

Financial Statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

million RMB yuan

Item	2022	2023	2024
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	321,339.30	355,058.62	273,455.88
Funds lent*	296,316.59	287,486.71	298,704.22
Financial assets held for trading	113,037.23	123,562.59	122,838.64
Derivative financial assets	21,594.03	17,154.37	9,297.62
Notes receivable	67.09	551.28	1,268.18
Accounts receivable	102,591.20	96,854.06	104,795.79
Receivables under financing	3,940.97	10,643.63	8,185.79
Prepayments	118,387.67	85,000.14	69,346.21
Premium receivable*	116.43	120.69	50.70
Reinsurance accounts receivable*	1,030.42	861.60	302.07
Reinsurance reserves receivable*	1,547.59	1,485.42	663.89
Other receivables	68,112.21	49,217.73	51,504.56
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements*	28,615.78	8,751.04	11,560.64
Inventories	215,332.50	225,305.68	214,154.66
Contract assets	65,603.92	53,672.19	44,314.54
Assets held for sale	34.71	4.59	-
Non-current assets maturing within one year	130,274.67	146,588.82	158,344.89
Other current assets	129,953.99	165,008.12	150,831.88
Total current assets	1,617,896.30	1,627,327.28	1,519,620.16
Non-current assets			
Loans and advances issued*	117,241.62	97,892.28	93,946.29
Debt investments	77,621.50	87,343.63	83,163.17
Other debt investments	26,054.85	35,193.12	50,291.91
Long-term accounts receivable	52,776.95	59,321.07	61,832.89
Long-term equity investments	323,209.26	334,260.04	341,942.07
Other investments in equity instruments	18,547.03	24,128.34	26,927.98

Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)

million RMB yuan

Item	2022	2023	2024
Other non-current financial assets	31,244.04	26,550.30	27,143.26
Investment properties	2,837.77	2,979.87	3,330.53
Fixed assets	631,236.74	636,009.99	658,675.08
Construction in progress	257,651.66	261,925.00	250,443.05
Oil and gas assets	976,946.05	1,009,852.25	1,030,642.98
Right-of-use assets	44,262.86	43,239.18	41,471.38
Intangible assets	108,299.30	107,859.08	107,730.69
Development expenditure	1,286.39	1,314.47	2,057.84
Goodwill	7,411.60	7,563.81	7,551.50
Long-term deferred expenses	35,194.49	39,078.66	40,232.92
Deferred tax assets	29,525.14	32,406.82	39,807.85
Other non-current assets	35,810.14	40,935.90	48,353.05
Total non-current assets	2,777,157.39	2,847,853.81	2,915,544.44
Total assets	4,395,053.69	4,475,181.09	4,435,164.60
Current liabilities			
Short-term loans	72,993.90	86,327.09	83,728.77
Borrowings from central bank*	6,179.35	7,570.25	9,037.31
Borrowing funds*	57,188.75	33,341.28	19,113.56
Trading financial liabilities	3,357.53	3,592.26	6,749.86
Derivative financial liabilities	14,837.45	14,527.82	9,519.89
Notes payable	55,649.38	64,256.72	33,657.77
Accounts payable	413,950.62	420,976.33	389,920.57
Receipts in advance	1,942.26	1,166.51	1,486.42
Contractual liabilities	109,490.50	114,313.63	112,686.85
Funds from sales of financial assets with repurchase agreement*	24,777.59	36,504.33	36,196.66
Deposits from customers and interbank*	237,020.14	263,512.57	285,466.25
Funds arising from acting trading of securities*	1	1	1

Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)

million RMB yuan

Item	2022	2023	2024
Employee benefits payable	63,875.37	79,426.38	79,654.01
Taxes payable	67,435.27	87,623.26	71,412.69
Other payables	78,390.59	67,310.86	57,652.55
Handling charges and commissions payable*	25.58	18.30	1.36
Reinsurance accounts payable*	777.90	711.55	118.59
Non-current liabilities due within one year	132,384.76	124,462.45	58,135.18
Other current liabilities	92,909.43	52,084.69	51,364.99
Total current liabilities	1,433,186.38	1,457,726.29	1,305,903.29
Non-current liabilities			
Reserve for insurance contracts*	5,437.47	5,317.75	3,027.76
Long-term loan	49,876.70	61,372.32	59,270.99
Debentures payable	146,277.92	71,402.50	59,039.52
Lease liabilities	24,684.80	20,799.71	16,868.28
Long-term payables	13,202.98	12,606.98	12,401.87
Long-term employee remuneration payable	1,526.17	1,480.23	1,232.83
Accrued liabilities	160,990.04	162,761.72	179,625.17
Deferred income	9,453.51	10,422.60	11,635.44
Deferred tax liabilities	39,887.35	50,385.48	57,585.35
Other non-current liabilities	1,594.26	12,499.00	32,409.73
Total non-current liabilities	452,931.20	409,048.29	433,096.94
Total liabilities	1,886,117.58	1,866,774.58	1,739,000.23
Owners' equity			
Paid-up capital (or share capital)	487,055.00	487,055.00	487,897.99
Other equity instruments	66,656.79	30,205.15	10,950.28
Capital reserve	268,251.84	271,687.99	271,144.78
Other comprehensive income	-10,146.26	-7,636.16	-17,288.65
Special reserve	15,742.84	14,210.80	13,910.61
Surplus reserve	1,088,939.42	1,094,905.96	1,103,241.38
General risk provisions*	12,580.37	12,531.91	13,002.30

