



# CHINA accounting system

for business enterprises (3rd edition)

中国企业会计制度 (第3版)



中信出版社  
CITIC PUBLISHING HOUSE



# CHINA accounting system

for business enterprises (3rd edition)

中国企业会计制度 (第3版)

中信出版社  
CITIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

**图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据**

中国企业会计制度 ( 第三版 ) / CCH亚洲公司, 中信出版社编, 修订本.

-北京: 中信出版社, 2005.3

ISBN 7-5086-0361-3

I. 中… II. ① C… ② 中… III. 企业管理-会计制度-中国-英、汉 IV. F279.23

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 ( 2004 ) 第122369号

Copyright © 2005 CCH ASIA PTE LIMITED

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by copyright may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means (graphic, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, recording taping, or information retrieval systems) without the written permission of the publisher.

**Disclaimer**

This publication is sold with the understanding that (1) the authors and editors are not responsible for the results of any actions taken on the basis of information in this work, nor for any errors or omissions; and (2) the publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, accounting or other professional services. The publisher, and the authors and editors, expressly disclaim all and any liability to any person, whether a purchaser of this publication or not, in respect of anything and of the consequences of anything done or omitted to be done by any such person in reliance, whether whole or partial, upon the whole or any part of the contents of this publication. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the service of a competent professional person should be sought.

**中国企业会计制度 ( 第三版 )**

ZHONGGUO QIYE KUAJI ZHIDU (DISANBAN)

责任编辑: 谢清平 Selina Li

出版者: 中信出版社 (北京市朝阳区东外大街亮马河南路14号塔园外交办公大楼 邮编 100600)

经销者: 中信联合发行有限责任公司

承印者: 北京国彩印刷有限公司

开本: 787mm × 1092mm 1/16 印张: 33.75 字数: 400千字

版次: 2005年3月第1版 印次: 2005年3月第1次印刷

书号: ISBN 7-5086-0361-3/D · 205

定价: 198.00元

**版权所有 · 侵权必究**

凡购本社图书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由发行公司负责退换。服务热线: 010-85322521

<http://www.publish.citic.com>

010-85322521

E-mail: sales@citicpub.com

author@citicpub.com

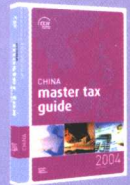
## 本书特点

- **全面**——涵盖制度全文、会计科目和报表样本、报表编制说明和附注等，专家评论深入解析实务操作，以利读者参照运用。
- **更新**——收录整理财务部关于执行《企业会计制度》和会计准则的系列问题解答等相关重要文件，反映财务编报实务最新动态。
- **准确**——全书译文经香港会计专家重新审校，确保译文更符合国际通用术语标准。
- **易用**——中英双语逐页对照，方便查阅。

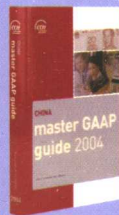
**CCH公司** 百年来一直为需要随时把握  
财税、法律、商业和人力资源领域复杂规  
则的专业人士提供一流信息服务。



Tax Planning for  
Expatriates in China



China Master  
Tax Guide



China Master  
GAAP Guide

如有需要敬请垂询  
Hotline:(8610) 5863 7887  
[www.cchchina.com.cn](http://www.cchchina.com.cn)

 **WoltersKluwer**

试读结束：需要全本请在线购买 <http://www.cn.forthlight.com>

# CONTENTS

Introduction.....	3
<b>Accounting System for Business Enterprises</b>	
Chapter 1 General Provisions .....	51
Chapter 2 Assets .....	59
2.1 Current Assets .....	59
2.2 Long-term Investments .....	77
2.3 Fixed Assets .....	89
2.4 Intangible Assets and Other Assets .....	105
2.5 Impairment of Assets .....	113
Chapter 3 Liabilities.....	129
3.1 Current Liabilities .....	129
3.2 Long-term Liabilities .....	133
Chapter 4 Owners' Equity .....	147
Chapter 5 Revenue .....	155
5.1 Revenue arising from the sale of goods and the rendering of services .....	155
5.2 Contract Revenue.....	161
Chapter 6 Costs and Expenses .....	169
Chapter 7 Profit and Profit Distribution .....	175
Chapter 8 Non-monetary Transactions.....	191
Chapter 9 Foreign Currency Transactions .....	197
Chapter 10 Accounting Adjustments.....	201

