

PO-1186927/80

DON'T
STAPLE

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other
information for an overseas company

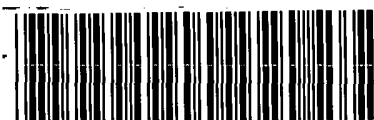


Companies House

✓ **What this form is for**
You may use this form to
accompany your accounts
disclosed under parent law.

✗ **What this form is NOT for**
You cannot use this form to
an alteration of manner of
with accounting requirements

WEDNESDAY



ABDIVB5T

A32

28/09/2022

#273

COMPANIES HOUSE

Part 1 Corporate company name

Corporate name of overseas company ① **HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING
(GUANGDONG) LIMITED**

UK establishment number **B R 0 0 9 5 3 5**

→ Filling in this form

Please complete in typescript or in bold black capitals.

All fields are mandatory unless specified or indicated by *

① This is the name of the company in its home state.

Part 2 Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

A1 Legislation

Please give the legislation under which the accounts have been prepared and audited.

Legislation ② **Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises**

② This means the relevant rules or legislation which regulates the preparation of accounts.

A2 Accounting principles

Accounts Have the accounts been prepared in accordance with a set of generally accepted accounting principles?

Please tick the appropriate box.

☐ No. Go to Section A3.

☒ Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those principles below, and then go to Section A3.

③ Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.

Name of organisation or body ③ **Ministry of Finance of People's Republic of China**

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

A3

Audited accounts

Audited accounts

Have the accounts been audited in accordance with a set of generally accepted auditing standards?

Please tick the appropriate box.

☐ No. Go to Part 3 'Signature'.

☒ Yes. Please enter the name of the organisation or other body which issued those standards below, and then go to Part 3 'Signature'.

❶ Please insert the name of the appropriate accounting organisation or body.

Name of organisation or body ❶

Ministry of Finance of People's Republic of China

Part 3

Signature

Signature

I am signing this form on behalf of the overseas company.

Signature

X

X

This form may be signed by:
Director, Secretary, Permanent representative.

OS AA01

Statement of details of parent law and other information for an overseas company

Presenter information

You do not have to give any contact information, but if you do it will help Companies House if there is a query on the form. The contact information you give will be visible to searchers of the public record.

Contact name Alex Raistrick

Company name HSBC GLOBAL SERVICES (UK) LTD

Address 8 CANADA SQUARE, LONDON

TOWER HAMLETS

Post town

County/Region

Postcode E I 4 5 H Q

Country UNITED KINGDOM

DX

Telephone +44 7384794765

Checklist

We may return forms completed incorrectly or with information missing.

Please make sure you have remembered the following:

- ☐ The company name and, if appropriate, the registered number, match the information held on the public Register.
- ☐ You have completed all sections of the form, if appropriate.
- ☐ You have signed the form.

Important information

Please note that all this information will appear on the public record.

Where to send

You may return this form to any Companies House address:

England and Wales:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, Wales, CF14 3UZ. DX 33050 Cardiff.

Scotland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Fourth floor, Edinburgh Quay 2, 139 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, EH3 9FF. DX ED235 Edinburgh 1

Northern Ireland:

The Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Second Floor, The Linenhall, 32-38 Linenhall Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT2 8BG. DX 481 N.R. Belfast 1.

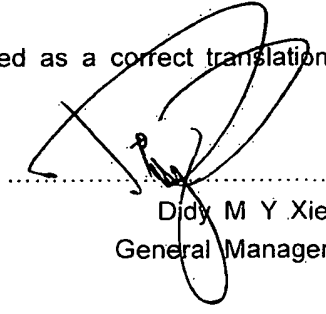
Further information

For further information, please see the guidance notes on the website at www.gov.uk/companieshouse or email enquiries@companieshouse.gov.uk

This form is available in an alternative format. Please visit the forms page on the website at www.gov.uk/companieshouse

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING
(GUANGDONG) LIMITED

Certified as a correct translation



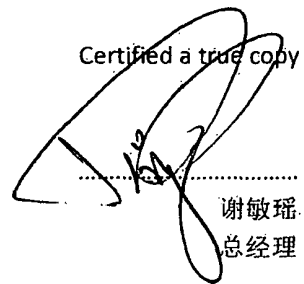
.....
Ddy M Y Xie
General Manager

ENGLISH VERSION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 1 JANUARY 2020 TO 31 DECEMBER 2020
IF THERE IS ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHINESE
AND ITS ENGLISH VERSIONS, THE CHINESE VERSION WILL PREVAIL

RESTRICTED

汇丰环球客户服务（广东）有限公司

Certified a true copy



.....
谢敏瑶
总经理

自 2020 年 1 月 1 日

至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度财务报表

RESTRICTED

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

[English translation for reference only. Should there be any inconsistency
between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.]

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

Financial Statements and Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended 31 December 2020
[English translation for reference only]

Contents	Page
Auditor's Report	1 - 3
Financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020	
Balance sheet	1 - 2
Income statement	3
Cash flow statement	4
Statement of changes in owners' equity	5 - 6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 41



普华永道

[English Translation for Reference Only]

Auditor's Report

PwC ZT Shen Zi (2021) No. 30319
(Page 1 of 3)

To the Board of Directors of HSBC Electronic Data Processing (Guangdong) Limited,

Opinion

What we have audited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of HSBC Electronic Data Processing (Guangdong) Limited (hereinafter "the Company"), which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020;
- the income statement for the year then ended;
- the cash flow statement for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in owners' equity for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("CASs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing ("CSAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants of the Chinese Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("CICPA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the CICPA Code.



[English Translation for Reference Only]

Auditor's Report(continued)

PwC ZT Shen Zi (2021) No. 30319
(Page 2 of 3)

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management of the Company is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the CASSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether these financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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



普华永道

[English Translation for Reference Only]

Auditor's Report(continued)

PwC ZT Shen Zi (2021) No. 30319
(Page 3 of 3)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in these financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers Zhong Tian LLP

Shanghai, the People's Republic of China
17 May 2021

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED**BALANCE SHEET****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)

(English translation for reference only)

Assets	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current assets			
Cash at bank and on hand	5(1)	704,093,828.31	607,774,507.78
Accounts receivable	5(2)	106,585,096.31	298,664,789.98
Prepayments	5(3)	110,000.00	1,200,000.00
Other receivables	5(4)	7,617,982.53	16,417,116.19
Other current assets	5(5)	4,009,859.32	1,013,471.82
Total current assets		<u>822,416,766.47</u>	<u>925,069,885.77</u>
Non-current assets			
Fixed assets	5(6)	179,430,354.55	163,357,108.40
Long-term deferred expenses	5(7)	25,401,620.97	12,253,214.47
Deferred tax assets	5(8)	24,408,554.82	22,591,101.59
Other non-current assets	5(9)	17,639,326.58	15,743,754.28
Total non-current assets		<u>246,879,856.92</u>	<u>213,945,178.74</u>
Total assets		<u>1,069,296,623.39</u>	<u>1,139,015,064.51</u>

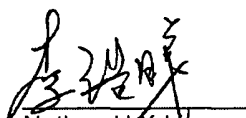
HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

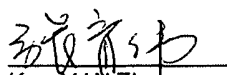
BALANCE SHEET (CONT'D) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

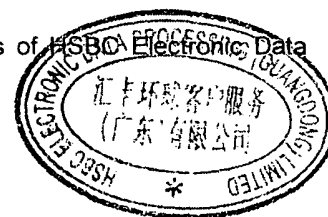
(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

Liabilities and owners' equity	Notes	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Current liabilities			
Employee benefits payable	5(11)	143,113,691.34	157,506,821.21
Taxes payable	5(12)	14,044,913.53	18,701,005.77
Other payables	5(13)	120,230,699.93	98,788,065.44
Total current liabilities		<u>277,389,304.80</u>	<u>274,995,892.42</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	5(14)	30,619,887.37	27,296,451.90
Total non-current liabilities		<u>30,619,887.37</u>	<u>27,296,451.90</u>
Total liabilities		<u>308,009,192.17</u>	<u>302,292,344.32</u>
Owners' equity			
Paid-in capital	5(15)	428,370,162.52	428,370,162.52
Capital reserve		51,119,179.80	51,119,179.80
Other comprehensive income		(2,296.58)	2,429.14
Surplus reserve	5(16)	108,134,600.42	94,446,341.75
Retained profits	5(17)	173,665,785.06	262,784,606.98
Total owners' equity		<u>761,287,431.22</u>	<u>836,722,720.19</u>
Total liabilities and owners' equity		<u>1,069,296,623.39</u>	<u>1,139,015,064.51</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of HSBC Electronic Data Processing (Guangdong) Limited.


Nathan H X Li
General Manager


Ken Y W Zhang
Head of Finance



HSBC Electronic Data
Processing
(Guangdong) Limited

Date: 17 May 2021

The accompanying notes on Page 7 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

	Notes	2020	2019
Operating income	5(18)	2,462,331,487.68	2,385,138,805.70
Less: Operating costs:	5(19)	(2,225,889,425.14)	(2,152,801,647.24)
Taxes and surcharges	5(20)	(3,165,399.40)	2,110,912.43
General and administrative expenses	5(21)	(85,046,062.51)	(76,180,789.35)
Net financial income	5(22)	2,120,894.79	11,986,239.85
Including: interest income		2,329,140.93	2,160,839.11
Losses on disposal of assets		(792,042.83)	(2,235,199.85)
Add: Other income	5(23)	1,802,189.41	20,379.47
Operating profit		151,361,642.00	168,038,701.01
Add: Non-operating income	5(24)	9,636,489.17	898,068.33
Less: Non-operating expenses		(54,904.90)	(40,205.32)
Profit before income tax		160,943,226.27	168,896,564.02
Less: Income tax expense	5(25)	(24,060,639.52)	(25,107,556.22)
Net profit		136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
Including: Operating profit		136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements		(4,725.72)	13,126.54
Total comprehensive income		136,877,861.03	143,802,134.34

The accompanying notes on Page 7 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

	Notes	2020	2019
1. Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash received from rendering of services		2,654,411,181.35	2,679,053,149.52
Cash received from other operating activities		11,436,612.52	439,981.93
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>2,665,847,793.87</u>	<u>2,679,493,131.45</u>
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		(1,901,295,580.47)	(1,816,588,869.13)
Payments of taxes and levies		(35,603,905.83)	(22,497,558.98)
Cash paid relating to operating lease		(77,190,090.78)	(64,308,732.92)
Cash paid relating to other operating activities		(303,025,835.63)	(235,561,544.92)
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(2,317,115,412.71)</u>	<u>(2,138,956,705.95)</u>
Net cash flows resulted from operating activities	5(26)	<u>348,732,381.16</u>	<u>540,536,425.50</u>
2. Cash flows used in investing activities			
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets		7,236,980.35	923,747.70
Cash received relating to other investing activities		2,983,200.84	1,892,582.74
Sub-total of cash inflows		<u>10,220,181.19</u>	<u>2,816,330.44</u>
Cash paid for acquisition of fixed assets and other long-term assets		(51,129,775.95)	(21,401,740.04)
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(51,129,775.95)</u>	<u>(21,401,740.04)</u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(40,909,594.76)</u>	<u>(18,585,409.60)</u>
3. Cash flows from financing activities			
Cash payments for distribution of dividends, profits or interest expenses		(212,313,150.00)	(457,840,500.00)
Sub-total of cash outflows		<u>(212,313,150.00)</u>	<u>(457,840,500.00)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities		<u>(212,313,150.00)</u>	<u>(457,840,500.00)</u>
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		<u>809,684.13</u>	<u>(1,412,180.95)</u>
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5(26)	96,319,320.53	62,537,383.95
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>607,774,507.78</u>	<u>545,237,123.83</u>
6. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	5(26)	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

The accompanying notes on Page 7 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

	Notes	Paid-in capital 5(15)	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve 5(16)	Retained profits 5(17)	Total owners' equity
Balance at 1 January 2020		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	2,429.14	94,446,341.75	262,784,606.98	836,722,720.19
Movement in the current year							
1. Net profit		-	-	-	-	136,882,586.75	136,882,586.75
2. Other comprehensive income		-	-	(4,725.72)	-	-	(4,725.72)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(4,725.72)	-	136,882,586.75	136,877,861.03
3. Profit distribution							
- Profit distribution to equity owners		-	-	-	-	(212,313,150.00)	(212,313,150.00)
- Appropriation to surplus reserve	5(16)	-	-	-	13,688,258.67	(13,688,258.67)	-
Balance at 31 December 2020		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	(2,296.58)	108,134,600.42	173,665,785.06	761,287,431.22

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OWNERS' EQUITY (CONT'D)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

	Notes	Paid-in capital 5(15)	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve 5(16)	Retained profits 5(17)	Total owners' equity
Balance at 1 January 2019		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	(10,697.40)	80,067,440.97	591,214,999.96	1,150,761,085.85
Movement in the current year							
1. Net profit		-	-	-	-	143,789,007.80	143,789,007.80
2. Other comprehensive income		-	-	13,126.54	-	-	13,126.54
Total comprehensive income		-	-	13,126.54	-	143,789,007.80	143,802,134.34
3. Profit distribution							
- Profit distribution to equity owners		-	-	-	-	(457,840,500.00)	(457,840,500.00)
- Appropriation to surplus reserve	5(16)	-	-	-	14,378,900.78	(14,378,900.78)	-
Balance at 31 December 2019		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	2,429.14	94,446,341.75	262,784,606.98	836,722,720.19

The accompanying notes on Page 7 to 41 form an integral part of these financial statements.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

1 General information

HSBC Electronic Data (Guangdong) Limited ("the Company"), is a wholly foreign-owned enterprise established in Guangzhou, the People's Republic of China ("the PRC"). Its parent company is HSBC Global Services Limited ("HGSL"), and the ultimate parent company is HSBC Holdings Plc ("HGHQ"). The registered capital is HKD 417,140,000.00.

The business scope of the Company is data processing & storage, software development and software service.

The Company's period of operation is from 27 April 1995 to 26 April 2045. The Company has set up Guangzhou Branch, Foshan Branch and UK Branch. The Company obtained the renewed business license (No. 914401016174106599) issued by Guangzhou Administration of Industry and Commerce on 19 June 2019; UK Branch acquired the business license on 27 March 2015 (Company No. FC27758; Branch No. BR009535) issued by the Industry and Commercial Registry of Department of Trade and Industry; Guangzhou Branch obtained the renewed business license (No. 91440101088527770J) issued by Guangzhou Administration of Industry and Commerce on 23 July 2019; Foshan Branch obtained the renewed business license (No. 91440605799340339N) issued by Foshan Nanhai Market Supervision and Administration Bureau on 3 July 2019.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises - Basic Standard, and other accounting standards and relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance on 15 February 2006 and in subsequent periods (hereafter collectively referred to as "the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises" or "CAS").

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

(1) Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of CAS issued by Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China ("the Ministry of Finance"). These financial statements present truly and completely the financial position as at 31 December 2020, and the financial performance and the cash flows of the Company for the year then ended.

(2) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Company is from 1 January to 31 December.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

2 Basis of preparation (Cont'd)

(3) Functional currency and presentation currency

The Company's functional currency is Renminbi (RMB) and these financial statements are presented in RMB.

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Translation of foreign currencies

When the Company receives capital in foreign currencies from investors, the capital is translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates.

A spot exchange rate is the listed RMB rate of exchange quoted by the People's Bank of China (the "PBOC").

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to RMB using the foreign exchange rate on the transaction date.

Asset and liability items in the balance sheet for foreign operations are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Owners' equity items, excluding "Undistributed profit" are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. The income and expense items in the income statement of foreign operations are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates of the transaction dates. The resulting translation differences are presented in other comprehensive income under the owners' equity in the balance sheet. The translation differences accumulated in owners' equity with respect to a foreign operation are transferred to profit or loss in the period when the foreign operation is disposed.