Consolidated Balance Sheet (continued)

million RMB yuan

Item	2022	2023	2024
Undistributed profit	189,686.57	294,059.69	385,571.23
Total equity attributable to CNPC	2,118,766.57	2,197,020.34	2,268,429.92
Minority interest	390,169.54	411,386.17	427,734.45
Total owners' equity	2,508,936.11	2,608,406.51	2,696,164.37
Total liabilities and owners' equity	4,395,053.69	4,475,181.09	4,435,164.60

Consolidated Income Statement

million RMB yuan

Item	2022	2023	2024
1. Revenue	3,400,008.13	3,160,827.04	3,136,221.27
Including: Operating revenue	3,372,646.46	3,127,804.49	3,102,283.94
Interest income*	24,698.03	30,202.56	30,806.21
Premiums earned*	1,178.39	1,402.54	1,665.74
Handling charges and commission income*	1,485.25	1,417.45	1,465.38
2. Total cost of operations	3,065,508.23	2,863,074.67	2,857,080.24
Including: Operating cost	2,532,026.58	2,301,003.46	2,332,104.09
Interest expenses*	9,945.67	11,891.17	9,287.52
Handling charges and commission expenses*	1,939.33	1,756.54	2,112.80
Net expenditure for compensation payments*	958.74	1,247.64	1,250.84
Net amount of provision for insurance contract*	-30.40	-100.19	132.09
Reinsurance costs*	166.58	155.00	173.22
Tax and surcharges	294,490.81	312,750.54	283,652.22
Selling expenses	74,816.95	76,820.68	70,301.99
Administrative expenses	93,580.35	98,362.23	93,144.92
R&D expenses	30,824.36	33,849.82	35,450.44
Finance expenses	-458.40	4,402.05	8,452.44
Other	27,247.66	20,935.73	21,017.67
Add: Other gains	19,150.64	23,065.78	21,088.88

Consolidated Income Statement (continued)

million RMB yuan

Item	2022	2023	2024
Gain from investment (Loss is represented by “-”)	4,438.50	18,357.68	24,918.92
Exchange gain (Loss is represented by “-”)*	99.96	-52.89	-87.70
Net exposure gains (Loss is represented by “-”)	-	-	-
Gains from change in fair value (Loss is represented by “-”)	-7,967.70	5,401.36	15,261.01
Credit impairment loss (Loss is represented by “-”)	-8,458.10	-5,880.89	-4,243.20
Impairments loss of assets (Loss is represented by “-”)	-44,771.93	-34,602.01	-20,782.10
Gain on disposal of assets (Loss is represented by “-”)	1,494.89	1,637.44	1,155.06
3. Operating profit (Loss is represented by “-”)	298,486.16	305,678.84	316,451.90
Add: Non-operating revenue	5,949.31	5,102.55	6,306.77
Including: Government grants	1,578.45	1,139.60	814.32
Less: Non-operating expenses	37,569.61	22,682.85	21,730.11
4. Earnings before taxes (Loss is represented by “-”)	266,865.86	288,098.54	301,028.56
Less: Income tax expenses	86,510.38	92,854.01	95,157.96
5. Net income (Net loss is represented by “-”)	180,355.48	195,244.53	205,870.60
(1) Classified by continuity of operations:			
Net income from continuous operation	180,355.48	195,244.53	205,870.60
Net income from discontinued operation	-	-	-
(2) Classified by ownership			
Net income attributable to CNPC	141,798.36	150,859.24	161,344.39
Minority interest	38,557.12	44,385.29	44,526.21

Note: Those with the * symbol are line items for financial companies.

Notes to the Financial Statements

A. Description of Principal Accounting Policies and Estimates

1. Accounting standard and system

CNPC (hereinafter referred to as the Company) follows the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises – Basic Principles* and the specific rules of accounting standards, guidelines for the application of accounting standards, interpretations of accounting standards and relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance.

2. The fiscal period

The fiscal period of the Company starts on January 1 and ends on December 31 of each calendar year.

3. Standard accounting currency

The Company and most of its subsidiaries adopt RMB as the standard currency used in bookkeeping. The consolidated financial statements of the Company is listed in RMB.

4. Accounting basis and valuation

Accounting is based on the accrual system. The measurement attributes adopted include historical cost, replacement cost, net realizable value, present value and fair value.

