



中国进出口银行
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA



THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

ANNUAL REPORT 2023
年度报告 2023

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

2023

ANNUAL REPORT
年度报告



中国进出口银行简介 ABOUT THE BANK

中国进出口银行（以下简称“进出口银行”）成立于1994年，是由国家出资设立、直属国务院领导、支持中国对外经济贸易投资发展与国际经济合作、具有独立法人地位的国家政策性银行。

进出口银行的经营宗旨是紧紧围绕服务国家战略，建设定位明确、业务清晰、功能突出、资本充足、治理规范、内控严密、运营安全、服务良好、具备可持续发展能力的政策性银行。进出口银行支持领域主要包括外经贸发展和跨境投资，“一带一路”建设、国际产能和装备制造合作，科技、文化以及中小企业“走出去”和开放型经济建设等。

进出口银行依托国家信用支持，积极发挥在稳增长、调结构、支持外贸发展、实施“走出去”战略等方面的重要作用，加大对重点领域和薄弱环节的支持力度，促进经济社会持续健康发展。坚持依法合规经营、审慎稳健发展，遵守国家法律法规、银行业金融机构审慎经营规则，强化资本约束，遵守市场秩序，实现长期可持续发展。

截至2023年末，进出口银行在国内设有32家营业性分支机构和香港代表处；在海外设有巴黎分行、东南非代表处、圣彼得堡代表处、西北非代表处、波兰代表处、智利代表处。

Founded in 1994, the Export-Import Bank of China (hereinafter referred to as the Bank) is a state-funded and state-owned policy bank with the status of an independent legal entity. It is a bank under the direct leadership of the State Council and dedicated to supporting China's foreign trade, investment and international economic cooperation.

The Bank's mission is to serve China's development strategies and build itself into a policy bank that operates with market principles and has a clear-cut positioning, well-defined portfolio, unique function, sufficient capital, good governance, strict internal control, safe operation, high-quality service and sustainable development capability. Its financial support mainly goes to foreign trade, cross-border investment, the Belt and Road cooperation, international industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing cooperation, the "going global" endeavors of science and technology, cultural industries as well as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and the building of an open economy.

With Chinese government's credit support, the Bank plays a crucial role in promoting steady economic growth and structural adjustment, supporting foreign trade and the "going global" endeavor. It is committed to reinforcing financial support to key sectors and weak links in the Chinese economy to ensure sustainable and healthy economic and social development. The Bank operates in a prudent and steady manner by abiding by relevant laws and regulations and the rules of prudent operation for the banking sector. It steps up efforts in meeting capital adequacy requirements and maintaining the market order, with the aim to achieve sustainable development in the long run.

By the end of 2023, the Bank had 32 branches on the Chinese mainland and one representative office in Hong Kong SAR. Overseas, it had the Paris Branch, Representative Office for Southern and Eastern Africa, St. Petersburg Representative Office, Representative Office for Northern and Western Africa, Poland Representative Office, and Chile Representative Office.

重要提示 IMPORTANT NOTICE

本行第三届董事会2024年第二次会议审议通过本年度报告。

本行按照中国《企业会计准则》编制的2023年度财务报告已经立信会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)审计,并出具标准无保留意见的审计报告。

This annual report was reviewed and approved at the 2nd meeting of year 2024 of the 3rd Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of China.

The 2023 financial statements prepared by the Export-Import Bank of China in accordance with *China's Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* have been audited by BDO China Shu Lun Pan Certified Public Accountants LLP, and the auditor has issued an unqualified opinion.



THE EXPORT-IMPORT

基本情况 Basic Information	6
财务摘要 Financial Highlights	7
中国进出口银行2023年成就 Major Achievements in 2023	8
董事长致辞 Message from the Chairman	10
行长致辞 Message from the President	16
支持共建“一带一路”十周年成就 Contributions to Belt and Road Cooperation over the Past Ten Years	21
董事会成员 Board of Directors	29
驻行纪检监察组组长、高级管理层成员 Chief Inspector of the Discipline and Supervision Office of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC at CEXIM, and Senior Management	32
董事、高级管理层成员变更情况 Changes in the Members of the Board of Directors and the Management Team	33
董事、驻行纪检监察组组长、高级管理层成员简历 Resume of the Members of the Board of Directors, Chief Inspector of the Discipline and Supervision Office of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC at CEXIM, and Top Executives	35
公司治理 Corporate Governance	39

CONTENTS

目录

RT BANK OF CHINA

员工构成及培训情况 Employees and Staff Training	44
薪酬管理 Remuneration	46
组织机构 Organization Chart	48
业务范围 Business Scope	50
业务综述 Operational Highlights	52
专项金融支持 Special Financial Support	65
本行融资支持项目案例 Major Projects Financed by the Bank	66
客户服务 Customer Service	74
风险管理与内部控制 Risk Management and Internal Control	76
国际合作 International Cooperation	80
信息科技建设 Building IT Framework	93
社会责任 Social Responsibility	94
重大事项 Major Events	106
审计报告 Auditor's Report	114
财务报表 Financial Statements	118
财务报表附注 Notes to the Financial Statements	138
分支机构 Branches and Representative Offices	187

基本情况 BASIC INFORMATION

注册名称：中国进出口银行
英文全称：The Export-Import Bank of China
法定代表人：吴富林
办公地址：北京市西城区复兴门内大街30号
邮政编码：100031
电话：(8610) 83579898
传真：(8610) 66060636
网址：<http://www.eximbank.gov.cn>

Registered Name in Chinese: 中国进出口银行
Full Name in English: The Export-Import Bank of China
Legal Representative: Wu Fulin
Address: No.30, Fuxingmennei Street, Xicheng District, Beijing
Postal Code: 100031
Telephone: (8610) 83579898
Facsimile: (8610) 66060636
Website: <http://www.eximbank.gov.cn>

财务摘要

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

单位：人民币百万元
In millions of RMB

年末	At Year-end	2023
资产总额	Total Assets	6,385,936
负债总额	Total Liabilities	5,992,922

全年度	Annual	2023
营业收入	Operating Income	23,308
营业支出	Operating Cost	12,223
税前利润	Profit Before Tax	11,003
净利润	Net Profit	8,838

注：本年度报告所载的财务数据基于中国《企业会计准则》编制，除特别说明外，为集团合并口径，以人民币标示。

Note: The financial figures in this report were prepared in accordance with China's *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises*. The data are presented in Renminbi on a consolidated basis, unless otherwise noted.

中国进出口银行2023年成就 MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2023

强化政治引领，党建工作再上新台阶

The Bank enhanced political guidance, and strove for new heights in Party building.

立足定位谋发展促改革，高质量发展取得新成效

The Bank focused on its positioning as a policy bank in pursuit of development and reforms, and made remarkable gains in high-quality development.

坚持统筹发展和安全，风险防控能力不断增强

The Bank ensured safe development, and continued to enhance its risk prevention and control capability.

2023核心数据 OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS IN 2023

单位：亿元人民币
In 100 millions of Renminbi

对外贸易领域业务 Foreign Trade Business



跨境投资领域业务 Cross-border Investment Business



对外合作领域业务 International Cooperation Business



开放型经济建设领域业务 Business for Supporting Open Economy Development



国际信用评级 INTERNATIONAL CREDIT RATING

中国主权
China's Sovereign
Ratings



中国进出口银行
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

A1

穆迪投资者服务公司
Moody's

A+

标准普尔公司
Standard & Poor's

A+

惠誉信用评级有限公司
Fitch



吴富林 Wu Fulin
董事长 Chairman

董事长致辞

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

2023年是全面贯彻党的二十大精神开局之年，是三年新冠疫情防控转段后经济恢复发展的第一年。进出口银行全面加强党的领导和党的建设，深刻领会“两个确立”的决定性意义，增强“四个意识”、坚定“四个自信”、做到“两个维护”，走好中国特色政策性金融发展之路的信心决心更加坚定，服务经济社会发展的作用成效更加彰显。

我们强化政治引领，党建工作再上新台阶。

坚持党中央对金融工作的集中统一领导，落实“第一议题”抓学习，采取“第一行动”抓落实，坚守政策性金融政治性“第一属性”，始终走在服务国家战略和实体经济的“第一方阵”，政治建设更加有力。深入开展学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想主题教育，结合常态长效推动中央巡视整改，一体推进理论学习、调查研究、推动发展、检视整改，政治信仰更加坚定。推动党的领导与公司治理有机融合，着力强化董事会建设，公司治理建设取得良好成效。强力推进正风肃纪反腐，行党委与驻行纪检监察组“两个责任”贯通协同、一体发力，党风廉政建设和反腐败斗争取得明显成效，政治生态更加清朗。