(2) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

The Company classifies financial assets or financial liabilities into different categories at initial recognition, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. The categories are: financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; held-to-maturity investments; available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. In the current year, the only financial assets held by the Company were receivables.

At initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs are charged to profit or loss, for other categories of financial assets and financial liabilities, any attributable transaction costs are included in their initial amount recognised. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured as follows:

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB, unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(2) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(i) Recognition and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than (a) those that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near term; (b) those that the Company, upon initial recognition, designates as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale; or (c) those where the Company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which will be classified as available-for-sale.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment allowance, if any.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are financial liabilities other than those at fair value through profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Presentation of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately in the balance sheet and are not offset. However, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and the right is practicable at the current stage; and
- the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised if the Company's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or if the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(2) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities (Cont'd)

Where a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety meets the criteria of the derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below is recognised in profit or loss:

- carrying amount of the financial asset transferred;
- the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and any cumulative gains or losses that has been recognised directly in equity (where the financial assets transferred are available-for-sale financial assets).

The Company derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when its contractual obligation (or part of it) is discharged.

(iv) Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes the following loss events:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- a breach of contract by the borrower, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- the disappearance of an active market for financial asset because of financial difficulties faced by the issuer;
- significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, indicating that the cost of an investment in an equity instrument may not be recovered by the investor, and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

Where a financial asset is impaired, a provision for impairment is made and the amount of impairment is recognised in profit or loss for the current period.

Losses which may be expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised as impairment losses.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(2) Financial instruments (Cont'd)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

Loans and receivables

Impairment losses for loans and receivables are assessed using two methods: individual assessment and collective assessment.

Where impairment is assessed on an individual basis, an impairment loss in respect of a loan and receivable is calculated as the excess of its carrying amount over the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the original effective interest rate. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

The assessment is made collectively where loans and receivables share similar credit risk characteristics, based on their historical loss experiences, emergency period, and adjusted by the observable figures reflecting current economic conditions.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the income statement. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount exceeding the amortised cost at the date of the reversal had the impairment not been recognised.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

(4) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are assets held by the Company that are used for rendering of service or operation and administrative purposes with useful lives over one year.

Fixed assets are stated on the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and provision for impairment (see Note 3(8)). Construction in progress is stated on the balance sheet at cost less provision for impairment (see Note 3(8)).

The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises the purchase price, related taxes, and any attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, and any other necessary costs for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(4) Fixed assets (Cont'd)

Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when it is ready for its intended use. No depreciation is provided against construction in progress.

Where the parts of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives or provide benefits to the Company in a different pattern, thus necessitating use of different depreciation rates or methods, each part is recognised as a separate fixed asset.

The subsequent costs including the cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets are recognised in the carrying amount of the item if the criteria to recognise fixed assets are satisfied, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the maintenance of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of fixed asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

The cost of fixed asset, less its estimated residual value and provision for impairment, is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, and recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

The useful lives and net residual value rates of each class of fixed assets are as follows:

	Useful life	Estimated net residual value rate
Office buildings	46-50 years	10%
Proprietary property improvement	5 years	-
Office and other equipment	3-5 years	0%-10%
Vehicle	5 years	0%-10%

Useful lives, estimated net residual value rate and depreciation methods are reviewed at least once at each year end.

(5) Construction in progress

Construction in progress is measured at actual cost. Actual cost comprises construction costs and other related costs. Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when the assets are ready for their intended use, and depreciation is charged starting from the following month.

(6) Operating lease charges

Where the Company has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged, using straight-line method, as expenses over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased assets.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(7) Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis over their beneficial periods. Long-term deferred expenses mainly include the expenditure for improvements to fixed assets under an operating lease which should be borne by the current and subsequent periods and amortised over more than one year.

(8) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the following assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date based on the internal and external sources of information to determine whether there is any indication of impairment:

- Fixed assets
- Construction in progress
- Intangible assets
- Long-term deferred expenses

If any indication exists that a non-financial asset may be impaired, recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

An asset group is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups. An asset group is composed of assets directly relating to cash-generation. Identification of an asset group is based on whether major cash inflows generated by the asset group are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups. In identifying an asset group, the Company also considers how management monitors the Company's operations and how management makes decisions about utilising or disposing of the Company's assets.

The recoverable amount of an asset (or an asset group, or set of asset groups) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset. If there is any indication of impairment for an individual asset, the Company will estimate the recoverable amount individually. If it is impossible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Company will estimate the recoverable amount of the asset group which the individual asset belongs to.

An asset's fair value less costs to sell is the amount determined by the price of a sale agreement in an arm's length transaction, less the costs that are directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. When estimating the present value of expected future cash flows of an asset, the Company considers all relevant factors, such as the expected future cash flows, the useful life and discount rate. The present value of expected future cash flows of an asset is determined by estimating the future cash flows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and applying the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(8) Impairment of non-financial assets (Cont'd)

If the result of the recoverable amount calculation indicates the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is recognised as an impairment loss and charged to the income statement for the current period. A provision for impairment loss of the asset is recognised accordingly. Impairment loss reduces the carrying amount of assets within the asset group or set of asset groups, pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset. The carrying amount of an impaired asset shall not be reduced to an amount below the highest of the three items below: (a) its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable); (b) its present value of future cash flows (if determinable); and (c) zero.

An impairment loss of non-financial assets is not reversed in subsequent periods after recognition.

(9) Fair value measurement

Unless otherwise specified, the Company determines fair value measurement as below:

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.

When measuring fair value, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the particular asset or liability (including the condition and location of the asset and restrictions, if any, on the sale or use of the asset) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date, and uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data and other information are available to measure fair value.

(10) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Employee wages or salaries, bonuses, social security contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing fund, measured at the amount incurred or at the applicable benchmarks and rates, are recognised as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss on an accrual basis.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the PRC, the Company participated in a defined contribution plan for basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance in the social insurance system established and managed by government organisations. The Company makes contributions to basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance based on the applicable benchmarks and rates stipulated by the government. Basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance contributions are charged to profit or loss as the related services are rendered by the employees.

In addition, the Company has set up the annuity scheme in accordance with relevant PRC annuity regulations. The Company has made annuity contributions at the applicable rate based on the employees' salaries, which are charged to profit or loss on an accrual basis.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(10) Employee benefits (Cont'd)

(iii) Share-based payments

Share-based payment transactions in the Company are classified as equity-settled share-based payments and cash-settled share-based payments.

Equity-settled share-based payments

Where the Company uses shares or other equity instruments as consideration for services received from the employees, the payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted to the employees, in accordance with CAS 11 - *Share-based Payments*. If the equity instruments granted to employees vest immediately, the fair value of the equity instruments granted is fully recognised as costs or expenses on the grant date, with a corresponding increase in capital reserve. If the equity instruments granted do not vest until the completion of services for a period, or until the achievement of a specified performance condition, the Company recognises an amount during the vesting period, based on the best estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The Company measures the services received at the grant-date fair value of the equity instruments and recognises the costs or expenses as the services are received, with a corresponding increase to capital reserve.

When the Company receives services, but has no obligation to settle the transaction because, the relevant equity instruments are issued by the Company's ultimate parent or its subsidiaries outside the Company, the Company also classifies the transaction as equity-settled.

Cash-settled share-based payments

Where the Company receives services from employees by incurring a liability to deliver cash or other assets for amounts that are determined based on the price of shares or other equity instruments, the service received from employees is measured at the fair value of the liability, in accordance with CAS 11 - *Share-based Payments*. If a cash-settled share-based payment vests immediately, the Company immediately recognises on the grant date the expenses and the liability incurred at the fair value of the liability incurred. If a cash-settled share-based payment does not vest until the completion of services for a period, or until the achievement of a specified performance condition, the Company recognises costs or expenses as services are received, with a corresponding increase in liability, at an amount equal to the fair value of the liability based on the best estimate of the outcome of vesting.

When the Company receives services and has the obligation to settle the transaction, but the relevant equity instruments are issued by the Company's ultimate parent or its subsidiaries outside the Company, the Company classifies the transaction as cash-settled.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(11) Revenue recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefit arising in the course of the Company's ordinary activities when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from shareholders. Revenue is recognised in profit or loss when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, the revenue and costs can be measured reliably and the following conditions are met:

(i) Rendering of services

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable under the contract or agreement.

At the balance sheet date, where the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion based on the progress of work performed.

Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenues are recognised at costs incurred, to the extent of that are expected to be recoverable, and an equivalent amount is charged to profit or loss as service cost; otherwise, the costs incurred are recognised in profit or loss and no service revenue is recognised.

(ii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis with reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable effective interest rate.

(12) Government grants

Government grants are non-reciprocal transfers of monetary or non-monetary assets from the government to the Company except for capital contribution from the government in the capacity as an investor in the Company. Specific transfers from the government, such as investment grants that have been clearly defined in official documents as part of "capital reserve" are also dealt with as capital contributions rather than government grants.

A government grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value.

Government grants related to assets are either deducted against the carrying amount of the assets, or recorded as deferred income and recognised in profit or loss on a systemic basis over the useful lives of the assets. Government grants related to income that compensate the future costs, expenses or losses are recorded as deferred income and recognised in profit or loss, or deducted against related costs, expenses or losses in reporting the related expenses; government grants related to income that compensate the incurred costs, expenses or losses are recognised in profit or loss, or deducted against related costs, expenses or losses directly in current period. The Company applies the presentation method consistently to the similar government grants in the financial statements.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(12) Government grants (Cont'd)

Government grants that are related to ordinary activities are included in operating profit, otherwise, they are recorded in non-operating income or expenses.

(13) Income tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity (including other comprehensive income for the year).

Current tax is the expected tax payable calculated at the applicable tax rate on taxable income for the year, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

At the balance sheet date, current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the taxable entity has a legally enforceable right of offset and the entity intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases, which include the deductible losses and tax credits that may carry forward to subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax is measured based on the tax consequences that would follow from expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates applicable in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the balance sheet date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the amount of taxable income is insufficient to deduct the interests of the deferred tax assets in the future. Any such reduction in amount shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if all the following conditions are met:

- the taxable entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets; and
- they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either: the same taxable entity; or different taxable entities which intend either to settle the current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(14) Related-parties

If the Company has the power to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over another party, or vice versa, or where the Company and one or more parties are subject to common control and joint control from another party, they are considered to be related-parties. Related-parties may be individuals or enterprises. The Company's related-parties include, but are not limited to:

- (a) the Company's parent;
- (b) enterprises that are controlled by the Company's parent;
- (c) key management personnel of the Company and close family members of such individuals;
- (d) key management personnel of the Company's parent and close family members of such individuals;
- (e) enterprises or individuals if a party has control or joint control over both the enterprises or individuals and the Company; and
- (f) other enterprises that are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by key management personnel of the Company, and close family members of such individuals.

(15) Segment reporting

Reportable segments are identified based on operating segments which are determined based on the structure of the Company's internal organisation, management requirement and internal reporting system. An operating segment is a component of the Company that:

- engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses;
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's management to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- for which financial information of financial position, results of operations and cash flows is available.

Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if the segments have similar economic characteristics and satisfy certain criteria.

The Company has reviewed the above segment accounting policies, no identifiable reportable segments should be disclosed.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(16) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates as well as underlying assumptions and uncertainties involved are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

(i) Impairment of receivables

As described in Note 3(2)(iv), receivables that are measured at amortised cost are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. If any such evidence exists, the amount of the impairment loss is assessed. Objective evidence of impairment includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about loss events such as a significant decline in the estimated future cash flow of an individual receivable or the portfolio of receivables, and significant changes in the financial condition that have an adverse effect on the debtor. If indications exist that there has been a change in the objective evidences of impairment in prior years and the values of relevant receivables are recovered, the impairment loss recognised in prior years is reversed.

(ii) Impairment of fixed assets, intangible assets and long-term deferred expenses

As described in Note 3(8), non-financial long-term assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount of the assets. If any such indication exists, impairment loss is provided.

The recoverable amount of an asset (asset group) is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and its present value of expected future cash flows. Since a market price of the asset (the asset group) cannot be obtained reliably, and the fair value of the asset cannot be estimated reliably, the recoverable amount was calculated based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. In assessing the present value of estimated future cash flows, significant judgements are exercised over the operating income from utilisation of the asset (asset group), related operating expenses and discount rate to calculate the present value. All relevant materials which can be obtained are used for estimation of the recoverable amount, including the estimation of the operating income and related operating expenses based on reasonable and supportable assumptions.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(16) Significant accounting estimates and judgements (Cont'd)

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets, long-term deferred expenses

As described in Note 3(4), fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over their useful lives after taking into account residual value. As described in Note 3(7), long-term deferred expenses are amortised on a straight-line basis over their beneficial periods. The useful lives and beneficial periods are regularly reviewed to determine the depreciation and amortisation costs charged in each reporting period. The useful lives and beneficial periods are determined based on historical experience of similar assets and the estimated technical changes. If there is an indication that there has been a change in the factors used to determine the depreciation or amortisation, the expenses of depreciation or amortisation in subsequent periods are revised.

(iv) Income tax

Determining income tax provisions involves judgement on the future tax treatment of certain transactions. The Company carefully evaluates the tax implications of transactions and sets up tax provisions accordingly. The tax treatment of such transactions is reconsidered periodically to take into account all changes in tax legislations. Deferred tax assets are recognised for temporary deductible differences. As those deferred tax assets can only be recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary deductible differences can be utilised, management's judgement is required to assess the probability of future taxable profits. Management's assessment is constantly reviewed and deferred tax assets are recognised if it becomes probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

(17) Significant changes in accounting policies

In 2020, the Ministry of Finance promulgated the Notice on the Accounting Treatment Regarding COVID-19-Related Rent Concessions (Cai Kuai [2020] 10). The Company's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the above notice.

The MoF revised and issued CAS 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, CAS 23 – Financial Instruments Transfer, CAS 24 – Hedge Accounting and CAS 37 – Presentation of Financial Instruments ('new financial instrument standards'), requiring non-listed companies to apply new financial instrument standards from 1 January 2021, and early adoption is encouraged. According to the regulations on transition period of new financial instrument standards, companies do not need to restate comparative figures but retroactive adjustment should be made in opening retained earnings and other comprehensive income. The Company adopted the new financial instrument standards from 1 January 2021. The Company elected not to restate comparative figures. Any adjustments to the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities at the date of transition will be recognized in the opening retained earnings and other comprehensive income for the year 2021.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates (Cont'd)

(17) Significant changes in accounting policies (Cont'd)

In December 2018, MoF published updated China Accounting Standards No. 21 (CAS 21) of Leasing. The updated CAS 21 required domestically and overseas listed China entities or overseas listed China entities adopting International Financial Reporting or CAS should implement the updated CAS 21 from 1 January 2019 while other non-listed entities should implement from 1 January 2021. The Company adopted the updated CAS21 from 1 January 2021 and used the simple transition methods stated in the standards to not restate comparative amount for the previous year impacted by the first adoption. The Company expects that the first adoption of the new standards will not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

4 Taxation

The Company is subject to the following major taxes and tax rates:

(1) Value-added tax (VAT)

Output VAT is 6% of taxable services revenue, based on tax laws. The remaining balance of output VAT, after subtracting the deductible input VAT of the period, is VAT payable.

For revenue from offshore service outsourcing business, the headquarters and Guangzhou Branch are subject to the rate of 0% and use the "exempt, credit, refund" method; Foshan Branch is exempted from taxation and its input VAT on the goods purchased or taxable services used for non-taxable items shall not be credited against the output VAT.