5. Recognition of cash and cash equivalents

The cash presented in the Cash Flow Statement comprises cash on hand and the deposits available for payment at any given time. Cash equivalents presented in the Cash Flow Statement are short-term (mature within three months), and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and almost have no risk of change in value.

6. Foreign currency accounting and translation of financial statements in foreign currency

(1) Foreign currency accounting

Our foreign currency transactions are converted into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the days the transactions occurred; the monetary foreign currency items on the balance sheet date are converted into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the balance

sheet date. The exchange gains and losses arising from these transactions that occurred in the production and operation period are recognized as financial expenses; those related to the acquisition and construction of fixed assets, oil and gas assets and other assets in line with the capitalization condition are handled according to relevant provisions on borrowing costs; and those occurred in the period of liquidation are recognized as liquidation gain or loss.

A non-monetary foreign currency asset measured at historical cost is converted into RMB at the spot exchange rate on the trading day, with its amount in RMB unchanged. A non-monetary foreign currency asset measured at fair value is converted into RMB at the spot exchange rate for the date when the fair value is determined, with the difference recognized in profit or loss for the current period as a change in fair value.

(2) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

All asset and liability items presented in Foreign Currency Balance Sheet are converted into RMB at spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; the owner's equity other than "undistributed profit" is converted at spot exchange rate when occurred. Foreign incomes and expenses presented in the Income Statement are generally converted at the average of reference rates for RMB announced by PBC on a daily basis over the period of time covered by the income statement. The exchange difference of Foreign Currency Balance Sheet arising from the conversions mentioned above is separately listed in "Converted Difference in Foreign Currency Statement" under the owner's equity. The exchange difference arising from monetary foreign currency items materially invested in foreign operation due to the change in exchange rate is also separately listed in the owner's equity when preparing consolidated financial statements. When disposing foreign operation, the related exchange difference is carried, in proportion, into profit or loss for the current period during which the operation is disposed.

The opening balances of cash and cash equivalents in the Foreign Currency Cash Flow Statement are converted at statement's initial exchange rate; and the closing balances are converted at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date. And other items are generally converted at the arithmetic average of reference rates for RMB announced by PBC on a daily basis over the period of time covered by the cash flow statement. The translation difference of cash flow statement arising from the conversions mentioned above is presented separately in "Effect of the Change of Exchange Rate on Cash".

7. Financial instruments

Financial instruments include cash at bank and on hand, equity securities other than those classified as long-term equity investments, receivables, payables, borrowings, debentures payable and share capital, etc.

(1) Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified, upon initial recognition, by form of management and cash flow characteristics into: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

(2) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into: Financial liabilities measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss for the current period and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

(3) Impairment of financial instruments

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, contractual assets, and debt investments measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income, impairment losses and provisions should be based on expected credit loss.

8. Inventory

(1) Classification of inventory

Inventories include raw materials, work in progress and semi-finished goods, finished goods, and goods sold, etc.

(2) Measurement method of cost of inventories

Inventories are carried at the actual cost when acquired, using perpetual inventory method; the actual cost of delivered or sold inventories are carried at weighted average.

(3) Amortization of low-value consumption goods and packing materials

Low-value consumption goods and packing materials are amortized using one-off amortization method when they are put into use.

(4) Year-end inventory valuation, impairment recognition and provision

Year-end inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Based on wall-to-wall inventory at the end of the period, provision for inventory write-down is retained at the difference between cost and the net realizable value of inventory on the individual item basis in the following circumstances, where the net realizable value is lower than the cost. For inventory of large quantity and low unit price, provision for inventory write-down may be recognized by category. The net realizable value is defined by selling price deducts estimated complete cost, selling cost and related tax.

- a. The market price of inventory continues to fall with no hope of recovery in the foreseeable future;
- b. The product using the raw material is manufactured at a cost higher than the selling price thereof;
- c. The existing raw material fails to meet the needs of new products as a result of product upgrading and the market price of such raw material is lower than its carrying cost;
- d. The goods or services are obsolete or there is a preference-driven change in market needs, resulting in a gradual decline in the market price thereof;
- e. Other circumstances demonstrating a substantial impairment of inventory.

9. Contractual asset

The right to receive consideration for goods transferred to the customer that depends on factors other than the passage of time is recognized as a contract asset. The unconditional right (that is, only dependent on the passage of time) to receive consideration from the customer is presented separately as a receivable.

10. Long-term equity investments

(1) Determination of investment costs

For a long-term equity investment obtained through a combination of entities under common control, the carrying value of the owner's equity in the combined entity stated in the ultimate controlling party's consolidated financial statements should be recognized on the combination date as the investment cost.

For a long-term equity investment obtained through a combination of entities not under common control, the combined cost should be accounted as the cost of the long-term equity investment.

For long-term equity investments obtained in a manner other than combination of entities, if a long-term equity investment is obtained through the payment of cash, the actual purchase price thus paid should be recognized as the initial cost of the long-term equity investment; if a long-term equity investment is obtained through issuing equity securities, the fair value of the equity securities being issued should be recognized as the initial cost of investment.

