

财务报表附注

Notes to Financial Statements

一、财务报表的编制基础

本财务报表按照财政部颁布的企业会计准则及其应用指南、解释及其他有关规定(统称“企业会计准则”)编制。

本财务报表以持续经营为基础列报。

本行的会计核算以权责发生制为基础。

本行执行企业会计准则后,对以下事项仍执行特殊会计政策:

1、外国政府贷款转贷业务

外国政府贷款转贷是指财政部将其代表我国政府借入的国外优惠贷款委托本行再贷给国内债务人,并由本行负责贷款资金的提取和支付、本息和费用回收以及对外偿付等的活动。

按照不同的还款责任,本行的转贷款业务分为以下三类:

第一类项目:由省级财政部门或国务院有关部门作为借款人,并承担还款责任的项目;

第二类项目:由项目单位作为借款人并承担偿还责任,省级财政部门或国务院有关部门提供还款保证的项目;

第三类项目:由项目单位作为借款人并承担偿还责任,省级财政部门或国务院有关部门不提供还款保证的项目。此类项目由本行独立评审,自愿转贷,自担风险并作为对外最终还款人。

按照财政部财债字[2000]71号文件有关规定,第三类项目作为本行自营贷款按照权责发生制纳入表内核算;第一类、二类转贷属于代理业务,按照收付实现制原则在表外核算。第一、二类转贷款业务的损益按照对应科目每月逐项结转至本行利润表内,主要包括本行从事代理业务收取的手续费收入、转贷业务的利息收入、支出和转贷业务产生的汇兑损益。本行在资产负债表日按照结转的累计净收益或净亏损金额在其他资产项下的“转贷业务往来”或其他负债项下的“转贷业务往来”项目中予以反映。

2、一般准备金

本行的一般准备金,用于弥补未识别的可能性损失。具体计提比例或数额按照主管政府部门的政策要求确定。

3、退休福利义务

按照主管政府部门的政策要求,本行对退休等员工的福利义务采用收付实现制核算。





二、重要会计政策及会计估计

1、遵循企业会计准则的声明

本财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了本行2014年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2014年度的合并及银行经营成果和合并及银行现金流量等有关信息。

2、会计期间

本行会计期间采用公历年度，即每年自1月1日起至12月31日止。

3、记账本位币

本行(除巴黎分行)以人民币为记账本位币，巴黎分行以欧元为记账本位币。外币业务采用分账制核算。

4、合营安排的分类及共同经营的会计处理方法

合营安排，是指一项由两个或两个以上的参与方共同控制的安排。本行合营安排分为共同经营和合营企业。

(1) 共同经营

共同经营是指本行享有该安排相关资产且承担该安排相关负债的合营安排。

本行确认与共同经营中利益份额相关的下列项目，并按照相关企业会计准则的规定进行会计处理：

- A、确认单独所持有的资产，以及按其份额确认共同持有的资产；
- B、确认单独所承担的负债，以及按其份额确认共同承担的负债；
- C、确认出售其享有的共同经营产出份额所产生的收入；
- D、按其份额确认共同经营因出售产出所产生的收入；
- E、确认单独所发生的费用，以及按其份额确认共同经营发生的费用。



(2) 合营企业

合营企业是指本行仅对该安排的净资产享有权利的合营安排。

本行按照长期股权投资有关权益法核算的规定对合营企业的投资进行会计处理。

5、 现金等价物的确定标准

现金等价物，是指本行持有的期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的货币性资产，包括现金、存放中央银行的非限定性款项，原到期日不超过三个月的存放同业及其他金融机构款项、拆出资金和买入返售款项。

6、 外币折算

(1) 外币业务

本行发生外币业务，按交易发生日的即期汇率或采用按照系统合理的方法确定的、与交易发生日即期汇率近似的汇率折算为记账本位币金额。

资产负债表日，对外币货币性项目，采用资产负债表日即期汇率折算成记账本位币。因资产负债表日即期汇率与初始确认时或者前一资产负债表日即期汇率不同而产生的汇兑差额，计入当期损益；对以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算；对以公允价值计量的外币非货币性项目，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算，折算后的记账本位币金额与原记账本位币金额的差额，计入当期损益。

(2) 外币财务报表的折算

本行在编制财务报表时，将外币财务报表折算为人民币。外币资产负债表中资产、负债类项目采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算；所有者权益类项目除“未分配利润”外，均按业务发生时的即期汇率折算；利润表中的收入与费用项目，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。上述折算产生的外币报表折算差额，在所有者权益项目下的“其他综合收益”项下反映。外币现金流量采用现金流量交易发生日的即期汇率折算。汇率变动对现金的影响额，在现金流量表中单独列示。





7、金融工具

金融工具是指形成一个企业的金融资产，并形成其他单位的金融负债或权益工具的合同。

(1) 金融工具的确认和终止确认

本行于成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

金融资产满足下列条件之一的，终止确认：

- ① 收取该金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；
- ② 该金融资产已转移，且符合下述金融资产转移的终止确认条件。

金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除的，终止确认该金融负债或其一部分。本行（债务人）与债权人之间签订协议，以承担新金融负债方式替换现存金融负债，且新金融负债与现存金融负债的合同条款实质上不同的，终止确认现存金融负债，并同时确认新金融负债。

以常规方式买卖金融资产，按交易日进行会计确认和终止确认。

(2) 金融资产分类和计量

本行的金融资产于初始确认时分为以下四类：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、持有至到期投资、贷款和应收款项、可供出售金融资产。金融资产在初始确认时以公允价值计量。对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他类别的金融资产相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

a. 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，包括交易性金融资产和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

交易性金融资产是指满足下列条件之一的金融资产：

- ① 取得该金融资产的目的，主要是为了近期内出售；
- ② 初始确认时即属于进行集中管理的可辨认金融工具组合的一部分，且有客观证据表明本行近期采用短期获利方式对该组合进行管理；
- ③ 属于衍生工具，但是，被指定且为有效套期工具的衍生工具、属于财务担保合同的衍生工具、与在活跃市场中没有报价且其公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资挂钩并须通过交付该权益工具结算的衍生工具除外。



交易性金融资产采用公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动形成的利得或损失以及与该等金融资产相关的股利和利息收入计入当期损益。

在活跃市场中没有报价、公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资，不得指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。

指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产主要包括债券投资和其他债务工具投资，指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债主要包括理财产品、结构性存款、票据、存款证和与贵金属相关的金融负债。这类金融资产和金融负债采用公允价值进行后续计量，所有已实现和未实现的损益均计入当期损益。

b. 持有至到期投资

持有至到期投资，是指到期日固定、回收金额固定或可确定，且本行有明确意图和能力持有至到期的非衍生金融资产。持有至到期投资采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其终止确认、发生减值或摊销产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

实际利率法是指按照金融资产或金融负债（含一组金融资产或金融负债）的实际利率计算其摊余成本及各期利息收入或支出的方法。实际利率是指将金融资产或金融负债在预期存续期间或适用的更短期间内的未来现金流量，折现为该金融资产或金融负债当前账面价值所使用的利率。

除因发行人信用状况的严重恶化引起的出售或重分类外，本行将尚未到期的某项持有至到期投资在本会计年度内出售或者重分类为可供出售金融资产的金额，相对于该类投资在出售或重分类前的总额较大时，应当将该类投资的剩余部分重分类为可供出售金融资产，且在本会计年度及以后两个完整的会计年度内不得再将该金融资产划分为持有至到期投资。

c. 贷款和应收款项

贷款和应收款项，是指在活跃市场中没有报价、回收金额固定或可确定的非衍生金融资产。本行划分为贷款和应收款项的金融资产主要包括发放贷款和垫款、应收款项类投资、拆出资金、买入返售金融资产等。

本行未将下列非衍生金融资产划分为贷款和应收款项：

- ① 准备立即出售或在近期出售的非衍生金融资产；
- ② 初始确认时被指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的非衍生金融资产；
- ③ 初始确认时被指定为可供出售的非衍生金融资产；
- ④ 因债务人信用恶化以外的原因，使本行可能难以收回几乎所有初始投资的非衍生金融资产。





贷款和应收款项采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其终止确认、发生减值或摊销产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

重组贷款是指本行为财务状况恶化或无法还款的借款人酌情重新确定贷款条款而产生的贷款项目。于重组时，本行将该重组贷款以单项方式评估减值贷款。本行将持续监管重组贷款，如该贷款在重组观察期末结束后达到了特定标准，经审核，重组贷款将不再被认定为已减值贷款。

d. 可供出售金融资产

可供出售金融资产，是指初始确认时即指定为可供出售的非衍生金融资产，以及除上述金融资产类别以外的金融资产。可供出售金融资产采用公允价值进行后续计量，其折溢价采用实际利率法摊销并确认为利息收入。除减值损失及外币货币性金融资产的汇兑差额确认为当期损益外，可供出售金融资产的公允价值变动确认为其他综合收益并计入资本公积，在该金融资产终止确认时转出，计入当期损益。可供出售金融资产持有期间取得的利息及被投资单位宣告发放的现金股利，分别计入利息收入和投资收益。

(3) 金融负债 / 权益工具的确认及金融负债分类和计量

本行将发行的金融工具根据该金融工具合同安排的实质以及金融负债和权益工具的定义确认为金融负债或权益工具。

本行的金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债、其他金融负债。对于未划分为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债的，相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，包括交易性金融负债和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。对于此类金融负债，按照公允价值进行后续计量，所有已实现和未实现的损益均计入当期损益。

其他金融负债

其他金融负债指除以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债以外的非衍生金融负债。其他金融负债采用实际利率法，按摊余成本进行后续计量，终止确认或摊销产生的利得或损失计入当期损益。



(4) 衍生金融工具及嵌入衍生工具

本行衍生金融工具包括远期外汇合约、货币汇率互换合同、利率互换合同及外汇期权合同等，初始以衍生交易合同签订当日的公允价值进行计量，并以其公允价值进行后续计量。衍生金融工具的公允价值采用活跃市场报价（包括近期市场交易价格）或使用估值方法（包括现金流量贴现模型和期权定价模型等）确定。公允价值为正数的衍生金融工具确认为一项资产，公允价值为负数的确认为一项负债。某些衍生金融工具交易虽然在本行的风险管理策略下，用于对特定的利率和汇率风险提供有效的经济套期，但由于其不满足《企业会计准则第24号》对适用套期会计处理的具体规则，因此，本行将这些衍生金融工具按照以交易目的持有的衍生金融工具处理，其公允价值的变动计入“公允价值变动收益/（损失）”。

(5) 金融资产减值

除了以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产外，本行于资产负债表日对金融资产的账面价值进行检查，有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值的，计提减值准备。表明金融资产发生减值的客观证据，是指金融资产初始确认后实际发生的、对该金融资产的预计未来现金流量有影响，且企业能够对该影响进行可靠计量的事项。