我们立足定位谋发展促改革，高质量发展取得新成效。

政策性“第一比例”迎来跃升。截至2023年末，进出口银行政策性业务占比提高到60.72%，占比、增幅均创历史新高。自身改革发展持续深化。紧密围绕政策性，突出国际化、外向型特征，工作思路明显拓宽，展业模式和方法更加有效。高质量共建“一带一路”取得积极成果。“一带一路”倡议提出10年来，进出口银行贷款拉动投资超4000亿美元，带动贸易逾2万亿美元。习近平总书记在第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛开幕式上宣布，进出口银行设立3500亿元人民币融资窗口；32项成果纳入论坛成果清单，位居同业前茅。2023年末，“一带一路”贷款余额2.4万亿元，同比增长9.25%。全行研究工作进一步优化。首次召开全行研究工作会议，形成了一批高质量研究成果，对上建言献策、对外发出声音、对内指导业务的三重效果不断提高。全行经营质效再获提升。超额完成对外贸易贷款新增任务、小微外贸政策性贷款投放任务，圆满完成人民币贷款新增3400亿元任务。

我们坚持统筹发展和安全，风险防控能力不断增强。

坚持把防控风险作为金融工作的永恒主题，树牢底线思维、极限思维，把握好快和稳的关系。增强风险管理主动性和前瞻性，积极稳妥化解存量风险，严密防控增量风险，高度关注房地产、地方债务、中小金融机构等重点领域外溢风险，进一步强化境外风险防控，坚决守住不发生系统性风险底线。防范化解风险取得积极成效，不良贷款余额与不良贷款率连续两年实现“双下降”。

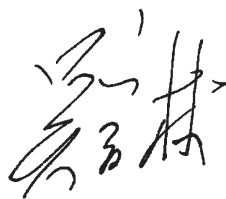
这些成绩的取得，离不开各方的大力支持和帮助。在此，我谨代表董事会向所有关心支持进出口银行改革发展的各界朋友致以诚挚谢意！

聚焦国之所需，心系民之所想，响应企之所盼，竭尽口行所能。

去年的实践再一次证明，要做好进出口银行的工作，必须坚持党中央对金融工作的集中统一领导，全面从严治党治行，把党的领导政治优势和制度优势转化为高质量发展效能；必须坚持聚焦主责主业，深刻把握金融工作政治性、人民性，服务好国家战略和实体经济；必须坚持守正创新，聚焦政策性定位谋发展，立足主责主业促改革，打开新局面、展现新作为；必须保持战略定力，锚定目标、勠力攻坚，以自身奋斗的确定性战胜前进道路上的困难挑战；必须统筹发展和安全，协同谋划、统筹部署，以发展促安全、以安全保发展；必须保持攻坚克难、昂扬奋进的精神状态，不畏惧，不退缩，刚毅坚卓，众志成城，务求必胜。

犯其至难而图其至远。

2024年是中华人民共和国成立75周年，是进出口银行成立30周年，也是实现进出口银行“十四五”规划目标任务的关键一年。进出口银行要以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻落实党的二十大和中央金融工作会议、中央经济工作会议、中央外事工作会议精神，以党的建设为引领，坚持稳中求进、以进促稳、先立后破，完整、准确、全面贯彻新发展理念，加快构建新发展格局，着力推动高质量发展，坚定金融报国情怀，突出主责主业，有力服务贸易强国建设、积极参与国际经济合作、大力支持先进制造业发展，走好中国特色政策性金融发展之路，为以中国式现代化全面推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业作出新的更大贡献。



中国进出口银行董事长

The year 2023 was the first year for fully implementing the guiding principles from the 20th CPC National Congress on all fronts and a year for economic recovery following the transition in epidemic response from the previous three years. Under the fortified leadership of the Party and with greater efforts made in Party building, we at the Bank gained a thorough understanding of the decisive significance of establishing Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and establishing the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, further strengthened our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership, enhanced confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and upheld General Secretary Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole as well as the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership. In so doing, we built up confidence in and remained committed to the path of policy-based finance with Chinese characteristics, and contributed more to serving the country's economic and social development.

We enhanced political guidance, and strove for new heights in Party building.

Under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee over financial work, we put the guiding principles set forth by the Party high on the agenda of study, with the implementation of which as our pivotal task. Abiding by the political requirement that is also the critical attribute of policy-based finance, we remained at the forefront in serving national strategies and the real economy. In so doing, we strengthened political building at the Bank. In addition, we were deeply engaged in the thematic campaign for learning and implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, incorporated the rectification of problems identified by the central discipline inspection team into our daily work, and coordinated theoretical learning with investigation and research, so as to promote development and facilitate rectification. In so doing, we consolidated our political faith. Furthermore, we integrated the Party's leadership with corporate governance, and targeted our efforts on the improvement of the Bank's Board of Directors, achieving effective results in corporate governance. We made unremitting efforts to improve Party conduct, enforce Party discipline and combat corruption. The Bank's Party Committee and the central discipline inspection and supervision team took on their responsibilities and achieved significant progress in enhancing Party conduct and integrity supervision as well as combating corruption. In so doing, we fostered a cleaner political atmosphere of integrity within the Party.

We focused on our positioning as a policy bank in pursuit of development and reforms, and made remarkable gains in high-quality development.

We achieved a higher proportion of policy-based portfolio, the pillar of the Bank's business structure. By the end of 2023, the proportion of our policy-based portfolio grew to 60.72%, with both the ratio and the year-on-year growth rate hitting a record high. We continued to deepen reform and promoted development at the Bank. We performed our mission as a policy-based institution with a global vision and a worldwide outreach, and opened up our mind to improve the efficiency of our business model and approaches. We achieved tangible results in supporting high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. Since the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was proposed ten years ago, the Bank, through its financing, has leveraged investment of more than USD400 billion and boosted trade by over USD2 trillion. As was announced by the Chinese President Xi Jinping at the opening ceremony of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF), the Bank has set up an RMB350 billion financing window. 32 outcomes of the Bank were included in the list of deliverables of the Third BRF, leading its domestic peers. At the year end, the outstanding balance of the Bank's loans supporting Belt and Road cooperation stood at RMB2.4 trillion, up by 9.25% year on year. To carry out research in an optimized manner, we held a thematic meeting for the first time, and delivered on a number of research projects with quality, making ourselves better equipped to provide suggestions to government authorities, convey our voices on the international arena, and guide our business development. Both the quality and efficiency of the Bank's business operation were upgraded. We surpassed targets set for the increase in foreign trade loans as well as the amount of policy-based credit disbursed to micro and small businesses in the foreign trade sector, and added 340 billion to the scale of RMB loans.

We ensured safe development of the Bank, and continued to enhance the Bank's risk prevention and control capability.

With risk prevention and control as the eternal theme of financial work, we incorporated the bottom line into thinking while remaining prepared for the worst-case scenario, and made a balance between speed and stability of development. Adopting a proactive and forward-looking approach in risk management, we mitigated existing risks on a steady pace while controlling incremental risks strictly, and attended to risk spillovers in such key sectors as real estate, local government debt, and small and medium-sized financial institutions. In addition, we strengthened our efforts to forestall and control risk of overseas projects, and ensured that no systemic risks arose. Our work in forestalling and mitigating financial risks was proved effective, and we saw reductions in both NPLs and NPL ratio for two years in a row.

All these outcomes cannot be achieved without the unfailing support and assistance from all parties. I would like to express, on behalf of the Board of Directors, heartfelt thanks to all those who have cared for and supported the Bank in its reform and development.

With a focus on the need of the country, we will work all-out to solve difficulties of high concern to the people and live up to expectations of corporate clients.

What we have accomplished last year testifies once again to the fact that the Bank must act in line with the following requirements. First, we must follow the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee over financial work, and enforce strict Party discipline while carrying out its duties, thus leveraging on the political and institutional advantages of the Party leadership in driving high-quality development. Second, we must focus on our main responsibilities and businesses with a thorough understanding of the political significance of financial work and its importance to the interest of the people, and spare no effort in serving national strategies and the real economy. Third, we must remain true to our mission as a policy bank and strive for innovation in an endeavor to drive development and promote reforms with a focus on our main responsibilities and businesses, thus breaking new ground with new achievements to be made. Fourth, we must realize our goals with strategic resolve and rise up to difficulties by concerted efforts, thus addressing challenges on the way forward with great morale. Fifth, we must ensure both development and security, plan in a holistic view and act in a coordinated way, thus ensuring security through development and safeguarding development with security as the priority. Sixth, we must remain steadfast in coping with challenges and pull through tough times with an unwavering spirit.

We should charge at the toughest and aim at the farthest.

The year 2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Bank. It is also a crucial year for the Bank to realize the goals set in its 14th Five-Year Plan. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, we will fully implement the guiding principles set forth by the 20th CPC National Congress, the Central Financial Work Conference, the Central Economic Work Conference and the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs. Guided by strong Party building, we will seek progress while maintaining stability, promote stability through progress, and establish new institutions before dissolving the old. By faithfully applying the new development philosophy on all fronts, we will accelerate the building of a new development paradigm, and focus on promoting high-quality development. Committed to serving the country with improved financial work, we will take on our main responsibilities while targeting our efforts on the Bank's main businesses. To help turn China into a trader of quality, we will play an active role in international economic cooperation, and better support the development of advanced manufacturing. Following through the path of policy-based financial development with Chinese characteristics, we will better contribute to building a great modern socialist country in all respects and advancing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization.