(2) Subsequent measurement and profit or loss recognition

a. Long-term equity investments by cost method

The Company's long-term equity investments in its subsidiaries are accounted by the cost method. Except for cash dividends or profit distributions declared but not yet distributed that have been included in the price or consideration paid in obtaining the investments, the Company recognizes its share of the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee as investment income for the current period.

b. Long-term equity investments by equity method

Long-term equity investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted by the equity method. When the initial cost of investment is bigger than the proportionate share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, no adjustment to the initial cost of such long-term equity investment is made; When the initial cost of investment is smaller than the proportionate share of the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, the gain in profit is recognized.

The investor's share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the investee is recognized in investment income and other comprehensive income respectively, along with the adjustment to the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment; distributions of profits or cash dividends received from the investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment; adjustments in the carrying amount of the investment for the changes in the owner's equity other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution are necessary and recognized as the owner's equity.

The investor's share of the net profit or loss of the investee is based on the fair value of the investee's net identifiable assets upon the acquisition of the investment and recognized after adjustment to the investee's net profit made in accordance with the investor's accounting policies and fiscal periods. Accounting of investments held should be based on the investor's share of the net profit, other comprehensive income and other changes in the owner's equity listed in the investee's consolidated financial statements.

The investor's share of the loss of the investee should be accounted

as follows: i) writing down the carrying value of the long-term equity investment; ii) in the event that the carrying value of such long-term equity investment is not enough for write-down, investment loss should be recognized as much as the carrying value of long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the investee to write down the carrying value of long-term receivables, etc.; and iii) additional obligations assumed by the investor under the investment contract or agreement should be recognized as estimated liabilities and taken into investment loss of the current period. If the investee makes a profit in subsequent periods, the carrying amount of estimated liabilities should be written down in reverse sequence after deduction of the share of unrecognized loss, and the carrying value of long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the investee as well as the carrying value of the long-term equity investment should be restored with the investment income recognized accordingly.

c. Disposal of long-term equity investments

In the disposal of long-term equity investments, the difference between the carrying amount and the actual purchase price is accounted as profit or loss for the current period.

Upon the disposal of a long-term equity method investment, all amounts previously recognized in the Company's other comprehensive income in relation to that investment are accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. The changes in the owner's equity other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution are transferred to profit or loss for the current period in proportion.

If the investor loses joint control or significant influence over an investee for reasons such as partial disposal of the equity investment, any retained interest should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period, and measured as a financial instrument at the difference between fair value and carrying value at the date when joint control or significant influence is lost. All amounts previously recognized under the equity method as other comprehensive income in relation to such equity investment are accounted for on the same basis as would have been required if the investee had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. The changes in the owner's equity other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and profit distribution are transferred to profit or loss for the current period.

In the event that the investor loses control over an investee for reasons such as partial disposal of the equity investment, when

preparing separate financial statements, equity accounting is required for retained interest with joint control or significant influence over the investee, and adjusted on the basis of equity accounting as would have been required upon acquisition of such interest; retained interest without joint control or significant influence over the investee should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period and measured as a financial instrument at the difference between the fair value and carrying value on the date of loss of control.

In the event that the equity interest being disposed of has been acquired through a combination of entities for reasons such as additional investment, when preparing separate financial statements, all amounts previously recognized under the equity method as other comprehensive income and other owner's equity in relation to such equity investment should be transferred in proportion, if retained interest is accounted for at cost or under the equity method; all amounts previously recognized as other comprehensive income and other owner's equity should be transferred entirely, if the retained interest is recognized and measured as a financial instrument.

(3) Determination of the basis for joint control and significant influence over the investee

Joint control means the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the investee have rights to the net assets of the investee.

Significant influence means the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but not control or joint control of those policies. For an investor with significant influence over the investee, the investee is considered an associate of the investor.

(4) Impairment test and provisions for impairment

At the end of the year, the long-term equity investment is reviewed and the provision for the impairment of the long-term equity investment is retained against the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value. Once the provision for the impairment of the long-term equity investment is retained, it should not be reversed during subsequent accounting periods.

Non-marketable long-term equity investment may be impaired in the following circumstances:

a. There is a change in the political or legal environment of the invested business, such as an enactment of or amendment to the tax and trade regulations, which may result in huge losses of the

invested business;

b. The goods or services of the invested business are obsolete or there is a change in market needs, resulting in serious deterioration in the financial conditions of the invested business;

c. The invested business has lost its competitive edge due to major changes in production technology in the sector, resulting in serious deterioration in the financial conditions of the invested business such as clean-up or liquidation;

d. Other circumstances demonstrating a substantial failure of the invested business to generate economic benefits for the Company.

11. Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, including: the initial measurement of the lease liability; the lease payments paid on or before the commencement date of the lease term, if there is a lease incentive, minus the amount of the lease incentive received; initial direct costs incurred by lessee; costs that are expected to be incurred to dismantle and remove the leased asset, restore the site on which the leased asset is located, or restore the leased asset to the condition agreed upon in the terms of the lease; excluding costs incurred to produce inventory.