Pursuant to the 'Announcement on Relevant Policies for Deepening the Value-added Tax Reform' (Cai Shui Haiguan [2019] 39) jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the General Administration of Customs, the Company, as a producer service company, qualifies for additional 10% deduction of input VAT from output VAT from 1 April 2019 to 31 December 2021.

(2) Income tax

The statutory income tax rate of the Company is 25%. According to the *Circular on Extending the Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Advanced Technology Service Enterprises for Nationwide Implementation* (Cai Shui [2017] No. 79) issued on 2 November 2017 by the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the National Development and Reform Commission, advanced technology service enterprises are subject to enterprise income tax at tax rate of 15% since 1 January 2017 on a national scale. In the current year and in 2019, the headquarters of the Company, Guangzhou Branch and Foshan Branch were subject to enterprise income tax at the preferential tax rate of 15%; UK Branch was subject to the tax rate prevailing in the place where it locates.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

5 Notes to the financial statements

(1) Cash at bank and on hand

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Bank deposits	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

(2) Accounts receivable

(i) Analysis by customer type:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Amounts due from related parties (Note 6(2)(iii))	<u>106,585,096.31</u>	<u>298,664,789.98</u>

(ii) Analysis by aging:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Within 1 year (inclusive)	<u>106,585,096.31</u>	<u>298,664,789.98</u>

The aging starts from the date accounts receivable are recognised.

No impairment provision for accounts receivable is required at the balance sheet date (31 December 2019: Nil).

(3) Prepayments

(i) Analysis by nature:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Prepaid rental	110,000.00	-
Prepaid professional service fee	-	1,200,000.00
	<u>110,000.00</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(3) Prepayments (Cont'd)

(ii) Analysis by aging:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Within 1 year (Inclusive)	<u>110,000.00</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>

The aging starts from the date prepayments are recognised.

No impairment provision for prepayments is required as at 31 December 2020 (31 December 2019: Nil).

(4) Other receivables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deposit (within 1 year)	4,139,221.83	13,304,716.85
Interest receivable (Note 6(2) iii)	32,382.42	686,442.33
Others	<u>3,446,378.28</u>	<u>2,425,957.01</u>
	<u>7,617,982.53</u>	<u>16,417,116.19</u>

(5) Other current assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
VAT to be deducted	<u>4,009,859.32</u>	<u>1,013,471.82</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(6) Fixed assets

	Office buildings	Property improvement	Office and other equipment	Total
Cost				
31 December 2019	216,440,095.71	69,125,071.88	206,635,852.74	492,201,020.33
Increase in the current year	-	4,438,320.01	51,477,483.87	55,915,803.88
Decrease in the current year	-	(5,874,863.15)	(33,262,270.15)	(39,137,133.30)
31 December 2020	<u>216,440,095.71</u>	<u>67,688,528.74</u>	<u>224,851,066.46</u>	<u>508,979,690.91</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
31 December 2019	(94,857,424.67)	(53,311,385.12)	(167,048,033.50)	(315,216,843.29)
Increase in the current year	(3,811,926.06)	(8,900,690.64)	(19,332,793.20)	(32,045,409.90)
Decrease in the current year	-	5,572,779.94	25,767,205.53	31,339,985.47
31 December 2020	<u>(98,669,350.73)</u>	<u>(56,639,295.82)</u>	<u>(160,613,621.17)</u>	<u>(315,922,267.72)</u>
Provision for impairment				
31 December 2019	(13,627,068.64)	-	-	(13,627,068.64)
31 December 2020	<u>(13,627,068.64)</u>	-	-	<u>(13,627,068.64)</u>
Carrying amount				
31 December 2020	<u>104,143,676.34</u>	<u>11,049,232.92</u>	<u>64,237,445.29</u>	<u>179,430,354.55</u>
31 December 2019	<u>107,955,602.40</u>	<u>15,813,686.76</u>	<u>39,587,819.24</u>	<u>163,357,108.40</u>

(7) Long-term deferred expenses

	Leasehold improvements
Cost	
31 December 2019	330,709,859.34
Increase in the current year	15,320,350.25
Decrease in the current year	(5,047,585.81)
31 December 2020	<u>340,982,623.78</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
31 December 2019	(318,456,644.87)
Increase in the current year	(1,940,068.40)
Decrease in the current year	4,815,710.46
31 December 2020	<u>(315,581,002.81)</u>
Carrying amount	
31 December 2020	<u>25,401,620.97</u>
31 December 2019	<u>12,253,214.47</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(8) Deferred tax assets

Movement of deferred tax assets:

	Balance at 31 December 2019	Recognised in income statement	Balance at 31 December 2020
Accrued expenses	16,088,006.48	1,946,598.51	18,034,604.99
Deferred income	4,094,467.78	498,515.33	4,592,983.11
Provision for impairment against fixed assets	2,044,060.30	-	2,044,060.30
Accrued salary expenses	902,312.13	(571,055.87)	331,256.26
Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets	(537,745.10)	(56,604.74)	(594,349.84)
	<u>22,591,101.59</u>	<u>1,817,453.23</u>	<u>24,408,554.82</u>
	Balance at 31 December 2018	Recognised in income statement	Balance at 31 December 2019
Accrued expenses	11,573,387.46	4,514,619.02	16,088,006.48
Deferred income	3,938,682.91	155,784.87	4,094,467.78
Provision for impairment against fixed assets	2,044,060.30	-	2,044,060.30
Accrued salary expenses	948,339.84	(46,027.71)	902,312.13
Accumulated depreciation of fixed assets	(481,140.35)	(56,604.75)	(537,745.10)
	<u>18,023,330.16</u>	<u>4,567,771.43</u>	<u>22,591,101.59</u>

At the balance sheet date, the deferred tax assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, after offsetting each other, were as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Deferred tax assets	25,002,904.66	23,128,846.68
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>(594,349.84)</u>	<u>(537,745.09)</u>
	<u>24,408,554.82</u>	<u>22,591,101.59</u>

(9) Other non-current assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Guarantee deposit (Note 5(10))	9,621,150.00	9,621,150.00
Long term deposits	8,018,176.58	6,114,686.45
Intangible asset	-	7,917.83
	<u>17,639,326.58</u>	<u>15,743,754.28</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(10) Restricted assets

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Other non-current assets pledged as collateral (Note 6 (2)(iii))	9,621,150.00	9,621,150.00

HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited ("HBCN") provides the guarantee for the Company's office leasing in Taikoo Hui Plaza. The Company made term deposit with HBCN as a pledge, amounting to RMB 9,621,150.00. The deposit is of 3 year period and maturity date is 30 April 2023.

(11) Employee benefits payable

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Short-term employee benefits payable (i)	143,113,691.34	157,506,821.21
Defined contribution plans payable (ii)	-	-
	143,113,691.34	157,506,821.21

(i) Short-term employee benefits payable

	31 December 2019	Increase in the current year	Decrease in the current year	31 December 2020
Wages or salaries, bonus, allowances and subsidies	138,765,006.17	1,522,751,018.45	(1,540,320,205.96)	121,195,818.66
Social security contributions	108,024.40	67,666,239.85	(67,774,264.25)	-
Including: Medical insurance	-	56,101,604.79	(56,101,604.79)	-
Work injury insurance	-	1,074,329.52	(1,074,329.52)	-
Maternity insurance	108,024.40	10,490,305.54	(10,598,329.94)	-
Housing funds	7,336.00	101,518,913.15	(101,526,249.15)	-
Others	18,626,454.64	54,269,103.58	(50,977,685.54)	21,917,872.68
	157,506,821.21	1,746,205,275.03	(1,760,598,404.90)	143,113,691.34

(ii) Defined contribution plans payable

	31 December 2019	Increase in the current year	Decrease in the current year	31 December 2020
Basic pensions	-	136,958,968.16	(136,958,968.16)	-
Unemployment insurance	-	3,738,207.41	(3,738,207.41)	-
	-	140,697,175.57	(140,697,175.57)	-

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(12) Taxes payable

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Income tax payable	9,588,226.23	15,321,932.54
Individual income tax payable	4,456,687.30	3,379,073.23
	<u>14,044,913.53</u>	<u>18,701,005.77</u>

(13) Other payables

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
System operation service charges (Note 6 (2)(iii))	61,857,253.98	70,917,955.99
Daily expenditure	28,227,315.67	5,446,545.74
Engineering equipment payable	25,620,565.80	5,514,187.62
Professional fee	2,544,560.44	2,287,249.00
System maintenance fee	1,211,324.04	4,632,014.61
Rental payable	-	1,964,658.23
Others	769,680.00	8,025,454.25
	<u>120,230,699.93</u>	<u>98,788,065.44</u>

(14) Deferred income

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Government grants	<u>30,619,887.37</u>	<u>27,296,451.90</u>

The Company receives the special fund for the development of foreign trade and special fund for the development of services from the government to compensate the future related costs and expenses. During the year 2020, the company received the government grants of RMB 13,152,506.60 (2019: RMB 5,475,461.26), which will be recognised in profit or loss or deducted against related costs and expenses directly in periods recognising the related expenses. As of 31 December 2020, the company has not incurred the relevant costs associated with the government grants of RMB 30,619,887.37 (as of 31 December 2019: RMB 27,296,451.90), which is recognized as deferred income.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(15) Paid-in capital

The Company's registered capital and paid-in capital structure as at 31 December are as follows:

	31 December 2020			31 December 2019		
	HKD	RMB equivalent	%	HKD	RMB equivalent	%
HGSL	417,140,000.00	428,370,162.52	100.00	417,140,000.00	428,370,162.52	100.00

Capital contributions in foreign currency have been translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of each contribution received as quoted by the People's Bank of China.

The above capital contributions were verified by an accounting firm and related capital verification reports have been issued.

(16) Surplus reserve

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Opening balance	94,446,341.75	80,067,440.97
Increase in the current year	13,688,258.67	14,378,900.78
Ending balance	108,134,600.42	94,446,341.75

In accordance with the regulation and the articles of association, the Company appropriated 10% of the profit after tax for the year 2020 to the surplus reserve.

(17) Retained profits

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Opening balance	262,784,606.98	591,214,999.96
Add: Net profit for the year	136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
Less: Appropriation to surplus reserve (Note 5 (16))	(13,688,258.67)	(14,378,900.78)
Less: Profits distributed	(212,313,150.00)	(457,840,500.00)
Ending balance	173,665,785.06	262,784,606.98

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(18) Operating income

	2020	2019
Offshore outsourced operating income (Note 6(2)(ii))	2,242,205,555.47	2,150,530,538.94
Onshore outsourced operating income (Note 6(2)(ii))	220,125,932.21	234,608,266.76
	<u>2,462,331,487.68</u>	<u>2,385,138,805.70</u>

(19) Operating cost

	2020	2019
Employee cost	1,808,949,921.77	1,758,693,460.24
System operation service charges & HR consultancy fee	142,644,904.11	116,980,549.63
General office expenses	138,555,864.48	112,389,963.07
Rental	81,406,494.31	68,224,831.54
Depreciation/amortisation	33,547,973.53	71,072,667.74
Professional service charges	20,495,494.10	25,327,665.56
Others	288,772.84	112,509.46
	<u>2,225,889,425.14</u>	<u>2,152,801,647.24</u>

(20) Taxes and surcharges

	2020	2019
Property tax	1,988,942.58	1,988,942.58
City construction tax	500,942.62	(2,450,765.94)
Education surcharge	357,816.16	(1,750,547.11)
Stamp tax	271,140.80	54,900.80
Urban land utilization tax	46,557.24	46,557.24
	<u>3,165,399.40</u>	<u>(2,110,912.43)</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(21) General and administrative expenses

	2020	2019
Employee cost	77,952,528.83	70,905,945.12
System operation service charges & HR consultancy fee	1,894,087.58	1,331,581.07
General office expenses	1,839,791.93	1,279,326.76
Rental	1,080,943.13	776,598.29
Depreciation/amortisation	445,422.60	800,508.85
Professional service charges	272,146.14	288,302.97
Others	1,561,142.30	798,526.29
	<u>85,046,062.51</u>	<u>76,180,789.35</u>

(22) Net financial income/(expense)

	2020	2019
Interest income from deposits	2,329,140.93	2,160,839.11
Exchange (losses)/ gains	(208,246.14)	9,825,400.74
	<u>2,120,894.79</u>	<u>11,986,239.85</u>

(23) Other income

	2020	2019
Additional deduction of input VAT	1,092,066.06	20,379.47
Government grants	710,123.35	-
	<u>1,802,189.41</u>	<u>20,379.47</u>

(24) Non-operating income

	2020	2019
Government grants	8,847,184.53	835,196.70
Others	789,304.64	62,871.63
	<u>9,636,489.17</u>	<u>898,068.33</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(25) Income tax expenses

	2020	2019
Current income tax	25,878,092.75	29,675,327.65
Deferred income tax	(1,817,453.23)	(4,567,771.43)
	<u>24,060,639.52</u>	<u>25,107,556.22</u>

Reconciliation of income tax on profit before tax in income statement at applicable rate to income tax expenses:

	2020	2019
Profit before tax	160,943,226.27	168,896,564.02
Income tax at statutory tax rate of 15% (2019: 15%)	24,141,483.94	25,334,484.60
Non-deductible expenses (i)	2,226,436.42	1,998,748.94
Extra deductible expenses	(2,578,324.96)	(2,142,477.86)
Impact of different tax rates applicable to different subsidiaries (ii)	(40,228.00)	474,584.58
Reconciliation of tax filing differences	311,272.12	(557,784.04)
Income tax expenses	<u>24,060,639.52</u>	<u>25,107,556.22</u>

(i) The amount mainly represented entertainment expenses, general and administrative expenses and supplementary staff commercial insurance which were not deductible before tax according to the tax law and irrelevant to the income acquired for 2019 and 2020.

(ii) The amount represented the impact of the income tax rate applicable to UK branch which differs from that to the Company's headquarter.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

5 Notes to the financial statements (Cont'd)

(26) Supplemental information of the cash flow statement

(i) Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities

	2020	2019
Net profit	136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
Add: Depreciation of fixed assets	32,045,409.90	33,697,849.88
Amortisation of intangible assets	7,917.83	31,013.30
Amortisation of long-term deferred expenses	1,940,068.40	38,152,919.56
Losses on disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets	792,042.83	2,235,199.85
Net financial income	(3,138,825.06)	(748,658.16)
Increase in deferred tax assets	(1,817,453.23)	(4,567,771.43)
Decrease in operating receivables	196,414,889.79	279,107,710.44
(Increase)/decrease in operating payables	(14,394,256.05)	48,839,154.26
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>348,732,381.16</u>	<u>540,536,425.50</u>

(ii) Changes in cash and cash equivalents

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	704,093,828.31	607,774,507.78
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>(607,774,507.78)</u>	<u>(545,237,123.83)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>96,319,320.53</u>	<u>62,537,383.95</u>

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Bank deposits available on demand	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

6 Related party relationships and transactions

The transactions with related parties were all conducted under normal commercial terms.

(1) Information on the parent company is listed as follows:

Name	Registered place	Business nature	Registered capital (USD)	Shareholding %	Voting rights %
HGSL	UK	Investment management	175,536,000.00	100%	100%

The ultimate holding company is HSBC Holdings plc.

