the Company. The preliminary calculation result showed that the net profit attributable to shareholders would decrease by more than 50% compared with the previous year, and there might even be losses in the year of 2018. The office of the board of directors was informed of above-stated profit forecast and determined that it had reached the conditions for issuing the annual performance forecast subject to the Clause 11.3.1 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on SSE. Then it worked together with the financial department of the Company to complete the 2018 Performance Forecast in accordance with the Listed Companies-Guidelines for the Format of Interim Announcements No. 27/28, and submitted to the Company's leaders for approval. The Chief Financial Officer examined the accuracy and rationality of the cause of change of the performance forecast, the secretary of the Board of Directors examined the accuracy and completeness of the content. Finally, the chairman checked and approved to submit it for disclosure application after the closing on January 30 of 2019.

Before the performance forecast on January 31 of 2019, the Company was able to fully communicate with the Audit & Risk Committee and the Auditors on the annual financial report. The disclosure workflow of the performance forecast is not perfect enough, and its precision and effectiveness need to be further improved. After the announcement of the performance forecast, the Company basically completed the 2018 annual financial accounts in Mid-late March of 2019, and found four items which were not given overall considerations and took enormous impact on the 2018 performance forecast. Therefore, the Company disclosed the CORRECTION ANNOUNCEMENT ON 2018 PERFORMANCE FORECAST subject to the regulations of Clause 11.3.3 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on SSE (that is "After the listed company disclosed the performance forecast and later expected significant differences of the performance forecast in the report period from the disclosed performance forecast, the Correction Announcement on Performance Forecast shall be published in a timely manner"). Before the performance forecast disclosure, the convenor of the Audit Committee summoned all members of the Audit Committee, chairman, management and annual report Auditors to discuss the adjusted 2018 performance forecast and reasons, and give clear suggestions for improvement and requirements on the annual reports including the financial report to ensure the truthfulness, accuracy and rationality of the preparation and disclosure of follow-up periodical reports on March 26 of 2019.

While preparing the previous performance report, certain items involved in judgement and estimation in the process of performance measurement, which were carried out on the basis of information as of the end of January of 2019 and resulted in insufficient or indiscreet or untimely analyses and judgements as listed below:

① It's not been completely observed that, as of December 31 of 2018, the decline of fair value to cost of partial equity of listed companies held by the Company exceeded 50% or sustained for more than 12 months (that is impairment loss). The Company did not accrue provisions for impairment of cumulative differences between fair value and initial investment cost. Meanwhile, 2018 annual financial statements of partial unlisted equity investment units had not been received by the Company at the time of previous performance forecast, and was unable to identify signs of impairment of certain unlisted equity investments

and conduct appropriate investment impairment assessment test, and further caused that the Company was unable to accrue provisions for impairment accordingly.

② While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the Company was still actively negotiate with the leasing company on the matter concerning the responsibility of bearing the interest on the importation of the aircraft concerning pre-transfer period of purchase ranking, and considered that there's still possibility that above-mentioned aircraft import-related capitalized interest would be recovered, therefore it was not transferred-in and accounted as disposal loss of current assets.

③ While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the market departments of the Company had applied for government subsidies based on related subsidies and actual flight operation, and it's considered that above-mentioned subsidies would be received and recognized and accounted it. However there is a difference between the actual amount of subsidies received and the former accounted it. There is a difference between the actual amount of subsidies received and the former accounted it.

④ While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the Company measured the return on investment to joint ventures according to the original estimation report of related managements of the joint ventures. However the difference between the estimation report of the joint ventures and the final account statements caused the difference in the recognized return on investment.

II. INQUIRY: Please verify the reasons and rationality of impact on the financial statements caused by the insufficiently estimated matters in the previous period, since the reasons of the performance forecast correction involve in the items of assets impairment, loss of capitalized interests, subsidy income, etc.

REPLY:

A. Assets impairment

① Equity of listed companies: As of the end of 2018, the Company held the equity of the Xinsheng Feixiang, the Xinghang Finance & Investment and the Binhai Agricultural Commercial Bank, which were accounted as financial assets available for sale. According to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, there're public quotations or assessment parameters for such financial assets available for sale as a public market parameter. Therefore, it shall be measured as the fair value. The changes shall be accounted into other comprehensive income.

