

## Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 30 — Presentation of Financial Statements

### Chapter I: General Provisions

#### Article 1

These Standards are formulated in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises — Basic Standards* to regulate the presentation of financial statements, ensuring comparability of financial statements across different periods for the same enterprise and across different enterprises in the same period.

#### Article 2

Financial statements are a structured representation of an enterprise's financial position, operating results, and cash flows. Financial statements shall include at least the following components:

1. Balance sheet;
2. Income statement;
3. Cash flow statement;
4. Statement of changes in owners' equity (or shareholders' equity, the same below);
5. Notes.

All the above components of financial statements are equally important.

#### Article 3

These Standards apply to individual financial statements and consolidated financial statements, as well as annual and interim financial statements, unless otherwise specified in *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 32 — Interim Financial Reporting*. The preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements shall also comply with *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 33 — Consolidated Financial Statements*; the preparation and presentation of cash flow statements shall also comply with *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 31 — Cash Flow Statements*; special presentation requirements under other accounting standards shall be governed by the relevant standards.

### Chapter II: Basic Requirements

#### Article 4

Enterprises shall prepare financial statements on the going concern basis, recognizing and measuring transactions and events in accordance with the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises — Basic Standards* and other specific accounting standards. Disclosures in the notes shall not substitute for recognition and measurement, nor can inappropriate recognition and measurement be corrected by fully disclosing relevant accounting policies.

If the information disclosed under the accounting standards is insufficient for users to understand the impact of specific transactions or events on the enterprise's financial position and operating results, the enterprise shall disclose additional necessary information.

#### Article 5

In preparing financial statements, management shall evaluate the enterprise's ability to continue as a going concern for at least 12 months from the end of the reporting period, using all available information.

The evaluation shall consider factors such as macroeconomic policy risks, market operating risks, the enterprise's current or long-term profitability, solvency, financial flexibility, and management's intention to change operating policies.

If the evaluation indicates material uncertainties regarding the going concern assumption, the enterprise shall disclose in the notes the factors giving rise to such uncertainties and the planned mitigation measures.

#### Article 6

An enterprise with a recent history of profitable operations and adequate financial resources generally provides reasonable assurance for preparing financial statements on the going concern basis.

If an enterprise has decided or is forced to liquidate or cease operations during the current period or the next accounting period, the going concern basis is no longer appropriate. In such cases, the enterprise shall prepare financial statements on another basis and disclose in the notes the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on the going concern basis, the reasons for this, and the alternative basis used.

#### Article 7

Except for the cash flow statement, which is prepared on the cash basis, financial statements shall be prepared on the accrual basis.

#### Article 8

The presentation of items in financial statements shall be consistent across accounting periods and shall not be changed arbitrarily, except in the following circumstances:

1. Changes required by accounting standards;
2. Changes in the nature of the enterprise's operations or significant transactions or events that materially affect operations, where altering the presentation provides more reliable and relevant accounting information.

#### Article 9

Items with different natures or functions shall be presented separately in financial statements, unless they are immaterial.

Items with similar natures or functions that are material as a category shall be presented separately by category.

Certain items may not be material enough for separate presentation in the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, or statement of changes in owners' equity but may be material for disclosure in the notes. Such items shall be disclosed separately in the notes.

#### Article 10

Materiality refers to the omission or misstatement of an item in financial statements that could influence the economic decisions of users. Materiality shall be assessed based on the enterprise's specific circumstances, considering both the nature and the amount of the item. Once determined, the criteria for materiality shall not be changed arbitrarily.

The nature of an item shall be evaluated based on whether it arises from the enterprise's ordinary activities and whether it significantly affects the financial position, operating results, or cash flows. The amount of an item shall be evaluated based on its proportion relative to total assets, total liabilities, total owners' equity, total revenue, total operating costs, net profit, or total comprehensive income.

#### Article 11

Amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and gains and losses directly recognized in profit or loss shall not be offset unless otherwise permitted by other accounting standards.

Gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions may be presented net, unless material.

Assets or liabilities presented net of contra accounts (e.g., allowances) do not constitute offsetting.

Gains and losses from non-ordinary activities may be presented net if such presentation better reflects the substance of the transaction.