(2) Transactions with related parties:

(i) Relationships with the related parties under the transactions stated in (2)(ii)&(iii):

Name of the entities	Relationship with the Company
HSBC Holdings plc ("HGHQ")	Ultimate holding company
HSBC Global Services Limited ("HGSL")	Parent company
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ("HBAP")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Technology & Service (USA) INC ("HTSU")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Software Development (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd ("HSDM")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Software Development (Guangdong) Limited ("HSDC")	Fellow subsidiary
Hang Seng Bank (China) Limited ("HACN")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited ("HBCN")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Technology and Services (China) Limited ("HTSC")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Bank Plc ("HBEU")	Fellow subsidiary
Hubei Suizhou Cengdu HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBCB")	Fellow subsidiary
Chongqing Dazu HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBCD")	Fellow subsidiary
Fujian Yong'an HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBFU")	Fellow subsidiary
Guangdong Enping HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBGD")	Fellow subsidiary
Beijing Miyun HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBBJ")	Fellow subsidiary
Chongqing Fengdu HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBCF")	Fellow subsidiary
Dalian Pulandian HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBDP")	Fellow subsidiary
Hubei Tianmen HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBHT")	Fellow subsidiary
Hunan Pingjiang HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBHU")	Fellow subsidiary
Chongqing Rongchang HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBCQ")	Fellow subsidiary
Shandong Rongcheng HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBSD")	Fellow subsidiary
Hubei Macheng HSBC Rural Bank Company Limited ("HBMC")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited ("HSDI")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Bank Canada ("HBCA")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Finance Transformation(UK) Limited ("HFTL")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Life Insurance Company Limited("INSH")	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Global Services (UK) Limited (HGSU)	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Global Services (HK) Limited (HGSH)	Fellow subsidiary
HSBC Qianhai Securities Limited ("IBCN")	Fellow subsidiary

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

6 Related party relationships and transactions (Cont'd)

(2) Transactions with related parties (Cont'd):

(ii) Transaction amounts with related parties:

	2020			
	Data processing income	Interest income	System operation service charges	Others
HGSL	2,242,205,555.47	-	-	(681,856.34)
HBCN	193,189,551.76	1,556,565.28	-	(6,005,176.89)
HACN	21,055,029.14	-	-	-
HSDC	2,099,778.05	-	(6,469,014.05)	-
IBCN	1,448,650.51	-	-	-
HBCB	438,056.82	-	-	-
HBCD	262,997.68	-	-	-
HBFU	181,702.75	-	-	-
HBSD	177,401.77	-	-	-
HBHT	169,704.26	-	-	-
HBBJ	157,053.39	-	-	-
HBHU	145,082.67	-	-	-
HBCF	139,748.43	-	-	-
HBMC	127,279.58	-	-	-
HBDP	123,373.20	-	-	-
HBCQ	119,677.43	-	-	-
HTSC	107,773.60	-	(20,206,417.61)	-
HBGD	102,428.87	-	-	-
INSH	80,642.30	-	-	-
HBCA	-	-	(380,455.91)	-
HTSU	-	-	(2,480,515.33)	-
HSDI	-	-	(3,446,278.98)	-
HBAP	-	-	(8,831,046.87)	-
HGHQ	-	-	(16,895,055.41)	-
HGSU	-	-	(24,534,870.58)	-
HGSH	-	-	(53,347,720.96)	-
	<u>2,462,331,487.68</u>	<u>1,556,565.28</u>	<u>(136,591,375.70)</u>	<u>(6,687,033.23)</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

6 Related party relationships and transactions (Cont'd)

(2) Transactions with related parties (Cont'd):

(ii) Transaction amounts with related parties (Cont'd):

	2019			
	Data processing income	Interest income	System operation service charges	Others
HGSL	2,150,530,538.94	-	-	(780,524.26)
HBCN	208,316,696.55	1,386,302.76	-	(41,506.94)
HACN	20,795,233.30	-	-	-
HSDC	2,178,000.69	-	(5,734,140.42)	-
IBCN	1,159,816.49	-	-	-
HBCB	436,602.33	-	-	-
HBCD	309,840.68	-	-	-
HBSD	177,134.05	-	-	-
HBFU	155,957.98	-	-	-
HBBJ	143,631.97	-	-	-
HBHT	142,013.39	-	-	-
HBHU	135,159.07	-	-	-
HBMC	121,413.77	-	-	-
HTSC	114,059.90	-	-	(14,127,414.50)
HBCQ	107,191.52	-	-	-
HBDP	98,307.64	-	-	-
HBCF	95,810.86	-	-	-
HBGD	83,314.63	-	-	-
INSH	38,081.94	-	-	-
HBAP	-	-	(58,255,406.31)	(27,343.20)
HGHQ	-	-	(8,928,470.07)	-
HBEU	-	-	2,766,613.36	-
HSDI	-	-	(2,715,812.80)	-
HTSU	-	-	(2,311,827.77)	-
HBCA	-	-	300,824.78	-
HSDM	-	-	(8,964.36)	-
HFTL	-	-	(1,184.98)	-
HGSU	-	-	(25,338,275.93)	-
	<u>2,385,138,805.70</u>	<u>1,386,302.76</u>	<u>(100,226,644.50)</u>	<u>(14,976,788.90)</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

6 Related party relationships and transactions (Cont'd)

(2) Transactions with related parties (Cont'd):

(iii) The balances of transactions with related parties at the balance sheet date are set out as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Bank deposits		
HBCN	<u>665,140,541.63</u>	<u>513,698,789.96</u>
Other receivables		
HBCN	<u>32,382.42</u>	<u>686,442.33</u>
Accounts receivable		
HGSL	84,562,401.43	258,558,031.35
HBCN	19,374,149.56	35,083,105.13
HACN	2,030,952.15	3,889,858.95
IBCN	278,385.01	291,019.50
HBCB	100,654.15	78,466.74
HSDC	67,387.93	388,987.72
Others	<u>171,166.08</u>	<u>375,320.59</u>
	<u>106,585,096.31</u>	<u>298,664,789.98</u>
Other non-current assets		
HBCN	<u>9,621,150.00</u>	<u>9,621,150.00</u>
Other payables		
HGHQ	33,094,517.46	20,973,094.45
HGSH	18,222,758.21	-
HGSU	4,932,166.50	29,625,381.71
HTSC	3,066,640.06	2,384,959.88
HSDC	873,564.64	4,158,498.73
HBCA	829,483.72	452,605.61
HTSU	299,628.63	374,863.67
HSDI	257,755.54	1,337,841.43
HBEU	147,487.14	142,949.82
HGSL	133,252.08	137,146.09
HBAP	-	11,330,614.60
	<u>61,857,253.98</u>	<u>70,917,955.99</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

7 Commitments

(1) Operating lease commitments

As at 31 December, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases of properties were payable as follows:

	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Within 1 year (inclusive)	72,575,218.36	52,628,192.65
1 - 2 years (inclusive)	69,705,132.36	35,815,703.97
2 - 3 years (inclusive)	23,235,044.12	35,442,455.40
Over 3 years	-	11,814,151.80
	<u>165,515,394.84</u>	<u>135,700,503.82</u>

8 Risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments in the normal course of the Company's operations which mainly include:

- Credit risk
- Interest rate risk
- Foreign currency risk
- Liquidity risk

The Company's risk management objective is to balance risk and reward, in order to minimise the adverse impact to the Company's financial results. Based on this objective, the Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. HSBC Group's internal audit department undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures.

(1) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the failure of one of the parties to a financial instrument to fulfil its contractual obligation, resulting in losses to counterparties. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash at bank and on hand and receivables. Exposure to these credit risks are monitored by management on an ongoing basis.

The Company's monetary funds except cash are deposited in reputable financial institutions. Management considers the credit risk to be minimal and does not expect any losses resulting from their defaults.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

8 Risk management (Cont'd)

(1) Credit risk (Cont'd)

The Company has established a credit policy in respect of receivables. Receivables are due within 30 to 120 days from the date of billing.

All the customers of the Company are enterprises within HSBC Group and have many years of business relationship with the Company. No historical losses on receivables occurred. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to some factors, such as aging, maturity date, etc.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer rather than the industry, country or area in which the customers operate, and therefore significant concentrations of credit risk arise primarily when the Company has significant exposure to individual customers. At the balance sheet date, receivables due from the five largest customers of the Company accounted for 99.78% (2019: 99.85%) of the total accounts receivable. As mentioned above, all these customers are related entities within HSBC Group with no historical losses. Therefore, the Company did not have significant exposure to credit risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet. The Company does not provide any other guarantees which would expose the Company to credit risk.

(2) Interest rate risk

Interest-bearing financial instruments at variable rates and at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest risk and cash flow interest rate risk respectively. The Company determines the appropriate weightings of the fixed and floating rate interest-bearing instruments based on the current market conditions and performs regular reviews and monitoring to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposure.

(i) As at 31 December, the Company held the following interest-bearing financial instruments:

	2020		2019	
	Effective interest rate	Amount	Effective interest rate	Amount
Financial instruments and assets at fixed rates				
- Term deposits	1.575%	<u>9,621,150.00</u>	2.75%	<u>9,621,150.00</u>
Financial instruments and assets at floating rates				
- Demand deposits	0.01%-0.3%	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	0.01%-0.3%	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

The Company's interest rate risk primarily from cash at bank and on hand. The Company has no significant interest rate risk, and therefore sensitivity analysis is not performed. Rates of monetary fund float according to the benchmark interest rate of People's Bank of China and policies of financial institutions.

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

8 Risk management (Cont'd)

(3) Foreign currency risk

In respect of assets and liabilities (including cash at bank, accounts receivable and accounts payable) denominated in foreign currencies other than the functional currency, the Company ensures that its net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates when necessary to address short-term imbalances.

As at 31 December, the Company's exposure to currency risk arising from recognised assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies is presented in the following tables. For presentation purposes, the amounts of the exposure are shown in RMB, translated using the spot rate at the balance sheet date. Differences resulting from the translation of the financial statements denominated in foreign currency are excluded.

	2020				Total
	RMB	USD (RMB equivalent)	GBP (RMB equivalent)	HKD (RMB equivalent)	
Cash at bank and on hand	649,000,392.25	8,933,140.76	23,809,910.15	22,350,385.15	704,093,828.31
Accounts receivable	88,877,482.44	17,598,883.28	108,730.59	-	106,585,096.31
Other receivables	7,650,229.07	-	(32,246.54)	-	7,617,982.53
Taxes payable	(13,973,081.51)	-	(71,832.02)	-	(14,044,913.53)
Employee benefits payable	(143,113,691.34)	-	-	-	(143,113,691.34)
Other payables	(62,048,533.05)	(1,932,724.71)	(38,026,683.96)	(18,222,758.21)	(120,230,699.93)
Net balance sheet exposure	526,392,797.86	24,599,299.33	(14,212,121.78)	4,127,626.94	540,907,602.35

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
(English translation for reference only)

8 Risk management (Cont'd)

(3) Foreign currency risk (Cont'd)

	2019				Total
	RMB	USD (RMB equivalent)	GBP (RMB equivalent)	HKD (RMB equivalent)	
Cash at bank and on hand	525,496,043.14	35,455,146.56	23,486,487.84	23,336,830.24	607,774,507.78
Accounts receivable	276,337,987.29	20,085,091.13	215,183.45	2,026,528.11	298,664,789.98
Other receivables	16,417,116.19	-	-	-	16,417,116.19
Taxes payable	(18,632,485.72)	-	(68,520.05)	-	(18,701,005.77)
Employee benefits payable	(157,336,623.00)	-	-	(170,198.21)	(157,506,821.21)
Other payables	(33,325,617.54)	(3,253,261.23)	(50,878,572.07)	(11,330,614.60)	(98,788,065.44)
Net balance sheet exposure	<u>608,956,420.36</u>	<u>52,286,976.46</u>	<u>(27,245,420.83)</u>	<u>13,862,545.54</u>	<u>647,860,521.53</u>

HSBC ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING (GUANGDONG) LIMITED

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

(All amounts expressed in RMB unless otherwise stated)
[English translation for reference only]

8 Risk management (Cont'd)

(4) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise may encounter deficiency of funds in meeting obligations associated with the settlement of financial liabilities using cash or other financial assets. The Company is responsible for their own cash management, including short term investment of cash surpluses and the raising of loans to cover expected cash demands, subject to approval by the Company's board when the borrowings exceed certain predetermined levels of authority. The Company's policy is to regularly monitor its liquidity requirements and its compliance with lending covenants, to ensure that it maintains sufficient reserves of cash, readily realisable marketable securities and adequate committed lines of funding from major financial institutions to meet its liquidity requirements in the short and longer term.

9 Fair value

(1) Items not measured at fair value at the end of the year

The Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value are mainly: cash at bank and on hand, accounts receivable, other receivables, other payables and etc. All financial assets and liabilities are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair value at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019.

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

2020 年度财务报表及审计报告

财务报表审计报告



防 伪 编 码: 31000007202164943A

被审计单位名称: 汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

审 计 期 间: 2020

报 告 文 号: 普华永道中天审字(2021)第30319号

签字注册会计师: 马颖旒

注 师 编 号: 310000070343

签字注册会计师: 裴晓颖

注 师 编 号: 310000070707

事 务 所 名 称: 普华永道中天会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)

事 务 所 电 话: 021-23238888

事 务 所 地 址: 上海市黄浦区湖滨路202号普华永道中心11楼

业务报告使用防伪编码仅说明该业务报告是由依法批准设立的会计师事务所出具，业务报告的法律主体是出具报告的会计师事务所及签字注册会计师。
报告防伪信息查询网址: <https://zxfw.shcpa.org.cn/codeSearch>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

2020 年度财务报表及审计报告

内容	页码
审计报告	1 - 3
2020 年度财务报表	
资产负债表	1 - 2
利润表	3
现金流量表	4
所有者权益变动表	5 - 6
财务报表附注	7 - 41



普华永道

审计报告

普华永道中天审字(2021)第 30319 号
(第一页, 共三页)

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司董事会:

一、 审计意见

(一) 我们审计的内容

我们审计了汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司(以下简称“贵公司”)的财务报表, 包括 2020 年 12 月 31 日的资产负债表, 2020 年度的利润表、现金流量表、所有者权益变动表以及财务报表附注。

(二) 我们的意见

我们认为, 后附的财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制, 公允反映了贵公司 2020 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况以及 2020 年度的经营成果和现金流量。

二、 形成审计意见的基础

我们按照中国注册会计师审计准则的规定执行了审计工作。审计报告的“注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任”部分进一步阐述了我们在这些准则下的责任。我们相信, 我们获取的审计证据是充分、适当的, 为发表审计意见提供了基础。

按照中国注册会计师职业道德守则, 我们独立于贵公司, 并履行了职业道德方面的其他责任。



审计报告(续)

普华永道中天审字(2021)第 30319 号
(第二页, 共三页)

三、 管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

贵公司管理层负责按照企业会计准则的规定编制财务报表, 使其实现公允反映, 并设计、执行和维护必要的内部控制, 以使财务报表不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报。

在编制财务报表时, 管理层负责评估贵公司的持续经营能力, 披露与持续经营相关的事项(如适用), 并运用持续经营假设, 除非管理层计划清算贵公司、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督贵公司的财务报告过程。

四、 注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任

我们的目标是对财务报表整体是否不存在由于舞弊或错误导致的重大错报获取合理保证, 并出具包含审计意见的审计报告。合理保证是高水平的保证, 但并不能保证按照审计准则执行的审计在某一重大错报存在时总能发现。错报可能由于舞弊或错误导致, 如果合理预期错报单独或汇总起来可能影响财务报表使用者依据财务报表作出的经济决策, 则通常认为错报是重大的。

在按照审计准则执行审计工作的过程中, 我们运用职业判断, 并保持职业怀疑。同时, 我们也执行以下工作:

(一) 识别和评估由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险; 设计和实施审计程序以应对这些风险, 并获取充分、适当的审计证据, 作为发表审计意见的基础。由于舞弊可能涉及串通、伪造、故意遗漏、虚假陈述或凌驾于内部控制之上, 未能发现由于舞弊导致的重大错报的风险高于未能发现由于错误导致的重大错报的风险。