According to the regulations of the CSRC and the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the objective evidences of signs of impairment of financial assets shall include that there's severe or non-temporary decline in the fair value of equity instruments investment (The decline of the fair value to the cost at period end reached or exceed 50%, or the duration of continuous decline reached or exceeded 12 months). As of December 31 of 2018, the decline of fair value to cost of above-mentioned equity investment reached or exceeded 50% or sustained for more than 12 months (As of December 31 of 2017, the decline had not reached 50% and the duration of continuous decline had not exceeded 12 months). Therefore it's judged as a serious decline or non-temporary decline, the provision for impairment of difference between the fair value and the initial investment cost shall be accrued. The Company accrued provisions for impairment of financial assets available for sale for above-mentioned three equity investments.

While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, above-mentioned equity investment of the Company were measured subject to the changes in fair value and book value and accounted into other comprehensive income. It's not been completely observed that, as of December 31 of 2018, the decline of fair value to cost of partial equity of listed companies held by the Company exceeded 50% or sustained for more than 12 months. Therefore the impairment effect was not taken into consideration in the formerly disclosed 2018 performance forecast.

② Equity of non-listed companies: The Company held the equity of non-listed companies such as the Hainan Airport Group as the financial assets available for sale, and accounted on the cost. According to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, the signs of impairment of financial assets shall include there're major adverse changes in the technical, market, economic or legal environments in which the debtor operates, and the investor of the equity instruments may not be able to recover the investment cost. After the Company aware of the changes in the operation status and final accounting statements of the relevant equity investment units, recognized that there're impairment signs of impairment of certain non-listed equity investment units that the operation performance declined in 2018 (There's no sign of impairment in 2017). The Company engaged the independent evaluator to implement fair value assessment on related investments. According to the preliminary assessment result, the assessed value of partial equity investment is lower than its book value, therefore it's necessary to accrue provisions for impairment of related investments.

While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the Company was unable to acquire the 2018 annual financial statements of certain non-listed equity investment units to recognize the impairment signs and implement impairment assessment tests, therefore the impairment effect was not recognized.

B. Capitalized interest on transfer of aircraft purchase ranking

In the second half of 2018, the Company transferred aircraft purchase ranking positions of A330, B787

and B737MAX to the third party leasing company, which shall lease the operation of the aircraft to the Company at the fair value of market. Since the leasing company acquired the purchase ranking of aircraft and income in advance, the Company considered that the leasing company shall bear the interest on the importation of the aircraft concerning pre-transfer period of purchase ranking (which had been accounted into aircraft capitalized interest of the projects under construction), and has been discussing and negotiating with the leasing company. As of the announcement date of the updated performance, the negotiation result is that the leasing company would not bear the interest on the importation of the aircraft concerning pre-transfer period of purchase ranking. According to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, if a sale and leaseback transaction was recognized as a operation leasing, and such sale and leaseback transaction reached at the fair value, the difference between the sale price and book value of the assets shall be accounted into current gain & losses. Based on above reason, the Company recognizes the accumulated capitalized interest corresponding to the transfer of the aircraft purchase ranking as the current assets disposal loss.

While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the Company still considered that there's still possibility that above-mentioned aircraft import-related capitalized interest would be recovered, therefore it was not transferred-in and accounted as disposal loss of current assets.

C. Subsidy income

In order to implement the Belt and Road national strategy, the Company opened multiple international air-routes, and accrued subsidy income subject to government policies. As of the announcement date of the updated performance, the accrued subsidy income of certain air-routes and other subsidies have not been transferred in as expected, and formal subsidy agreements were not signed yet. Therefore the recognition conditions are not reached. The Company offset the accrued, but not received subsidy income.

While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the Company considered that above-mentioned subsidies would be received and recognized it based on the related subsidy policy and actual flight operation status.

D. Investment income

The Company holds equity of several joint ventures. According to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, above-mentioned equity shall be accounted in the equity method and investment income accrued. While the previous performance forecast was disclosed, the Company measured the return on investment to joint ventures according to the original estimation report of related managements of the joint ventures. Presently, the formerly recognized investment income shall be adjusted and reduced according to the final account statements of the joint