#### Article 12

Financial statements shall provide comparative data for all items from at least one preceding period, along with explanatory notes relevant to understanding the current period's financial statements, unless otherwise required by other accounting standards.

If the presentation of items changes in accordance with Article 8, comparative data shall be adjusted to reflect the current presentation, with explanations in the notes regarding the reasons, nature, and amounts of adjustments. If adjustment is impracticable, the reasons shall be disclosed.

Impracticable means the enterprise cannot apply the requirement after making all reasonable efforts.

#### Article 13

Enterprises shall prominently disclose the following in financial statements:

1. The name of the reporting enterprise;
2. The balance sheet date or the period covered by the financial statements;
3. The currency and unit of measurement;
4. For consolidated financial statements, a clear indication as such.

#### Article 14

Enterprises shall prepare financial statements at least annually. If the annual financial statements cover a period shorter than one year, the enterprise shall disclose the coverage period, the reason for the shorter period, and the fact that the data is not comparable.

#### Article 15

Items required to be presented separately under these Standards shall be presented separately. Additional separate items required by other accounting standards shall be included.

### Chapter III: Balance Sheet

#### Article 16

Assets and liabilities shall be presented separately as current and non-current, unless presenting them in order of liquidity provides more reliable and relevant information for financial institutions or enterprises without identifiable operating cycles.

For assets or liabilities with expected recovery or settlement dates extending beyond one year, the amounts expected to be recovered or settled after one year shall be disclosed.

#### Article 17

An asset shall be classified as current if it meets any of the following conditions:

1. Expected to be realized, sold, or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for trading purposes;
3. Expected to be realized within one year after the balance sheet date;
4. Cash or cash equivalents unrestricted in their ability to be exchanged or used to settle liabilities within one year after the balance sheet date.

The normal operating cycle is the period from the acquisition of assets for processing to their conversion into cash or cash equivalents. If the operating cycle exceeds one year due to prolonged production cycles, the related assets shall still be classified as current. If the operating cycle cannot be determined, it shall be assumed to be one year.

#### Article 18

Assets not meeting the criteria for current assets shall be classified as non-current and presented by their nature. Non-current assets classified as held for sale shall be presented as current assets.

#### Article 19

A liability shall be classified as current if it meets any of the following conditions:

1. Expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for trading purposes;
3. Due to be settled within one year after the balance sheet date;
4. The enterprise does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least one year after the balance sheet date.

Operating liabilities (e.g., accounts payable, employee benefits payable) arising in the normal operating cycle shall be classified as current, even if settled more than one year after the balance sheet date.

#### Article 20

Liabilities not meeting the criteria for current liabilities shall be classified as non-current and presented by their nature. Non-current liabilities classified as held for sale shall be presented as current liabilities.

#### Article 21

Liabilities due within one year after the balance sheet date shall be classified as non-current if the enterprise has both the intent and ability to refinance or roll over the obligation for at least one year. Otherwise, they shall be classified as current, even if refinancing agreements are signed after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue.

#### Article 22

If an enterprise breaches a long-term loan agreement before or on the balance sheet date, making the liability payable on demand, it shall be classified as current.

If the lender provides a grace period of more than one year after the balance sheet date, during which the enterprise can rectify the breach and the lender cannot demand immediate repayment, the liability shall be classified as non-current. Other long-term liabilities with similar conditions shall be treated analogously.

#### Article 23

The balance sheet shall separately present at least the following asset items:

1. Cash and cash equivalents;
2. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
3. Receivables;
4. Prepayments;
5. Inventories;
6. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale;
7. Available-for-sale financial assets;
8. Held-to-maturity investments;
9. Long-term equity investments;
10. Investment properties;
11. Property, plant, and equipment;
12. Biological assets;
13. Intangible assets;
14. Deferred tax assets.

#### Article 24

The balance sheet shall include totals for current and non-current assets, unless impractical due to the nature of the business.

#### Article 25

The balance sheet shall separately present at least the following liability items:

1. Short-term borrowings;
2. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
3. Payables;
4. Advances from customers;
5. Employee benefits payable;
6. Taxes payable;
7. Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale;
8. Long-term borrowings;
9. Bonds payable;
10. Long-term payables;
11. Provisions;
12. Deferred tax liabilities.

