Independent Auditor's Report and Financial Information For the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO 31 AUGUST 2014

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DTTBJ(A)(14)I0026

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE BOARD OF CHENGDU BN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

(A non-profit organization established in the People's Republic of China)

We have audited the accompanying financial information of Chengdu BN Vocational School (the "School"), which comprises the School's statement of financial position as at 31 August 2014, the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, the statement of changes in reserves and the statement of cash flows for the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together "the Financial Information"). The Financial Information has been prepared by the management of the School in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 4 to the Financial Information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Information

The management of the School is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Financial Information in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 4 to the Financial Information, and for such internal control as the management of the School determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Financial Information based on our audit and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Information is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Information. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the School's preparation and presentation of the Financial Information 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 the School's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Financial Information.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF CHENGDU BN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL - continued (A non-profit organization established in the People's Republic of China)

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Financial Information for the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 4 to the Financial Information.

#### Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 to the Financial Information, which describes the basis of accounting. The Financial Information has been prepared solely for the information of the Board of the School. As a result, the Financial Information may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for the School and should not be distributed to or used by parties other than the School without our prior written consent. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. All duties and liabilities (including without limitation, those arising from negligence or otherwise) to any other parties are specifically disclaimed.

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Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP

15 September 2014

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO 31 AUGUST 2014

(Expressed in RMB)

	<u>Notes</u>	Period from 1 Sep. 2013 to 31 Aug. 2014	Period from 1 Sep. 2012 to 31 Aug. 2013
Total contributions	5	1,569,397	1,517,044
Operating expenditure Salaries and social securities Student costs Expenses on earmarked projects Depreciation Teaching costs Administrative costs Renovation on premises	6	(960,433) (533,070) (176,444) (119,866) (61,724) (24,000)	(1,106,861) (594,088) (106,920) (330,219) (28,928) (2,882)
Total operating expenditure		(1,875,537)	(2,169,898)
Net deficit of operating activities		(306,140)	(652,854)
Government grants Interest income		173,300 976	207,500 1,249
Deficit for the period		(131,864)	(444,105)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2014

(Expressed	in	RMB)
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	Notes	31 Aug. 2014	31 Aug. 2013
Current assets Cash and bank balances Other receivables	7	542,858 100	145,844 9,100
Inventories	8	26,005	30,423
Total current assets		568,963	185,367
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	9	160,301	167,784
Total non-current assets		160,301	167,784
Total assets		729,264	353,151
Current liabilities Due to Beijing BNVS Other payables	10	500,000 65,313	57,336
Total current liabilities		565,313	57,336
Reserves		163,951	295,815
Total liabilities and reserves		729,264	353,151

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO 31 AUGUST 2014

(Expressed in RMB)	
	Total reserves
Balance at 1 September 2012 Deficit for the period	739,920 (444,105)
Balance at 31 August 2013 Deficit for the period	295,815 (131,864)
Balance at 31 August 2014	163,951

Cash and cash equivalents at 31 August 2014

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO 31 AUGUST 2014 (Expressed in RMB)

	<u>Notes</u>	Period from 1 Sep. 2013 to 31 Aug. 2014	Period from 1 Sep. 2012 to 31 Aug. 2013
Cash from operating activities Deficit for the period		(131,864)	(444,105)
Adjustments for: Depreciation Interest income		119,866 (976)	106,920 (1,249)
Net cash inflow from operations before working capital movements		(12,974)	(338,434)
Working capital movements:  Decrease in inventories  Decrease in other assets  Increase in other payables		4,418 9,000 500,000	15,120 10,870
		7 077	(24.641)

Increase in other payables Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities	7,977	(24,641)
Net cash generated by/(used in) operating activities	508,421	(337,085)
Cash flows from investing activities Payments for property, plant and equipment Interest received	(112,383) 976	1,249
Net cash generated by/(used in) investing activities	(111,407)	1,249
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents at 1 September 2013	397,014 145,844	(335,836) 481,680

7

145,844

542,858

#### GENERAL

Chengdu BN Vocational School (成都百年农工子弟职业学校, the "School") is a non-profit organization, founded in Chengdu, People's Republic of China ("PRC"), which is supported by the China Youth Development Foundation ("CYDF") and BN Vocational School (北京百年农工子弟职业学校, the "Beijing BNVS"). The premise of the School is provided by Committee of Education of Qingyang District in Chengdu free of charge. The School obtained the registration certificate (Chuan Cheng Qing Min Zheng Zi No. 010219) from the Bureau of Civil Affairs of Qingyang District, Chengdu on 20 August 2009 (date of establishment), and the qualification of middle level vocational education and the license of non-government school from the Committee of Education of Qingyang District, Chengdu on 28 July 2009.

The principal activity of the School is to provide two-year education programs free of charge to the young people from low-income families, which are from the quake-hit Sichuan and Tibetan area, and to help these young people become highly skilled employees to meet the current and future needs of cities for a skilled workforce.