金融资产发生减值的客观证据，包括下列可观察到的情形：

- ① 发行方或债务人发生严重财务困难；
- ② 债务人违反了合同条款，如偿付利息或本金发生违约或逾期等；
- ③ 本行出于经济或法律等方面因素的考虑，对发生财务困难的债务人做出让步；
- ④ 债务人很可能倒闭或者进行其他财务重组；
- ⑤ 因发行方发生重大财务困难，导致金融资产无法在活跃市场继续交易；
- ⑥ 无法辨认一组金融资产中的某项资产的现金流量是否已经减少，但根据公开的数据对其进行总体评价后发现，该组金融资产自初始确认以来的预计未来现金流量确已减少且可计量，包括：
 - 该组金融资产的债务人支付能力逐步恶化；
 - 债务人所在国家或地区经济出现了可能导致该组金融资产无法支付的状况；
- ⑦ 债务人经营所处的技术、市场、经济或法律环境等发生重大不利变化，使权益工具投资人可能无法收回投资成本；
- ⑧ 权益工具投资的公允价值发生严重或非暂时性下跌；
- ⑨ 其他表明金融资产发生减值的客观证据。





a. 以摊余成本计量的金融资产

本行对于单项金额重大的贷款及应收款项和持有至到期投资(2亿元及以上),单独进行减值测试,如有客观证据表明其已发生减值,则将该资产的账面价值减记至按该金融资产原实际利率折现确定的预计未来现金流量现值,并考虑相关担保物的价值,减记的金额确认资产减值损失。

短期贷款及应收款项和持有至到期投资的预计未来现金流量与其现值相差较小的,在确定相关资产减值时不进行折现。有抵押的贷款和应收款项的预计未来现金流量现值会扣除取得和出售抵押物的费用,无论该抵押物是否可收回。

对单项金额不重大的同类客户贷款和垫款、单项评估未发生减值的贷款及应收款项,包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中进行减值测试。如有证据表明自初始确认后某一类金融资产的预计未来现金流量出现大幅度下降的,将确认资产减值准备。

对于单项金额不重大的同类客户贷款和垫款、单项评估未发生减值的贷款,本行采用滚动率方法(迁徙模型)评估组合的减值损失。该方法利用对违约概率和历史损失经验的统计分析计算减值损失,并根据可以反映当前经济状况的可观察资料进行调整。

对于单项金额非重大的应收款项以及单项评估未发生减值的应收款项,一起按类似信用风险特征划分为若干组合,再按这些应收款项组合余额的一定比例计算确定减值损失,计提坏账准备。

账龄	计提比例(%)
0-6个月(含6个月)	0-5
逾期6个月-1年(含1年)	50
逾期1年以上	100

本行对以摊余成本计量的金融资产确认减值损失后,如有客观证据表明该金融资产价值已恢复,且客观上与确认该损失后发生的事项有关(如债务人的信用评级已提高等),原确认的减值损失予以转回,计入当期损益。但是,该转回后的账面价值不超过假定不计提减值准备情况下该金融资产在转回日的摊余成本。

以上对以摊余成本计量的金融资产的减值政策,不包括本行对中国政府对外优惠贷款(优贷)、优惠出口买方信贷(优买)、国家特定贷款(特种贷款)(以下简称“两优贷款及特种贷款”),本行两优贷款及特种贷款的减值准备按特定风险组合确定,准备金率采用五级分类拨备率:即正常1%,关注2%,次级25%,可疑50%,损失100%。

本行建立国别风险内部评级体系,反映国别风险评估结果。国别风险应至少划分为高、较高、中等、较低、低五个等级。在考虑国别风险转移和缓释因素后,最终达到以下计提标准:低国别风险不低于0.5%,较低国别风险不低于1%,中等国别风险不低于15%,较高国别风险不低于25%,高国别风险不低于50%。

当本行已经进行了所有必要的法律或其他程序后,贷款仍然不能收回时,本行将决定核销贷款及冲销相应的损失准备。如在期后本行收回已核销的贷款余额,则收回金额冲减减值损失,计入当期损益。



b. 可供出售金融资产

如果有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值，原直接计入资本公积的因公允价值下降形成的累计损失，予以转出，计入当期损益。该转出的累计损失，为可供出售金融资产的初始取得成本扣除已收回本金和已摊销金额、当前公允价值和原已计入损益的减值损失后的余额。

对于已确认减值损失的可供出售债务工具，在随后的会计期间公允价值已上升且客观上与确认原减值损失确认后发生的事项有关的，原已确认的减值损失予以转回，计入当期损益。可供出售权益工具投资发生的减值损失，不通过损益转回。

c. 以成本计量的金融资产

在活跃市场中没有报价且其公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资，或与该权益工具挂钩并须通过交付该权益工具结算的衍生金融资产发生减值时，将该金融资产的账面价值，与按照类似金融资产当时市场收益率对未来现金流量折现确定的现值之间的差额，确认为减值损失，计入当期损益。发生的减值损失一经确认，不得转回。

(6) 金融资产转移

金融资产转移，是指将金融资产让与或交付给该金融资产发行方以外的另一方（转入方）。

本行已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方的，终止确认该金融资产；保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，不终止确认该金融资产。

本行既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，分别下列情况处理：放弃了对该金融资产控制的，终止确认该金融资产并确认产生的资产和负债；未放弃对该金融资产控制的，按照其继续涉入所转移金融资产的程度确认有关金融资产，并相应确认有关负债。

(7) 金融资产和金融负债的抵销

当本行具有抵销已确认金融资产和金融负债的法定权利，且目前可执行该种法定权利，同时本行计划以净额结算或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债时，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的金额在资产负债表内列示。除此以外，金融资产和金融负债在资产负债表内分别列示，不予相互抵销。

(8) 资产证券化

本行在应用证券化信贷资产的政策时，已考虑转移至另一实体的资产的风险和报酬转移程度，以及本行对该实体行使控制权的程度。





8、公允价值计量

公允价值是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。

金融工具应按公允价值计量。本行对存在活跃市场的债券投资等金融工具(不含衍生金融产品)，一般直接参考活跃市场中的报价，活跃市场中的报价是指易于定期从交易所、经纪商、行业协会、定价服务机构等获得的，且代表了在公平交易中实际发生的市场交易价格。对不存在活跃市场报价的债券投资等金融工具以及衍生金融产品，采用估值方式确定其公允价值。所采用的估值技术包括参考熟悉情况并自愿交易的各方最近进行的市场交易使用的价格、参照实质上相同的其他金融工具的当前公允价值、现金流量折现法和期权定价模型。本行选择市场参与者普遍认同，且被以往市场交易价格验证具有可靠性的估值技术。本行定期评估估值技术，并测试其有效性。

9、买入返售和卖出回购交易

买入返售交易为根据返售协议向交易对手购入证券并在未来某一日期以约定的价格返售相同证券；卖出回购交易为根据回购协议向交易对手卖出证券并在未来某一日期以约定的价格回购相同证券。

买入返售和卖出回购金融资产款按业务发生时实际支付或收到的款项入账并在资产负债表反映。买入返售的已购入标的资产不予以确认，在表外作备查登记；卖出回购的标的资产仍在资产负债表内反映。

买入返售协议中所赚取之利息收入及卖出回购协议须支付之利息支出在协议期间按实际利率法确认为利息收入及利息支出。

10、长期股权投资

本行长期股权投资包括对被投资单位实施控制、重大影响的权益性投资，以及对合营企业的权益性投资。本行能够对被投资单位施加重大影响的，为本行的联营企业。

(1) 投资成本确定

对于企业合并形成的长期股权投资：同一控制下企业合并取得的长期股权投资，在合并日按照取得被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值份额作为投资成本；非同一控制下企业合并取得的长期股权投资，按照合并成本作为长期股权投资的投资成本。

对于以企业合并以外的其他方式取得的长期股权投资：支付现金取得的长期股权投资，按照实际支付的购买价款作为初始投资成本；发行权益性证券取得的长期股权投资，以发行权益性证券的公允价值作为初始投资成本。



(2) 后续计量及损益确认方法

本行能够对被投资单位实施控制的长期股权投资采用成本法核算；对联营企业和合营企业的投资采用权益法核算。

采用成本法核算的长期股权投资，除取得投资时实际支付的价款或对价中包含的已宣告但尚未发放的现金股利或利润外，被投资单位宣告分派的现金股利或利润，确认为投资收益计入当期损益。

采用权益法核算的长期股权投资，初始投资成本大于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的，不调整长期股权投资的投资成本；初始投资成本小于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的，对长期股权投资的账面价值进行调整，差额计入投资当期的损益。

采用权益法核算时，按照应享有或应分担的被投资单位实现的净损益和其他综合收益的份额，分别确认投资收益和其他综合收益，同时调整长期股权投资的账面价值；按照被投资单位宣告分派的利润或现金股利计算应享有的部分，相应减少长期股权投资的账面价值；被投资单位除净损益、其他综合收益和利润分配以外所有者权益的其他变动，调整长期股权投资的账面价值并计入所有者权益。在确认应享有被投资单位净损益的份额时，以取得投资时被投资单位各项可辨认资产等的公允价值为基础，并按照本行的会计政策及会计期间，对被投资单位的净利润进行调整后确认。

11、投资性房地产

投资性房地产是指为赚取租金或资本增值，或两者兼有而持有的房地产。本行投资性房地产包括已出租的土地使用权、持有并准备增值后转让的土地使用权、已出租的建筑物。

本行投资性房地产按照取得时的成本进行初始计量，并按照固定资产或无形资产的有关规定，按期计提折旧或摊销。

投资性房地产出售、转让、报废或毁损的处置收入扣除其账面价值和相关税费后的差额计入当期损益。

12、固定资产

(1) 固定资产的确认条件

本行固定资产是指本行为开展业务而持有的使用寿命超过一个会计年度、单位价值较大的有形资产。

固定资产包括房屋及建筑物、机器设备、运输工具和其他，按其取得时的成本作为入账的价值，其中，外购的固定资产成本包括买价和进口关税等相关税费，以及为使固定资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的可直接归属于该资产的其他支出；自行建造固定资产的成本，由建造该项资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的必要支出构成；投资者投入的固定资产，按投资合同或协议约定的价值作为入账价值，但合同或协议约定价值不公允的按公允价值入账；融资租赁租入的固定资产，按租赁开始日租赁资产公允价值与最低租赁付款额现值两者中较低者作为入账价值。





与固定资产有关的后续支出，包括修理支出、更新改造支出等，符合固定资产确认条件的，计入固定资产成本，对于被替换的部分，终止确认其账面价值；不符合固定资产确认条件的，于发生时计入当期损益。

(2) 各类固定资产的折旧方法

除已提足折旧仍继续使用的固定资产和单独计价入账的土地外，本行对所有固定资产计提折旧。计提折旧时采用直线法，并根据用途分别计入当期费用。本行主要固定资产的分类折旧年限、预计净残值率、折旧率如下：

类别	使用年限(年)	残值率(%)	年折旧率(%)
房屋及建筑物	30-35	3	2.77-3.23
机器设备	3-5	3	19.40-32.23
运输工具	6	3	16.17

每年年度终了，本行对固定资产的预计使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核，如发生改变，则作为会计估计变更处理。

当固定资产被处置、或者预期通过使用或处置不能产生经济利益时，终止确认该固定资产。固定资产出售、转让、报废或毁损的处置收入扣除其账面价值和相关税费后的金额计入当期损益。