10.1	Changes in Accounting Policies .....	201
10.2	Changes in Accounting Estimates .....	207
10.3	Corrections of Accounting Errors.....	209
10.4	Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet Date.....	211
Chapter 11	Contingencies.....	217
Chapter 12	Related Party Relationships and Transactions.....	221
Chapter 13	Financial Reports.....	225
Chapter 14	Supplementary Provisions .....	229
Classification of Accounts and Financial Statements		
I.	General Description.....	233
II.	Chart of Accounts .....	237
III.	Formats of Financial Statements .....	248
IV.	Instructions on Compilation of Financial Statements .....	275
V.	Notes to Financial Statements .....	329

## Appendix

1.	Provisions on Implementing the Accounting System for Business Enterprises by Foreign Investment Enterprises.....	347
2.	Official Replies on Relevant Issues Concerning Implementation of the Accounting System for Business Enterprises by Foreign Investment Enterprises.....	355
3.	Official Replies on Issues relating to Implementation of the Accounting System for Business Enterprises and Related Accounting Standards (I) .....	367
4.	Official Replies on Issues relating to Implementation of the Accounting System for Business Enterprises and Related Accounting Standards (II) .....	397

5. Official Replies on Issues relating to Implementation of the Accounting System for Business Enterprises and Related Accounting Standards (III)	429
6. Official Replies on Issues relating to Implementation of the Accounting System for Business Enterprises and Related Accounting Standards (IV)	487
MOF official Replies Questions Finding List	528



# 目 录

序言 .....	29
<b>企业会计制度</b>	
第一章 总则 .....	50
第二章 资产 .....	58
第一节 流动资产 .....	58
第二节 长期投资 .....	76
第三节 固定资产 .....	88
第四节 无形资产和其他资产 .....	104
第五节 资产减值 .....	112
第三章 负债 .....	128
第一节 流动负债 .....	128
第二节 长期负债 .....	132
第四章 所有者权益 .....	146
第五章 收入 .....	154
第一节 销售商品及提供劳务收入 .....	154
第二节 建造合同收入 .....	160
第六章 成本和费用 .....	168
第七章 利润及利润分配 .....	174
第八章 非货币性交易 .....	190
第九章 外币业务 .....	196
第十章 会计调整 .....	200

第一节 会计政策变更 .....	200
第二节 会计估计变更 .....	206
第三节 会计差错更正 .....	208
第四节 资产负债表日后事项 .....	210
第十一章 或有事项 .....	216
第十二章 关联方关系及其交易 .....	220
第十三章 财务会计报告 .....	224
第十四章 附则 .....	228

### 会计科目和会计报表

一、总说明 .....	232
二、会计科目名称和编号 .....	236
三、会计报表格式 .....	248
四、会计报表编制说明 .....	274
五、会计报表附注 .....	328

### 附 录

1. 外商投资企业执行《企业会计制度》有关问题的规定 .....	346
2. 外商投资企业执行《企业会计制度》有关问题解答 .....	354
3. 关于执行《企业会计制度》和相关会计准则有关问题解答（一） .....	366
4. 关于执行《企业会计制度》和相关会计准则有关问题解答（二） .....	396
5. 关于执行《企业会计制度》和相关会计准则有关问题解答（三） .....	428
6. 关于执行《企业会计制度》和相关会计准则有关问题解答（四） .....	486
财政部关于会计制度执行问题解答一览表 .....	525

# 序 言

---

Introduction



# Introduction

*By Paul Pacter, Consultant  
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Global IAS Office*

*Vincent Ng, Consultant and Joseph Yuen, Senior Manager  
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Hong Kong*

China's rapid economic growth in the past two decades has amazed the rest of the world. With China's accession to the WTO, business activities with and within China will further expand. Many economists and economic organizations predict that China's influence on the world's economy will continue to increase.