(二) 了解与审计相关的内部控制, 以设计恰当的审计程序, 但目的并非对内部控制的有效性发表意见。

(三) 评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计及相关披露的合理性。



普华永道

审计报告(续)

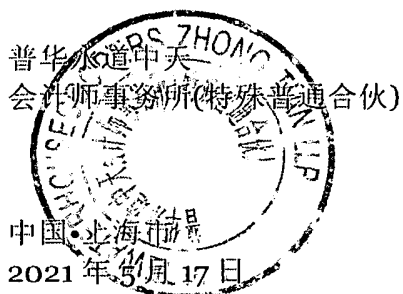
普华永道中天审字(2021)第 30319 号
(第三页, 共三页)

四、 注册会计师对财务报表审计的责任(续)

(四) 对管理层使用持续经营假设的恰当性得出结论。同时, 根据获取的审计证据, 就可能对贵公司持续经营能力产生重大疑虑的事项或情况是否存在重大不确定性得出结论。如果我们得出结论认为存在重大不确定性, 审计准则要求我们在审计报告中提请报表使用者注意财务报表中的相关披露; 如果披露不充分, 我们应当发表非无保留意见。我们的结论基于截至审计报告日可获得的信息。然而, 未来的事项或情况可能导致贵公司不能持续经营。

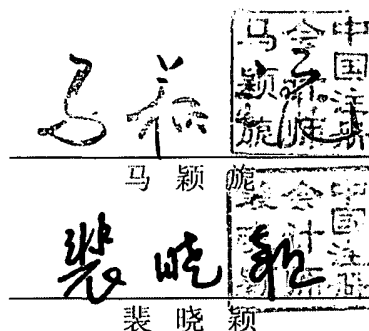
(五) 评价财务报表的总体列报(包括披露)、结构和内容, 并评价财务报表是否公允反映相关交易和事项。

我们与治理层就计划的审计范围、时间安排和重大审计发现等事项进行沟通, 包括沟通我们在审计中识别出的值得关注的内部控制缺陷。



注册会计师

注册会计师



汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

资产负债表

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

资产	附注	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
流动资产			
货币资金	五、1	704,093,828.31	607,774,507.78
应收账款	五、2	106,585,096.31	298,664,789.98
预付款项	五、3	110,000.00	1,200,000.00
其他应收款	五、4	7,617,982.53	16,417,116.19
其他流动资产	五、5	4,009,859.32	1,013,471.82
流动资产合计		<u>822,416,766.47</u>	<u>925,069,885.77</u>
非流动资产			
固定资产	五、6	179,430,354.55	163,357,108.40
长期待摊费用	五、7	25,401,620.97	12,253,214.47
递延所得税资产	五、8	24,408,554.82	22,591,101.59
其他非流动资产	五、9	17,639,326.58	15,743,754.28
非流动资产合计		<u>246,879,856.92</u>	<u>213,945,178.74</u>
资产总计		<u>1,069,296,623.39</u>	<u>1,139,015,064.51</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

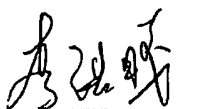
资产负债表(续)

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

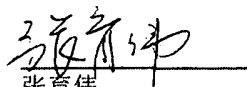
(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

负债和所有者权益	附注	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
流动负债			
应付职工薪酬	五、11	143,113,691.34	157,506,821.21
应交税费	五、12	14,044,913.53	18,701,005.77
其他应付款	五、13	120,230,699.93	98,788,065.44
流动负债合计		<u>277,389,304.80</u>	<u>274,995,892.42</u>
非流动负债			
递延收益	五、14	30,619,887.37	27,296,451.90
非流动负债合计		<u>30,619,887.37</u>	<u>27,296,451.90</u>
负债合计		<u>308,009,192.17</u>	<u>302,292,344.32</u>
所有者权益			
实收资本	五、15	428,370,162.52	428,370,162.52
资本公积		51,119,179.80	51,119,179.80
其他综合收益		(2,296.58)	2,429.14
盈余公积	五、16	108,134,600.42	94,446,341.75
未分配利润	五、17	173,665,785.06	262,784,606.98
所有者权益合计		<u>761,287,431.22</u>	<u>836,722,720.19</u>
负债及所有者权益总计		<u>1,069,296,623.39</u>	<u>1,139,015,064.51</u>

该财务报表已获汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司董事会批准。



李浩曦
总经理



张育伟
财务总监



汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司
盖章

日期: 2021 年 5 月 17 日

刊载于第 7 页至第 41 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

利润表

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

	附注	2020 年度	2019 年度
一、营业收入	五、18	2,462,331,487.68	2,385,138,805.70
减: 营业成本	五、19	(2,225,889,425.14)	(2,152,801,647.24)
税金及附加	五、20	(3,165,399.40)	2,110,912.43
管理费用	五、21	(85,046,062.51)	(76,180,789.35)
财务净损益	五、22	2,120,894.79	11,986,239.85
其中: 利息收入		2,329,140.93	2,160,839.11
资产处置损失		(792,042.83)	(2,235,199.85)
加: 其他收益	五、23	1,802,189.41	20,379.47
二、营业利润		151,361,642.00	168,038,701.01
加: 营业外收入	五、24	9,636,489.17	898,068.33
减: 营业外支出		(54,904.90)	(40,205.32)
三、利润总额		160,943,226.27	168,896,564.02
减: 所得税费用	五、25	(24,060,639.52)	(25,107,556.22)
四、净利润		136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
其中: 持续经营净利润		136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
五、其他综合收益的税后净额			
外币财务报表折算差额		(4,725.72)	13,126.54
六、综合收益总额		136,877,861.03	143,802,134.34

刊载于第 7 页至第 41 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

现金流量表

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

	附注	2020 年度	2019 年度
一、经营活动产生的现金流量			
提供劳务收到的现金		2,654,411,181.35	2,679,053,149.52
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金		11,436,612.52	439,981.93
经营活动现金流入小计		<u>2,665,847,793.87</u>	<u>2,679,493,131.45</u>
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金		(1,901,295,580.47)	(1,816,588,869.13)
支付的各项税费		(35,603,905.83)	(22,497,558.98)
经营租赁所支付的现金		(77,190,090.78)	(64,308,732.92)
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金		(303,025,835.63)	(235,561,544.92)
经营活动现金流出小计		<u>(2,317,115,412.71)</u>	<u>(2,138,956,705.95)</u>
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	五、26	<u>348,732,381.16</u>	<u>540,536,425.50</u>
二、投资活动使用的现金流量			
处置固定资产和其他长期资产所收到的现金净额		7,236,980.35	923,747.70
收到的其他与投资活动有关的现金		2,983,200.84	1,892,582.74
投资活动现金流入小计		<u>10,220,181.19</u>	<u>2,816,330.44</u>
购建固定资产和其他长期资产支付的现金		(51,129,775.95)	(21,401,740.04)
投资活动现金流出小计		<u>(51,129,775.95)</u>	<u>(21,401,740.04)</u>
投资活动使用的现金流量净额		<u>(40,909,594.76)</u>	<u>(18,585,409.60)</u>
三、筹资活动使用的现金流量			
分配利润支付的现金		(212,313,150.00)	(457,840,500.00)
筹资活动使用的现金流出小计		<u>(212,313,150.00)</u>	<u>(457,840,500.00)</u>
筹资活动使用的现金流出净额		<u>(212,313,150.00)</u>	<u>(457,840,500.00)</u>
四、汇率变动对现金及现金等价物的影响		809,684.13	(1,412,180.95)
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	五、26	96,319,320.53	62,537,383.95
加: 年初现金及现金等价物余额		607,774,507.78	545,237,123.83
六、年末现金及现金等价物余额	五、26	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

刊载于第 7 页至第 41 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

所有者权益变动表

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

	附注	实收资本 五、15	资本公积	其他综合收益	盈余公积 五、16	未分配利润 五、17	所有者权益合计
2020 年 1 月 1 日余额		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	2,429.14	94,446,341.75	262,784,606.98	836,722,720.19
本年增减变动额							
1.净利润		-	-	-	-	136,882,586.75	136,882,586.75
2.其他综合收益		-	-	(4,725.72)	-	-	(4,725.72)
综合收益总额合计		-	-	(4,725.72)	-	136,882,586.75	136,877,861.03
3.利润分配							
- 对所有者的分配		-	-	-	-	(212,313,150.00)	(212,313,150.00)
- 提取盈余公积	五、16	-	-	-	13,688,258.67	(13,688,258.67)	-
2020 年 12 月 31 日余额		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	(2,296.58)	108,134,600.42	173,665,785.06	761,287,431.22

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

所有者权益变动表(续)

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

	附注	实收资本 五、15	资本公积	其他综合收益	盈余公积 五、16	未分配利润 五、17	所有者权益合计
2019 年 1 月 1 日余额		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	(10,697.40)	80,067,440.97	591,214,999.96	1,150,761,085.85
本年增减变动额							
1.净利润		-	-	-	-	143,789,007.80	143,789,007.80
2.其他综合收益		-	-	13,126.54	-	-	13,126.54
综合收益总额合计		-	-	13,126.54	-	143,789,007.80	143,802,134.34
3.利润分配							
- 对所有者的分配		-	-	-	-	(457,840,500.00)	(457,840,500.00)
- 提取盈余公积	五、16	-	-	-	14,378,900.78	(14,378,900.78)	-
2019 年 12 月 31 日余额		428,370,162.52	51,119,179.80	2,429.14	94,446,341.75	262,784,606.98	836,722,720.19

刊载于第 7 页至第 41 页的财务报表附注为本财务报表的组成部分。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

一 公司基本情况

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司(以下简称“本公司”)是在中华人民共和国成立的外商独资经营企业, 总部位于广州。本公司的母公司为 HSBC Global Services Limited (“HGSL”), 最终控制方为汇丰控股有限公司, 注册资本为港币 417,140,000.00 元。

本公司经营范围为数据处理和存储服务; 软件开发; 软件服务。

本公司的营业期限自 1995 年 4 月 27 日至 2045 年 4 月 26 日。本公司下设广州分公司、佛山分公司以及英国分公司。本公司 2019 年 6 月 19 日领取了更新的广州市市场监督管理局颁发的 914401016174106599 号营业执照; 英国分公司于 2015 年 3 月 27 日领取了英国贸易工业部工商注册处颁发的营业执照, 公司号码: FC27758, 分公司号码: BR009535; 广州分公司于 2019 年 7 月 23 日领取了更新的广州市市场监督管理局颁发的 91440101088527770J 号营业执照; 佛山分公司于 2019 年 7 月 3 日领取了更新的广东省佛山市南海区市场监督管理局颁发的编号为 91440605799340339N 号营业执照。

二 财务报表的编制基础

本财务报表按照财政部于 2006 年 2 月 15 日及以后期间颁布的《企业会计准则——基本准则》、各项具体会计准则及相关规定(以下合称“企业会计准则”)编制。

本公司以持续经营为基础编制财务报表。

1 遵循企业会计准则的声明

本财务报表符合中华人民共和国财政部(以下简称“财政部”)颁布的企业会计准则的要求, 真实、完整地反映了本公司 2020 年 12 月 31 日的财务状况、2020 年度的经营成果及现金流量。

2 会计年度

本公司的会计年度自公历 1 月 1 日起至 12 月 31 日止。

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元)

二 财务报表的编制基础(续)

3 记账本位币及列报货币

本公司的记账本位币为人民币。编制财务报表采用的货币为人民币。

三 重要会计政策和会计估计

1 外币折算

本公司收到投资者以外币投入资本时按当日即期汇率折合为人民币，其他外币交易在初始确认时按交易发生日的即期汇率折合为人民币。

即期汇率是中国人民银行公布的人民币外汇牌价。

于资产负债表日，外币货币性项目采用该日的即期汇率折算，汇兑差额计入当期损益。以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目，仍采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。

对境外经营的财务报表进行折算时，资产负债表中的资产和负债项目，采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算，所有者权益项目除“未分配利润”项目外，其他项目采用发生时的即期汇率折算。利润表中的收入和费用项目，采用交易发生时的即期汇率折算。按照上述折算产生的外币财务报表折算差额，在资产负债表中所有者权益项目下的其他综合收益中列示。处置境外经营时，相关的外币财务报表折算差额自所有者权益转入处置当期损益。

2 金融工具

(1) 金融资产及金融负债的确认和计量

金融资产和金融负债在本公司成为相关金融工具合同条款的一方时，于资产负债表内确认。

本公司在初始确认时按取得资产或承担负债的目的，把金融资产和金融负债分为不同类别：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产和金融负债、贷款及应收款项、持有至到期投资、可供出售金融资产和其他金融负债。本公司本年度只持有应收款项类金融资产。

在初始确认时，金融资产和金融负债均以公允价值计量。对以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产或金融负债，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益；对于其他类别的金融资产或金融负债，相关交易费用计入初始确认金额。初始确认后，金融资产和金融负债的后续计量如下：

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

2 金融工具(续)

(1) 金融资产及金融负债的确认和计量(续)

贷款及应收款项

贷款及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，但不包括：(a)本公司准备立即出售或在近期内出售的非衍生金融资产；(b)于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或可供出售的非衍生金融资产；或(c)因债务人信用恶化以外的原因，使本公司可能难以收回几乎所有初始投资的非衍生金融资产，这些资产应当分类为可供出售金融资产。

初始确认后，贷款及应收款项以实际利率法按摊余成本减去减值损失(如有)计量。

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金融负债，初始确认后采用实际利率法按摊余成本计量。

(2) 金融资产及金融负债的列报

金融资产和金融负债在资产负债表内分别列示，没有相互抵销。但是，同时满足下列条件的，以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：

- 本公司具有抵销已确认金额的法定权利，且该种法定权利是当前可执行的；
- 本公司计划以净额结算，或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债。

(3) 金融资产和金融负债的终止确认

当收取某项金融资产的现金流量的合同权利终止或将所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移时，本公司终止确认该金融资产。

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

2 金融工具(续)

(3) 金融资产和金融负债的终止确认(续)

金融资产整体转移满足终止确认条件的, 本公司将下列两项金额的差额计入当期损益:

- 所转移金融资产的账面价值;
- 因转移而收到的对价, 与原直接计入所有者权益的公允价值变动累计额 (涉及转移的金融资产为可供出售金融资产的情形)之和。

金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除的, 本公司终止确认该金融负债或其一部分。

(4) 金融资产的减值

本公司在资产负债表日对以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产以外的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。金融资产减值的客观证据包括下列在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能够对该影响进行可靠计量的事项:

- 债务人或发行方发生严重财务困难;
- 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;
- 债务人很可能倒闭或进行其他财务重组;
- 因发行方发生重大财务困难, 该金融资产无法在活跃市场继续交易;
- 权益工具发行方经营所处的技术、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;
- 权益工具投资的公允价值发生严重下跌或非暂时性下跌等。

金融资产发生减值时, 该金融资产计提减值准备, 减值的金额确认为资产减值损失, 计入当期损益。

对于预期未来事项可能导致的损失, 无论其发生的可能性有多大, 均不能作为减值损失予以确认。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

2 金融工具(续)

(4) 金融资产的减值(续)

贷款及应收款项

贷款及应收款项采用两种方法评估减值损失: 个别方式评估和组合方式评估。

运用个别方式评估时, 当贷款及应收款项的预计未来现金流量(不包括尚未发生的未来信用损失)按原实际利率折现的现值低于其账面价值时, 本公司将该应收款项的账面价值减记至该现值, 减记的金额确认为资产减值损失, 计入当期损益。