#### 2. PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The School maintains its accounting records and prepares its statutory financial statements for each calendar year in accordance with the accounting standards and regulations of the PRC which are applicable to the School.

The School's statement of financial position as at 31 August 2014, the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, the statement of changes in reserves and the statement of cash flows for the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together "the Financial Information") has been prepared solely for the information of the Board of the School. The School has prepared the Financial Information in accordance with the accounting policies set out in note 4. These accounting policies are formulated in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Currently, the IFRSs do not contain specific guidelines for non-profit and non-governmental organizations concerning the accounting treatment and presentation of consolidated financial statements. Where the IFRSs are silent or do not give guidance on how to treat transactions specific to the not-for-profit sector, accounting policies have been based on the general IFRS principles, as detailed in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Different from its statutory financial statements, the period of accompanying Financial Information is from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014.

The Financial Information is presented in Renminbi ("RMB"), which is the functional and presentation currency of the School.

- 3. FORMULATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
- 3.1 Formulation of Accounting Policies in accordance with New and Revised Standards, Amendments and interpretations (New and Revised IFRSs).

In the current period, the School has formulated its accounting policies, for the first time, in accordance with the following new and revised IFRSs which are or have become effective.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

Amendments to IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement IAS 19 (as revised in 2011) Employee Benefits

IAS 27 (as revised in 2011) Separate Financial Statements

IAS 28 (as revised in 2011)

Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

Amendments to IFRS 7 Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Amendments to IFRSs Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2009-2011 Cycle

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

The formulation of accounting policies in accordance of these new and revised IFRSs has resulted no material effect on the amounts reported in the Financial Information or disclosures set out in the Financial Information.

3.2 New and revised IFRSs issued but not yet effective

The School has not early formulated its accounting policies in accordance with the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments<sup>7</sup>

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Mandatory Effective Date of IFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures<sup>4</sup>

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers<sup>6</sup>

Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 Investment Entities<sup>1</sup>

Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations<sup>5</sup>

Amendments to IFRSs
Amendments to IFRSs
Amendments to IFRSs
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle<sup>3</sup>
Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle<sup>2</sup>

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation<sup>5</sup>

Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants<sup>5</sup>

Amendments to IAS 19

Amendments to IAS 27

Amendments to IAS 27

Amendments to IAS 32

Amendments to IAS 32

Amendments to IAS 36

Amendments to IAS 36

Amendments to IAS 39

Amendments to IAS 39

Amendments to IAS 39

Agriculture: Details Trained

Replayee Contributions<sup>2</sup>

Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements<sup>5</sup>

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities<sup>1</sup>

Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Asset<sup>1</sup>

Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting<sup>1</sup>

IFRIC 21 Levies<sup>1</sup>

- 3. FORMULATION OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS continued
- 3.2 New and revised IFRSs issued but not yet effective continued
  - <sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014
  - <sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014
  - <sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014, with limited exceptions
  - <sup>4</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015
  - <sup>5</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016
  - <sup>6</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017
  - <sup>7</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018

The School anticipates that the adoption of these New and Revised IFRSs in future periods will have no material financial impact on the Financial Information of the School.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Financial Information has been prepared on the historical cost basis and in accordance with the following accounting policies which are formulated in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### Contributions

Cash contributions are recognized at the date of receipt of cash or when CYDF confirms the amount of contribution.

Contributions of property, plant and equipment and inventory are recognized on the date of receipt at fair value if the objective evidence on the fair value is available. When the fair values of contribution in kind are not available, the School will not assign any value to these contributions but will keep a record of these contributions. After initial recognition, contribution in kind recognized as property, plant and equipment and inventory recognized will follow the respective accounting policy of property, plant and equipment and inventory as set out in this note.

Contributions of service are recognized on the date of receipt of the service and are reported as equal contributions and expenditure in the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure, if the objective evidence on the fair value is readily available.

#### Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Foreign currency

For cash contributions made in foreign currencies, the School exchanges the contributions into equivalent amount of RMB at the actual rates on the date when the contribution is received at the quoted exchange rate for the day.

#### **Taxation**

According to PRC Enterprise Income Tax Law, the income derived from a qualified non-profit organization is non-taxable. Based on Circular 122 issued jointly by the Chinese Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation (Cai Shui [2009] No. 122) on 11 November 2009, the non-profit organization should obtain the approval of such qualification from the Tax Bureau.

Although the School's application is in process, the Board believes that the School has satisfied all requirements for such qualification, and therefore, has applied such preferential taxation policy that all contribution income is deemed non-taxable.

#### Financial assets

The School's financial assets are classified into loans and receivables.