13、在建工程

本行在建工程成本按实际工程支出确定，包括在建期间发生的各项必要工程支出、工程达到预定可使用状态前的应予资本化的借款费用以及其他相关费用等。

在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产。

14、无形资产

本行无形资产包括土地使用权、软件等。

无形资产按照成本进行初始计量，并于取得无形资产时分析判断其使用寿命。使用寿命为有限的，自无形资产可供使用时起，采用能反映与该资产有关的经济利益的预期实现方式的摊销方法，在预计使用年限内摊销；无法可靠确定预期实现方式的，采用直线法摊销；使用寿命不确定的无形资产，不作摊销。

使用寿命有限的无形资产摊销方法如下：

类别	使用寿命(年)	摊销方法
土地使用权	37.75-40	直线摊销法
软件	3-10	直线摊销法



15、研究开发支出

本行将内部研究开发项目的支出，区分为研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出。

研究阶段的支出，于发生时计入当期损益。

开发阶段的支出，同时满足下列条件的，才能予以资本化，即：完成该无形资产以使其能够使用或出售在技术上具有可行性；具有完成该无形资产并使用或出售的意图；无形资产产生经济利益的方式，包括能够证明运用该无形资产生产的产品存在市场或无形资产自身存在市场，无形资产将在内部使用的，能够证明其有用性；有足够的技术、财务资源和其他资源支持，以完成该无形资产的开发，并有能力使用或出售该无形资产；归属于该无形资产开发阶段的支出能够可靠地计量。不满足上述条件的开发支出计入当期损益。

本行研究开发项目在满足上述条件，通过技术可行性及经济可行性研究，形成项目立项后，进入开发阶段。

已资本化的开发阶段的支出在资产负债表上列示为开发支出，自该项目达到预定可使用状态之日转为无形资产。

16、抵债资产

在收回已减值贷款和垫款时，本行可通过法律程序收回抵押品的所有权或由借款人自愿交付所有权。如果本行有意按规定进行变现并且不再要求借款人偿还贷款，抵押资产在“抵债资产”中列报。

本行取得抵债资产时，按公允价值入账。为取得抵债资产支付的抵债资产欠缴的税费、垫付的诉讼费用和取得抵债资产支付的相关税费计入抵债资产价值。当有迹象表明抵债资产的可变现净值低于账面价值时，本行将账面价值调减至可变现净值。

本行处置抵债资产时，如果取得的处置收入大于抵债资产账面价值，其差额计入营业外收入；如果取得的处置收入小于抵债资产账面价值，其差额计入营业外支出；保管过程中发生的费用直接计入其他业务支出；处置过程中发生的费用从处置收入中抵减。

17、长期待摊费用

本行发生的长期待摊费用按实际成本计价，并按预计受益期限平均摊销。对不能使以后会计期间受益的长期待摊费用项目，其摊余价值全部计入当期损益。





18、其他资产减值

对子公司、联营企业和合营企业的长期股权投资、抵债资产、采用成本模式进行后续计量的投资性房地产、固定资产、在建工程、无形资产的资产减值，按以下方法确定：

于资产负债表日判断资产是否存在可能发生减值的迹象，存在减值迹象的，本行将估计其可收回金额，进行减值测试。

可收回金额根据资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间较高者确定。本行以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额；难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计的，以该资产所属的资产组为基础确定资产组的可收回金额。资产组的认定，以资产组产生的主要现金流入是否独立于其他资产或者资产组的现金流入为依据。

当资产或资产组的可收回金额低于其账面价值时，本行将其账面价值减记至可收回金额，减记的金额计入当期损益，同时计提相应的资产减值准备。

资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不再转回。

19、预计负债

如果与或有事项相关的义务同时符合以下条件，本行将其确认为预计负债：

- ①该义务是本行承担的现时义务；
- ②该义务的履行很可能导致经济利益流出本行；
- ③该义务的金额能够可靠地计量。

对表外开出信用证、开出保函的责任余额比照表内类似金融资产是否存在减值的客观证据进行组合评估的方法计提表外信贷风险准备，确认为预计负债。

预计负债按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数进行初始计量，并综合考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素。货币时间价值影响重大的，通过对相关未来现金流出进行折现后确定最佳估计数。本行于资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核，并对账面价值进行调整以反映当前最佳估计数。

本行对保函、信用证表外业务参照贷款减值政策确认预计负债。



20、收入

在相关的经济利益能够流入及收入的金额能够可靠地计量时，本行确认收入。

(1) 利息收入

按照实际利率法确认相应利息收入。实际利率法是一种计算某项金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及在相关期间分摊利息收入或利息支出的方法。实际利率是将金融资产和金融负债在预计期限内的未来现金流量折现为该金融资产或金融负债账面净值所使用的利率。本行在预计未来现金流量时会考虑金融工具的所有合同条款，但不会考虑未来的信用损失，计算中包括所有归属于实际利率组成部分的所有交易费用和溢折价。

金融资产发生减值后，利息收入应当按照确定减值损失时对未来现金流量进行折现采用的折现率作为利率计算确认。

(2) 手续费及佣金收入

手续费及佣金收入通常在提供相关服务时按权责发生制原则确认。

与可能发放的贷款相关的贷款承诺费（及其相关直接费用）被递延确认并作为对贷款实际利率的调整。当银团贷款安排已完成，且本行自身未保留任何贷款，或只按与其他银团成员相同的实际利率保留部分贷款时，银团贷款手续费确认为收入。

本行独立或参与为第三方提供企业兼并及转让服务、证券发行业务所产生的手续费收入，在交易完成时确认。资产管理及其他管理咨询、服务费及财务担保费基于服务合同约定，通常分期按比例确认。

(3) 汇兑损益

汇兑损益主要是本行保留的外汇敞口随市场汇率波动而形成的汇兑差额。

21、支出确认原则

利息支出采用实际利率法确认在利润表。

其他支出按权责发生制原则确认。





22、所得税

所得税包括当期所得税和递延所得税。除由于企业合并产生的调整商誉，或与直接计入所有者权益的交易或者事项相关的递延所得税计入所有者权益外，均作为所得税费用计入当期损益。

本行根据资产、负债于资产负债表日的账面价值与计税基础之间的暂时性差异，采用资产负债表债务法确认递延所得税。

各项应纳税暂时性差异均确认相关的递延所得税负债，除非该应纳税暂时性差异是在以下交易中产生的：

(1) 商誉的初始确认，或者具有以下特征的交易中产生的资产或负债的初始确认：该交易不是企业合并，并且交易发生时既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额；

(2) 对于与子公司、合营企业及联营企业投资相关的应纳税暂时性差异，该暂时性差异转回的时间能够控制并且该暂时性差异在可预见的未来很可能不会转回。

对于可抵扣暂时性差异、能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减，本行以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异、可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认由此产生的递延所得税资产，除非该可抵扣暂时性差异是在以下交易中产生的：

(1) 该交易不是企业合并，并且交易发生时既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额；

(2) 对于与子公司、合营企业及联营企业投资相关的可抵扣暂时性差异，同时满足下列条件的，确认相应的递延所得税资产：暂时性差异在可预见的未来很可能转回，且未来很可能获得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额。

于资产负债表日，本行对递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债，按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量，并反映资产负债表日预期收回资产或清偿负债方式的所得税影响。

于资产负债表日，本行对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核。如果未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益，减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额时，减记的金额予以转回。



23、经营租赁与融资租赁

本行将实质上转移了与资产所有权有关的全部风险和报酬的租赁确认为融资租赁，除融资租赁之外的其他租赁确认为经营租赁。

(1) 本行作为出租人

融资租赁中，在租赁开始日本行按最低租赁收款额与初始直接费用之和作为应收融资租赁款的入账价值，同时记录未担保余值；将最低租赁收款额、初始直接费用及未担保余值之和与其现值之和的差额确认为未实现融资收益。未实现融资收益在租赁期内各个期间采用实际利率法计算确认当期的融资收入。

经营租赁中的租金，本行在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法确认当期损益。发生的初始直接费用，计入当期损益。

(2) 本行作为承租人

融资租赁中，在租赁开始日本行将租赁资产公允价值与最低租赁付款额现值两者中较低者作为租入资产的入账价值，将最低租赁付款额作为长期应付款的入账价值，其差额作为未确认融资费用。初始直接费用计入租入资产价值。未确认融资费用在租赁期内各个期间采用实际利率法计算确认当期的融资费用。本行采用与自有固定资产相一致的折旧政策计提租赁资产折旧。

经营租赁中的租金，本行在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入相关资产成本或当期损益；发生的初始直接费用，计入当期损益。

24、职工薪酬

职工薪酬是本行为获得员工提供的服务而给予的各种形式报酬以及其他相关支出。本行员工提供服务的会计期间，将应付的职工薪酬确认为负债，并相应增加资产成本或当期费用。

(1) 员工社会保障

根据相关政策规定，本行执行事业单位福利政策。总行在职员工参加了失业保险和工伤保险计划。部分分行按照当地相关社会福利政策的要求参加当地社会保障计划。各项社会保险支出于实际发生时计入当期损益。





(2) 员工退休福利

按照主管政府部门的要求，本行为离退休员工支付的退休金及福利，于实际发生时计入当期损益。

(3) 住房公积金及住房补贴

根据相关政策规定，本行在职员工均按当地政府规定参加当地住房公积金计划。本行每月按照员工工资总额的一定比例缴纳住房公积金，支付的款项在发生时计入当期损益。

本行向符合国家相关规定的员工支付住房补贴，住房补贴在实际支付时计入当期损益。

25、受托业务

本行在受托业务中担任客户的托管人、受托人或代理人。本行的资产负债表不包括本行因受托业务而持有的资产以及有关向客户交还该资产的承诺，该资产的风险和收益由客户承担。

委托贷款是指委托人提供资金(委托存款)，由本行根据委托人确定的贷款对象、用途、金额、期限、利率等要求而代理发放、监督使用并协助收回的贷款，其风险由委托人承担。本行只收取手续费，并不在资产负债表上反映委托贷款，也不计提贷款减值准备。

26、企业合并的会计处理方法

对于非同一控制下的企业合并，合并成本为购买日为取得对被购买方的控制权而付出的资产、发生或承担的负债以及发行的权益性证券的公允价值。在购买日，取得的被购买方的资产、负债及或有负债按公允价值确认。

对合并成本大于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉，按成本扣除累计减值准备进行后续计量；对合并成本小于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，经复核后计入当期损益。

27、合并财务报表编制方法

(1) 合并范围

合并财务报表的合并范围以控制为基础予以确定。控制是指本行拥有对被投资单位的权力，通过参与被投资单位的相关活动而享有可变回报，并且有能力运用对被投资单位的权力影响其回报金额。子公司，是指被本行控制的主体(含企业、被投资单位中可分割的部分，以及企业所控制的结构化主体等)。



(2) 合并财务报表的编制方法

合并财务报表以本行和子公司的财务报表为基础，根据其他有关资料，由本行编制。在编制合并财务报表时，本行和子公司的会计政策和会计期间要求保持一致，公司间的重大交易和往来余额予以抵销。