任生俊 Ren Shengjun
行长 President

行长致辞

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

2023年，进出口银行以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，深入贯彻落实党中央、国务院决策部署，坚守政策性金融职能定位，业务规模稳健增长，政策性业务占比持续提升，信贷结构不断优化，资产质量稳中向好，经营管理各项工作取得新成效。截至2023年末，全行表内资产总额6.38万亿元，较年初增长7.62%；本外币贷款余额5.52万亿元，较年初增长5.5%。不良贷款率1.18%，较年初下降0.18个百分点。国际信用评级继续与中国主权评级一致。

胸怀“国之大者”，积极助力经济回升向好。

紧密围绕国之所需与口行所能，科学合理配置资源，稳步做好信贷投放，为实体经济提供稳定、可持续的融资支持。构建具有口行特色的策划营销体系，实现营销对象、业务和产品全覆盖，提高重点企业、重大项目服务渗透率，整体营销质效不断提升。积极支持国家重大区域发展战略，出台区域性支持政策，与中央部委、省区市、企业、同业机构签署战略合作协议，为地区经济发展赋能。

聚焦主责主业，全力服务高质量发展。

始终坚持将政策性业务占比作为第一结构指标，加大资源保障力度，2023年末政策性业务占比创历史新高。助力巩固外贸外资基本盘，聚焦外贸优势产业和阶段性走弱领域，加大加快信贷投放力度，超额完成国务院交办的对外贸易贷款新增任务、小微外贸政策性贷款投放任务。支持制造业做优做强，加大对国家战略科技力量金融支持，2023年末制造业贷款余额同比增长9.95%。推动小微企业贷款增量扩面提质，实现精准滴灌，小微转贷款余额较年初增长16.17%。优化绿色金融服务，支持绿色低碳循环发展，2023年末绿色信贷余额同比增长20.53%。

坚守业务特色，坚定服务对外开放战略。

全力服务第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛，32项成果被纳入论坛成果清单，位居金融同业首位。研究出台支持高质量共建“一带一路”八项行动和3500亿元人民币融资窗口实施方案，确保落地执行有力有效。推动一批标志性工程和“小而美”项目先后落地，2023年末“一带一路”贷款余额同比增长9.25%。主动配合国家政治外交，积极支持国家领导人见签项目，深度参与国际多双边合作。获评全球十大船舶融资机构榜首，品牌优势进一步彰显。

筑牢风险防线，扎实推动资产质量稳中向好。

持续化解存量风险，聚焦重点攻坚项目协同发力，连续两年实现不良“双下降”。严密防控增量风险，完善客户监测与风险预警系统，风险预见性进一步增强。提升境外风险管控质效，稳妥应对主权业务风险考验，积极做好重点国别债务处置，持续加强跨境腐败治理。扎实推进中央巡视和监管发现问题整改，从严抓好整改落实。认真做好反洗钱执法检查整改，强化不良贷款问责。

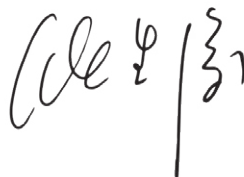
坚持固本强基，持续提升内部管理效能。

加快推动分类分账改革，各项工作有序开展。狠抓财务效益管理，开展“降本增效、开源节流”专项工作，推动经营效益提升。坚持资产负债两端发力，合理安排发债期限结构，扎实推进存款规模增加，着力提升综合盈利能力。建立评委专家库和流动评委机制，“一横一纵”评审体系基本确立。调整部门职责，规范子公司穿透管理，优化境外机构布局，不断健全组织架构。大力推进科技赋能，扎实开展“数据质量提升年”活动。持续提升各项运转保障能力，全面筑牢高质量发展根基。

展望

蓄势扬帆再出发，笃行不怠向未来。

2024年，踏上进出口银行30年再出发的新征程，我们将更加紧密地团结在以习近平同志为核心的党中央周围，巩固拓展主题教育成果，深刻把握金融工作的政治性、人民性，充分发挥政策性金融职能作用，坚守主责主业、坚持守正创新，坚定信心、锐意进取，助力加快金融强国建设，以优异成绩向中华人民共和国成立75周年献礼。



中国进出口银行行长

In 2023, we at the Export-Import Bank of China followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the major decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, stayed committed to the responsibilities as a policy bank and scaled up the Bank's business in a steady manner. We spared no effort to increase the proportion of policy-based businesses, optimize credit structure and enhance asset quality, making new achievements in various areas of business operation and management. As of the end of 2023, the Bank's total on- and off-balance sheet assets reached RMB6.38 trillion, a year-on-year growth of 7.62%. Its balance of Renminbi and foreign currency loans amounted to RMB5.52 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 5.5%. The Bank's NPL ratio stood at 1.18%, down by 0.18 percentage points from the beginning of the year. The Bank's international credit ratings remained the same as China's sovereign ratings.

Bearing in mind the country's most fundamental interests, we worked to support China's economic recovery and growth.

In meeting the needs of the country and by leveraging the strength of the Bank, we ensured reasonable resource allocation and steady credit supply, and supported the real economy with stable and sustainable financing. We built a planning and marketing system with the Bank's characteristics to realize full coverage of customers, services and products, and increased penetration rates in key enterprises and major projects, thus enhancing the overall quality and efficiency of marketing. We made active efforts to support the country's major regional development strategies, through the introduction of regional supportive policies and the signing of strategic cooperation agreements with central and local government authorities, enterprises and financial peers.

We delivered on our main responsibilities and businesses, and worked all-out to serve China's high-quality development.

We always perceived the proportion of policy-based portfolio as the primary structural indicator and improved our capacity to mobilize resources, achieving a record-high proportion of policy-based businesses at the end of 2023. With an aim to help stabilize the fundamentals of foreign investment and trade, we stepped up credit supply to industries with advantages in foreign trade and to sectors on a temporary downswing, and overperformed the tasks assigned by the State Council to increase foreign trade loans and provide micro and small businesses with policy-based facilities. We encouraged the development of the manufacturing industry and redoubled financial support for the country's strategic scientific and technological strength. As of the end of 2023, the outstanding balance of the Bank's loans to the manufacturing industry grew by 9.95% year on year. We improved the quantity, coverage and quality of loans to micro and small businesses to support their development in a targeted manner. The outstanding balance of the Bank's onlending loans to micro and small enterprises increased by 16.17% from the beginning of the year. We also improved our green financial services to support green, low-carbon and circular development. The outstanding balance of the Bank's green credit saw a year-on-year increase of 20.53% at year-end.

We kept to our business features and unswervingly supported the strategy of opening-up.

We made utmost efforts to serve the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation (BRF) with 32 outcomes being included in the list of deliverables, which led financial peers. We

rolled out implementation plans to ensure effective actions on the eight major steps to support high-quality Belt and Road cooperation and the RMB350 billion financing window. A number of signature projects and “small and beautiful” projects were launched and the outstanding balance of the Bank’s loans supporting Belt and Road cooperation grew by 9.25% year on year at the end of 2023. Moreover, we supported major diplomatic activities in a proactive manner by signing agreements under the witness of state leaders and being deeply involved in bilateral and multilateral cooperation. It’s worth mentioning that the Bank took the lead among the Top 10 in Ship Finance 2023, further demonstrating its brand strength.

We built strong lines of risk defense and secured steady improvement in the Bank’s asset quality.

We made concerted efforts to mitigate existing risks in key projects, realizing a decrease in both outstanding balance and NPL ratio for two consecutive years. We paid great attention to forestalling and controlling incremental risks, and enhanced our ability to forestall risks in a forward-looking way through improved customer screening and risk warning system. We strengthened risk management of overseas projects by addressing sovereign business risks, particularly in key countries and made continuous efforts to fight cross-border corruption. We achieved solid progress in rectifying problems identified by the central disciplinary inspection team and regulatory authority in a stringent manner. We also strengthened weak links identified during the anti-money laundering inspections, and worked strictly on holding those accountable for NPLs.

We continued to consolidate the foundation of the Bank by improving the effectiveness of internal management.

We accelerated the reform of category-based management for different types of businesses in an orderly manner. We strengthened the management of financial benefits and carried out a specialized program on reducing costs and expenditures and increasing efficiency and revenue to improve the Bank’s performance. We worked on both the asset and liability sides by improving the mix of bond maturities and scaling up deposits to increase overall profitability. A horizontal-vertical credit review and approval system was set up with the establishment of a pool of experts and the mobility mechanism of experts. We adjusted the responsibilities of the Bank’s departments, standardized the penetrating management of subsidiary companies, optimized the layout of overseas institutions, and continuously improved the Bank’s organization structure. We empowered ourselves with science and technology and carried out practical activities in the “Year of Improved Data Quality” campaign. Guarantee for business operation was stepped up continuously, which laid a comprehensive foundation for high-quality development.

Outlook for 2024

Poised to set sail again, we will press ahead with determined endeavor.