After the start date of the lease term, the use right asset is subsequently measured using a cost model. The principle for determining the depreciation period of the right to use assets: if the lessee can reasonably determine that they will acquire ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, depreciation shall be accrued within the remaining useful life of the leased asset. If it is impossible to reasonably determine that ownership of the leased asset can be obtained at the end of the lease term, depreciation shall be accrued during the shorter of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the leased asset. If the remaining useful life of the right to use asset is shorter than the first two, depreciation shall be accrued during the remaining useful life of the right to use asset.

12. Revenue

Revenue should be recognized when the performance obligation in the contract is fulfilled, i.e. control of goods or services by the customer. Where a contract has multiple performance obligations, the transaction price should be allocated to these performance obligations upon the effective date of the contract by reference to the relative proportion of standalone selling prices of promised goods or services and revenue should be measured accordingly.

13. Government grants

(1) Types of government grants

Government grants comprise mainly of treasury funding, interest subsidies, tax rebates and free allocation of non-monetary assets etc.

(2) Acknowledgment of government grants

The Company will acknowledge the government grants that it is eligible for and has received.

(3) Accounting for government grants

Asset-related government grants are recognized as deferred income which is taken into profit or loss for the current period appropriately and systematically during the lifespan of related asset.

Income-related government grants used to recover relevant costs, expenses or losses in the subsequent period are recognized upon receiving as deferred income which is taken into profit or loss for the current period during the verification of related costs, expenses or losses, or used to write down relevant costs, expenses or losses; those used to recover relevant costs, expenses and losses incurred by the Company are directly recognized as profit or loss for the current period, or used to write down relevant costs, expenses or losses.

(4) Measurement of government grants

Government grants in the form of monetary assets are measured at the amounts received or receivable. Government grants in the form of non-monetary assets are measured at fair value.

14. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognized at (temporary) difference between the carrying value of an asset or liability and the tax base of such asset or liability. Deductible losses and tax credits that are carried forward to reduce taxable income in future years under the tax provisions are deemed temporary differences and accounted for deferred tax assets. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of the balance sheet date are measured at the applicable rate for the period when such assets or liabilities are estimated to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets are limited to the taxable income that is likely to be obtained to reduce temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits. For recognized deferred tax assets, when

it is unlikely to obtain sufficient taxable income to offset against deferred tax assets by the future period, a write-down of the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is necessary. If it is likely to obtain sufficient taxable income, the write-down amount should be reversed.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to the income tax imposed by the same taxing authority on the same entity in the Company.

(2) Such entity in the Company has the legal right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

15. Lease

A lease is a contract whereby the lessor transfers the right to use the asset to the lessee for consideration within a certain period of time. On the contract inception date, assess whether the contract is a lease or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if a party to a contract transfers its right to control the use of one or more identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To determine whether a contract transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset over a period of time, the following assessments should be made:

- a. Whether the contract involves the use of the identified asset. An identified asset may be specified explicitly by the contract or implicitly when the asset is available to the customer and the asset is physically distinguishable, or if some part of the capacity or other part of the asset is physically indistinguishable but substantially represents the full capacity of the asset, so that the customer obtains almost all the economic benefits arising from the use of the asset. An asset is not an identified asset if the supplier of the asset has a substantial right to substitute the asset throughout the period of use;
- b. Whether the lessee is entitled to almost all the economic benefits arising from the use of the identified assets during the period of use;
- c. Whether the lessee has the right to direct the use of the identified assets during the period of use.

If the contract contains multiple separate leases at the same time, the lessee and the lessor shall split the contract and conduct accounting treatment for each separate lease. If the contract

contains both lease and non-lease components, the lessee and the lessor will split the lease and non-lease components. When splitting the lease and non-lease components included in the contract, the lessee allocates the contract consideration according to the relative proportion of the sum of the stand-alone prices of the lease components and the stand-alone prices of the non-lease components.

(1) The Company as the lessee

On the commencement date of the lease term, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability are recognized for the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, including the initial measurement of the lease liability, lease payments made on or before the commencement date of the lease term (net of any amount related to the lease incentives received), initial direct costs incurred, and costs that are expected to be incurred to dismantle and remove the leased asset, restore the site on which the leased asset is located, or restore the leased asset to the condition agreed upon in the terms of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method. If it can be reasonably determined that the ownership of the leased asset will be obtained when the lease term expires, depreciation will be accrued over the remaining useful life of the leased asset. Otherwise, the leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the leased asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date of the lease term, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be determined, the incremental borrowing rate is used as the discount rate.

(2) The Company as the lessor

On the lease commencement date, the Company classifies leases into finance leases and operating leases. A finance lease is a lease that transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the leased asset, regardless of whether the ownership is ultimately transferred. Operating leases refer to leases other than finance leases.