在报告期内因同一控制下企业合并增加的子公司以及业务，视同该子公司以及业务自同受最终控制方控制之日起纳入本行的合并范围，将其自同受最终控制方控制之日起的经营成果和现金流量纳入合并利润表和合并现金流量表中。

因非同一控制下企业合并增加的子公司以及业务，将该子公司以及业务自购买日至报告期末的收入、费用、利润纳入合并利润表，将其现金流量纳入合并现金流量表。

子公司的股东权益中不属于本行所拥有的部分作为少数股东权益在合并资产负债表中股东权益项下单独列示。子公司当期净损益中属于少数股东权益的份额，在合并利润表中净利润项目下以“少数股东损益”项目列示。少数股东分担的子公司的亏损超过了少数股东在该子公司期初所有者权益中所享有的份额，其余额仍冲减少数股东权益。

对于购买子公司少数股权或因处置部分股权投资但没有丧失对该子公司控制权的交易，作为权益性交易核算，调整归属于母公司所有者权益和少数股东权益的账面价值以反映其在子公司中相关权益的变化。少数股东权益的调整额与支付 / 收到对价的公允价值之间的差额调整资本公积，资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

(3) 丧失子公司控制权的处理

因处置部分股权投资或其他原因丧失了对原有子公司控制权的，剩余股权按照其在丧失控制权日的公允价值进行重新计量；处置股权取得的对价与剩余股权公允价值之和，减去按原持股比例计算应享有原子公司自购买日开始持续计算的净资产的份额之间的差额，计入丧失控制权当期的投资收益，同时冲减商誉。

与原有子公司的股权投资相关的其他综合收益、其他所有者权益变动，应当在丧失控制权时转入当期损益，由于被投资方重新计量设定收益计划净负债或净资产变动而产生的其他综合收益除外。

28、重大会计判断和估计

本行根据历史经验和其他因素，包括对未来事项的合理预期，对所采用的重要会计估计和关键假设进行持续的评价。很可能导致下一会计年度资产和负债的账面价值出现重大调整风险的重要会计估计和关键假设列示如下，当未来的实际结果可能与下述会计估计和判断存在重大差异时，本行将根据实际情况做出合理的判断及调整。





(1) 贷款和垫款的减值准备

本行定期审阅贷款和垫款，以评估其是否出现减值情况，并在出现减值情况时评估减值损失的具体金额。减值的客观证据包括显示单项贷款和垫款预计未来现金流量出现大幅下降的可观察数据、显示投资组合中债务人及发行人的还款状况出现负面变动的可观察数据，或国家或地区经济状况发生变化引起组合内资产违约等事项。

单项方式评估的贷款和垫款减值损失金额为该贷款和垫款预计未来现金流量现值的净减少额。

除对已经识别的减值贷款单独进行减值损失评估外，本行定期对贷款组合的减值损失情况进行评估。导致预计现金流减少的减值迹象包括该贷款组合中借款人的还款能力发生恶化，或借款人所处的经济环境发生不利变化导致该贷款组合的借款人出现违约。基于具有类似信用风险特征的资产组合所发生损失的历史经验，本行对存在减值迹象的贷款组合做出减值估计。对于用于估测预计未来现金流的发生时间与金额时所使用的方法与假设，本行会定期评估以降低贷款实际损失与估计损失之间的差异。

(2) 可供出售金融资产的减值

本行遵循《企业会计准则第8号——资产减值》和《企业会计准则第22号——金融工具确认和计量》确定可供出售金融资产是否发生减值。减值确定在很大程度上依赖于管理层判断。在进行判断的过程中，本行需评估该项投资的公允价值低于成本的程度和持续期间、投资项下基础资产质量（例如，违约率和损失覆盖率等）以及被投资对象的财务状况、短期业务展望（例如，行业状况及信用评级）等因素。

(3) 金融工具公允价值

对有活跃交易市场的金融工具，本行通过向市场询价确定其公允价值；对没有活跃交易市场的金融工具，本行使用估值技术确定其公允价值。这些估价技术包括使用近期公平市场交易价格，可观察到的类似金融工具价格，使用风险调整后的折现现金流量分析，以及普遍使用的市场定价模型。本行对衍生及其它金融工具公允价值的估值模型使用可观察的市场数据，例如：利率收益率曲线和外汇汇率。使用估值技术计算出的公允价值会根据行业惯例，以及当期可观察到的市场交易中相同或类似金融工具的价格进行验证。

本行根据业务发展和风险管理政策要求，及时修订市值重估业务范围；根据风险量化评估系统的建设和完善，及时修订市场重估的方法和模型。

(4) 持有至到期投资

本行将具有固定或可确定支付金额并且到期日固定的非衍生金融资产划分为持有至到期投资。这一分类涉及重大判断。在做出相关判断时，本行会对其持有该类债券至到期日的意愿和能力进行评估。如本行对有明确意图和能力持有某项投资至到期日的判断产生偏差，该项投资所属整个投资组合重新归类为可供出售金融资产。



(5) 所得税

在正常的经营活动中，确定所得税涉及对某些交易事项未来税务处理的判断，最终的税务处理存在不确定性。本行慎重评估各项交易的税务影响，并计提相应的所得税。《中华人民共和国企业所得税法》于2008年1月1日起施行。由于新企业所得税法部分实施细则尚未最终确定等因素的影响，以致很多交易最终的税务处理和计算存在不确定性。本行结合当前的税收法规及以前年度政府主管机关对本行的批复，对资产减值损失能否税前抵扣进行税务估计。如果这些税务事项的最终认定结果同原估计的金额存在差异，则该差异将对最终认定期间的当期所得税和递延所得税产生影响。

递延所得税资产按可抵扣税务亏损及可抵扣暂时性差异确认。本行持续审阅对递延所得税的判断，如预计未来很可能获得能利用的应纳税所得额，将确认相应的递延所得税资产。

三、重要会计政策、会计估计的变更

2014年1月至7月，财政部发布了《企业会计准则第39号——公允价值计量》、《企业会计准则第40号——合营安排》和《企业会计准则第41号——在其他主体中权益的披露》，修订了《企业会计准则第2号——长期股权投资》、《企业会计准则第9号——职工薪酬》、《企业会计准则第30号——财务报表列报》、《企业会计准则第33号——合并财务报表》和《企业会计准则第37号——金融工具列报》，除企业会计准则第37号在2014年年度及以后期间的财务报告中使用外，上述其他准则于2014年7月1日起施行。

除下列事项外，其他因会计政策变更导致的影响不重大。

单位：人民币千元

会计政策变更的内容和原因	受影响的报表项目	影响金额
根据企业会计准则第2号的要求：		
对被投资单位不具有控制、共同控制或重大影响，并且在活跃市场中没有报价、公允价值不能可靠计量的权益性投资，按《企业会计准则第22号——金融工具确认和计量》进行处理。	①长期股权投资	-3,004,743.60
	②可供出售金融资产	3,004,743.60

四、税项

1、主要税种及税率

税种	计税依据	法定税率(%)
营业税	应税收入	5
城市维护建设税	营业税	7
教育费附加	营业税	3
企业所得税	应纳税所得额	25





2、税收政策

(1) 根据国家税务总局2012年第57号关于印发《跨地区经营汇总纳税企业所得税征收管理办法》公告以及国务院令540号《中华人民共和国营业税暂行条例》(2008修订)公告的规定,本行企业所得税由总行汇总统一缴纳;营业税由总行和各分支机构分别缴纳。

(2) 根据《关于金融企业涉农贷款和中小企业贷款损失准备金税前扣除有关问题的通知》(财税[2015]3号)的规定,金融企业涉农贷款和中小企业贷款损失准备金税前扣除的政策从2014年1月1日起执行至2018年12月31日止。

(3) 根据《关于金融企业贷款损失准备金企业所得税税前扣除有关政策的通知》(财税[2015]9号)的规定,贷款损失准备金税前扣除限额为贷款资产余额的1%,该政策从2014年1月1日起执行至2018年12月31日止。

(4) 本行香港子公司银鼎控股有限公司和欧鼎控股有限公司遵从所在地税务规定计提缴纳相关税费。

五、本行财务报表主要项目注释

本行纳入合并范围的子公司报表项目少,并且金额不大,对本行数据影响较小,故以下注释仅为本行报表与合并报表存在重大差异的项目。

1、采用成本计量的可供出售权益工具

单位:人民币千元

被投资单位	在被投资单位 持股比例(%)	账面余额			
		期初	本期增加	本期减少	期末
航天投资控股有限公司	7.95%	777,596.16	-	-	777,596.16
经贸画报社	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
国科瑞华基金创业投资企业	28.50%	290,000.00	-	32,542.35	257,457.65
中合中小企业融资担保股份有限公司	9.75%	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00
曼达林基金	22.88%	223,354.92	6,755.89	224,207.46	5,903.35
区域信用担保与投资基金	28.57%	1,329,100.00	-	-	1,329,100.00
非洲进出口银行	4.48%	127,344.43	6,554.24	-	133,898.68
曼达林基金管理公司	10.00%	287.76	-	-	287.76
合计	-	3,248,183.28	13,310.14	256,749.81	3,004,743.60



财务报表附注

Notes to Financial Statements

2、长期股权投资

单位：人民币千元

被投资单位	期初余额	本期增减变动					期末余额
		追加投资	权益法下 确认的 投资损益	其他 权益变动	宣告发放 现金股利 或利润	其他	
①合营企业							
成都银科创业投资有限公司	762,344.30	-	6,032.23	-	-	-	768,376.53
中日节能环保创业投资管理 有限公司	115,617.97	-	1,415.01	-	-	-	117,032.98
中日节能环保创业投资有限公司	49,382.95	49,500.00	-1,050.98	-	-	-	97,831.97
小计	927,345.22	49,500.00	6,396.26	-	-	-	983,241.48
②联营企业							
重庆进出口信用担保有限公司	1,025,704.58	-	129,221.50	-	-	-	1,154,926.08
东北中小企业信用再担保股份 有限公司	921,452.90	-	123,274.63	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	1,011,694.83
小计	1,947,157.48	-	252,496.13	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	2,166,620.90
③子公司							
上海盛盈房地产有限公司	722,888.00	-	-	-	-	-	722,888.00
银鼎控股有限公司	8.19	-	-	-	-	0.69	8.88
欧鼎控股有限公司	-	7.94	-	-	-	-	7.94
小计	722,896.19	7.94	-	-	-	0.69	722,904.82
合计	3,597,398.89	49,507.94	258,892.39	2,967.30	36,000.00	0.69	3,872,767.20
减：减值准备							208,113.25
账面价值	3,597,398.89						3,664,653.95



六、承诺及或有事项

1、重要的承诺事项

(1) 信贷承诺

单位：人民币千元

项目	期末数	期初数
银行承兑汇票	8,662,535.69	7,514,097.24
开出信用证	29,468,731.49	35,223,498.68
开出保函	190,707,193.41	150,081,888.40
保兑	9,156,717.64	1,636,453.50
不可撤销的贷款承诺	546,981,015.37	544,013,403.37
合计	784,976,193.60	738,469,341.18

(2) 资本承诺

单位：人民币千元

已签约但尚未于财务报表中确认的资本承诺	期末数	期初数
购建长期资产承诺	463,241.10	-
对外投资承诺	12,931,451.65	745,641.52
合计	13,394,692.75	745,641.52

(3) 经营租赁承诺

单位：人民币千元

不可撤销经营租赁的最低租赁付款额	金额
1年以内	309,202.23
1-5年	365,984.02
合计	675,186.25

2、或有事项

期末本行存在100万元以上作为原告/申请人的未决诉讼案件24件，涉及标的357,077.73万元。

截至2014年12月31日止，本行不存在其他应披露的或有事项。



七、外国政府贷款转贷业务资产负债表

单位：人民币千元

资产	2014/12/31
存放同业款项	818,930
应收利息	1,201,732
其他应收款	467,518
转贷外国政府贷款	94,106,678
其他资产	5,023,383
资产总计	101,618,241

负债	2014/12/31
借入外国政府贷款	100,866,095
其他应付款	586,957
其他负债	17,217
负债合计	101,470,269

所有者权益	2014/12/31
未分配利润	147,972
所有者权益合计	147,972
负债及所有者权益总计	101,618,241





I. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises-Basic Standard and its Application Guidance, Interpretations and other relevant regulations (hereinafter referred to as ASBE).