As we embark on a new journey at the Bank’s 30th anniversary in 2024, we will stay closely rallied around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, and consolidate and expand the achievements of the thematic campaign for learning and implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. Following through the political and people-oriented requirements for financial work, we will perform our mission as a policy bank, fulfill main responsibilities and break new ground. We will forge ahead with confidence and determination to help strengthen China’s financial capabilities, and greet the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China with our outstanding performance.

支持共建“一带一路”十周年成就 CONTRIBUTIONS TO BELT AND ROAD COOPERATION OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

支持共建“一带一路”总体思路 Guiding Principles

坚持发展优先。发展是解决一切问题的总钥匙。面对百年变局和世纪疫情叠加带来的多重危机挑战，推动世界经济特别是发展中国家经济复苏发展更是当务之急。在支持共建“一带一路”的过程中，进出口银行切实回应发展中国家迫切需求和长期诉求，聚焦基础设施等重大项目建设，帮助发展中国家破解关键领域的发展瓶颈，同时通过支持增强“造血”功能的项目，助力发展中国家将自身禀赋优势转化为发展优势，增强经济内生增长动力和自主发展能力，真正实现发展的可持续。

Staying committed to development as the priority. Development holds the master key to all problems. Facing multiple challenges brought by global changes unseen in a century and the COVID-19 pandemic, it is a top priority to promote global economic development, especially the economic recovery and growth of developing countries. The Bank responded to both the urgent needs and long-term aspirations of developing countries while supporting Belt and Road cooperation. With a focus on infrastructure and other major projects, the Bank helped developing countries remove bottlenecks in development of key areas. Meanwhile, the Bank supported projects that boost the economic development capacity to help developing countries transform their own strengths into development advantages, enabling them to pursue sustainable development through enhancing internal impetus to economic growth and independent development capabilities.

坚持互利共赢。共建“一带一路”追求的是发展，崇尚的是共赢。在支持共建“一带一路”的过程中，进出口银行遵循共商、共建、共享原则，深入对接共建国家发展战略，综合考虑其发展水平、经济结构、资源禀赋等各方面要素，确保项目与共建国家整体发展规划和经济发展水平相匹配。通过统筹支持标志性项目和“小而美”民生项目合作，推动各方将各自的发展目标有效衔接起来，将各自的优势和潜能充分发挥出来，寻求更多利益交汇点，实现利益的最大化。

Staying committed to mutual benefit and win-win outcomes. Belt and Road cooperation pursues common development and aims at mutual benefits. Following the principle of planning together, building together and benefiting together, the Bank aligned with the development strategies of Belt and Road partner countries, taking better consideration of various factors including development level, economic structure and resource endowment, thus ensuring that the projects it financed match the overall development plans and economic situations of Belt and Road partner countries. By supporting both signature projects and “small and beautiful” projects, the Bank promoted effective connection of different parties’ development goals and helped to fully leverage their strengths and potential, with the aim of converging and maximizing interests of all parties.

坚持绿色底色。坚持人与自然和谐共生的生态文明理念始终贯穿于共建“一带一路”的规划和实践之中。在支持共建“一带一路”的过程中，进出口银行一贯高度重视履行环保和社会责任，引导和约束企业将绿色低碳理念嵌入项目设计、建设、运营全流程，大力支持清洁能源、环境治理、生态保护等领域项目建设，通过项目合作分享中国的绿色发展理念和实践经验，助力共建国家探索适合本国国情的绿色可持续发展之路。

Staying committed to green development. The ecological civilization concept featuring harmony between humanity and nature has been part of the planning and the practice of Belt and Road cooperation. Attaching great importance to fulfilling environmental and social responsibilities, the Bank encouraged and urged corporate clients to incorporate green-oriented low-carbon concept into the entire process from design to building and operation of projects. The Bank supported projects in the fields of clean energy, environmental improvement and ecological protection, and shared China's concepts and practices of green development through project cooperation to help Belt and Road partner countries explore the path of green growth and sustainable development that suits their national conditions.

坚持开放合作。开放是当代中国的鲜明标识。共建“一带一路”倡议是发展的倡议、合作的倡议，也是开放的倡议。在支持共建“一带一路”的过程中，进出口银行坚持开放导向，积极支持双边合作、第三方市场合作、多边合作等多种合作方式，稳妥开展健康、绿色、数字、创新等新领域合作。同时注重与国际多边组织、国际金融机构开展项目合作和对话交流，主动融入国际融资体系，对接相关国际融资规则、标准，既坚持中国特色良好实践，又积极汲取国际有益经验，增信释疑、互学互鉴，为推动制度型开放贡献中国力量。

Staying committed to openness and cooperation. Opening-up is the hallmark of contemporary China. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is about development, cooperation and openness. The Bank focused on openness in Belt and Road cooperation, and fostered new areas for cooperation including health, green growth, digitalization and innovation through bilateral, third-party market and multilateral means. The Bank also put stress on project cooperation and dialogues with multilateral organizations and international financial institutions so as to integrate into the international financing system and align with international financing regulations and standards. While maintaining the good practices with Chinese characteristics, the Bank also drew inspiration from the experience of other countries and partners, and endeavored to contribute its share to China's institutional opening-up by enhancing trust, dispelling doubts and increasing mutual learning.

支持共建“一带一路”大事记

Major Events

- **2015年**，制定进出口银行支持“一带一路”建设工作方案，建立工作机制，完善保障措施，明确重点工作和重点支持领域，全力支持“一带一路”建设。

In 2015, the Bank formulated a work plan for Belt and Road cooperation. With a new working mechanism and more supporting measures, the Bank identified priorities and key areas to support.

- **2016年**，成立进出口银行“一带一路”领导小组，发挥牵头抓总作用，加强组织协调，统筹指导全行重要政策对接、重大项目合作和重点任务落实，确保各项工作有力有序推进。

In 2016, the Bank set up a leading group for Belt and Road cooperation, which took the lead in strengthening coordination, aligning business policies, developing major projects and fulfilling key tasks to ensure steady progress in all lines of work.

- **2017年**，在首届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，进出口银行共有四大类33项成果纳入成果清单，数量占成果清单的1/9。在第二届高峰论坛召开前，1300亿元等值人民币专项贷款额度已全部完成，其余32项成果也已完成或转为常态化工作。

In 2017, the Bank contributed 33 deliverables in four categories at the First BRF, accounting for 1/9 of the list of deliverables. Before the Second BRF was held, the Bank had signed all the loan agreements on the RMB130 billion equivalent special lending scheme, with the other 32 deliverables completed or became regular work.

- **2018年**，进出口银行“一带一路”贷款余额突破1万亿元，马尔代夫中马友谊大桥、巴基斯坦喀喇昆仑公路等标志性项目顺利建成。成立一带一路金融研究院（上海），通过融资与融智双轮驱动更好服务共建“一带一路”高质量发展。

In 2018, the outstanding balance of the Bank's loans for supporting Belt and Road cooperation exceeded RMB1 trillion. Signature projects such as the China-Maldives Friendship Bridge and the Pakistan Karakoram Highway were completed. The Belt and Road Financial Research Institute (Shanghai) of the Bank was established to better serve high-quality Belt and Road cooperation through provision of both financing and expertise.

- **2019年**，在第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，进出口银行共有三大类19项成果纳入成果清单，目前已全部完成或转为常态化工作。进出口银行在政府部门的指导下成功参与承办贸易畅通分论坛，并代表金融机构在廉洁丝绸之路分论坛上作专题发言，向与会各方介绍共建“一带一路”廉洁合规经营实践。

In 2019, the Bank contributed 19 deliverables in three categories to the Second BRF, which have all been completed or became regular work. Under the guidance of relevant government authorities, the Bank co-organized the Thematic Forum on Trade Connectivity and the Bank's representative made a keynote speech on behalf of financial institutions at the Thematic Forum on Clean Silk Road, introducing the Bank's practice of integrity and compliance in Belt and Road cooperation.

● 2020年，进出口银行灵活施策应对疫情冲击，全力保障已签约特别是在建项目有序推进，支持科特迪瓦阿比让港改扩建等标志性项目按时完工。在疫情最严重时期，克服重重困难，成功签署匈塞铁路匈牙利段贷款协议，推动匈牙利段建设启动实施。

In 2020, the Bank took flexible approaches to address the impact of the pandemic and ensured orderly progress of projects, especially those under construction, facilitating the timely completion of signature projects such as the extension of the Port of Abidjan in Cote D'Ivoire. During the worst phases of the pandemic, the Bank signed the loan agreement for the Hungarian section of the Hungary-Serbia Railway and facilitated the implementation of the project.

● 2021年，进出口银行落实“双碳”行动，出台专门政策，严控境外化石能源电力项目、严禁对新建境外煤电项目融资。同时，加大对清洁能源、生态环保等绿色项目的支持力度，支持共建国家绿色低碳转型和可持续发展。

In 2021, the Bank played its role in facilitating China's efforts to pursue carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals, and formulating targeted policies to restrict overseas fossil fuel power projects and prohibit financing for newly built overseas coal-fired power projects. Meanwhile, the Bank scaled up its support for green projects in clean energy, ecological conservation and environmental protection, aiming to facilitate green-oriented and low-carbon transition as well as sustainable development in Belt and Road partner countries.