#### Article 26

The balance sheet shall include totals for current liabilities, non-current liabilities, and total liabilities, unless impractical due to the nature of the business.

#### Article 27

The balance sheet shall separately present at least the following owners' equity items:

1. Paid-in capital (or share capital);
2. Capital reserve;
3. Surplus reserve;
4. Retained earnings.

In consolidated balance sheets, minority interests shall be presented separately within owners' equity.

#### Article 28

The balance sheet shall include a total for owners' equity.

#### Article 29

The balance sheet shall present totals for assets, liabilities, and owners' equity.

#### Chapter IV: Income Statement

#### Article 30

Expenses in the income statement shall be classified by function, such as cost of sales, administrative expenses, selling expenses, and finance costs.

#### Article 31

The income statement shall separately present at least the following items, unless otherwise required by other accounting standards:

1. Revenue;
2. Cost of sales;
3. Business taxes and surcharges;
4. Administrative expenses;
5. Selling expenses;
6. Finance costs;
7. Investment income;
8. Gains or losses from changes in fair value;
9. Impairment losses;
10. Gains or losses from disposal of non-current assets;
11. Income tax expense;
12. Net profit;
13. Other comprehensive income items (net of tax);
14. Total comprehensive income.

Financial institutions may present income statement items differently based on their specific characteristics.

#### Article 32

Comprehensive income comprises all changes in owners' equity during a period except those resulting from transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Total comprehensive income reflects the sum of net profit and other comprehensive income (net of tax).

#### Article 33

Other comprehensive income includes gains and losses not recognized in profit or loss under other accounting standards.

Other comprehensive income items shall be classified into two categories:

1. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (e.g., remeasurements of defined benefit plans, share of other comprehensive income of equity-accounted investees that will not be reclassified);
2. Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods when specified conditions are met (e.g., gains/losses on available-for-sale financial assets, foreign currency translation differences).

#### Article 34

In consolidated income statements, net profit attributable to the parent and minority interests shall be presented separately below net profit. Similarly, total comprehensive income attributable to the parent and minority interests shall be presented separately below total comprehensive income.

#### Chapter V: Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity

##### Article 35

The statement of changes in owners' equity shall reflect the movements in each component of owners' equity during the period. Changes arising from comprehensive income and transactions with owners (e.g., capital contributions, distributions) shall be presented separately.

##### Article 36

The statement shall separately present at least the following:

1. Total comprehensive income (with separate disclosure for amounts attributable to the parent and minority interests in consolidated statements);
2. Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies and prior period errors;
3. Capital transactions with owners (e.g., contributions, distributions);
4. Appropriations to surplus reserves;
5. Beginning and ending balances of each component of owners' equity and reconciliations thereof.

#### Chapter VI: Notes

##### Article 37

Notes provide narrative descriptions or detailed breakdowns of items presented in the primary financial statements and explanations for items not presented therein.

##### Article 38

Notes shall disclose the basis for preparing financial statements, with cross-references to related items in the primary statements.

##### Article 39

Notes shall follow a structured format and include at least the following:

1. General information about the enterprise (e.g., registered address, business nature, parent company details);
2. Basis of preparation;
3. Statement of compliance with accounting standards;
4. Significant accounting policies and estimates;
5. Changes in accounting policies, estimates, and corrections of errors;
6. Detailed explanations of significant items in the financial statements;
7. Disclosures about contingencies, commitments, post-balance sheet events, and related-party transactions;
8. Information about capital management objectives and policies.

##### Article 40

Notes shall disclose details about other comprehensive income items, including their tax effects, reclassification adjustments, and movements during the period.

##### Article 41

Notes shall disclose income, expenses, profit, tax, and net profit attributable to discontinued operations.

#### Article 42

A discontinued operation is a component of the business that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale and meets specific criteria (e.g., representing a separate major line of business or geographical area).

#### Article 43

Notes shall disclose dividends proposed or declared after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue.

#### Chapter VII: Transitional Provisions

#### Article 44

Enterprises that adopted accounting standards before the effective date of these Standards shall adjust the presentation of financial statements in accordance with these Standards, including comparative data, unless impracticable.

#### Chapter VIII: Supplementary Provisions

#### Article 45

These Standards shall be effective as of July 1, 2014.

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