16. Changes in Accounting Policies

(1) From January 1, 2024, the Company has implemented the relevant provisions of the *Interpretation of Accounting Standards*

for Enterprises No. 17 (CK [2023] No. 21), and adjusted the amounts of relevant items in the financial statements based on the cumulative impact. This change in accounting policy has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(2) From January 1, 2024, the Company has implemented the relevant provisions of the *Interpretation of Accounting Standards for Enterprises No. 18* (CK [2024] No. 24), and adjusted the amounts of relevant items in the financial statements based on the cumulative impact. This change in accounting policy has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

(3) From January 1, 2024, the Company has implemented the relevant provisions of the *Interim Provisions on Accounting Treatment of Enterprise Data Resources* (CK [2023] No.11). According to the provisions, enterprises should adopt the prospective application method. Expenditures related to data resources that have been expensed and included in profits and losses before the implementation of this regulation shall not be adjusted. The implementation of this regulation has no significant impact on the financial position and operating results of the Company.

(4) Generali China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "GCL"), a joint venture of CNPC, has implemented the *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 25 - Insurance Contracts* (hereinafter referred to as the new insurance contract regulation), and the *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments*, *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 23 - Transfer of Financial Assets*, *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 24 - Hedge Accounting* and *Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments* (hereinafter referred to as the new financial instrument regulations), and retroactive adjustments were made to its financial information for the comparative period of 2023. As the Company accounted for its investment in GCL using the equity method, it simultaneously made retrospective adjustments to its financial information for the comparative period of 2023.

B. Main Types of Taxes

1. Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax shall be calculated on the basis of taxable income at the applicable tax rate of 15% and 25%.

The Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration

jointly issued the *Announcement on Further Improving the Policy of Adding Deductions for R&D Expenses before Tax* (No. 7 of 2023), clarifying that, the actual R&D expenses incurred by the enterprises in carrying out R&D activities, which are not translated into intangible assets in the profit and loss of the current period, shall be deducted in accordance with the provisions on the basis of actual deduction, and followed by a pre-tax deduction of 100% of the actual amount incurred, starting from January 1, 2023; if intangible assets are formed, they will be amortized before tax in accordance with 200% of the cost of intangible assets from January 1, 2023 onwards.

According to the *Announcement on Further Implementation of Preferential Policies on Income Tax for Small and Micro Enterprises* (No. 13 of 2022) by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2024, the portion of the annual taxable income of small and micro enterprises between RMB 1 million and RMB 3 million will be reduced by 25% of the annual taxable income, and the enterprise income tax rate will be 20%.

In accordance with the *Announcement on Continuing the Corporate Income Tax Policy for the Western Development Strategy* (No. 23 of 2020) jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration and the National Development and Reform Commission on April 23, 2020, business establishments in the encouraged industries in the western region are still entitled to the reduced corporate income tax rate of 15% from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2030.

Under the *Corporate Income Tax Law, Implementing Regulations of the Corporate Income Tax Law, Administrative Measures for the Determination of High and New Technology Enterprises* (GKFH [2016] No. 32) and *Guidelines for Eligibility Management of High and New Technology Enterprises* (GKFH [2016] No.195), the corporate income tax rate applicable to a high and new tech company is 15%. The Company's subsidiaries with the High and New Technology Enterprise Certificate are eligible for the preferential tax rate of 15%.

According to the *Announcement on Further Improving the Policy of Pre-Tax Super-Deduction of Research and Development Expenses* (No. 13 of 2023) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, starting from January 1, 2023, for enterprises' actual expenses in conducting research and development activities, if they are not capitalized as intangible assets and are included in the current period's income

and expenses, on the basis of being deducted as incurred in accordance with regulations, an additional 100% of the actual amount incurred can be deducted before tax. For intangible assets formed, starting from January 1, 2023, they shall be amortized at 200% of the cost of the intangible assets before tax. 1

According to the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Tax Preferential Policies for Enterprises to Invest in Basic Research* (No. 32 of 2022) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, starting from January 1, 2022, for the expenses invested by enterprises to non-profit scientific and technological research and development institutions, higher education institutions, and state natural science funds for basic research, the actual amount incurred can be deducted before tax when calculating taxable income. And it can be deducted at a rate of 100% before tax. Non-profit scientific research institutions, higher education institutions, enterprises, individuals, and other organizations are exempt from corporate income tax on their income from basic research funds.

According to the *Announcement on Issues Concerning Income Tax Policies for Third-Party Enterprises Engaged in Pollution Prevention and Control* (No. 38 of 2023) issued by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, starting from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2027, qualified third-party enterprises engaged in pollution prevention and control shall be subject to a reduced 15% tax rate for corporate income tax.