China fully understands that a sound financial reporting system plays a key role in the process of economic development. The Chinese Ministry of Finance (MOF), which has the responsibility for regulating accounting matters in China, has set itself the objectives of fostering investors' confidence in financial information, increasing transparency of financial reporting, and harmonizing with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), so as to reduce the costs of raising capital by enterprises and alleviate the risks of financial crisis.

China has already made significant progress in harmonizing Chinese accounting standards with IFRS.

## *History of Development*

In the process of transforming itself from a centrally planned economy to a market oriented economy, China has long realized the importance of a sound financial infrastructure. The old accounting systems and regulations were designed to meet the needs of a planned economy, and therefore focused on whether the production goals of state-owned enterprises and their financial and cost plans were being met. Accordingly, the objectives of accounting and performance measurement some twenty years ago were significantly different from the financial reporting objectives in a modern market oriented economy. While the majority of large enterprises in China continue to have substantial-

often majority-state ownership, private investors have a growing share of the ownership of these enterprises. Currently, shares in over 1,200 Chinese enterprises trade on China's two domestic stock exchanges, and another 100 Chinese companies are listed on exchanges outside of China.

Since China opened its door to foreign investments in 1979, the rapid growth of its economy, international trade and securities markets has shaped new objectives for financial reporting. State-owned enterprises now look a lot like profit-oriented businesses, and managers and other users need reliable and relevant financial information on which to base decisions about the efficient allocation of capital. At the same time, China has reached out to the international community to form joint ventures and gain greater access to the latest technologies and the world's capital markets. Currently, there are over 420,000 foreign-invested enterprises in China. This growing economy increasingly demanded a framework of accounting standards to meet the needs of investors and creditors as well as management and government. As a result, significant accounting reforms were undertaken in the past two decades.

In the 1980s, the MOF issued the first set of accounting regulation, which was formulated by reference to international accounting practice, for joint ventures in China. In 1992, due to the rapid development of the Chinese securities market, the Accounting System for Experimental Joint Stock Limited Enterprises, which was subsequently replaced by the Accounting System for Joint Stock Limited Enterprises (JSLE), was promulgated by the MOF in order to standardize accounting practice and disclosures by listed companies. In the same year, the MOF promulgated the Accounting Regulations for Foreign Investment Enterprises (FIE), as well as the Basic Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises, the conceptual framework of China accounting. The issuance of these accounting pronouncements represented a milestone for China accounting, because they introduced on a broader scope new accounting concepts and essential elements of financial statements that were in many respects based on international practice.

### *The New Accounting Standards and Accounting System*

In 1993, with funding from the World Bank, the MOF engaged Deloitte Touche

Tohatsu as consultants to develop a body of Chinese Accounting Standards (CAS) broadly in line with accounting and financial reporting practice used internationally. Exposure Drafts on over 30 standards have since been published. In 2000, DTT was reappointed as consultants for the second phase of the project. The goal is to begin work on approximately 17 additional standards dealing with issues addressed by IASC since the original project as well as developing a number of industry-specific standards. To date, 16 standards have been adopted, and a number of other standards are under active development to be issued shortly.

A complete list of CAS is set out below.

