

No.	Definitions
1	Company Code: Numerical code assigned to the company by the securities exchange commission.
2	Company name: The name of the company as approved by the securities exchange commission.
3	Year: Specifies the year at the end of which the data items belong.
4	Primary ISIC: The international standard industrial code of the corporation.
5	Accounts payable: represents the money that the corporation owes its suppliers on which the corporations does not pay any interest but have to be paid during one year or less.
6	Accounts receivable (A/R): is the corporation's A/R that represents the money that clients owe the corporation for the goods or services that the corporation has already delivered.
7	Additional Comments: Miscellaneous comments as provided in the financial statements.
8	Additions to compulsory reserves: the amount of which compulsory reserves have been increased.
9	Additions to special reserves: the amount of which special reserves have been increased.
10	Additions to voluntary reserves: the amount of which voluntary reserves have been increased.
11	Adjustments from previous years:
12	Amortization expenses: is the write-off of an intangible asset over its expected period of use, which reflects the consumption of the asset.
13	Asset impairment allowance: is the diminishing in quality, strength amount, or value of an asset. Fixed assets, commonly known as PPE (Property, Plant & Equipment), refers to long-lived assets such as buildings, land, machinery, and equipment; these assets are the most likely to experience impairment, which may be caused by several factors.
14	Bad debt allowance: is a valuation account used to estimate the portion of a bank's loan portfolio that may ultimately be uncollectible.
15	Bank Deposits: consist of money placed into banking institutions for safekeeping. These deposits are made to deposit accounts such as savings accounts, checking accounts and money market accounts.

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16	Bank loans & credit: is the book value of corporation's long-term borrowings from banks and other financial institutions.
17	Bonds: is the book value of bonds issued by the corporation.
18	Capital expenditures: money spent by a corporation on acquiring or maintaining fixed assets, such as land, buildings, and equipment.
19	Cash balance: is the corporation's cash holdings in hand or deposited at banks at the end of the year.
20	Cash balance-beginning:
21	Cash dividends paid from compulsory reserves:
22	Cash dividends paid from retained earnings:
23	Cash dividends paid from special reserves:
24	Cash dividends paid from voluntary reserves:
25	Cash dividends: is funds or money paid to stockholders generally as part of the corporation's current earnings or accumulated profits.
26	Certificate of Deposits:
27	Change in cash balance: is the amount by which a corporation's cash balance increases or decreases in an accounting period.
28	Clients Deposits:
29	Common stock: is the book value of the outstanding shares.
30	Comprehensive Income available to Shareholders:
31	Comprehensive income: is the net income after including gains or losses from the change in the market value of financial assets.
32	Compulsory reserves capitalization: the amount of compulsory reserves that has been transformed to capital.
33	Consumer lending is the total amount of credit extended for consumption needs
34	Corporate lending: is the total amount of credit extended for corporate needs
35	Cost of goods sold: is the accumulated total of all costs used to create a product or service, which has been sold.
36	Current assets: is the corporation's current assets at the end of the year that include: cash balance, marketable securities, inventory, and accounts receivable.
37	Current Deposits:
38	Debt amortization: is a loan where the principal of the loan is paid down over the life of the loan (that is, amortized) according to an amortization schedule.

No.	Definitions
39	Deferred income tax asset: is an asset recorded on a balance sheet resulting from a difference in income recognition between tax laws and the corporation's accounting methods.
40	Deferred income tax liability: is a liability recorded on a balance sheet resulting from a difference in income recognition between tax laws and the corporation's accounting methods.
41	Depletion expenses: is a charge against profits for the use of natural resources.
42	Deposits at other banks and financial institutions - Assets: a bank's deposits at other banks and financial institutions.
43	Deposits at other banks and financial institutions - liabilities: other banks and financial institutions deposits at the bank.
44	Deposits at the central bank: a banks deposits at the central bank.
45	Depreciation expenses: is the amount deducted from gross profit to allow for a reduction in the value of something because of its age or how much it has been used.
46	Dividend income: income received by a corporation as a result of its ownership of other corporations.
47	Dividends per share (DPS): is the sum of declared dividends issued by a company for every ordinary share outstanding.
48	Earnings before interest and tax: is a measure of a corporation's profit that includes all incomes and expenses (operating and non-operating) except interest expenses and income tax expenses.
49	Earnings before tax:
50	Earnings per share (EPS): is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each outstanding share of common stock.
51	Financial assets at fair value:
52	Financial cash flows: accounts for inflows and outflows of cash resulting from debt issuance and financing, the issuance of any new stock, dividend payments, and any repurchase of existing stock.
53	Fixed assets-gross: is the book value of fixed assets before deducting the depreciation, depletion, or amortization expenses.
54	Fixed assets-net: is the book value of fixed assets after the depreciation, depletion, or amortization expenses have been deducted.