According to the *Announcement of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on Enterprise Income Tax Policies for Digital and Intelligent Transformation of Special Equipment for Energy Conservation, Water Conservation, Environmental Protection and Work Safety* (No. 9 of 2024), for the digital and intelligent transformation of enterprises' special equipment from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2027, the portion not exceeding 50% of the original tax base at the time of purchase of such special equipment can be offset against the enterprise's tax payable for the current year at a ratio of 10%. If the tax payable by an enterprise in the current year is insufficient for tax credit, it may be carried forward to subsequent years, but the carry-forward period shall not exceed five years at the longest.

The overseas investment projects and subsidiaries of CNPC are subject to the applicable local tax rates in accordance with the contracts and relevant tax regulations of the host country.

2. Value-added tax (VAT)

The taxable amount in calculating the VAT is based on the value added. The VAT payable is calculated by multiplying the taxable sales amount by the applicable tax rate and deducting the input tax deductible in the current period. The applicable tax rates are 6%, 9%, or 13%.

According to the *Notice on the Import Tax Policy for the Exploration, Development and Utilization of Energy Resources during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period* (CGS [2021] No. 17) issued jointly by the Ministry of Finance, the State Taxation Administration, and the General Administration of Customs, from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2025, for the construction of cross-border natural gas pipelines and imported LNG receiving, storage and transportation facilities approved by the National Development and Reform Commission, as well as the natural gas (including pipeline gas and liquefied natural gas) imported from the expansion projects of imported LNG receiving, storage and transportation facilities approved by the provincial government, a certain proportion of the import value-added tax will be refunded. Self-operated projects of oil (natural gas) exploration and development in specific onshore areas of China, the import of equipment, instruments, spare parts and special tools in conformity with the regulations, shall be exempted from import tariffs; Sino-foreign cooperative projects of oil (natural gas) exploration and development operations in onshore oil (natural gas) bidding blocks approved by the State, oil (natural gas) exploration and development operations in the sea of China, offshore oil and gas pipeline emergency rescue projects, and projects of coalbed methane exploration and development operations in China, the import tariffs and import linkage VAT shall be exempted.

According to the *Announcement on the Policy of Value-Added Tax Reduction and Exemption for Small-Scale Value-Added Tax Taxpayers* ([No. 19 of 2023]), to further support the development of small and micro enterprises and individual businesses, the announcement of extending the value-added tax (VAT) reduction and exemption policy for small-scale VAT taxpayers is hereby made. VAT will be exempted for small-scale taxpayers with monthly sales of RMB100,000 or less (inclusive). For small-scale VAT taxpayers, the taxable sales revenue subject to a 3% levy rate shall be subject to VAT at a reduced levy rate of 1%. For VAT prepayment projects subject to a 3% prepayment rate, the prepayment rate shall be reduced to 1%. It will be implemented until December 31, 2027.

According to the *Announcement of the Policy of Value-added Tax Credits and Deductions for Enterprises in Advanced Manufacturing Industry* (No. 43 of 2023) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, and the *Notice of Matters Relating to*

the Formulation of the List of Advanced Manufacturing Enterprises Enjoying the Value-added Tax Credit and Deductions Policy for the Year of 2024 (GXTC [2024] No. 248) issued by the General Office of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the General Office of the Ministry of Finance, and the General Office of the State Taxation Administration, from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2027, advanced manufacturing enterprises are allowed to offset the VAT payable by adding 5% to the creditable input tax for the current period. Advanced manufacturing enterprises refer to general taxpayers in the manufacturing industry among high-tech enterprises (including their unincorporated branches); and high-tech enterprises refer to enterprises recognized in accordance with the provisions of the *Notice on Revision and Issuance of "Administrative Measures for the Determination of High-tech Enterprises"* by the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Taxation Administration (GKFH [2016] No. 32).

Overseas subsidiaries are subject to the applicable local tax rates.

3. Surtaxes and surcharges

The urban maintenance and construction tax rate is 1%, 5% or 7% of the amounts actually paid for value-added tax and consumption tax. The rate of education surcharge is 3% of the amounts actually paid for value-added tax and consumption tax.

4. Consumption tax

The taxable amount in calculating the consumption tax is based on the sales volume of taxable products. The amount of the consumption tax payable is RMB 1.52 per liter for gasoline, naphtha, solvent oils and lubricants, and RMB 1.20 per liter for diesel and fuel oils.

According to the *Announcement on the Implementation Caliber of the Consumption Tax Policy on Some Oil Products* issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration (No. 11 of 2023), starting from June 30, 2023, the consumption tax on alkylated oils (iso-octane) will be levied in accordance with gasoline; the consumption tax on petroleum ethers, crude white oils, light white oils, and some industrial white oils (including No. 5, No. 7, No. 10, No. 15, No. 22, and No. 32, No. 46) are subject to consumption tax in accordance with solvent oil; mixed aromatics, heavy aromatics, C₈ aromatic hydrocarbons, natural gasoline, light oil and light coal tar are subject to consumption tax in accordance with naphtha. The suspension of consumption tax

remains unchanged for jet fuel.