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

The basis for the Bank's accounting is accrual system.

After the implementation of the ASBE, on the following matters still perform special accounting policies:

1. Onlending Loans of Foreign Governments

Onlending loans of foreign governments refer to concessional loans borrowed from foreign governments by Chinese Ministry of Finance in the name of Chinese Government. (The Bank) it is entrusted to lend the loans to domestic borrowers and responsible for the drawing and payment of the loans, collection of the interests and expenses, and repayment, etc.

The onlending projects could be classified into three types in accordance with different repayment obligations:

Type One: Projects that the borrower is either a local provincial department of finance or a department of the State Council, who is responsible for the loan repayment.

Type Two: Projects that the borrower is a company and responsible for loan repayment, where the local provincial department of finance or relevant department of the State Council provides repayment guarantee for it.

Type Three: Projects that the borrower is a company and responsible for loan repayment, where the local provincial department of finance or relevant department of the state Council does not provide repayment guarantee for it. The bank assesses the project independently; onlends on the Bank's own accord bears the risks and acts as the final repayment party.

According to Caizhaizi [2000] NO.71 circular issued by the MOF, the type three items are included in the on-balance accounting according to accrual basis as self-conducted loans; type one and type two lending belong to agency transactions and are accounted as off-balance sheet items on the cash basis. Profit or loss from type one and type two lending business are monthly carried forward to the Bank's income statement according to the corresponding items, mainly including commission income from agency business of the Bank, interests income and expenses on onlending loans, and foreign exchange gains/losses from onlending loans. The accumulated net profit or loss carried forward on balance sheet date is presented as "entrusted onlending loans" under other current assets or other current liabilities.



2. General Provision

The general provision of the Bank is set aside for unidentified potential losses. The specific withdrawing appropriation or amount is determined in accordance with the regulation of the government.

3. Retirement Benefit Obligations

To comply with the related regulation, the Bank accounts for the retirement benefits of retired employees on the cash basis.

II. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

1. Declaration of Compliance

The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2014, and its results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

2. Accounting Period

The Bank's accounting year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

3. Functional Currency

The functional currency of the Bank (except Paris Branch) is Renminbi (RMB). The functional currency of Paris Branch is Euro. Foreign currency transactions are accounted by using independent account system.

4. Classification of Joint Venture Arrangements and Accounting Treatment of Joint Operations

The joint venture arrangement refers to an arrangement between two or more parties control jointly. The joint venture of the Bank was divided in co-operation and joint venture.





(1) Joint Operation

Joint operation refers to the joint venture arrangement in which the Bank enjoys the assets related to the arrangement and assumes the liabilities related to the arrangement.

The Bank recognizes the following items related to the interests of the joint operation, and the accounting treatment is in accordance with the related ASBE:

- A. Confirmed the assets held individually and the common assets held in accordance with the shares;
- B. Confirmed the liabilities assumed separately and liabilities shared commonly in accordance with the shares;
- C. Confirmed income from the sale of joint operation shares;
- D. Confirmed income from the joint operation in accordance with the shares;
- E. Recognized expense occurred separately and confirmed the costs of joint operation in accordance with the shares.

(2) Joint Venture

Joint venture refers to the joint venture arrangements that the Bank only has the rights of arranged net assets.

The accounting treatment of the joint venture investment in the Bank was in accordance with long-term equity investment on equity method.

5. Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, including cash at hand, deposits in central bank as reserves, demand placement and other financial institutions, and due from banks and other financial institutions with original maturity of less than three months.



6. Foreign Currency Translation

(1) Translation of Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or a rate is determined in a systematic and rational method and approximates exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

On the date of balance sheet, foreign currency monetary items should be translated into functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date being different from those at which the monetary items were translated on initial recognition during the period or those of previous balance sheet dates should be recognized in current period profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are still using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value adopts the spot exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined, and the exchange differences thus arising should be recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

(2) Translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statement

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, the foreign financial statements is translated into RMB. Asset and liability items of the foreign currency balance sheet using the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; Owner's equity items except "undistributed profit", according to the spot exchange rate when the business occurs; the revenue and expenses of the income statement are using the spot exchange rate at transaction date. The above translation differences of foreign currency are as "other comprehensive income" separately under owner's equity. Foreign currency cash flows are translated at the spot rate on the date of cash flows transaction. The effective amount of exchange rate changes on cash is listed in the cash flow statement separately.

7. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments refer to any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of the Bank and a financial liability or equity instrument of other entities.

(1) Recognition and Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Bank should recognize a financial asset or financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

A financial asset is derecognized when one of the following criteria is met,

A. the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or

B. The Bank transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies under the criteria for the derecognition of financial assets prescribed by transfer of financial assets as stated below.





The Bank should derecognize a financial liability or part of a financial liability when the present obligation associated with the financial liability ceases or partly ceases. The Bank (debtor) enters into an agreement with a creditor so as to substitute the existing financial liabilities by way of any new financial liability, and if the contractual stipulations regarding the new financial liability is substantially different from that regarding the existing financial liability, it shall terminate the recognition of the existing financial liability, and shall at the same time recognize the new financial liability.

For the financial assets sold in conventional manner, accounting recognition and derecognition is according to the trading day.

(2) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

The Bank classified its financial assets on initial recognition into the following four categories: Financial assets at fair value and change through profit or loss (FVTPL), held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets. Financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In the case of financial assets at FVTPL, associated transaction costs should be included in profit or loss for the current period when incurred. In the case of other categories of financial assets, associated transaction expenses should be included in the amount recognized initially.

A. Financial Assets at Fair Value and Change Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at FVTPL include trading financial assets and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL.

Trading financial assets are financial assets to meet one of the following conditions:

- a. The purpose of the financial assets acquired primarily for sale in the near future;
- b. Identified financial instruments are initially recognized at that time that is managed as part of a combination, and there is objective evidence of a recent actual pattern of short portfolio management;
- c. Derivative instrument, however, is a designated and effective hedging instrument, or a financial guarantee contract derivatives and investments in active markets are not quoted and the fair value of equity instruments cannot be reliably linked to and must be delivered by excluding the equity-settled derivatives

Trading financial assets should be carried at fair value subsequent to initial recognition and the gains or losses of changes in fair value as well as dividends and interest income related to the financial assets should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Equity instruments investment which there is no quotation in the active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured should not be recognized as financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL includes bond investment and other debt instruments investment. Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial products, structural deposits, notes, certificates of deposit and financial liabilities related with precious metal.



B. Held-to-maturity Investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity whereby the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and gains or losses arising from the derecognition, impairment or amortization thereof should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

The effective interest rate method refers to calculating the amortized cost and the interest income or interest expense in accordance with the real rates of financial assets or financial liabilities. The effective interest rate refers to the rate discounting the future cash flows of the financial assets or financial liabilities during the expected duration or applicable shorter period into the current book value of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

Except sell or reclassification arising from the serious deterioration of issuers' credit conditions, if the amount of the unexpired certain HTM investment reclassified as AFS financial assets by the Bank in this fiscal year is larger than the total amount of investments before the sale or reclassification, the remaining part of the investments should be reclassified as AFS financial assets and the investments cannot be classified as HTM investments in this fiscal year and after two full fiscal years.

C. Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables, are not quoted in an active market, are the recovery of non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable amount. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables mainly include loans and advances, receivables financial assets, interbank lendings and Security purchased under resale agreement etc.

The following non-derivative financial assets are not classified as loans and receivables:

- a. Non-derivative financial assets are ready to sell immediately or in the near future;
- b. At initial recognition non-derivative financial assets are recognized at fair value through profit and loss;
- c. At initial recognition non-derivative financial assets are recognized as available for sale;
- d. The Bank may be hard to recover non-derivative financial assets of all the initial investments because of reasons except debt credit deterioration.

HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and gains or losses arising from the derecognition, impairment or amortization thereof should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Restructured loans are items arising from redefining the terms of loans for borrowers who are unable to repay or in the condition of financial deterioration. When loans are restructured, the Bank will use individual test to evaluate loans impairment. The Bank will continuously reviews restructured loans. If all specified standard are met after the observation period, the restructured loans are no longer regards as impaired loans after approval.





D. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated upon initial recognition as AFS or financial assets that are not classified as the above categories. AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Premium or discount is amortized using effective interest method and recognized as interest income. Except impairment losses and exchange differences on foreign currency monetary financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, variation in fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income under Capital Surplus.

(3) Recognition of Financial Liabilities/Equity Instruments and Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments issued by the Bank should be recognized as financial liabilities or equity instruments according to the essence of the financial instrument contract and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

The Bank classified its financial liabilities on initial recognition into the following two categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL; and other financial liabilities. In case of financial liabilities that are not classified as at FVTPL the associated transaction costs should be included in the amount recognized initially.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include trading financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. This category of financial liabilities should be subsequently measured at fair value and all the realized and unrealized gains and losses should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are other non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities measured at fair value and change recorded into current profit or loss. Other financial liabilities should be measured subsequently at amortized cost using effective interest method. The profits and losses that arise when such financial liabilities are terminated from recognition or amortization shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.



(4) Derivative Financial Instruments and Embedded Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of derivatives are determined by quoted price in an active market (including recent market transaction price) or valuation models (including discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models).. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and, as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges for specific interest rate risk and exchange rate risk under the Bank's risk management positions, do not qualify for hedge accounting under ASBE 24 and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading with fair value changes recognized as "net gains (or losses) on fair value changes".

(5) Impairment of Financial Assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment of financial assets other than those at FVTPL (FVTPL).

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes the following observable events:

- a. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- c. The Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Bank would not otherwise consider;
- d. The probability that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- e. Disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer;
- f. Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the Bank, including:
 - Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Bank;
 - A decrease in property prices for mortgages in the relevant area, or adverse changes in industry conditions that affect the borrowers in the Bank;
- g. Any significant change with an adverse effect that has taken place in the technological, marketing, economic or legal environment in which the obligor operates, and indicates that the cost of investments in equity instruments may not be recovered;
- h. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost;
- i. Other objective evidence indicating there is an impairment of the financial asset.





A. Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

The Bank assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for loans and receivables or HTM investments that are individually significant (amounts over RMB200 millions). If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and shall include the value of any relevant collaterals. The reduced amount is recognized as impairment loss in profit or loss for the current period.

If the estimated future cash flows do not differ significantly from its present value for short-term loans and receivables or HTM financial assets, there's no need to use the discounted value when determining the impairment of the assets. The present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset or receivable reflects the cash flows that reduce the costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not repossession is possible.

The Bank includes, in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics, similar loans and advances to customers that are not individually significant, or customer loans and receivables having been individually assessed for impairment and found not to be impaired, and collectively assesses them for impairment. If there is objective evidence that estimated future cash flows of a certain type of financial assets reduce significantly after the initial recognition, impairment loss shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

The Bank assesses the impairment losses of similar loans and advances to customers that are not individually significant, or customer loans and receivables having been individually assessed for impairment and found not to be impaired, by Delinquency Flow Method (Migration Model). The probability of default and historical loss experience is used as inputs to calculate the impairment loss. The inputs are adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current economic conditions.

Receivables that are individually insignificant or those having been individually assessed for impairment and found not to be impaired are classified in different groups according to similar credit risk characteristics. Impairment loss is certain percentages of the balances of these receivable groups, and allowances for bad debts are determined accordingly. Specific percentages are as follows:

Account Receivable Age	Provision Rate (%)
0-6 months (inclusive)	0-5
6 months -1 year (inclusive)	50
Over 1 year	100



If, in a subsequent period, the amount of financial assets recovers and the recovery can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed.

The impairment policy for financial assets carried at amortized cost is not applicable to Chinese Government Concessional Loans, Preferential Export Buyer's Credit, and Special State Loans (hereafter referred as two preferential loans and the special loan, whose impairment loss of two preferential loans and the special loan is determined in accordance with their specific risk classification. The provision rates are derived from the "five-category credit classification" as follows: normal class, 1%; concern class, 2%; secondary class, 25%; doubtful class, 50%; loss class, 100%.

The Bank set up an internal country risk assessment system which is used to assess risks by different countries. Country risk shall be categorized in five classes as very high risk, high risk, medium risk, low risk and very low risk. Provision percentage is no less than 0.5% for very low risk class, no less than 1% for low risk class, no less than 15% for medium class, no less than 25% for high risk class and no less than 50% for very high risk class, considering risk transfer and mitigating factors.

When an item of loans is uncollectible after the Bank has gone through all necessary legal and other process, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Such loans and receivables are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of the amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the impairment loss and are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

B. Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

If there's objective evidence that AFS financial assets are impaired, accumulated losses due to decreases in fair value previously recognized directly in capital reserve are reversed and charged to profit or loss for the current period, even if the financial assets are not derecognized. The reversed accumulated losses are the asset's initial acquisition costs after deducting amounts recovered and amortized, current fair value and impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of AFS debt instruments increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment losses are reversed. The reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period. The reversal of impairment losses of AFS equity instruments is recognized in capital reserve, not in profit or loss for the current period.





C. Financial Assets Measured at Cost

Where an equity instrument investment for which there is no quoted price in the active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, or a derivative financial asset which is connected with the equity instrument and which must be settled by delivering the equity instrument, suffers from any impairment, the gap between the carrying amount of the equity instrument investment or the derivative financial asset and the current value of the future cash flow of similar financial assets capitalized according to the returns ratio of the market at the same time shall be recognized as impairment-related losses and be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period. The recognized impairment losses should not be reversed.

(6) Transfer of Financial Asset

Transfer of financial assets refers to when the Bank (the transferor) transfers or delivers a financial asset to a party (the transferee) other than the issuer of the financial asset.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the transferee, and the Bank does not derecognize a financial asset when it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset

Where the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and gives up the control of the financial asset, the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and recognizes an asset and liability; or does not give up the control of the financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the relevant financial assets to the extent of the its continuing involvement in the transferred asset, and recognizes a financial liability.

(7) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities in Presentation

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and the legal right is currently enforceable, and the Bank intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(8) Asset Securitization

When the Bank applies policies of credit assets securitization, the risk of the assets that have been transferred to other entity and the extent of the transfer of remuneration were considered, as well as the extent of the Bank exercised control over the entity.



8. Measurement of Fair Value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial instruments should be measured at fair value. The existence of price quotations in an active market should be used to determine the value of bond investment and other financial instruments (except derivatives), active market quotations are readily and regularly available from an exchange, broker, industry associations, pricing service institutions, and representatives of the fair market price in the transaction actually occurred. When there is no active market for a financial instrument its fair value should be determined by the Bank using valuation techniques such as using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, referring to the current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same, the discounted cash flow method and the option pricing models. The Bank selection is valuation techniques generally recognized by the market participants and verified with reliability by ever market transaction price. The Bank regularly assess the valuation techniques, and test its effectiveness.

9. Security Purchased under Resale Agreement and Security Sold under Repurchase Agreement

Transactions with resale agreements are transactions when the Bank purchases securities from the counterparty according to the resale agreements and sells the same securities at a fixed price at a future date. Transactions with repurchase agreements are transactions when the Bank sells securities to the counterparty according to the repurchase agreements and repurchases the same securities at a fixed price at a future date.

Considerations paid or received for financial assets held under resale agreements or financial assets sold under repurchase agreements are recognized in the balance sheet. Assets purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognized, but recorded on the reference book. Assets sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are still presented in the balance sheet.

The interest income for resale agreements and interest expense for repurchase agreements are accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.





10. Long-term Equity Investment

The Bank's long-term equity investments include equity investment implemented control or significant influence by investor, as well as joint venture equity investments. The Bank's associates, the Bank is able to exert significant influence on the investee.

(1) Initial measurement of Long-term Equity Investments

For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the party being absorbed at the date of combination; for a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises not under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the merge cost.

For a long-term equity investment acquired through other ways rather than a business combination: long-term equity acquired by cash paid, the initial investment cost is the actual payment; long-term equity acquired by the issuing of equity securities, the initial investment cost is the fair value of the equity securities.

(2) Subsequent Measurement of Long-term Equity Investment

Where the Bank can exercise joint control over the investee, a long-term equity investment is accounted for using the cost method and a long-term equity investment is accounted for using the equity method for associated enterprises and joint ventures.

For long-term equity investments accounted for in the cost method, except for payments made actually from the investments or cash dividends or profits contained in the consideration which have been declared but not yet paid, the cash dividends or profits which have been declared distribution by investees are recognized and recorded in the current profit and loss as investment gains.

Under the equity method, if the initial cost of a long-term equity investment is greater than the investor's attributable share of the fair values of the net identifiable assets of the investee enterprise at the acquisition date, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. If the initial cost of a long-term equity investment is less than the investor's attributable share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the investee enterprise at the acquisition date, the difference is charged to profit or loss for the current period, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.



Under the equity method, investment income and other comprehensive income recognized separately in accordance with shares of realized net profit and other comprehensive income enjoyed or shared in the investee, at the same time, adjusting the book value of the long-term equity investment; reducing the book value of the long-term equity investment correspondingly computing part of enjoyed in accordance with the investee declared to distribute profits or cash dividends; other equity changes in the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and distribution of interest, adjusting the book value of long-term equity investment and recognized in owner's equity. When confirming the shares of net profit or loss enjoyed in investee, based on the fair value of the identifiable assets in investee, and confirm after adjusting the net profit in the investee in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy and accounting period.

11. Investment Property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property of the Bank includes leased land use rights, held for the transfer after appreciation of land use rights and leased buildings.

An investment property shall be measured initially at its cost, and its depreciation and amortization shall be on schedule according with regulation related to fixed assets or intangible assets.

The difference between the book value and related taxes deduct from disposal consideration of investment property for sale, transfer, retirement or damage, and shall be transferred into current profit and loss.

12. Fixed Assets

(1) The Confirmation of Fixed Assets

The Bank's fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the supply of services, have useful lives over one accounting year and high unit price.

Fixed assets include buildings, machinery equipment, motor vehicles and others. A fixed asset is initially measured at cost. The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises its purchase price, relevant taxes such as tariffs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present working condition and location for its intended use. The cost of a self-constructed fixed asset comprises those expenditures necessarily incurred for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use: The cost of a fixed asset contributed by an investor shall be determined in accordance with the value stipulated in the investment contract or agreement. However, when the value stipulated in the contract or agreement is not fair, fair value will be used. A fixed asset that is obtained under a finance lease is measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, both determined at the inception of the lease.





Subsequent expenditure incurred on a fixed asset, such as repairs and maintenance cost, dismantlement, removal and restoration costs, is included in the cost of the fixed asset, only if it meets the recognition criteria of a fixed asset. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Other subsequent expenditure that fails to meet the recognition criteria of a fixed asset shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(2) Depreciation for Fixed Assets

The Bank provides depreciation for all its fixed assets other than fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use and land that is separately valued and accounted for. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis and expensed according to its use. The estimated useful lives, residual value rate and depreciation rate of the Bank's fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Age (year)	Ratio of remaining value (%)	Yearly depreciation (%)
Buildings	30-35	3	2.77-3.23
Machinery equipment	3-5	3	19.40-32.23
transportation facility	6	3	16.17

At each financial year-end the Bank reviews the useful lives, estimated net residual value and depreciation methods for fixed assets. Recognize as accounting estimate change if changes occur.

When fixed assets are disposed, expected to use or cannot generate economic benefits, the fixed assets should be derecognized. The amounts of disposal of fixed assets sale, transfer, retire or damage less the book value and related tax should be recorded into current profit or loss.

13. Construction in Progress

The cost of construction in progress should be determined at the actual expenditures incurred for the construction including all construction expenditures necessarily incurred during the construction period, borrowing costs that should be capitalized before the construction reaches its expected usable conditions and other related expenses.

Construction in progress should be transferred to fixed assets when it reaches its expected usable conditions.



14. Intangible Assets

The Bank's assets include land use rights, software and so on.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The Bank should assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite upon acquisition of the asset. An intangible asset with a finite useful life should be amortized over its estimated useful life using an amortization method that can reflect the expected consumption pattern of the economic benefits associated with the asset, commencing from the time when the intangible asset is available for use. When the expected consumption pattern cannot be determined reliably the asset should be amortized based on a straight-line method. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life should not be amortized.

The amortization methods of finite useful life are as follows:

Category	Ages (years)	Amortization method
Land usage right	37.75-40	Straight-line amortization
Software	3-10	Straight-line amortization

15. Research and Development Expenses

The internal research and development expenditures of the Bank are divided into research expenditures and development expenditures.

Expenditures on research phase are recorded into profit or loss when it occurred.

Expenditure in development stage can be capitalized while meeting the following conditions, i.e. completing the intangible asset so that it is technically feasible to use or sale; has the intent to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the way of the intangibles to generate economic benefits, including being able to prove that the products that produced with the use of the intangibles have market or the intangible asset itself has market, the intangible assets will be used internally, and can prove its usefulness; have adequate technical, financial resources and other resources support to complete the development of the intangible assets, and have the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset development phase can be reliably measured. Development expenditure does not meet the above conditions are recognized in the income statement.