● 2022年，进出口银行“一带一路”贷款余额突破2万亿元，优质大项目与“小而美”项目齐举并重，埃及斋月十日城市郊铁路等重大项目取得重要进展，巴布亚新几内亚新恩加省医院等民生项目顺利落地。

In 2022, the outstanding balance of the Bank's loans for supporting Belt and Road cooperation exceeded RMB2 trillion. The Bank attaches equal attention to both flagship projects and "small and beautiful" projects, and great progress has been made in major projects such as the 10th of Ramadan Railway in Egypt, and a batch of projects that improve people's well-being were put into operation such as the New Enga provincial hospital in Papua New Guinea.

● 2023年，在第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，进出口银行共有32项工作纳入成果清单。特别是习近平主席在开幕式主旨演讲中宣布，进出口银行设立3500亿元人民币融资窗口，以市场化、商业化方式支持共建“一带一路”项目。举办金融支持共建“一带一路”高质量发展研讨会，发布支持共建“一带一路”十周年报告，讲好口行故事和中国故事。

In 2023, 32 outcomes of the Bank were included in the list of deliverables of the Third BRF. At the Opening Ceremony of the Third BRF, President Xi Jinping announced that the Export-Import Bank of China would set up an RMB350 billion financing window to support Belt and Road cooperation in a market-based and commercial way. Within the year, the Bank held the Seminar on Supporting High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation, and released the Report on CEXIM's Participation in the Belt and Road Cooperation in the Past Ten Years, in a bid to convey the voice of the Bank and tell China's stories well.

支持共建“一带一路”成效案例

Projects Financed by the Bank in Supporting Belt and Road Cooperation

共建“一带一路”倡议提出以来，进出口银行精心打造了以信贷为主体，投资、贸易金融、资金业务等为配套的多元化业务体系，以多层次、全方位、综合化的金融服务，为“一带一路”倡议的推进和落实保驾护航。十年来，进出口银行支持共建国家建设铁路4000多公里、公路2.3万多公里、数十个机场和港口、百余个清洁能源项目。

Since the BRI was put forward, the Bank has established a diversified business system under which loans is the mainstay and investment, trade finance and capital market operations serve as supporting facilities. With all-round, multi-tiered and comprehensive financial services, the Bank has been dedicated to promoting and facilitating Belt and Road cooperation. Over the past ten years, the Bank has financed the construction of over 4,000 kilometers of railways, over 23 thousand kilometers of roads, dozens of airports and ports, and more than 100 clean energy power projects in Belt and Road partner countries.

蒙内铁路项目

Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway in Kenya

该项目是肯尼亚近百年来新建的第一条铁路，也是肯尼亚独立以来最大的基础设施投资项目。2014年5月，在中外领导人见证下，进出口银行与肯财政部签署贷款协议。2017年5月，蒙内铁路正式通车。

蒙内铁路的开通将蒙巴萨至内罗毕全程运输时间从原来的十几个小时缩短至四个多小时，方便了沿线居民出行，提高了货运能力。截至2023年底，蒙内铁路累计发送旅客超过1167万人次，运输货物超过2962万吨。列车通车为当地创造了4.6万个就业岗位，员工本地化率超过80%。数据显示，蒙内铁路拉动当地经济增长超过2个百分点。蒙内铁路还是一条“绿色铁路”，建设过程中最大程度保护当地植被，同时为野生动物预留了充足的穿行通道。

肯尼亚总统威廉·鲁托评价说：“蒙内铁路这个伟大的设施将使客货运输更方便、更安全、更经济，最重要的是旅途将令人心旷神怡。”

The railway is Kenya's first new railway in the past century and its largest infrastructure project since independence. In May 2014, under the witness of Chinese and Kenyan leaders, the Bank signed the loan agreement of the project with the Ministry of Finance of Kenya. The railway was officially opened to traffic in May 2017.

Upon the operation of the railway, the transportation time from Mombasa to Nairobi has been reduced from more



than ten hours to over four hours, which facilitates the travel of local residents and improves freight capacity. By the end of 2023, the railway has transported over 11.67 million passengers and more than 29.62 million tons of cargo. It has created 46,000 jobs for the local people, with the localization rate of employees exceeding 80 percent. Figures show that the railway has boosted the local economy by more than 2 percent. As a “green railway”, it maximizes the protection of local vegetation during construction while reserving ample passage for wildlife.

As Kenyan President William Ruto commented, “this great work will make the transportation of people and goods more convenient, economical, safer, and most importantly, enjoyable.”

马尔代夫中马友谊大桥项目

China-Maldives Friendship Bridge in the Maldives



2014年9月，习近平主席与马尔代夫时任总统亚明商定，在马尔代夫境内共同建造一座跨海大桥，并命名为“中马友谊大桥”。该项目是马第一座跨海大桥，也是世界第一座深海珊瑚礁地质跨海大桥。中马友谊大桥对推动中马基础设施领域合作，带动大马累区域经济发展具有重要意义。

2018年8月，马尔代夫时任总统亚明在通车仪式上致辞，感谢习近平主席和中国政府向马方提供帮助，实现了马人民拥有跨海大桥的百年夙愿，受到马尔代夫人民的热烈欢迎。马当地媒体高度评价大桥建设，称中马友谊大桥的开通“值得载入马尔代夫历史”“今后的马尔代夫将是一个全新的马尔代夫”。

In September 2014, President Xi Jinping and the then President of the Maldives Abdulla Yameen agreed to build a cross-sea bridge in the Maldives, which was named as “China-Maldives Friendship Bridge”. It is the first sea-crossing bridge in the Maldives, and also the first sea link built in a coral reef geological environment in deep sea. The project is of great significance for promoting China-Maldives cooperation in infrastructure and driving the economic development of the Greater Male region.

The then Maldivian President Abdulla Yameen delivered a speech during the opening ceremony of the bridge in August 2018, extending appreciation to President Xi and the Chinese government for the assistance to the construction of the bridge, which made the century-old hope of the Maldivian people to have a sea-crossing bridge come true. The local media of the Maldives also spoke highly of the bridge, saying that the opening of the bridge “deserves to be recorded in the Maldivian history”, and “the Maldives will embrace a brand new future”.

巴基斯坦卡洛特水电站项目

The Karot Hydropower Station in Pakistan

该项目由进出口银行牵头、世界银行旗下国际金融公司（IFC）等参与组建银团提供金融支持。项目建立了国际化安全、环境与社会管理体系，符合巴基斯坦政府、IFC等多方要求，成为与国际多边金融机构共同支持“一带一路”建设的项目典范。该项目位于旁遮普省境内，总装机72万千瓦，年平均发电量32亿千瓦时。项目2022年6月投入商业运营，截至2023年6月，项目运营1个完整年度，累计发电36.4亿千瓦时，可满足当地500多万人的用电需求，相当于节约标准煤159万吨，减少二氧化碳排放约398万吨，有效缓解巴基斯坦电力短缺问题，优化巴基斯坦能源结构，为应对全球气候变化作出新的贡献。此外，项目每年为当地直接或间接提供4500多个就业岗位，切实增进了人民福祉。

巴基斯坦总理夏巴兹盛赞，“这一项目为中巴经济走廊增添了浓重的一笔”。

The hydropower station is financed by a syndication led by the Bank and participated by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) under the World Bank Group and other financial institutions. The project adopts an international management system of security, environment and society, which is in accordance with the requirements of the Pakistani government, IFC and other parties. Located in Punjab province, the hydropower station has a total installed capacity of 720,000 kilowatts and an average annual power generation of about 3.2 billion. The project was put into commercial operation in June 2022, and by June 2023, it has generated a total of 3.64 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, catering to the consumption of the 5 million local people. By saving around 1.59 million tons of standard coal and reduce carbon emissions by 3.98 million metric tons, the project has efficiently relieved the power shortage in Pakistan and optimized the country's energy structure, thus making new contributions to coping with global climate change. In addition, it creates more than 4,500 direct and indirect local jobs each year, improving people's livelihood. Pakistani Prime Minister Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif praised that the project plays an important role in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.



阿根廷胡胡伊省光伏电站项目 Jujuy Photovoltaic Power Plant in Argentina



该项目是第二届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛项下重要融资类成果，是南美地区装机容量最大、海拔最高的光伏电站项目，总装机容量约300兆瓦。2023年9月末，该项目全年累计发电23.19亿度，达到预期目标，有效缓解了当地电力供应紧张的状况，带动了当地工业和旅游业等相关产业的发展，并对提高就业水平、推动经济社会发展起到了积极的促进作用。

与相同发电量的火电厂相比，该项目每年可为电网节约标准煤约20.2万吨，还可减排二氧化碳55.2万吨、二氧化硫106.1吨、氮氧化物118.7吨、烟尘21.2吨，节能减排效果显著。

The photovoltaic power plant is one of the important financing achievements under the Second BRF. With a total installed capacity of around 300 MW, it is the largest and highest of its kind in South America in terms of installed capacity and geographical altitude. By the end of September 2023, the power plant has generated a total of 2.319 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity, achieving expected objective. It helped ease local power shortages, facilitated the development of tourism and other related industries, boosted local employment and promoted green economic and social development of Argentina.