According to the *Notice on Continuing Consumption Tax Exemption for Recycled Oil Products from Used Mineral Oil* issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration (No. 69 of 2023), industrial oils such as lubricant base oil, gasoline and diesel made from used mineral oil produced by taxpayers are exempt from consumption tax. This notice is valid until December 31, 2027.

According to the *Notice on Increase in Consumption Tax on Refined Products* (CS [2015] No. 11) of the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, effective since January 13, 2015, the consumption tax has increased from RMB 1.4 per liter to RMB 1.52 per liter for gasoline, naphtha, solvent oil and lubricant, and from RMB 1.1 per liter to RMB 1.2 per liter for diesel, jet kerosene and fuel oil. The suspension of consumption tax remains unchanged for jet fuel.

In accordance with the *Notice on Consumption Tax Exemption for Oil Consumption in the Production of Oil Products* (CS [2010] No. 98) announced by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration, the Company has been exempt from consumption tax since January 1, 2009 on self-produced refined oils used as fuel, power and raw materials to produce oil products.

In accordance with the *Provisional Measures on Consumption Tax Refund (Exemption) for Naphtha and Fuel Oil Used in Producing Ethylene and Aromatic Hydrocarbons* (No.36 of 2012) issued by the State Taxation Administration, the Company is exempt from consumption tax on self-produced naphtha and fuel oil for continuous production of ethylene and aromatic hydrocarbons, and also exempt from consumption tax on self-produced naphtha and fuel oil sold under the dedicated direct supply programs announced by the State Taxation Administration.

5. Resource tax

The taxable amount in calculating the resource tax is based on the sales volume of taxable resource products such as crude oil, natural gas and shale gas, and the applicable tax rate ranges from 1% to 6%.

In accordance with the *Resource Tax Law of the People's Republic of China*, CNPC is eligible for resource tax exemption for crude oil and natural gas used for heating during the process of crude oil production and transportation in oilfields and eligible for a resource tax reduction of 20% for crude oil and natural gas produced

from low abundance fields; 30% for sour gas, and crude oil and natural gas produced by means of tertiary recovery or deep-water operations; and 40% for heavy oil and high pour point oil.

In accordance with the *Notice on Cutting Resource Tax on Shale Gas* (CS [2018] No. 26) announced by the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration on March 29, 2018, resource tax on shale gas is cut by 30% (from the standard rate of 6%) from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2021 to boost shale gas production and increase gas supplies. On March 15, 2021, the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration jointly issued the *Announcement on Extending the Implementation Period of Some Preferential Tax Policies* (No. 6 of 2021); after the expiry of the existing preferential tax policies on March 31, 2021, the implementation period of such policies will be extended to December 31, 2023. On September 20, 2023, the Ministry of Finance and the State Taxation Administration issued the *Announcement on the Continuation of Preferential Policies on Reducing Resource Taxes on Shale Gas* (No. 46 of 2023), which continues to provide a 30% reduction of the resource tax on shale gas (at the prescribed rate of 6%) until December 31, 2027.

6. Special oil gain levy

The taxable amount in calculating the special oil gain levy is based on the excess income from the domestic crude oil sales with price exceeding a certain level, and the applicable tax rate ranges from 20% to 40%.

In accordance with the *Notice on Raising the Threshold for Special Oil Gain Levy* (CS [2014] No. 115) issued by the Ministry of Finance, with the approval of the State Council, the Ministry of Finance has decided to raise the threshold for special oil gain levy to \$65 per barrel, effective from January 1, 2015, with the five-level progressive ad valorem rates remaining in place.

7. Mining Rights Transfer Proceeds

Proceeds from the transfer of mining rights include the transaction price of prospecting rights (mining rights) and the proceeds from the transfer of mining rights collected on an annual basis, with the transaction price of prospecting rights (mining rights) being recognized and collected at the time of the assignment. The proceeds from the transfer of

mining rights collected on a yearly basis are calculated and paid based on the annual sales revenue of mineral products, with the applicable tax rate ranging from 0.3% to 0.8%.

According to the *Notice on the Issuance of the Measures for the Collection of Proceeds from the Transfer of Mining Rights* (CZ [2023] No. 10) issued by the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources and the State Taxation Administration, proceeds from the transfer of mining rights = the transaction price of the prospecting rights (mining rights) + proceeds from the transfer of mining rights collected on an annual basis. The transaction price of the prospecting rights (mining rights) is mainly determined by the area of the mining rights, taking into account such factors as the mineralization conditions, the specific level of exploration, changes in the market for mining rights and competition within the market, and is collected at the time of the assignment of the prospecting rights (mining rights). The proceeds from the transfer of mining rights collected on an annual basis = annual revenue from the sale of mineral products × the rate of return on the transfer of mining rights, with 0.8% for the rate of return on the onshore transfer of mining rights for oil, natural gas, shale gas and natural gas hydrates, 0.6% for the rate of return on the offshore transfer of mining rights, and 0.3% for the rate of return on the transfer of mining rights for coal-bed methane.