CHINESE ACCOUNTING STANDARD	EFFECTIVE	APPLIES TO
Disclosure of Related Party Relationships and Transactions	Jan. 1997	Listed
Cash Flow Statements (revised 2001)	Jan. 2001	All
Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date (revised 2003)	July. 2003	All who follow ASBE
Debt Restructurings (revised 2001)	Jan. 2001	All
Revenue	Jan. 1999	Listed
Investments	Jan. 2001	Joint Stock
Construction Contracts	Jan. 1999	Listed
Changes in Accounting Policies and Estimates and Correction of Accounting Errors	Jan. 2001	All
Non-monetary Transactions (revised 2001)	Jan. 2001	All
Contingencies	July 2000	All
Intangible Assets	Jan. 2001	Joint Stock
Borrowing Costs	Jan. 2001	All
Leases	Jan. 2001	All
Interim Financial Reporting	Jan. 2002	Listed
Inventories	Jan. 2002	All who follow ASBE
Fixed Assets	Jan. 2002	All who follow ASBE

China accounting has achieved remarkable progress in unifying its accounting practices. Apart from issuing new CASs, the MÓF issued a new comprehensive Accounting System for Business Enterprises (ASBE). ASBE is based, in part, on

the experience of MOF in implementing the former Accounting System for JSLE and, in part, on the existing individual CAS.

ASBE replaced the Accounting System for JSLE from January 1, 2001 and Accounting Regulations for FIE from January 1, 2002. In other words, all JSLE (including all listed enterprises) and FIE are now required to follow one unified ASBE. The MOF plans to ultimately require all medium-sized and large enterprises (other than financial enterprises) to adopt the ASBE, and has announced its expectation that all 170,000 state-owned enterprises will adopt the ASBE over time. In March 2003, MOF further extended the scope of the applicability of the ASBE by requiring all enterprises (other than small-sized enterprises and financial institutions) established after 1 January 2003 to adopt the ASBE.

When fully implemented, the ASBE will replace the numerous arcane and inconsistent industry accounting regulations, enabling the financial statements of different types of enterprises to become more comparable. All enterprises that adopt ASBE would be expected also to adopt all relevant CASs that are appropriate to those enterprises. The ASBE and CAS form the new accounting system of financial reporting of modern China.

As well, by introducing a broad asset impairment test and by adopting updated definitions of accounting elements similar to that of IFRS, the ASBE moves Chinese accounting practice further in the direction of international standards.

### *Impact of the ASBE on FIE*

In the past, an FIE's financial statements prepared in accordance with the Accounting Regulation for FIE could not properly reflect the enterprise's actual financial position and operating results. Consequently, the enterprise had to make numerous adjustments when they compiled financial statements under overseas accounting standards, such as IFRS and US GAAP, which are almost invariably required by the foreign investors. The process was time-consuming and imposed additional cost of investment to the foreign investors. After the adoption of the ASBE, the differences between FIE's financial statements under



PRC GAAP and those prepared in accordance with international accounting practice have been reduced, thereby enabling the foreign investors to assess the performance of their investments more efficiently. Furthermore, since the ASBE has added additional disclosure requirements, the transparency of the financial information has improved.

Currently, the MOF is in the process of carrying out a survey to identify the impact of the adoption of the ASBE by FIE. The results of the survey will be used to help guide the future development of CAS and revisions of the ASBE. The MOF is committed to creating a sound financial reporting structure in the PRC in order to facilitate modernization of the economy.

### *Accounting System for Financial Institutions*

Early in 2002, MOF adopted a new separate—though similar—Accounting System for Financial Institutions (the "ASFI"), which must be applied, starting 1 January 2002, by all listed banks, insurance companies, brokerages, leasing companies, and finance companies. Starting from 1 January 2004, unlisted brokerages will also be required to adopt the ASFI. Earlier adoption is encouraged. Unlisted financial institutions that are joint stock limited enterprises are also encouraged to follow the ASFI.

ASFI is similar to the one for general business enterprises but, in addition, includes principles specific to financial institutions, such as:

- How to recognise interest income,
- Repurchase agreements,
- Securities transactions,
- Insurance reserves,
- Accounting by trusts, and
- Accounting by investment funds.

### *Future Prospects*

The table below indicates the accounting standards and systems projects on which MOF is now working and prospects for progress in the coming year.