Compared with thermal power plants with the same power generation capacity, the project can save 202,000 tons of standard coal for the power grid each year, and help reduce the emissions of various air pollutants including 552,000 tons of carbon dioxide, 106.1 tons of sulfur dioxide, 118.7 tons of nitrogen oxide and 21.2 tons of dust. It produces remarkable effect on energy-saving and emission reduction.

巴布亚新几内亚新恩加省医院项目 New Enga Provincial Hospital in Papua New Guinea

恩加省是巴新人口最多的省份之一，医疗资源有限，大多数居民难以获得基础医疗服务。该项目为巴新恩加省建设一座拥有150个床位的省级现代化中心医院，占地面积约3.1万平方米，是巴新乃至南太平洋岛国地区最现代化的综合性医院之一，同时也是巴新第一所现代化省级医院。

2022年6月，巴新总理马拉佩在项目竣工交接仪式上表示，巴新政府由衷感谢中方对该项目提供的支持。新恩加省医院体现了“中国建造”的高水平，将在巴新发挥积极示范作用。

恩加省省长伊帕塔斯表示，“建设一个拥有现代化设施和先进技术的医疗健康中心是恩加省和巴新人民长期以来的梦想，在中方大力支持下，这个梦想成为现实”。

As one of the most populous provinces in Papua New Guinea, Enga Province used to have limited medical resources and most residents did not have access to fundamental medical services. The project includes the building of a provincial-level modernized central hospital with 150 beds, covering an area of 31,000 square meters. The hospital is one of the most modernized comprehensive hospitals in Papua New Guinea and south pacific island countries, and is the first modernized provincial-level hospital in Papua New Guinea.

On the handover ceremony in June 2022, Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Marape said that the Papua New Guinea government thanked the Chinese government for its support for the project. The hospital represents China's high-level development of infrastructure, and will play an exemplary role in Papua New Guinea.

Enga Province Governor Ipatas said it was a dream for the people of Enga and Papua New Guinea to have a medical center with advanced technologies, and thanks to China's help, the dream came true.



塞内加尔乡村打井供水项目 Rural Water Supply Project in Senegal



该项目在塞内加尔12个大区新建数百套水井、水塔和相关配套设施，为两百余万当地民众带来方便、干净的饮用水，同时为农业和畜牧业的发展提供水源保障。还可为塞内加尔创造超过3000个就业岗位，带动培养一批工程技术人员。

塞内加尔总统萨勒多次感谢中方对该项目提供的支持，称“中国想塞方所想，急塞方所急，为塞农业和农村地区发展提供了强有力的帮助”。巴林村村民迪奥姆说：“很感谢中国朋友为我们村里带来幸福，感谢‘一带一路’倡议，衷心希望塞中友谊地久天长”。

The project includes the building of hundreds of wells, water towers and relevant appurtenant equipment in 12 administrative regions in Senegal, making convenient and clean drinking water available to two million local residents, and helping secure the development of agriculture and animal husbandry. It has also created over 3,000 jobs and cultivated a number of technicians.

Senegalese President has expressed gratitude to China several times for supporting the project, saying that China thinks for our people, responds to our needs, and provides strong support to the development of agriculture and rural regions in Senegal. Diom, a villager from the Khodjil Baling Village said, “We want to thank our Chinese friends for bringing us happiness and we want to thank the BRI, we sincerely hope that the friendship between Senegal and China will last forever”.

举办金融支持共建“一带一路”高质量发展研讨会 Seminar on Supporting High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation

2023年10月25日，进出口银行在北京成功举办金融支持共建“一带一路”高质量发展研讨会。此次研讨会是进出口银行在共建“一带一路”十周年和第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛召开之际举办的重要活动，并作为多边合作成果纳入第三届高峰论坛成果清单。进出口银行董事长吴富林出席研讨会并致欢迎辞，进出口银行副行长张文才作专题发言，来自国际组织、多边金融机构和政、商、学界的中外嘉宾参加研讨会。与会嘉宾围绕共建“一带一路”成效、投融资实践、金融合作、绿色发展、数字转型、减贫合作等议题开展了深入研讨。

The Bank successfully held the Seminar on Supporting High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation in Beijing on 25 October 2023. The seminar is an important activity hosted by the Bank on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Belt and Road cooperation and the Third BRF, and has been included in the list of multilateral cooperation deliverables of the Third BRF. Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank attended the seminar and delivered welcome remarks, and Zhang Wencai, Vice President of the Bank made a keynote speech. Chinese and foreign guests from international organizations, multilateral financial institutions and political, business and academic circles attended the seminar and had in-depth exchanges on topics including progress and achievements of Belt and Road cooperation, investment and financing practices, financial cooperation, green development, digital transformation and poverty reduction cooperation.



董事会成员

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



● 吴富林
董事长、执行董事
Wu Fulin
Chairman, Executive Director



● 任生俊
副董事长、执行董事
Ren Shengjun
Vice Chairman, Executive Director



● 李钧*
执行董事
Li Jun*
Executive Director

* 2024年3月，李钧先生不再担任本行执行董事。

* Mr. Li Jun no longer served as Executive Director of the Bank since March 2024.



● 李春临
部委董事
Li Chunlin
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 许宏才*
部委董事
Xu Hongcai*
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 郭婷婷
部委董事
Guo Tingting
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 王春英
部委董事
Wang Chunying
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director

* 2024年3月，许宏才先生不再兼任本行部委董事。

* Mr. Xu Hongcai no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Bank since March 2024.



● 李颖*
股权董事
Li Ying*
Equity Director



● 张辉
股权董事
Zhang Hui
Equity Director



● 刘向耘
股权董事
Liu Xiangyun
Equity Director



● 邹兆荣
股权董事
Zou Zhaorong
Equity Director



● 杨丽慧
股权董事
Yang Lihui
Equity Director



● 王婷
股权董事
Wang Ping
Equity Director

* 2024年3月，李颖女士不再担任本行股权董事。

* Madame Li Ying no longer served as Equity Director of the Bank since March 2024.

驻行纪检监察组组长、高级管理层成员

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE DISCIPLINE AND SUPERVISION OFFICE OF THE CPC
CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR DISCIPLINE INSPECTION AND THE NATIONAL COMMISSION
OF SUPERVISION OF THE PRC AT CEXIM, AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT



● 任生俊
行长
Ren Shengjun
President



● 曾明子
驻行纪检监察组组长
Zeng Mingzi
Chief Inspector of the Discipline and
Supervision Office of the CPC Central
Commission for Discipline Inspection
and the National Commission of
Supervision of the PRC at CEXIM



● 李钧*
副行长
Li Jun*
Vice President



● 张文才
副行长
Zhang Wencai
Vice President



● 陈斌
副行长
Chen Bin
Vice President



● 张劭辉
副行长
Zhang Shaohui
Vice President



● 蒋鞠华
董事会秘书
Jiang Juhua
Secretary to the Board
of Directors



● 李忠元
首席风险官
Li Zhongyuan
Chief Risk Officer

* 2024年3月，李钧先生不再担任本行副行长。

* Mr. Li Jun no longer served as Vice President of the Bank since March 2024.

董事、高级管理层成员变更情况

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE MANAGEMENT TEAM

本行董事变更情况如下：

Changes in the Members of the Board of Directors:

2023年5月，经本行第二届董事会2023年第三次会议审议，由郭婷婷女士兼任本行部委董事，担任本行董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员、董事会人事与薪酬委员会委员。In May 2023, Madam Guo Tingting was approved to be Ministry or Commission-appointed Director and Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee of the Board of Directors at the 3rd meeting of the year of the 2nd Board of Directors.

2023年5月，经本行第二届董事会2023年第三次会议审议，由王春英女士兼任本行部委董事，担任本行董事会审计委员会主席，董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员、董事会风险管理委员会委员。

In May 2023, Madam Wang Chunying was approved to be Ministry or Commission-appointed Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors at the 3rd meeting of the year of the 2nd Board of Directors.

2023年8月，经本行第二届董事会2023年第五次会议审议，由李春临先生兼任本行部委董事，担任本行董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员。

In August 2023, Mr. Li Chunlin was approved to be Ministry or Commission-appointed Director and Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee of the Board of Directors at the 5th meeting of the year of the 2nd Board of Directors.

2024年3月，经本行第三届董事会2024年第一次会议审议，由廖岷先生兼任本行部委董事，担任本行董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员。

In March 2024, Mr. Liao Min was approved to be Ministry or Commission-appointed Director and Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee of the Board of Directors at the 1st meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors.

2024年3月，经本行第三届董事会2024年第一次会议审议，由刘文军先生担任本行股权董事，担任本行董事会关联交易控制委员会主席、董事会审计委员会委员、董事会人事与薪酬委员会委员，刘文军先生的任职资格尚待国家金融监督管理总局核准。

In March 2024, Mr. Liu Wenjun was approved to be Equity Director, Chairman of the Connected Transactions Control Committee, Member of the Audit Committee and Member of the Personnel and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors at the 1st meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors. This appointment is subject to approval by the National Financial Regulatory Administration.