When the Bank's research and development projects meet the above conditions, through technical feasibility and economic feasibility studies, the development stage begins after project is approved.

Expenditures on the development phase after capitalization is listed on the balance sheet as development expenditure and transferred to intangible assets after the project reach its intended use.





16. Mortgage Assets

When recovering impaired loans and advances, the Bank may recover ownership of collateral by legal proceedings or voluntary ownership delivered by the borrower. If the Bank intends to carry out the cash accordance with regulations and no longer require the borrower to repay the loan, the presentation of the mortgage assets is in the “Mortgage assets”.

When the Bank acquired Mortgage assets recorded at fair value, payments for unpaid taxes of Mortgage assets to obtain Mortgage assets, advance of litigation costs and related taxes paid for Mortgage assets are recognized in Mortgage assets value. When there are indications that the net realizable value of Mortgage assets is less than the book value, the carrying value of the Bank's down immediately to its net realizable value.

When the Bank disposes Mortgage assets, the difference is recognized in operating income if the disposal income is more than the book value of Mortgage assets; the difference is recognized in operating expenses if the disposal income is less than the book value of Mortgage assets. Costs incurred in the process of custody are directly recognized in other operating expenses; costs incurred in the process of disposal are offset from disposal income.

17. Long-term Prepaid Expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses occurred by the Bank are priced according to the actual cost, and are amortized averagely according to the expected period of benefit. As for the long-term deferred expenses that can not benefit the future accounting period, the amortized value is recognized in profit or loss.

18. Other Impairment of Asset

Long-term equity investment of subsidiaries, associates and joint-ventures of the Bank, Mortgage assets, investment properties, fixed assets, construction in progress and intangible assets, should be determined according to the following.

At each balance sheet date the Bank should assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the Bank should carry out an impairment test and estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount should be measured as the higher of an asset's net amount of fair value less costs of disposal and present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount should be estimated for an individual asset. When it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount



for the individual asset, the recoverable amount should be determined for a cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The identification of a cash-generating unit is determined by whether principal cash inflows from an asset or group of assets are independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

When the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or unit should be reduced to its recoverable amount. The amount of reduction should be recognized in profit or loss for the period and provision for impairment of assets should be made accordingly.

Once impairment loss is recognized for an asset it should not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

19. Estimated Liability

An obligation related to a contingency is recognized as a provision when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) the obligation is a present obligation of the Bank;
- (2) it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- (3) the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

Provision for off-balance-sheet credit risk of liability balances of issuing letter of credit and guarantee should be made in accordance with the method for objective evidence of similar financial assets impairment and recognized as estimated liabilities.

The estimated debts shall be initially measured in accordance with the best estimate of the necessary expenses for the performance of the current obligation, considering the risks, uncertainty, time value of money, and other factors pertinent to the contingencies. If the time value of money is of great significance, the best estimate shall be determined after discounting the relevant future outflow of cash. The Bank should check the book value of the estimated debts on the balance sheet date. If there is any exact evidence indicating that the book value cannot really reflect the current best estimate, The Bank shall adjust the book value in accordance with the current best estimate.

The Bank recognizes off-balance sheet activities of guarantees and letters of credit as estimated liabilities by reference to loan impairment policy.





20. Income

The Bank recognizes income when related economic benefits will flow in and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(1) Interest Income

The effective interest rate method refers to calculating the amortized cost and the interest income or interest expense in accordance with the real rates of financial assets or financial liabilities. The effective interest rate refers to the rate discounting the future cash flows of the financial assets or financial liabilities during the expected duration or applicable shorter period into interest rate used by the current book value of the financial assets or financial liabilities. When determining the effective interest rate, the Bank expected the future cash flow on the basis of considering all the terms of the financial assets or financial liabilities in the contract, but the Bank didn't consider the future credit losses. The Bank considered all the fees and charges paid or received which belongs to part of the effective interest rate, transaction fees and premium or discount when determining the effective interest rate.

After the impairment of the financial asset, the interest income should be recognized in accordance with the discount rate used to discount the future cash flows when determining the impairment loss.

(2) Fee and Commission Income

Fee and commission income shall be recognized following the principles of accrual basis when related services are provided.

Loan commitment fees associated with the loan may be issued (and related direct costs) are deferred and confirmed as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. When the arrangement of the syndicated loan has been completed and the Bank itself does not retain any loan, or just following the same effective interest rate of other members of the syndicated retain part of the loan, the fees of the syndicated loan are recognized as income.

Fee income, generated by the enterprise mergers and transfer services, securities issuance provided by the Bank is independent or involved in for third-party, confirmed at the completion of the transaction. Asset management and other management consulting, service fees and financial guarantee fee are based on service contract are generally recognized by installment in proportion.

(3) Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly exchange differences retained foreign exchange exposure of the Bank formed as the exchange rate fluctuations in the market.



21. Recognition of Expenses

Interest costs are recognized in the income statement by the effective interest method.

Others costs are recognized on accrual basis.

22. Income Taxes

Income taxes include current income tax and deferred income tax. Income taxes should be recognized as income tax expenses in profit or loss for current period except for deferred income tax associated with goodwill arising from business combination, or transactions or events that are directly recognized in owners' equity, which should be recorded under owners' equity.

A deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized based on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or a liability at the balance sheet date and its tax basis using the balance sheet liability method.

A deferred income tax liability should be recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred income tax liability arises from the following transactions:

(1) The initial recognition of goodwill; or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that has both of the following characteristics: the transaction is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, it neither affects the accounting profit nor taxable profit.

(2) A deferred income tax liability should be recognized for all taxable temporary differences arising from the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied: A. The Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences; and B. it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

In respect of deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of deductible losses and tax deductions, the Bank should recognize deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the deductible losses and tax deductions can be utilized, unless the deductible temporary differences arises from the following transactions.

(1) The transaction is not business combination and at the time of the transaction, it neither affects accounting profit nor taxable profit.

(2) Deferred tax assets should be recognized for all deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates if all of the following conditions are satisfied: it is probable that the deductible temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is probable that taxable profit in the future will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.





At the balance sheet date deferred income tax assets and liabilities should be measured at tax rates expected to be applied to the period when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled and the measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities should reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which The Bank expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

At the balance sheet date the Bank should review the carrying amount of deferred income tax assets. The carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset should be reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. When it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available the reduced amount should be reversed.

23. Operating Lease and Finance Lease

The “finance lease” shall refer to a lease that has transferred in substance all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of an asset. The ownership of it may or may not eventually be transferred. Other leases shall then be classified as “operating lease”.

(1) The Bank as the Lessor

At the commencement of the lease term, on the beginning date of the lease term, the Bank shall recognize the sum of the minimum lease receipts on the lease beginning date and the initial direct costs as the entering value in an account of the financing lease values receivable, and record the unguaranteed residual value at the same time. The balance between the sums of the minimum lease receipts, the initial direct costs and the unguaranteed residual value, and the sum of their present values shall be recognized as unrealized financing income. The unrealized financing income shall be allocated to each period during the lease term. The Bank shall calculate the financing income at the current period by adopting the effective interest rate method.

The rents from operating leases shall be recorded in the profits and losses of the current period by using the straight-line method over each period of the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

(2) The Bank as the Tenant

At the commencement of the lease term, the Bank records the leased asset at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease, and recognizes a long-term payable at an amount equal to the minimum lease payments. The difference between the recorded amount of the leased asset and the recorded amount of the payable is accounted for as unrecognized finance charge. The unrecognized financing charge shall be amortized to each period during the lease term. The Bank shall adopt the effective interest rate method to calculate and recognize the financing charge in the current period.



Lease income from operating leases shall be recorded in the profits and losses of the current period using the straight-line method over each period of the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

24. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given and other relevant expenditures incurred by the Bank in exchange for service rendered by employees. In the accounting period in which an employee has rendered services, the Bank recognizes the employee benefits payable for those services as a liability, and recognizes relevant asset or expense for the current period.

(1) Social Welfare

According to related regulations, the Bank adopts the social welfare policy for government sponsored institutions. Employees of the headquarters of the Bank are enrolled in unemployment insurance schemes and employment injury insurance schemes. Some branches are enrolled in local social welfare schemes according to the local policies. Expenditure related to payments for employees' social welfare is included in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

(2) Retirement Benefits

According to the regulations issued by the MOF expenditure related to pension and benefits for retired employees is included in profit or loss for the period in which it is incurred.

(3) Housing Funds and Subsidy

Pursuant to related regulations, all employees of the Bank participate in various local housing funds schemes administered by local governments. The Bank contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees. These payments are recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

The Bank provides housing subsidy to the employees' applicable Housing subsidy is recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are disbursed.





25. Fiduciary Activities

The Bank acts as a custodian, trustee or agent in fiduciary activities. The assets held for fiduciary activities and commitments to return the assets to the clients are not included in the balance sheet of the Bank, and risks and rewards of these assets are the responsibility of the customers.

Entrusted loans are loans funded by the consigner, and the Bank grants loans to borrowers at the direction of the consigner with regard to the borrower, purpose, amounts, term, interest rates, and etc. The Bank is entrusted to make payment to the borrower, supervise the use of the loans and assist in collecting these loans. The consigner bears the risk. The Bank charges a commission related to the entrusted loans, and neither presents the entrusted loans in the balance sheet nor accrues impairment provision for the loans.

26. Accounting Treatment of Business Combination

As for business combinations not involving enterprises under common control, the cost of combination is the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. The acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The difference between the cost of acquisition over the acquirer's consolidated acquiree's identifiable net fair value of the assets is recognized as goodwill, are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses are subsequently measured; If, after the reexamination, the combination costs are still less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets it obtains from the acquiree, it shall record the balance into the profits and losses of the current period.

27. Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Combination Scope

The combination scope of the consolidated financial statements is determined on the control basis. Control refers that the Bank has the rights over the investees, and enjoys a variable return through participation in activities related to the investees, and has the ability to use its powers over the investees and affect the amount of return. A subsidiary is the entity controlled by the Bank (including the divisible parts of the corporates and investees, as well as the structured body controlled by the corporate, etc.).



(2) Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are based on the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries, and prepared by the Bank according to other relevant information. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting period of the Bank and its subsidiaries are required to maintain consistent, and the significant inter-company transactions and balances are written off.

The newly increased subsidiary as well as business as a result of a business combination under common control during the reporting period, it is deemed that the subsidiaries and business are incorporated into the consolidation scope of the Bank from the controlling date by the ultimate controlling party, and the operating results and cash flows from the date are included in the consolidated income statement and cash flow statement.

The newly increased subsidiary as well as business as a result of a business combination not under common control, the subsidiaries and business from the acquisition date and the income, expenses and profit as at the end of reporting period are included in the consolidated income statement, and the cash flow is included in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The part in the shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries that did not belong to the Bank shall be separately presented as minority interest under the shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. The share attributable to minority interests of the subsidiaries in current profit and loss, shall be presented as "minority interests" under the net profit in the the consolidated income statement. When the loss of the subsidiaries shared by minority shareholders exceeded the shares enjoyed by the minority shareholders in the owners' equity of the subsidiaries in the beginning period, the balance shall offset the minority interests.