当运用组合方式评估贷款及应收款项的减值损失时, 减值损失金额是根据具有类似信用风险特征的贷款及应收款项的以往损失经验、风险事件发生至认定减值损失的时间长短, 并根据反映当前经济状况的可观察数据进行调整确定的。

在贷款及应收款项确认减值损失后, 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, 原确认的减值损失将予以转回计入当期损益。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。

3 现金和现金等价物

现金和现金等价物包括库存现金、可以随时用于支付的银行存款以及持有期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的投资。

4 固定资产

固定资产指本公司为提供劳务或经营管理而持有的, 使用寿命超过一个会计年度的有形资产。

固定资产以成本减累计折旧及减值准备(附注三、8)后在资产负债表内列示, 在建工程以成本减减值准备(附注三、8)在资产负债表内列示。

外购固定资产的初始成本包括购买价款、相关税费以及使该资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的可归属于该项资产的支出。自行建造固定资产的初始成本包括工程用物资、直接人工和使该项资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的必要支出。

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

4 固定资产(续)

在建工程于达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产。在建工程不计提折旧。

对于构成固定资产的各组成部分, 如果各自具有不同使用寿命或者以不同方式为本公司提供经济利益, 适用不同折旧率或折旧方法的, 本公司分别将各组成部分确认为单项固定资产。

对于固定资产的后续支出, 包括与更换固定资产某组成部分相关的支出, 在符合固定资产确认条件时计入固定资产成本, 同时将被替换部分的账面价值扣除; 与固定资产日常维护相关的支出在发生时计入当期损益。

报废或处置固定资产项目所产生的损益为处置所得款项净额与项目账面金额之间的差额, 并于报废或处置日在损益中确认。

本公司将固定资产的成本扣除预计净残值和减值准备后在其使用寿命内按年限平均法计提折旧, 计入当期损益。

各类固定资产的使用寿命和净残值率列示如下:

	使用寿命	预计净残值率
办公大楼	46-50 年	10%
自持物业房屋装修	5 年	-
办公设备及其他设备	3-5 年	0%-10%
运输工具	5 年	0%-10%

本公司至少在每年年度终了对固定资产的使用寿命、预计净残值率和折旧方法进行复核。

5 在建工程

在建工程按实际成本计量, 实际成本包括在建期间发生的各项工程支出以及其他费用等。在建工程不计提折旧。在建工程在达到预定可使用状态后结转为固定资产。

6 经营租赁租入资产

如本公司使用经营租赁租入资产, 除非有其他更合理反映被租赁资产所产生利益的方法, 经营租赁费用在租赁期内按直线法确认为相关费用。或有租金在实际发生时计入当期损益。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

7 长期待摊费用

长期待摊费用按直线法在受益期限内平均摊销。长期待摊费用主要为经营租入固定资产改良发生的应由本期和以后各期分担的分摊期限在一年以上的各项费用。

8 非金融资产减值准备

本公司在资产负债表日根据内部及外部信息以确定下列资产是否存在减值的迹象, 包括:

- 固定资产
- 在建工程
- 无形资产
- 长期待摊费用

本公司对存在减值迹象的资产进行减值测试, 估计资产的可收回金额。

资产组是本公司可以认定的最小资产组合, 其产生的现金流入基本上独立于其他资产或者资产组。资产组由创造现金流入相关的资产组成。本公司在认定资产组时, 主要考虑该资产组能否独立产生现金流入, 同时考虑本公司对生产经营活动的管理方式, 以及对资产使用或者处置的决策方式等。

可收回金额是指资产(或资产组、资产组组合, 下同)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。有迹象表明单项资产可能发生减值的, 本公司以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额; 如难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计, 本公司以该资产所属的资产组为基础确定资产组的可收回金额。

资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额, 是根据公平交易中销售协议价格减去可直接归属于该资产处置费用的金额确定。在预计资产未来现金流量的现值时, 本公司综合考虑资产的预计未来现金流量、使用寿命和折现率等因素。资产预计未来现金流量是指资产在持续使用过程中和最终处置时所产生的预计未来现金流量。

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

8 非金融资产减值准备(续)

可收回金额的估计结果表明, 资产的可收回金额低于其账面价值的, 资产的账面价值会减记至可收回金额, 减记的金额确认为资产减值损失, 计入当期损益, 同时计提相应的资产减值准备。与资产组或者资产组组合相关的减值损失, 根据资产组或者资产组组合中各项资产的账面价值所占比重, 按比例抵减其各项资产的账面价值, 但抵减后的各资产的账面价值不得低于(a)该资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额(如可确定的); (b)该资产预计未来现金流量的现值(如可确定的); 和(c)零三者之中最高者。

非金融资产减值损失一经确认, 以后期间不予转回。

9 公允价值计量

除特别声明外, 本公司按下述原则计量公允价值:

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。

本公司估计公允价值时, 考虑市场参与者在计量日对相关资产或负债进行定价时考虑的特征(包括资产状况及所在位置、对资产出售或者使用的限制等), 并采用在当前情况下适用且有足够可利用数据和其他信息支持的估值技术。

10 职工薪酬

(1) 短期薪酬

本公司在职工提供服务的会计期间, 将实际发生的职工工资、奖金、按规定的基准和比例为职工缴纳的医疗保险费、工伤保险费和生育保险费等社会保险费和住房公积金, 确认为负债, 并按照权责发生制计入当期损益。

(2) 设定提存计划

本公司所参与的设定提存计划是按照中国有关法规要求, 本公司职工参加的由政府机构设立管理的社会保障体系中的基本养老保险和失业保险。基本养老保险和失业保险的缴费金额按国家规定的基准和比例计算。本公司在职工提供服务的会计期间, 将应缴存的金额确认为负债, 并计入当期损益。

此外, 本公司按照国家企业年金制度的相关政策为员工建立企业年金退休计划。本公司按职工工资的一定比例向企业年金退休计划供款, 并按照权责发生制计入当期损益。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

10 职工薪酬(续)

(3) 股份支付

本公司的股份支付分为以权益结算的股份支付和以现金结算的股份支付。

以权益结算的股份支付

本公司以股份或其他权益工具作为对价换取职工提供服务时, 以授予职工权益工具的公允价值计量。本公司依据《企业会计准则第 11 号——股份支付》确定股份支付相关的公允价值。对于授予后立即可行权的股份支付交易, 本公司在授予日按照权益工具的公允价值计入相关成本或费用, 相应增加资本公积。对于授予后完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的股份支付交易, 本公司在等待期内的每个资产负债表日, 根据最新取得的可行权职工人数变动等后续信息对可行权权益工具数量作出最佳估计, 以此基础按照权益工具授予日的公允价值, 将当期取得的服务计入相关费用并相应计入资本公积。

当本公司接受服务但没有结算义务, 并且授予职工的是本公司最终控制方或其控制的除本公司外的子公司的权益工具时, 本公司将此股份支付计划作为权益结算的股份支付处理。

以现金结算的股份支付

对于以现金结算的股份支付, 本公司以股份或其他权益工具为基础计算确定交付现金来换取职工提供服务时, 以相关权益工具为基础计算确定的负债的公允价值计量换取服务的价格。本公司根据《企业会计准则第 11 号——股份支付》确定股份支付相关的公允价值。授予后立即可行权的股份支付交易, 本公司按在授予日承担负债的公允价值计入相关成本或费用, 相应增加负债。对于授予后完成等待期内的服务或达到规定业绩条件才可行权的股份支付交易, 在等待期内的每个资产负债表日, 本公司以对可行权情况的最佳估计数为基础, 按照本公司承担负债的公允价值金额, 将当期取得的服务计入相关费用并相应计入负债。

当本公司接受服务且有结算义务, 并且授予职工的是本公司最终控制方或其控制的除本公司外的子公司的权益工具时, 本公司将此股份支付计划作为现金结算的股份支付处理。

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

11 收入和支出确认

收入是本公司在日常活动中形成的、会导致所有者权益增加且与所有者投入资本无关的经济利益的总流入。收入在其金额及相关成本能够可靠计量、相关的经济利益很可能流入本公司、并且同时满足以下不同类型收入的其他确认条件时，予以确认。

(1) 提供劳务收入

本公司按已收或应收的合同或协议价款的公允价值确定提供劳务收入金额。

在资产负债表日，劳务交易的结果能够可靠估计的，根据完工百分比法确认提供劳务收入。

劳务交易的结果不能可靠估计的，如果已经发生的劳务成本预计能够得到补偿的，则按照已经发生的劳务成本金额确认提供劳务收入，并按相同金额结转劳务成本；如果已经发生的劳务成本预计不能够得到补偿的，则将已经发生的劳务成本计入当期损益，不确认提供劳务收入。

(2) 利息收入

利息收入是按借出货币资金的时间和实际利率计算确定的。

12 政府补助

政府补助是本公司从政府无偿取得的货币性资产或非货币性资产，但不包括政府以投资者身份向本公司投入的资本。政府拨入的投资补助等专项拨款中，国家相关文件规定作为资本公积处理的，属于资本性投入的性质，不属于政府补助。

政府补助在能够满足政府补助所附条件，并能够收到时，予以确认。

政府补助为货币性资产的，按照收到或应收的金额计量。政府补助为非货币性资产的，按照公允价值计量。

与资产相关的政府补助，冲减相关资产的账面价值，或确认为递延收益，并在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分摊计入损益；与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿以后期间的相关成本费用或损失的，确认为递延收益，并在确认相关成本费用或损失的期间，计入当期损益或冲减相关成本，用于补偿已发生的相关费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益或冲减相关成本。本公司对同类政府补助采用相同的列报方式。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

12 政府补助(续)

与日常活动相关的政府补助纳入营业利润, 与日常活动无关的政府补助计入营业外收支。

13 所得税

除直接计入所有者权益(包括其他综合收益)的交易或者事项产生的所得税外, 本公司将当期所得税和递延所得税计入当期损益。

当期所得税是按本年度应纳税所得额, 根据税法规定税率计算的预期应交所得税, 加上以前年度应付所得税的调整。

资产负债表日, 如果本公司拥有以净额结算的法定权利并且意图以净额结算或取得资产、清偿负债同时进行, 那么当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债以抵销后的净额列示。

递延所得税资产与递延所得税负债分别根据可抵扣暂时性差异和应纳税暂时性差异确定。暂时性差异是指资产或负债的账面价值与其计税基础之间的差额, 包括能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减。递延所得税资产的确认以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额为限。

资产负债表日, 本公司根据递延所得税资产和负债的预期收回或结算方式, 依据已颁布的税法规定, 按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量该递延所得税资产和负债的账面金额。

资产负债表日, 本公司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, 则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。

资产负债表日, 递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债在同时满足以下条件时以抵销后的净额列示:

- 纳税主体拥有以净额结算当期所得税资产及当期所得税负债的法定权利; 并且
- 递延所得税资产及递延所得税负债是与同一税收征管部门对同一纳税主体征收的所得税相关或者是对不同的纳税主体相关, 但在未来每一具有重要性的递延所得税资产及负债转回的期间内, 涉及的纳税主体意图以净额结算当期所得税资产和负债或是同时取得资产、清偿负债。

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

14 关联方

本公司控制、共同控制另一方或对另一方施加重大影响；或另一方控制、共同控制本公司或对本公司施加重大影响；或本公司与另一方同受一方控制和共同控制被视为关联方。关联方可为个人或企业。本公司的关联方包括但不限于：

- (a) 本公司的母公司；
- (b) 与本公司受同一母公司控制的其他企业；
- (c) 本公司的关键管理人员及与其关系密切的家庭成员；
- (d) 本公司母公司的关键管理人员及其关系密切的家庭成员；
- (e) 与本公司同受一方控制、共同控制的企业或个人；及
- (f) 本公司的关键管理人员或与其关系密切的家庭成员控制、共同控制或施加重大影响的其他企业。

15 分部报告

本公司以内部组织结构、管理要求、内部报告制度为依据确定经营分部，以经营分部为基础确定报告分部。经营分部，是指本公司内同时满足下列条件的组成部分：

- 该组成部分能够在日常活动中产生收入、发生费用；
- 本公司管理层能够定期评价该组成部分的经营成果，以决定向其配置资源、评价其业绩；
- 本公司能够取得该组成部分的财务状况、经营成果和现金流量等有关会计信息。

如果两个或多个经营分部具有相似的经济特征，并且满足一定条件的，则可合并为一个经营分部。

本公司根据上述划分经营分部的要求进行了评估，认为本公司本年度无需划分经营分部，因此未编制分部报告。

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

16 重要会计估计及判断

编制财务报表时, 本公司管理层需要运用估计和假设, 这些估计和假设会对会计政策的应用及资产、负债、收入和费用的金额产生影响。实际情况可能与这些估计不同。本公司管理层对估计涉及的关键假设和不确定因素的判断进行持续评估, 会计估计变更的影响在变更当期和未来期间予以确认。

主要估计金额的不确定因素如下:

(1) 应收款项减值

如附注三、2(4)所述, 本公司在资产负债表日审阅按摊余成本计量的应收款项, 以评估是否出现减值情况, 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个别或组合应收款项预计未来现金流量出现大幅下降的可观察数据、显示个别或组合应收款项中债务人的财务状况出现重大负面变动的可观察数据等事项。如果有证据表明以前年度发生减值的客观证据发生变化, 相关应收款项的价值已恢复, 则将原确认的减值损失予以转回。

(2) 固定资产、无形资产、长期待摊费用的减值

如附注三、8所述, 本公司在资产负债表日对固定资产等资产进行减值评估, 以确定资产可收回金额是否下跌至低于其账面价值。如果情况显示固定资产等资产的账面价值可能无法全部收回, 有关资产便会视为已减值, 并相应确认减值损失。

可收回金额是资产(或资产组)的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产(或资产组)预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间的较高者。由于本公司不能可靠获得资产(或资产组)的公开市价, 且不能可靠估计资产的公允价值。因此, 本公司将预计未来现金流量的现值作为可收回金额。在预计未来现金流量现值时, 需要对从使用该资产(或资产组)所获得的营业收入和营业成本以及计算现值时使用的折现率等作出重大判断。本公司在估计可收回金额时会采用所有能够获得的相关资料, 包括根据合理和可支持的假设所作出有关营业收入和相关营业成本的预测。

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

16 重要会计估计及判断(续)

(3) 固定资产、长期待摊费用的折旧和摊销

如附注三、4所述，本公司对固定资产在考虑其残值后，在使用寿命内按直线法计提折旧。如附注三、7所述，本公司对长期待摊费用在受益期限内按直线法计提摊销。本公司定期审阅相关的使用寿命和受益期限，以决定将计入每个报告期的折旧和摊销费用数额。资产使用寿命和受益期限是本公司根据对同类资产的已往经验并结合预期的技术改变而确定。如果以前的估计发生重大变化，则会在未来期间对折旧和摊销费用进行调整。

(4) 所得税

确定所得税涉及对某些交易未来税务处理的判断。本公司慎重评估各项交易的税务影响，并计提相应的所得税。本公司定期根据最新的税收法规重新评估这些交易的税务影响。递延所得税资产按可抵扣暂时性差异确认。递延所得税资产只会在未来期间很可能取得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣暂时性差异时确认，所以需要管理层判断获得未来应纳税所得额的可能性。本公司持续审阅对递延所得税的判断，如果预计未来很可能获得能利用的未来应纳税所得额，将确认相应的递延所得税资产。

17 重要会计政策变更

财政部于2020年颁布了《关于印发<新冠肺炎疫情相关租金减让会计处理规定>的通知》(财会[2020]10号)。本公司已按照上述通知编制2020年度财务报表，对本公司无重大影响。