2023年5月，钱克明先生不再兼任本行部委董事，不再担任本行董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员、董事会人事与薪酬委员会委员。

Mr. Qian Keming no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director, Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Member of the Personnel and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors since May 2023.

2023年5月，方上浦先生不再兼任本行部委董事，不再担任本行董事会审计委员会主席，董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员、董事会风险管理委员会委员。

Mr. Fang Shangpu no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee, Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors since May 2023.

2023年8月，连维良先生不再兼任本行部委董事，不再担任本行董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员。

Mr. Lian Weiliang no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director and Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee since August 2023.

2024年3月，李钧先生不再担任本行执行董事，不再担任本行董事会风险管理委员会委员、董事会关联交易控制委员会委员。

Mr. Li Jun no longer served as Executive Director, Member of the Risk Management Committee and Member of the Connected Transactions Control Committee of the Board of Directors since March 2024.

2024年3月，许宏才先生不再兼任本行部委董事，不再担任本行董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员。

Mr. Xu Hongcai no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director and Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee of the Board of Directors since March 2024.

2024年3月，李颖女士不再担任本行股权董事，不再担任本行董事会关联交易控制委员会主席、董事会审计委员会委员、董事会人事与薪酬委员会委员。

Madame Li Ying no longer served as Equity Director, Member of the Connected Transactions Control Committee, Member of the Audit Committee and Member of the Personnel and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors since March 2024.

本行高级管理层成员变更情况如下：

Changes in the Members of the Management Team:

2024年3月，李钧先生不再担任本行副行长。

Mr. Li Jun no longer served as Vice President of the Bank since March 2024.

董事、驻行纪检监察组组长、高级管理层成员简历

RESUME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE DISCIPLINE AND SUPERVISION OFFICE OF THE CPC CENTRAL COMMISSION FOR DISCIPLINE INSPECTION AND THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF SUPERVISION OF THE PRC AT CEXIM, AND TOP EXECUTIVES

董事简历：

Resume of the Members of the Board of Directors

吴富林 党委书记、董事长、执行董事。曾任中国光大银行计划资金部总经理、资金部总经理，中国光大银行昆明分行行长、深圳分行行长，中国光大银行战略管理部总经理，中国光大集团战略规划部总经理，中国光大集团股份公司副总经理兼任光大集团首席经济学家、光大永明人寿保险有限公司董事长，中国银行执行董事、副行长，中国进出口银行副董事长、行长。

Wu Fulin Party Secretary, Chairman and Executive Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. He joined China Everbright Bank where he successively served as General Manager of the Planning and Treasury Department, General Manager of the Treasury Department, President of Kunming Branch, President of Shenzhen Branch, and General Manager of the Strategies Management Department. He later became General Manager of the Strategic Planning Department of China Everbright Group Limited, Deputy General Manager and Chief Economist of China Everbright Group Limited, Chairman of Sun Life Everbright Life Insurance Company Limited. After that, he successively served as Executive Director and Vice President of Bank of China, Vice Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank of China.

任生俊 党委副书记、副董事长、执行董事、行长。曾任中国进出口银行卖方信贷部副总经理、信贷管理部副总经理、信贷管理部总经理、深圳分行行长、上海分行行长、行务委员兼任上海分行行长、行务委员兼任计划财务部总经理，中国太平保险集团有限责任公司执行董事、副总经理，中国中信集团有限公司监事长。

Ren Shengjun Deputy Party Secretary, Vice Chairman, Executive Director and President of the Export-Import Bank of China. He joined the Bank where he successively served as Deputy General Manager of the Seller's Credit Department, Deputy General Manager, General Manager of the Credit Management Department, President of Shenzhen Branch, President of Shanghai Branch, Bank Councilor and President of Shanghai Branch concurrently, and Bank Councilor and General Manager of the Planning and Financial Management Department. After that, he successively served as Executive Director, Deputy General Manager of China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co., Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of CITIC Group Corporation.

李钧* 曾任中国农业发展银行鸡西市分行副行长、黑河市分行行长、黑龙江省分行副行长、粮棉油部总经理、粮棉油部/产业发展扶贫部总经理、河北省分行行长，中国进出口银行执行董事、副行长。

Li Jun* He joined the Agricultural Development Bank of China where he successively served as Vice President of Jixi Prefecture Branch of Heilongjiang Province, President of Heihe Prefecture Branch of Heilongjiang Province, Vice President of Heilongjiang Branch, General Manager of the Grain, Cotton and Oil Department, General Manager of the Grain, Cotton and Oil Department/Industrial Development Poverty Alleviation Department, and President of Hebei Branch. He then served as Executive Director and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China.

* 2024年3月，李钧先生不再担任本行执行董事、副行长。

* Mr. Li Jun no longer served as Executive Director and Vice President of the Bank since March 2024.

李春临 部委董事。现任国家发展和改革委员会副主任，兼任中国进出口银行部委董事。

Li Chunlin Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. He serves as Vice Chairman of National Development and Reform Commission and Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China concurrently.

许宏才* 现任全国人大财政经济委员会副主任委员、全国人大常委会预算工作委员会主任，曾任财政部副部长，曾兼任中国进出口银行部委董事。

Xu Hongcai* He serves as Vice-chairperson of the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Chairman of the Budgetary Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee. Before that, he served as Vice Minister of Finance and Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China concurrently.

郭婷婷 部委董事。现任商务部副部长，兼任中国进出口银行部委董事。

Guo Tingting Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. She serves as Vice Minister of Commerce and Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China concurrently.

王春英 部委董事。现任国家外汇管理局副局长，兼任中国进出口银行部委董事。

Wang Chunying Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. She serves as Deputy Administrator of State Administration of Foreign Exchange and Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Export-Import Bank of China concurrently.

李颖* 曾任财政部预算评审中心副主任（副司长级），曾任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Li Ying* She once served as Deputy Director General of the Budget Assessment and Review Center of the Ministry of Finance and Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.

张辉 股权董事。曾任国家外汇管理局科技司副司长、科技司司长。

Zhang Hui Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. He successively served as Deputy Director General and Director General of the Science and Technology Department of State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

刘向耘 股权董事。曾任中国人民银行研究局副巡视员。

Liu Xiangyun Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. She once served as Assistant Counsel of the Research Bureau of People's Bank of China.

* 2024年3月，许宏才先生不再兼任本行部委董事。

* Mr. Xu Hongcai no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director of the Bank since March 2024.

* 2024年3月，李颖女士不再担任本行股权董事。

* Madame Li Ying no longer served as Equity Director of the Bank since March 2024.

邹兆荣 股权董事。曾任国家外汇管理局人事司（内审司）副司长、管理检查司副司长。

Zou Zhaorong Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. He successively served as Deputy Director General of the Human Resources Department (Internal Auditing Department) and Deputy Director General of the Supervision and Inspection Department of State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

杨丽慧 股权董事。曾任中国人民银行货币政策司调研员。

Yang Lihui Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. She once served as Consultant at the Monetary Policy Department of People's Bank of China.

王娉 股权董事。曾任国家外汇管理局科技司副司长、二级巡视员，经常项目管理司副司长、二级巡视员。

Wang Ping Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China. She successively served as Deputy Director General and Secondary Counsel of the Science and Technology Department, Deputy Director General and Secondary Counsel of the Current Account Management Department of State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

驻行纪检监察组组长、高级管理层成员简历：

Resume of the Chief Inspector of the Discipline and Supervision Office of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC at CEXIM, and Top Executives

任生俊、李钧简历详见“董事简历”部分。其他高级管理层成员简历如下：

Please refer to “Resume of the Members of the Board of Directors” for resumes of Ren Shengjun and Li Jun. Resumes of other top executives are as follows.

曾明子 党委委员、中央纪委国家监委驻行纪检监察组组长。曾任中央纪委中国方正出版社副社长（副局级），中央纪委、中央组织部巡视工作办公室副主任、正局级纪律检查员、监察专员兼副主任，中央巡视工作领导小组办公室正局级纪律检查员、监察专员兼副主任，中央纪委宣传部副部长（兼）、《中国纪检监察》杂志社社长。

Zeng Mingzi Member of the Party Committee and Chief Inspector of the Discipline and Supervision Office of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC at the Export-Import Bank of China. He successively served as Vice President (Deputy Director General level) of China Fangzheng Press of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Deputy Director General, Party Discipline Inspector (Director General level), Ombudsman and Deputy Director General of the Office of Inspections of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, Party Discipline Inspector (Director General level), Ombudsman and Deputy Director General of the Office of the Inspection Leadership Group of the CPC Central Committee, Deputy Chief of the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, President of Zhongguo Jijian Jiancha (Magazine).

张文才 党委委员、副行长。曾任财政部国际司副司长，亚洲开发银行中国执行董事，财政部对外财经交流办公室主任（正司长级），亚洲开发银行副行长，财政部国际财金合作司司长，中国农业发展银行副行长。

Zhang Wencai Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China. He successively served as Deputy Director General of the International Department of the Ministry of Finance, Executive Director for China at the Asian Development Bank, Director General of the Department of External Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Finance, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank, Director General of the Department of International Economic and Financial Cooperation of the Ministry of Finance, Vice President of the Agricultural Development Bank of China.