For the purchase of minority stake in a subsidiary or disposal of partial equity investment yet the control over the subsidiary was not lost, the transaction is accounted as equity transactions, adjust the book value attributable to parent company shareholders' equity and minority interest to reflect the equity changes in the subsidiaries. Adjust the capital reserve according to the difference between the adjustments of minority interests and fair value of the paid/received consideration, when the capital reserve is not sufficient to offset, adjust the retained earnings.

(3) Handling of The Loss of Control of a Subsidiary

When the control over the former subsidiary is lost due to disposal of partial equity investment or other reasons, the remaining shares shall be re-measured at fair value at the date when control is lost; the sum of the consideration from equity disposal and the fair value of remaining equity, minus the net assets continuously calculated since the purchase date calculated according to the former shareholding ratio, the difference shall be recorded into the investment income in the current period of control loss, and offset the goodwill.





The other comprehensive income related to equity investments of the former subsidiaries, and other changes in owner's equity shall be transferred to profit or loss when the control is lost, the other comprehensive income because that the investee remeasured and reset the net liabilities or net assets in the benefit plan or net assets change is excluded.

28. Significant Accounting Policies and Judgments

The Bank continuously evaluates significant estimates and assumptions, based on historical experiences of the Bank's management as well as other factors, including reasonable anticipation for the future issues. Significant estimates and assumptions, which most likely affect the carrying amounts of next year's assets and liabilities, are set out below. When there is a huge gap between the reality and the following accounting estimates and judgments, the Bank will make reasonable adjustment according to the facts.

(1) Impairment Allowances on Loans and Advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolio to assess impairment on a periodic basis, and evaluate the impairment loss when impairment is incurred. Objective evidence for impairment includes observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows for an individual loan or advance, observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the portfolio.

Impairment loss for individual loans and advances is the net reduction in the present value of expected future cash flows.

In addition to the assessment of identifiable impairment of the individual loans, the Bank assesses the impairment of loan groups periodically. Indications for impairment that causes the reduction of expected cash flows include adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Bank or adverse changes in economic conditions that affect the borrowers in the Bank the Bank estimates the impairment loss of the loan groups with impairment indications based on historical experience of assets loss with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to narrow the gap between estimated loss and actual loss.



(2) Impairment of Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

The Bank follows the guidance of ASBE 8 – Impairment of Assets and ASBE22 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to determine if AFS financial assets are impaired, and the final judgment heavily relies on the decision of top management. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost, and the financial health of the underlying assets (such as probability of default and loan loss coverage, etc), financial position and near-term business outlook (such as industry situations and credit ratings) for the investee.

(3) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Bank establishes fair value of financial instruments with reference to a quoted market price in an active market or, if there is no active market, using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, observable prices for similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis using risk-adjusted interest rates, and commonly used market pricing models. Valuation models applied to determine fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments use observable market inputs and data including, for example, interest rate yield curves and foreign currency rates. The results of using valuation techniques are calibrated against industry practice and observable current market transactions in the same or similar instruments.

The Bank revises the valuation scope according to the operational strategy and risk management policies. Valuation techniques and models are updated in accordance with the establishment and improvement of risk quantification and assessment system.

(4) Held-to-maturity Investments

The Bank classifies non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as HTM investments. This classification requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank's judgment differs from the reality, it will be required to reclassify the entire portfolio of assets as AFS.





(5) Income Taxes

In the course of general business, income tax recognition involves judgment on future tax treatment, and, the final tax treatment is uncertain. The Bank assesses the tax effect of all transactions prudentially and calculates relevant income tax. The Corporate Income Tax Law of the Peoples' Republic of China took effect on 1 January 2008. However, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax is uncertain during the ordinary course of business, because the legislation under new CIT Law is not finalized. The Bank has combined the existing tax legislation and the judgment of past practice made by government institutions, to decide whether impairment loss shall deduct taxable income. If the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will be determined as the income tax and deferred income tax for the period.

The Bank recognizes deferred tax assets in accordance with deductible temporary differences and deductible losses. The Bank assesses the judgment on deferred income tax continuously, and recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future.

III. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND OTHER REVISIONS

From Jan-July 2014, the Ministry of Finance promulgated Enterprise Accounting Standards No.39 – Fair Value Measurement (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.39), Accounting Standards No.40 – Joint Venture Arrangements (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.40), Accounting Standards No.41 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.41) and revised Accounting Standards No.2 – Long-term Equity Investment (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.2), Accounting Standards No.9 – Employee Benefits (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.9), Accounting Standards No.33 – Consolidated Financial Statements (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.33), and Accounting Standards No.37 – Financial Instruments (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.37). In addition to Accounting Standards No.37 used in the financial reports of 2014 and subsequent period's annual financial report, the other standards above came into force from 1 July, 2014.

Except events below, other changes in accounting policy have little effect on the Bank.



Unit: In thousands of RMB

Content and reasons of changes in accounting policies	Affected report items	Affected amount
According to Accounting Standards No.2:		
Where the Bank does not have joint control or significant influence over the investee, the investment is not quoted in an active market and its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the equity investment is accounted based on Accounting Standards No.22 – Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement	1) Long-term equity investment 2) Available-for-sale financial assets	-3,004,743.60 3,004,743.60

IV. TAXATION

1. The Major Taxes and Tax Rates

Type of Tax/Fee	Tax basis	Statutory tax rate (%)
Business Tax	Taxable income	5
Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax	Amount of business tax paid	7
Education Levy Surcharge	Amount of business tax paid	3
Corporate Income Tax	Taxable income	25

2. Tax Policies

(1) According to No.57 Summary Tax Of Regional Businesses Enterprise Income Tax Collection And Management Methods issued by State Administration of Taxation in 2012 and Guo Wu Yuan Ling No.540 People's Republic of China Business Tax (2008 revision), the income tax of the Bank is paid uniformly by head office and business tax is paid respectively by the branches and head office.

(2) According to regulation of Cai Shui [2015] No.3, "Notice on financial firms involving agriculture and SME loan loss reserve tax deduction", the policy is implemented from 1 January, 2014 to 31 December, 2018.

(3) According to regulation of Cai Shui [2015] No.9, "Notice on financial enterprises loan loss reserve of corporate income tax deduction", loan loss reserve tax deduction limit is 1% of asset loan balance. The policy is implemented from 1 January, 2014 to 31 December, 2018.

(4) The subsidiaries of the Bank, EIBC Holdings Limited and CEEF Holdings Limited calculate and pay their taxes in accordance with local taxation regulations.





V. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK

The subsidiaries of the Bank which are included in the scope of consolidation, have limited impact on the Bank's statistics; therefore listed below are only the significant differences between the Bank's Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statement:

1. Equity Instruments Available-for-sale Measured at the Cost

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Investee	shareholding proportion in the investee (%)	Book balance			
		Opening Balance	Current increase	Current decrease	Closing balance
China Aerospace Investment Holdings Ltd.	7.95%	777,596.16	-	-	777,596.16
China Classic trade	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
CASREV Fund	28.50%	290,000.00	-	32,542.35	257,457.65
China United SME Guarantee Corporation	9.75%	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00
Mandarin Capital Partner S.C.A.SICAR	22.88%	223,354.92	6,755.89	224,207.46	5,903.35
Credit Guarantee & Investment Facility	28.57%	1,329,100.00	-	-	1,329,100.00
African Export-Import Bank	4.48%	127,344.43	6,554.24	-	133,898.68
Mandarin Capital Management S.A	10.00%	287.76	-	-	287.76
Total	-	3,248,183.28	13,310.14	256,749.81	3,004,743.60



2. Long-term Equity Investment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Investee	Beginning balance	Current increase or decrease					Closing balance
		Additional investment	Investment gains and losses recognized under the equity method	Changes in other equity	Declared cash dividends or profits	Other	
A. Joint ventures							
Chengdu Yinke Venture Capital Co.Ltd	762,344.30	-	6,032.23	-	-	-	768,376.53
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Management	115,617.97	-	1,415.01	-	-	-	117,032.98
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Co.Ltd	49,382.95	49,500.00	-1,050.98	-	-	-	97,831.97
Subtotal	927,345.22	49,500.00	6,396.26	-	-	-	983,241.48
B. Associates							
Chongqing Export-Import Credit Guarantee Co.Ltd	1,025,704.58	-	129,221.50	-	-	-	1,154,926.08
Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Credit Re-Guaranty Co.Ltd	921,452.90	-	123,274.63	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	1,011,694.83
Subtotal	1,947,157.48	-	252,496.13	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	2,166,620.90
C. Subsidiary Company							
Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co.Ltd.	722,888.00	-	-	-	-	-	722,888.00
EIBC Holdings Limited	8.19	-	-	-	-	0.69	8.88
CEEF Holdings Limited	-	7.94	-	-	-	-	7.94
Subtotal	722,896.19	7.94	-	-	-	0.69	722,904.82
Total	3,597,398.89	49,507.94	258,892.39	2,967.30	36,000.00	0.69	3,872,767.20
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	208,113.25
Book value	3,597,398.89	-	-	-	-	-	3,664,653.95



VI. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCY

1. Important Commitment

(1) Credit Commitment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Item	2014.12.31	2014.01.01
Bank commitment	8,662,535.69	7,514,097.24
Letter of credit issued	29,468,731.49	35,223,498.68
Letter of guarantee issued	190,707,193.41	150,081,888.40
Confirmation	9,156,717.64	1,636,453.50
Irrevocable loan commitment	546,981,015.37	544,013,403.37
Total	784,976,193.60	738,469,341.18

(2) Capital Commitment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Capital commitment that has been signed but not been recognized in the financial statements	2014.12.31	2014.01.01
Commitment of purchasing long-term assets	463,241.10	—
Foreign investment commitment	12,931,451.65	745,641.52
Total	13,394,692.75	745,641.52

(3) Operating Lease Commitment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Minimum payment of irrevocable operating lease	Amount
Within 1 year	309,202.23
1 to 5 years	365,984.02
Total	675,186.25



2. Contingent Events

At the year end, the Bank had 24 pending litigation/arbitration cases that were over 1 million Yuan and the Bank acted as plaintiff/applicant, the related contract object totaled 3,570,777,300 Yuan.

As at 31 December 2014, there were no other contingent events in the Bank that should be disclosed.

VII. BALANCE SHEET OF ONLENDING LOANS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Unit: In thousands of RMB

ASSETS	2014/12/31
Due from Banks	818,930
Interest Receivable	1,201,732
Other Receivables	467,518
Onlent Foreign Government Loans	94,106,678
Other Assets	5,023,383
TOTAL ASSETS	101,618,241
LIABILITIES	2014/12/31
Borrowings of Foreign Government Loans	100,866,095
Other Payables	586,957
Other Liabilities	17,217
TOTAL LIABILITIES	101,470,269
OWNER'S EQUITY	2014/12/31
Undistributed Profits	147,972
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY	147,972
TOTAL LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY	101,618,241