财政部于2017年修订印发《企业会计准则第22号-金融工具确认和计量》、《企业会计准则第23号-金融资产转移》、《企业会计准则第24号-套期会计》和《企业会计准则第37号-金融工具列报》(上述准则合称“新金融工具准则”)，要求执行企业会计准则的非上市企业自2021年1月1日起施行。本公司于2021年1月1日起执行上述新金融工具准则。根据新金融工具准则的衔接规定，企业无需重述前期可比数，但应当对期初留存收益或其他综合收益进行追溯调整。因此，本公司自2021年1月1日起按新金融工具准则要求进行财务报表披露，不重述2020年度比较期间数据，就新旧会计准则转换而产生的影响调整2021年度期初留存收益和其他综合收益。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

三 重要会计政策和会计估计(续)

17 重要会计政策变更(续)

2018 年 12 月, 财政部颁布了经修订的《企业会计准则第 21 号-租赁》, 要求在境内外同时上市的企业以及在境外上市并采用国际财务报告准则或企业会计准则编制财务报告的企业, 自 2019 年 1 月 1 日起施行。其他非上市的企业则从 2021 年 1 月 1 日起施行。本公司于 2021 年 1 月 1 日采用该准则, 并采用准则允许的简易过渡方法, 不对首次采纳上一年度的比较金额进行重述。本行预计首次采用新租赁准则不会对财务报表造成重大影响。

四 税项

本公司适用的主要税项及税率如下:

1 增值税

按税法规定计算应税服务收入的 6% 计算销项税额, 在扣除当期允许抵扣的进项税额后, 差额部分为应缴增值税。

对于离岸服务外包业务收入, 总公司及广州分公司采用零税率政策, 实行免抵退方式; 佛山分公司采用免税政策, 其用于免征增值税项目的购进货物或者应税劳务的进项税额不能从销项税额中抵扣。

根据财政部、税务总局及海关总署颁布的《关于深化增值税改革有关政策的公告》(财政部 税务总局 海关总署公告[2019] 39 号)的相关规定, 本公司作为生产性服务企业, 自 2019 年 4 月 1 日至 2021 年 12 月 31 日, 按照当期可抵扣进项税额加计 10%, 抵减增值税应纳税额。

2 所得税

本公司的法定税率为 25%。根据财政部、税务总局、商务部、科技部、国家发展改革委 2017 年 11 月 2 日下发的《关于将技术先进型服务企业所得税政策推广至全国实施的通知》(财税[2017] 79 号), 自 2017 年 1 月 1 日起, 在全国范围内实行技术先进型服务企业按 15% 的税率征收企业所得税。本年度和 2019 年度本公司总公司、广州分公司及佛山分公司按优惠税率 15% 执行, 英国分公司按英国当地税率执行。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注

1 货币资金

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
银行存款	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

2 应收账款

(1) 应收账款按客户类别分析如下:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
应收关联公司(附注六、2(3))	<u>106,585,096.31</u>	<u>298,664,789.98</u>

(2) 应收账款账龄分析如下:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
1 年以内(含 1 年)	<u>106,585,096.31</u>	<u>298,664,789.98</u>

账龄自应收账款确认日起开始计算。

于 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司认为无需对应收账款计提减值准备(2019 年 12 月 31 日: 无)。

3 预付款项

(1) 预付款项按性质分析如下:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
预付租金	110,000.00	-
预付专业服务费	-	1,200,000.00
	<u>110,000.00</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

3 预付款项(续)

(2) 预付款项账龄分析如下:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
1 年以内(含 1 年)	<u>110,000.00</u>	<u>1,200,000.00</u>

账龄自预付款项确认日起开始计算。

于 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司认为无需对预付款项计提减值准备(2019 年 12 月 31 日: 无)。

4 其他应收款

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
押金(1 年内到期)	4,139,221.83	13,304,716.85
应收定期存款利息		
(附注六、2(3))	32,382.42	686,442.33
其他	<u>3,446,378.28</u>	<u>2,425,957.01</u>
	<u>7,617,982.53</u>	<u>16,417,116.19</u>

5 其他流动资产

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
待抵扣增值税	<u>4,009,859.32</u>	<u>1,013,471.82</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注 (续)

6 固定资产

	办公大楼	房屋装修	办公设备 及其他设备	合计
成本				
年初余额	216,440,095.71	69,125,071.88	206,635,852.74	492,201,020.33
本年增加	-	4,438,320.01	51,477,483.87	55,915,803.88
本年减少	-	(5,874,863.15)	(33,262,270.15)	(39,137,133.30)
年末余额	216,440,095.71	67,688,528.74	224,851,066.46	508,979,690.91
累计折旧				
年初余额	(94,857,424.67)	(53,311,385.12)	(167,048,033.50)	(315,216,843.29)
本年计提	(3,811,926.06)	(8,900,690.64)	(19,332,793.20)	(32,045,409.90)
本年减少	-	5,572,779.94	25,767,205.53	31,339,985.47
年末余额	(98,669,350.73)	(56,639,295.82)	(160,613,621.17)	(315,922,267.72)
减值准备				
年初余额	(13,627,068.64)	-	-	(13,627,068.64)
年末余额	(13,627,068.64)	-	-	(13,627,068.64)
账面价值				
年末余额	104,143,676.34	11,049,232.92	64,237,445.29	179,430,354.55
年初余额	107,955,602.40	15,813,686.76	39,587,819.24	163,357,108.40

7 长期待摊费用

	经营租赁租入固定 资产改良的支出
成本	
年初余额	330,709,859.34
本年增加	15,320,350.25
本年减少	(5,047,585.81)
年末余额	340,982,623.78
累计摊销	
年初余额	(318,456,644.87)
本年增加	(1,940,068.40)
本年减少	4,815,710.46
年末余额	(315,581,002.81)
账面价值	
年末余额	25,401,620.97
年初余额	12,253,214.47

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

8 递延所得税资产

递延所得税资产的变动情况列示如下:

	2019 年 12 月 31 日	在利润表中 确认	2020 年 12 月 31 日
已计提尚待支付的费用	16,088,006.48	1,946,598.51	18,034,604.99
递延收益	4,094,467.78	498,515.33	4,592,983.11
固定资产减值准备	2,044,060.30	-	2,044,060.30
已计提尚待支付的工资薪金	902,312.13	(571,055.87)	331,256.26
固定资产累计折旧	(537,745.10)	(56,604.74)	(594,349.84)
	<u>22,591,101.59</u>	<u>1,817,453.23</u>	<u>24,408,554.82</u>
	2018 年 12 月 31 日	在利润表中 确认	2019 年 12 月 31 日
已计提尚待支付的费用	11,573,387.46	4,514,619.02	16,088,006.48
递延收益	3,938,682.91	155,784.87	4,094,467.78
固定资产减值准备	2,044,060.30	-	2,044,060.30
已计提尚待支付的工资薪金	948,339.84	(46,027.71)	902,312.13
固定资产累计折旧	(481,140.35)	(56,604.75)	(537,745.10)
	<u>18,023,330.16</u>	<u>4,567,771.43</u>	<u>22,591,101.59</u>

于资产负债日, 列示在资产负债表中的递延所得税资产和负债净额:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
递延所得税资产	25,002,904.66	23,128,846.68
递延所得税负债	<u>(594,349.84)</u>	<u>(537,745.09)</u>
	<u>24,408,554.82</u>	<u>22,591,101.59</u>

9 其他非流动资产

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
保证金(附注五、10)	9,621,150.00	9,621,150.00
长期押金	8,018,176.58	6,114,686.45
无形资产	-	7,917.83
	<u>17,639,326.58</u>	<u>15,743,754.28</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

10 所有权受到限制的资产

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
用于担保的其他非流动资产		
(附注六、2(3))	<u>9,621,150.00</u>	<u>9,621,150.00</u>

汇丰银行(中国)有限公司(“汇丰中国”)为本公司租赁太古汇广场写字楼提供担保, 本公司为该担保存入保证金人民币 9,621,150.00 元。该保证金为三年定期存款, 存款期限至 2023 年 4 月 30 日。

11 应付职工薪酬

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
应付短期薪酬	(1) 143,113,691.34	157,506,821.21
应付设定提存计划	(2) -	-
	<u>143,113,691.34</u>	<u>157,506,821.21</u>

(1) 应付短期薪酬

	2019 年 12 月 31 日	本年增加	本年减少	2020 年 12 月 31 日
工资、奖金、津贴和补贴	138,765,006.17	1,522,751,018.45	(1,540,320,205.96)	121,195,818.66
社会保险费	108,024.40	67,666,239.85	(67,774,264.25)	-
其中: 医疗保险费	-	56,101,604.79	(56,101,604.79)	-
工伤保险费	-	1,074,329.52	(1,074,329.52)	-
生育保险费	108,024.40	10,490,305.54	(10,598,329.94)	-
住房公积金	7,336.00	101,518,913.15	(101,526,249.15)	-
商业保险及其他	18,626,454.64	54,269,103.58	(50,977,685.54)	21,917,872.68
	<u>157,506,821.21</u>	<u>1,746,205,275.03</u>	<u>(1,760,598,404.90)</u>	<u>143,113,691.34</u>

(2) 应付设定提存计划

	2019 年 12 月 31 日	本年增加	本年减少	2020 年 12 月 31 日
基本养老保险	-	136,958,968.16	(136,958,968.16)	-
失业保险	-	3,738,207.41	(3,738,207.41)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>140,697,175.57</u>	<u>(140,697,175.57)</u>	<u>-</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

12 应交税费

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
应交所得税	9,588,226.23	15,321,932.54
应交个人所得税	4,456,687.30	3,379,073.23
	<u>14,044,913.53</u>	<u>18,701,005.77</u>

13 其他应付款

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
处理系统正常运营劳务费 (附注六、2(3))	61,857,253.98	70,917,955.99
日常支出	28,227,315.67	5,446,545.74
工程设备款	25,620,565.80	5,514,187.62
专业咨询费	2,544,560.44	2,287,249.00
维护维修款	1,211,324.04	4,632,014.61
办公场地支出	-	1,964,658.23
其他	769,680.00	8,025,454.25
	<u>120,230,699.93</u>	<u>98,788,065.44</u>

14 递延收益

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
政府补助	<u>30,619,887.37</u>	<u>27,296,451.90</u>

本公司从政府无偿取得外经贸发展专项基金、服务发展专项基金等用于补偿以后期间的相关成本费用。本公司于 2020 年收到政府补助人民币 13,152,506.60 元(2019 年: 5,475,461.26 元), 并在确认相关成本费用的期间计入当期损益或冲减相关成本。截止 2020 年 12 月 31 日, 本公司尚未确认相关成本费用的政府补助为人民币 30,619,887.37 元(2019 年 12 月 31 日: 人民币 27,296,451.90 元), 确认为递延收益。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

15 实收资本

本公司于12月31日的注册资本及实收资本结构如下:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日			2019 年 12 月 31 日		
	港币	等值人民币	%	港币	等值人民币	%
HGSL	417,140,000.00	428,370,162.52	100.00	417,140,000.00	428,370,162.52	100.00

在实收资本账户中, 外币换算为人民币时采用的汇率是收到出资当日中国人民银行公布的汇率。

上述实收资本已由会计师事务所验证, 并出具了验资报告。

16 盈余公积

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
年初余额	94,446,341.75	80,067,440.97
本年增加	13,688,258.67	14,378,900.78
年末余额	108,134,600.42	94,446,341.75

本公司根据有关法规及公司章程规定, 按本年度利润的 10%提取 2020 年度盈余公积。

17 未分配利润

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
年初余额	262,784,606.98	591,214,999.96
加: 本年净利润	136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
减: 提取盈余公积		
(附注五、16)	(13,688,258.67)	(14,378,900.78)
减: 分配利润	(212,313,150.00)	(457,840,500.00)
年末余额	173,665,785.06	262,784,606.98

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

18 营业收入

	2020 年度	2019 年度
离岸服务外包收入(附注六 2(2))	2,242,205,555.47	2,150,530,538.94
在岸服务外包收入(附注六 2(2))	220,125,932.21	234,608,266.76
	<u>2,462,331,487.68</u>	<u>2,385,138,805.70</u>

19 营业成本

	2020 年度	2019 年度
员工成本	1,808,949,921.77	1,758,693,460.24
处理系统正常运营及人力资源 咨询劳务费	142,644,904.11	116,980,549.63
办公费	138,555,864.48	112,389,963.07
租金	81,406,494.31	68,224,831.54
折旧与摊销	33,547,973.53	71,072,667.74
专业服务费	20,495,494.10	25,327,665.56
其他	288,772.84	112,509.46
	<u>2,225,889,425.14</u>	<u>2,152,801,647.24</u>

20 税金及附加

	2020 年度	2019 年度
房产税	1,988,942.58	1,988,942.58
城市维护建设税	500,942.62	(2,450,765.94)
教育费附加税	357,816.16	(1,750,547.11)
印花税	271,140.80	54,900.80
城镇土地使用税	46,557.24	46,557.24
	<u>3,165,399.40</u>	<u>(2,110,912.43)</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

21 管理费用

	2020 年度	2019 年度
员工成本	77,952,528.83	70,905,945.12
处理系统正常运营及人力资源		
咨询劳务费	1,894,087.58	1,331,581.07
办公费	1,839,791.93	1,279,326.76
租金	1,080,943.13	776,598.29
折旧与摊销	445,422.60	800,508.85
专业服务费	272,146.14	288,302.97
其他	1,561,142.30	798,526.29
	<u>85,046,062.51</u>	<u>76,180,789.35</u>

22 财务净损益

	2020 年度	2019 年度
存款利息收入	2,329,140.93	2,160,839.11
汇兑(损失)/收益	(208,246.14)	9,825,400.74
	<u>2,120,894.79</u>	<u>11,986,239.85</u>

23 其他收益

	2020 年度	2019 年度
增值税进项加计抵减	1,092,066.06	20,379.47
政府补助	710,123.35	-
	<u>1,802,189.41</u>	<u>20,379.47</u>

24 营业外收入

	2020 年度	2019 年度
政府补助	8,847,184.53	835,196.70
其他	789,304.64	62,871.63
	<u>9,636,489.17</u>	<u>898,068.33</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

25 所得税费用

	2020 年度	2019 年度
当期所得税	25,878,092.75	29,675,327.65
递延所得税	(1,817,453.23)	(4,567,771.43)
	<u>24,060,639.52</u>	<u>25,107,556.22</u>

将基于利润表的利润总额采用适用税率计算的所得税调节为所得税费用:

	2020 年度	2019 年度
利润总额	160,943,226.27	168,896,564.02
按法定税率 15%(2019 年:		
15%)计算的所得税	24,141,483.94	25,334,484.60
不可抵税支出(i)	2,226,436.42	1,998,748.94
加计扣除费用	(2,578,324.96)	(2,142,477.86)
分公司适用不同税率的影响(ii)	(40,228.00)	474,584.58
汇算清缴差异调整	311,272.12	(557,784.04)
所得税费用	<u>24,060,639.52</u>	<u>25,107,556.22</u>

(i) 2020 年度及 2019 年度金额主要是只按税法规定不可税前扣除的与取得收入无关的支出、业务招待费、员工补充商业保险。

(ii) 该金额是由于本公司英国分公司之适用税率有别于本公司总部之适用税率而产生。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

五 财务报表项目附注(续)

26 现金流量表补充资料

(1) 将净利润调节为经营活动现金流量

	2020 年度	2019 年度
净利润	136,882,586.75	143,789,007.80
加: 固定资产折旧	32,045,409.90	33,697,849.88
无形资产摊销	7,917.83	31,013.30
长期待摊费用摊销	1,940,068.40	38,152,919.56
处置固定资产和其他长期资产的损失	792,042.83	2,235,199.85
财务净损益	(3,138,825.06)	(748,658.16)
递延所得税资产的增加	(1,817,453.23)	(4,567,771.43)
经营性应收项目的减少	196,414,889.79	279,107,710.44
经营性应付项目的(减少)/增加	(14,394,256.05)	48,839,154.26
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	<u>348,732,381.16</u>	<u>540,536,425.50</u>