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables (including other receivables and cash and bank balances) are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

#### Impairment of loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of the reporting period. Loans and receivables are considered to be impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the loans or receivables, the estimated future cash flows of the loans and receivables have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that loans and receivables because of financial difficulties.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Financial assets - continued

Impairment of loans and receivables - continued

Impairment loss on loans and receivable is recognized in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the loans and receivables' original effective interest rate.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the loans and receivables at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

Loans and receivables are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from them expire or, they are transferred and the School has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of them. On derecognition of a loan or receivable, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities including other payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Interest expense is recognized on an effective interest basis.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

#### <u>Inventories</u>

Inventories are recorded at lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the "first-in first-out" principle.

#### 4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at costs less subsequent accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method so as to depreciate the initial cost, after taking into account of the estimated residual value, over the item's useful life, which is as follows:

Classes	Useful lives	Estimated residual value rates	Annual depreciation rates
Equipment and vehicles	5 - 8 years	3%	12.125% - 19.40%

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculation as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the surplus or deficit in the period in which the item is derecognized.

#### Reserves

Reserves represent the cumulative excess of income from contributions and other income over operating expenditure.

#### 5. CONTRIBUTIONS

	Period from 1 Sep. 2013 to 31 Aug. 2014 RMB	Period from 1 Sep. 2012 to 31 Aug. 2013 RMB
Cash contributions Contributions in inventories	1,459,297 110,100	1,517,044
Total contributions	1,569,397	1,517,044

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION - continued PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO 31 AUGUST 2014

#### 6. SALARIES AND SOCIAL SECURITIES

	Period from 1 Sep. 2013 to 31 Aug. 2014 RMB	Period from 1 Sep. 2012 to 31 Aug. 2013 RMB
Salaries Social securities	814,983 145,450	950,445 156,416
Total salaries and social securities	960,433	1,106,861

#### 7. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	31 Aug. 2014 RMB	31 Aug. 2013 RMB
Cash on hand Cash at banks	4,364 538,494	3,055 142,789
Total cash and bank balances	542,858	145,844

Cash at banks consists of interest bearing deposits at market rate of 0.35% (31/08/2013: 0.36%).

#### 8. INVENTORIES

	31 Aug. 2014 RMB	31 Aug. 2013 RMB
Purchased: Uniforms Textbooks	12,926 4,084	12,284 6,417
Stationery Others	109 8,886	571 11,151
Total inventories	26,005	30,423

#### 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Renovation RMB	Equipment and vehicles RMB	<u>Total</u> RMB
COST Balance at 1 September 2012 Addition	484,440	550,002	1,034,442
Balance at 31 August 2013 Addition	484,440	550,002 112,383	1,034,442
Balance at 31 August 2014	484,440	662,385	1,146,825
DEPRECIATION Balance at 1 September 2012 Depreciation expenses	(484,440)	(275,298) (106,920)	(759,738) (106,920)
Balance at 31 August 2013 Depreciation expenses	(484,440)	(382,218) (119,866)	(866,658) (119,866)
Balance at 31 August 2014	(484,440)	(502,084)	(986,524)
CARRYING VALUES Balance at 31 August 2014		160,301	160,301
Balance at 31 August 2013	<i></i>	167,784	<u>167,784</u>

#### 10. OTHER PAYABLES

A)	31 Aug. 2014 RMB	31 Aug. 2013 RMB
Salaries and social securities Others	43,699 21,614	47,531 9,805
Total other payables	65,313	57,336

#### 11. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

#### (a) Foreign currency risk

For cash contributions made in foreign currencies, CYDF exchanges the equivalent amount of RMB to the School at the rates on the date when the contribution is deposited into the bank account of CYDF. Therefore, the School is not exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the School. The School has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties, e.g. the state-owned commercial banks for wealth management products, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

#### (c) Liquidity risk

The School's objective is to strike a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility by maintaining sufficient funds as cash on hand, demand deposits or short-term deposits with maturities of one year or less to meet short-term liabilities. Therefore, the School is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

#### 12. RELATED PARTIES

#### (a) Identification of related parties

The School is supported by CYDF which is identified as a related party.

Fellow schools that have the same supreme governing body (the Board) are identified as related parties.

The Board of the School and key management personnel are persons who have authorities and responsibilities for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the School. Related parties are the Board members, senior management, as well as close members of their families or households.

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL INFORMATION - concluded PERIOD FROM 1 SEPTEMBER 2013 TO 31 AUGUST 2014

#### 12. RELATED PARTIES - continued

#### (b) Transactions with related parties

During the period, the School's contributions were allocated from Beijing BNVS in the amount of RMB1,459,297 (31/08/2013: RMB1,517,044).

	Amount	Amounts due to	
	31 Aug. 2014 RMB	31 Aug. 2013 RMB	
Beijing BNVS	500,000	ার্মীর	

There were no transactions with the key management personnel.

#### (c) Remuneration

None of the members under (a) above received remuneration from the School during the period from 1 September 2013 to 31 August 2014.

#### 13. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Financial Information was approved and authorized for issue by the Board on 15 September 2014.