No.	Definitions
55	Foreign exchange gain (loss): a corporation gain or loss from foreign currency operations as a result of change in the exchange rate.
56	Goodwill: a type of intangible assets that arises when a corporation acquires another public or private entity.
57	Goushan Deposits:
58	Intangible assets: An intangible asset is an asset that is not physical in nature. Goodwill, brand recognition and intellectual property, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights.
59	Interest expenses: is a non-operating expense shown on the income statement. It represents interest payable on any borrowings – bonds, loans, convertible debt or lines of credit.
60	Interest income: income received by the corporation on its deposits at banks or income received by bank from its lending operations.
61	Inventory: is the corporation's inventory that includes: raw material, semi-finished goods, and finished goods.
62	Investment cash flows: is an item on the cash flow statement that reports the aggregate change in a company's cash position resulting from investment gains or losses and changes resulting from amounts spent on investments in capital assets, such as plant and equipment.
63	Investment in unconsolidated affiliates:
64	Long-term debt: is the corporation's long-term borrowings that include bank loans and bond issues.
65	Mandatory reserves-ending balance: an amount that the corporation is required to retain by law usually taken as a percentage of total capital.
66	Minority shareholders: Equity holder of a corporation who does not have the voting control of the corporation.
67	Net cash flows:
68	Net Income - Affiliated Company:
69	Net Income available to Shareholders:
70	Net income: is equal to net earnings (profit) calculated as sales less cost of goods sold, selling, general and administrative expenses, operating expenses, depreciation, interest, taxes and other expenses.

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71	Non-interest income: income received by bank other than interest income.
72	Notes payable: represents the money that the corporation owes its suppliers on which the corporation may have to pay interest but have to be paid during one year or less.
73	Notes receivable: is a written promise to receive money during one year or less. The money is maybe made up of interest and principal.
74	Number of employees: refers to the total number of persons who work in the corporation.
75	Number of employees-female: refers to the total number of females who work in the corporation.
76	Number of employees-male: refers to the total number of males who work in the corporation.
77	Number of shares- Weighted average: is the weighted average number of shares during the year.
78	Number of shares-Authorized: is number of shares that the corporation has the SEC's approval to issue.
79	Number of Shares-Outstanding: is the number of shares outstanding at the end of the year.
80	Operating cash flows: is a measure of the amount of cash generated by a corporation's normal business operations.
81	Operating expenses: are the costs of a company's main operations that have been used up during the period indicated on the income statement.
82	Operating income: is an accounting figure that measures the amount of profit realized from a business's operations, after deducting operating expenses such as wages, depreciation, and cost of goods sold (COGS).
83	Other expenses: are expenses that do not relate to a company's main business.
84	Other revenues: is corporation's revenues from sources other than from sale of goods or services.
85	Owners' equity: is net value of the shareholders; equity that includes: common stock, preferred stock, retained earnings, treasury stock, and paid-in-capital in excess of par.

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86	Paid-in-capital in excess of par: is the difference between the par value of the stocks and the market price of the stock at the time of the stock issuance.
87	PPE-Gross: is the book value of the plant, property, and equipment before deducting depreciation, depletion, or amortization expenses.
88	PPE-net: is the book value of the plant, property, and equipment after depreciation, depletion, or amortization expenses have been deducted.
89	Preferred stock: is the book value of the preferred shares.
90	Research and development expenses: is the expenses the activities companies undertake to innovate and introduce new products and services.
91	Retail lending: is the total amount of credit extended for retail needs
92	Retained earnings- beginning balance: is the balance after paying the previous year(s) dividends.
93	Retained earnings capitalization: the amount of retained earnings that has been transformed to capital.
94	Retained earnings end of year before payment of dividends:
95	Retained earnings- ending balance: is the balance of after paying previous year(s) and current year's dividends.
96	Revenues: is the corporation's revenues from sale of goods or services.
97	Saving Deposits:
98	Short-term debt: is the corporation's short-term borrowings that include all short-term interest-bearing debt whether bank debt or trade-related (i.e., accounts or notes payable) provided that it is explicitly stated in the financial statements that the corporation is paying interest.
99	Special reserves capitalization: the amount of special reserves that has been transformed to capital.
100	Stock dividends: is a dividend payment made in the form of additional shares rather than a cash payout.
101	Stock Issuance: the amount of new stocks issued by the corporation.
102	Stock repurchases: is a transaction whereby a company buys back its own shares from the marketplace.

No.	Definitions
103	Tax expenses:
104	Term Deposits:
105	Total Assets - Affiliated Company:
106	Total assets: is the net book value of the corporation's total assets at the end of the year.
107	Total credit: is the total amount of credit extended to clients.
108	Total Equity - Affiliated Company:
109	Total Liabilities - Affiliated Company:
110	Total liabilities: is the book value of corporation's total liabilities including accounts payable, notes payable, short-term and long-term borrowings.
111	Total revenues: is the corporation's total revenues that include sales revenues and other revenues.
112	Treasury stock: is the market value of the shares repurchased by the corporation at the time of purchase.
113	Voluntary reserves capitalization: the amount of voluntary reserves that has been transformed to capital.
114	Voluntary reserves-ending balance: an amount that the corporation chose to retain voluntary.
115	Wages and salaries expenses: is the remuneration paid or payable to employees for work performed on behalf of an employer or services provided.
116	Year established: The year when the corporation was established and became operational.