(2) 现金及现金等价物净变动情况

	2020 年度	2019 年度
现金等价物的年末余额	704,093,828.31	607,774,507.78
减: 现金等价物的年初余额	<u>(607,774,507.78)</u>	<u>(545,237,123.83)</u>
现金及现金等价物净增加额	<u>96,319,320.53</u>	<u>62,537,383.95</u>

(3) 现金及现金等价物

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
可随时用于支付的银行存款	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

六 关联方关系及其交易

本公司与关联方进行的交易均按一般正常商业条款进行。

1 有关本公司母公司的信息如下:

名称	注册地	业务性质	注册资本(美元)	对本公司的 持股比例	对本公司的 表决权比例
HGSL	英国	投资管理	175,536,000.00	100%	100%

本公司的最终控制方为汇丰控股有限公司。

2 本公司与关联方之间的交易:

(1) 2(2)和(3)涉及交易的关联方与本公司的关系:

公司名称	与本公司关系
HSBC Holdings Plc (“汇丰控股”)	最终控制方
HSBC Global Services Limited (“HGSL”)	母公司
香港上海汇丰银行有限公司 (“汇丰香港”)	受同一母公司控制
HSBC Technology & Service (USA) INC (“汇丰美国科技”)	受同一母公司控制
HSBC Software Development (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (“汇丰软件开发马来西亚”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰软件开发(广东)有限公司 (“汇丰软件开发广东”)	受同一母公司控制
恒生银行(中国)有限公司 (“恒生中国”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰银行(中国)有限公司 (“汇丰中国”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰技术服务(中国)有限公司 (“汇丰技术服务”)	受同一母公司控制
HSBC Bank Plc (“汇丰英国”)	受同一母公司控制
湖北随州曾都汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰湖北随州”)	受同一母公司控制
重庆大足汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰重庆大足”)	受同一母公司控制
福建永安汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰福建永安”)	受同一母公司控制
广东恩平汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰广东恩平”)	受同一母公司控制
北京密云汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰北京密云”)	受同一母公司控制
重庆丰都汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰重庆丰都”)	受同一母公司控制
大连普兰店汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰大连普兰店”)	受同一母公司控制
湖北天门汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰湖北天门”)	受同一母公司控制
湖南平江汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰湖南平江”)	受同一母公司控制
重庆荣昌汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰重庆荣昌”)	受同一母公司控制
山东荣成汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰山东荣成”)	受同一母公司控制
湖北麻城汇丰村镇银行有限责任公司 (“汇丰湖北麻城”)	受同一母公司控制
HSBC Software Development (India) Private Limited (“汇丰软件开发印度”)	受同一母公司控制
HSBC Bank Canada (“汇丰加拿大”)	受同一母公司控制
HSBC Finance Transformation(UK) Limited (“HFTL”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰人寿保险有限公司 (“汇丰人寿”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰环球服务英国有限公司 (“汇丰环球服务英国”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰环球服务香港有限公司 (“汇丰环球服务香港”)	受同一母公司控制
汇丰前海证券有限责任公司 (“汇丰前海证券”)	受同一母公司控制

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

六 关联方关系及其交易(续)

2 本公司与关联方之间的交易(续):

(2) 与关联方之间的交易金额如下:

	2020 年			
	信息技术 服务收入	利息收入	处理系统 正常运营劳务费	其他
HGSL	2,242,205,555.47	-	-	(681,856.34)
汇丰中国	193,189,551.76	1,556,565.28	-	(6,005,176.89)
恒生中国	21,055,029.14	-	-	-
汇丰软件开发广东	2,099,778.05	-	(6,469,014.05)	-
汇丰前海证券	1,448,650.51	-	-	-
汇丰湖北随州	438,056.82	-	-	-
汇丰重庆大足	262,997.68	-	-	-
汇丰福建永安	181,702.75	-	-	-
汇丰山东荣成	177,401.77	-	-	-
汇丰湖北天门	169,704.26	-	-	-
汇丰北京密云	157,053.39	-	-	-
汇丰湖南平江	145,082.67	-	-	-
汇丰重庆丰都	139,748.43	-	-	-
汇丰湖北麻城	127,279.58	-	-	-
汇丰大连普兰店	123,373.20	-	-	-
汇丰重庆荣昌	119,677.43	-	-	-
汇丰技术服务	107,773.60	-	(20,206,417.61)	-
汇丰广东恩平	102,428.87	-	-	-
汇丰人寿	80,642.30	-	-	-
汇丰加拿大	-	-	(380,455.91)	-
汇丰美国科技	-	-	(2,480,515.33)	-
汇丰软件开发印度	-	-	(3,446,278.98)	-
汇丰香港	-	-	(8,831,046.87)	-
汇丰控股	-	-	(16,895,055.41)	-
汇丰环球服务英国	-	-	(24,534,870.58)	-
汇丰环球服务香港	-	-	(53,347,720.96)	-
	<u>2,462,331,487.68</u>	<u>1,556,565.28</u>	<u>(136,591,375.70)</u>	<u>(6,687,033.23)</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

六 关联方关系及其交易(续)

2 本公司与关联方之间的交易(续):

(2) 与关联方之间的交易金额如下(续):

	2019 年			
	信息技术 服务收入	利息收入	处理系统 正常运营劳务费	其他
HGSL	2,150,530,538.94	-	-	(780,524.26)
汇丰中国	208,316,696.55	1,386,302.76	-	(41,506.94)
恒生中国	20,795,233.30	-	-	-
汇丰软件开发广东	2,178,000.69	-	(5,734,140.42)	-
汇丰前海证券	1,159,816.49	-	-	-
汇丰湖北随州	436,602.33	-	-	-
汇丰重庆大足	309,840.68	-	-	-
汇丰山东荣成	177,134.05	-	-	-
汇丰福建永安	155,957.98	-	-	-
汇丰北京密云	143,631.97	-	-	-
汇丰湖北天门	142,013.39	-	-	-
汇丰湖南平江	135,159.07	-	-	-
汇丰湖北麻城	121,413.77	-	-	-
汇丰技术服务	114,059.90	-	-	(14,127,414.50)
汇丰重庆荣昌	107,191.52	-	-	-
汇丰大连普兰店	98,307.64	-	-	-
汇丰重庆丰都	95,810.86	-	-	-
汇丰广东恩平	83,314.63	-	-	-
汇丰人寿	38,081.94	-	-	-
汇丰香港	-	-	(58,255,406.31)	(27,343.20)
汇丰控股	-	-	(8,928,470.07)	-
汇丰英国	-	-	2,766,613.36	-
汇丰软件开发印度	-	-	(2,715,812.80)	-
汇丰美国科技	-	-	(2,311,827.77)	-
汇丰加拿大	-	-	300,824.78	-
汇丰软件开发马来 西亚	-	-	(8,964.36)	-
HFTL	-	-	(1,184.98)	-
汇丰环球服务英国	-	-	(25,338,275.93)	-
	<u>2,385,138,805.70</u>	<u>1,386,302.76</u>	<u>(100,226,644.50)</u>	<u>(14,976,788.90)</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

六 关联方关系及其交易(续)

2 本公司与关联方之间的交易(续):

(3) 与关联方之间的交易于资产负债表日的主要余额如下:

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
银行存款		
汇丰中国	<u>665,140,541.63</u>	<u>513,698,789.96</u>
其他应收款		
汇丰中国	<u>32,382.42</u>	<u>686,442.33</u>
应收账款		
HGSL	84,562,401.43	258,558,031.35
汇丰中国	19,374,149.56	35,083,105.13
恒生中国	2,030,952.15	3,889,858.95
汇丰前海证券	278,385.01	291,019.50
汇丰湖北随州	100,654.15	78,466.74
汇丰软件开发广东	67,387.93	388,987.72
其他	171,166.08	375,320.59
	<u>106,585,096.31</u>	<u>298,664,789.98</u>
其他非流动资产		
汇丰中国	<u>9,621,150.00</u>	<u>9,621,150.00</u>
其他应付款		
汇丰控股	33,094,517.46	20,973,094.45
汇丰环球服务香港	18,222,758.21	-
汇丰环球服务英国	4,932,166.50	29,625,381.71
汇丰技术服务	3,066,640.06	2,384,959.88
汇丰软件开发广东	873,564.64	4,158,498.73
汇丰加拿大	829,483.72	452,605.61
汇丰美国科技	299,628.63	374,863.67
汇丰软件开发印度	257,755.54	1,337,841.43
汇丰英国	147,487.14	142,949.82
HGSL	133,252.08	137,146.09
汇丰香港	-	11,330,614.60
	<u>61,857,253.98</u>	<u>70,917,955.99</u>

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元)

七 承诺事项

1 经营租赁承诺事项

根据不可撤销的有关房屋经营租赁协议，本公司于 12 月 31 日以后应支付的最低租赁付款额如下：

	2020 年 12 月 31 日	2019 年 12 月 31 日
1 年以内(含 1 年)	72,575,218.36	52,628,192.65
1 年以上 2 年以内(含 2 年)	69,705,132.36	35,815,703.97
2 年以上 3 年以内(含 3 年)	23,235,044.12	35,442,455.40
3 年以上	-	11,814,151.80
	<u>165,515,394.84</u>	<u>135,700,503.82</u>

八 风险管理

在日常经营管理中，本公司面临各种风险，其主要风险类型有(但不限于)：

- 信用风险
- 利率风险
- 汇率风险
- 流动性风险

本公司从事风险管理的目标是在风险和收益之间取得适当的平衡，力求降低金融风险对本公司财务业绩的不利影响。基于该风险管理目标，本公司已制定风险管理政策以辨别和分析本公司所面临的风险，设定适当的风险可接受水平并设计相应的内部控制程序，以监控本公司的风险水平。本公司会定期审阅这些风险管理政策及有关内部控制系统，以适应市场情况或本公司经营活动的改变。本公司集团的内部审计部门也定期或随机检查内部控制系统的执行是否符合风险管理政策。

1 信用风险

信用风险，是指金融工具的一方不能履行义务，造成另一方发生财务损失的风险。本公司的信用风险主要来自货币资金和应收款项。管理层会持续监控这些信用风险的敞口。

本公司除现金以外的货币资金主要存放于信用良好的金融机构，管理层认为其不存在重大的信用风险，预期不会因为对方违约而给本公司造成损失。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

八 风险管理(续)

1 信用风险(续)

对于应收款项, 本公司已根据实际情况制定了信用政策。有关的应收款项自出具账单日起 30 至 120 天到期。

本公司所有客户均为汇丰集团的成员公司, 与本公司有多年的业务往来, 从未出现过信用损失。为监控本公司信用风险, 本公司按照账龄、到期日等要素对本公司的客户资料进行分析。

本公司信用风险主要是受每个客户自身特性的影响, 而不是客户所在的行业或国家和地区。因此重大信用风险集中的情况主要源自本公司存在对个别客户的重大应收款项。于资产负债表日, 本公司的前五大客户的应收款占本公司应收账款总额的 99.78%(2019 年: 99.85%)。如上文所述, 这些客户均为汇丰集团的成员公司, 从未出现信用损失, 因此, 本公司无重大信用风险。

本公司所承受的最大信用风险敞口为资产负债表中每项金融资产的账面金额。本公司没有提供任何其他可能令本公司承受信用风险的担保。

2 利率风险

固定利率和浮动利率的带息金融工具分别使本公司面临公允价值利率风险及现金流量利率风险。本公司根据市场环境来决定固定利率与浮动利率工具的比例并通过定期审阅与监察维持适当的固定和浮动利率工具的比例。

(a) 本公司于 12 月 31 日持有的计息金融工具如下:

	2020 年		2019 年	
	实际利率	金额	实际利率	金额
固定利率金融工具金融资产				
- 定期存款	1.575%	<u>9,621,150.00</u>	2.75%	<u>9,621,150.00</u>
浮动利率金融工具金融资产				
- 活期存款	0.01%-0.3%	<u>704,093,828.31</u>	0.01%-0.3%	<u>607,774,507.78</u>

(b) 敏感性分析

本公司利率风险主要来自于货币资金。本公司无重大利率风险, 因此亦未进行敏感性分析。货币资金之浮动利率根据中国人民银行的基准利率和相关金融机构的相关政策浮动。

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

八 风险管理(续)

3 汇率风险

对于不是以记账本位币计价的货币资金、应收账款和应付账款等外币资产和负债, 如果出现短期的失衡情况, 本公司会在必要时按市场汇率买卖外币, 以确保将净风险敞口维持在可接受的水平。

本公司于 12 月 31 日各外币资产负债项目汇率风险敞口如下。出于列报考虑, 风险敞口金额以人民币列示, 以资产负债表日即期汇率折算。外币报表折算差额未包括在内。

	2020 年				合计
	人民币	美元 折合人民币	英镑 折合人民币	港币 折合人民币	
货币资金	649,000,392.25	8,933,140.76	23,809,910.15	22,350,385.15	704,093,828.31
应收账款	88,877,482.44	17,598,883.28	108,730.59	-	106,585,096.31
其他应收款	7,650,229.07	-	(32,246.54)	-	7,617,982.53
应交税费	(13,973,081.51)	-	(71,832.02)	-	(14,044,913.53)
应付职工薪酬	(143,113,691.34)	-	-	-	(143,113,691.34)
其他应付款	(62,048,533.05)	(1,932,724.71)	(38,026,683.96)	(18,222,758.21)	(120,230,699.93)
资产负债表敞口净额	526,392,797.86	24,599,299.33	(14,212,121.78)	4,127,626.94	540,907,602.35

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元)

八 风险管理(续)

3 汇率风险(续)

	2019 年				合计
	人民币	美元 折合人民币	英镑 折合人民币	港币 折合人民币	
货币资金	525,496,043.14	35,455,146.56	23,486,487.84	23,336,830.24	607,774,507.78
应收账款	276,337,987.29	20,085,091.13	215,183.45	2,026,528.11	298,664,789.98
其他应收款	16,417,116.19	-	-	-	16,417,116.19
应交税费	(18,632,485.72)	-	(68,520.05)	-	(18,701,005.77)
应付职工薪酬	(157,336,623.00)	-	-	(170,198.21)	(157,506,821.21)
其他应付款	(33,325,617.54)	(3,253,261.23)	(50,878,572.07)	(11,330,614.60)	(98,788,065.44)
资产负债表敞口净额	608,956,420.36	52,286,976.46	(27,245,420.83)	13,862,545.54	647,860,521.53

汇丰环球客户服务(广东)有限公司

财务报表附注

截至 2020 年 12 月 31 日止年度

(除特别注明外, 金额单位为人民币元)

八 风险管理(续)

4 流动性风险

流动性风险, 是指企业在履行以交付现金或其他金融资产的方式结算的义务时发生资金短缺的风险。本公司负责自身的现金管理工作, 包括现金盈余的短期投资和筹借贷款以应付预计现金需求(如果借款额超过某些预设授权上限, 便需获得本公司董事会的批准)。本公司的政策是定期监控短期和长期的流动资金需求, 以及是否符合借款协议的规定, 以确保维持充裕的现金储备和可供随时变现的有价证券, 同时获得主要金融机构承诺提供足够的备用资金, 以满足短期和较长期的流动资金需求。

九 公允价值

1 年末非以公允价值计量的项目

本公司非以公允价值计量的金融资产和金融负债主要包括: 货币资金、应收账款、其他应收款和其他应付款等。于 2020 年 12 月 31 日和 2019 年 12 月 31 日, 以上金融资产和金融负债的账面价值与公允价值之间无重大差异。