陈斌 党委委员、副行长。曾任中国进出口银行公司业务二部总经理助理、交通运输融资部总经理助理、副总经理、普惠贷款部副总经理、广东省分行行长、风险管理部总经理。

Chen Bin Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China. He joined the Bank and successively served as Assistant General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department II, Assistant General Manager of the Transport Financing Department, Deputy General Manager of the Transport Financing Department, Deputy General Manager of the Concessional Loan Department, President of Guangdong Branch, General Manager of the Risk Management Department.

张劲辉 党委委员、副行长。曾任中国银行武威分行副行长、张掖分行行长，中国进出口银行黑龙江省分行副行长、辽宁省分行副行长、湖北省分行行长、江苏省分行行长、人力资源部总经理。

Zhang Shaohui Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China. He joined the Bank of China where he successively served as Vice President of Wuwei Branch and President of Zhangye Branch of Gansu Province. After that, he joined the Export-Import Bank of China where he successively served as Vice President of Heilongjiang Branch, Vice President of Liaoning Branch, President of Hubei Branch, President of Jiangsu Branch, General Manager of the Human Resources Department.

蒋鞠华 董事会秘书。曾任中国进出口银行总行营业部总经理助理(总行部门副总经理级)、副总经理(总行部门总经理级)、黑龙江省分行行长、行务委员、办公室主任、普惠贷款部总经理。

Jiang Juhua Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of China. He successively served as Assistant General Manager (Deputy General Manager level) and Deputy General Manager (General Manager level) of the Operation Department, General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department II, President of Heilongjiang Branch, Bank Councilor, General Manager of the General Office, General Manager of the Concessional Loan Department.

李忠元 首席风险官。曾任中国进出口银行出口信贷部总经理助理，渤海银行综合管理部副总经理、总经理、党委办公室副主任、主任、公司业务部总经理、福州分行筹备组组长，中国进出口银行公司业务部副总经理兼信贷二部总经理、交通运输融资部总经理、山东省分行行长、风险管理部总经理（兼）。

Li Zhongyuan Chief Risk Officer of the Export-Import Bank of China. He once served as Assistant General Manager of the Export Credit Department of the Export-Import Bank of China, and later assumed his posts at China Bohai Bank as Deputy General Manager, General Manager of the General Management Department, Deputy Director General, Director General of the CPC Committee Office, General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department, Head of the Preparatory Team for the Founding of Fuzhou Branch. After that, he served at the Export-Import Bank of China as Deputy General Manager of the Corporate Banking Department and General Manager of the Credit Department II, General Manager of the Transport Financing Department, President of Shandong Branch, General Manager of the Risk Management Department.

公司治理

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

公司治理概述

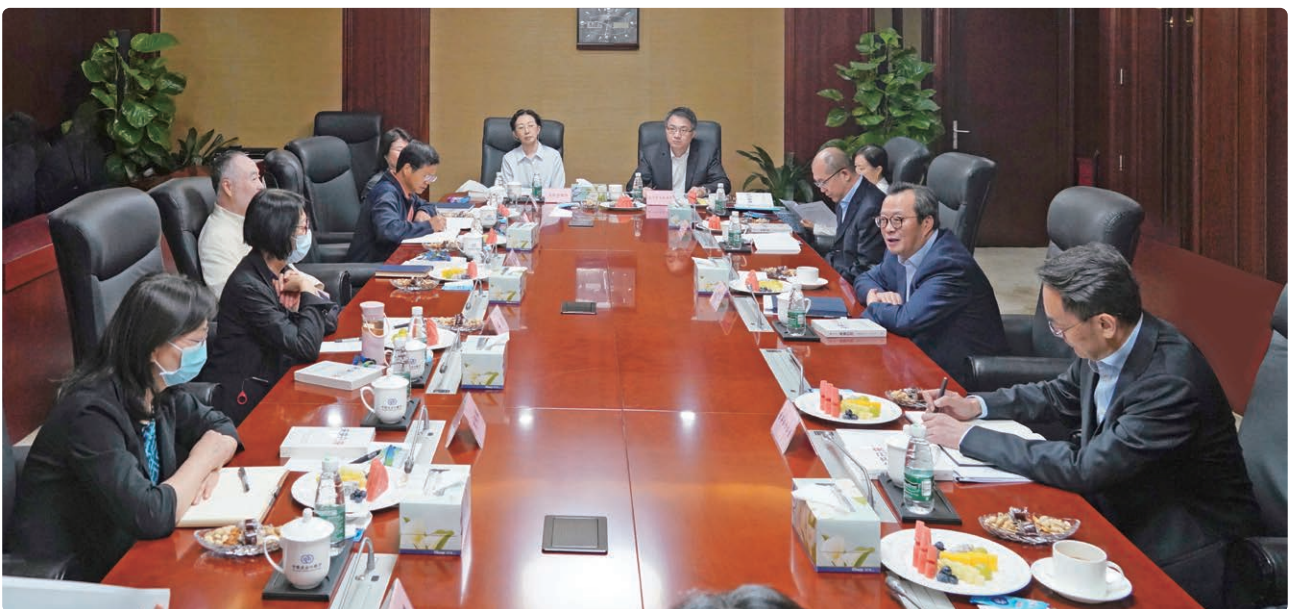
Overview

进出口银行坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的二十大和二十届二中全会精神，不断深化行党委、董事会、高级管理层等治理主体间的协同合作，引领本行坚守政策性职能定位，全力护航国家战略实施和实体经济发展，不断深化党的领导与公司治理有机融合，构建形成各治理主体同题共答、同向发力良好局面。

The Bank followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the guiding principles set forth by the 20th CPC National Congress and the second plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, and continued to deepen the collaboration among the Party Committee, Board of Directors and the senior management team. Staying true to its responsibilities as a policy bank, the Bank supported the implementation of national strategies and the development of the real economy, and deepened the integration of Party leadership and corporate governance, enabling all stakeholders in the corporate governance framework to pull in the same direction.

不断推动党的领导与公司治理有机融合。坚决贯彻党中央对金融工作的集中统一领导，牢牢把握“两个一以贯之”，坚持落实“双向进入、交叉任职”的体制安排及董事会决策重大事项需经党委前置研究的议事程序，充分发挥党委把方向、管大局、保落实的领导作用，切实将党的领导融入公司治理各环节。

The Bank continued to promote the integration of Party leadership and corporate governance. The Bank, under the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee over financial work, acted on the two principles that emphasize Party leadership over state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and orient SOEs reform toward the establishment of a modern system for enterprises, and implemented the “two-way entry, cross appointment” scheme and the procedure that the Party Committee’s deliberation precedes the Board’s decision-making on major issues. In so doing, the Bank gave full play to the leadership role of the Party Committee in setting the right direction, keeping in mind the big picture and ensuring the implementation of the principles and policies of the Party and the state, integrating Party leadership into all aspects of corporate governance.



着力强化董事会建设。坚持问题导向，聚焦本行经营发展重点领域，围绕国际业务发展、资本可持续等主题开展专项课题研究，以加强调研成果转化作为着力点，为本行改进和谋划工作提供指导意见，将调研成果有效转化为推动本行高质量发展的动力。

The Bank strove to build a stronger Board of Directors. Adhering to a problem-oriented approach, the Bank carried out research on specific topics concerning key areas of development such as international business development and capital sustainability. The Bank attached importance to the application of research outcomes to provide guidance for improvement in and planning of its work, turning the outcomes into a driving force to lead the Bank toward high-quality development.

加强公司治理理念宣贯。年内成功举办首期公司治理专题培训，由主管部门有关负责人和专家学者授课，深度讲解当前经济金融运行重点问题、现代公司治理理论与政策，分享政策性金融改革发展实践，推动本行上下更好了解公司治理，深化公司治理文化认同，促进公司治理理念深入人心。

The Bank strengthened the promotion of corporate governance concepts. In 2023, a special training on corporate governance was held for the first time. Heads of competent departments, experts and scholars gave lectures elaborating on key economic and financial issues as well as theories and policies of modern corporate governance, and sharing the practice of reform and development of policy-based financial institutions. The training helped to promote understanding and recognition of corporate governance across the Bank.

股东情况

Shareholders

进出口银行注册资本为1500亿元人民币。财政部持有股权占比10.74%，梧桐树投资平台有限责任公司持有股权占比89.26%。

The Bank has a registered capital of RMB150 billion. The Ministry of Finance holds 10.74% of the shares and Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd. 89.26%.



董事会

Board of Directors

董事会组成

Composition of the Board of Directors

按照国务院批准的《中国进出口银行章程》，本行董事会由13名董事组成，包括3名执行董事（含董事长）、10名非执行董事。10名非执行董事包括4名部委董事、6名股权董事。

According to the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China* approved by the State Council, the Board of Directors is made up of 13 directors, including 3 executive directors (Chairman of the Board included) and 10 non-executive directors which include 4 ministry or commission-appointed directors and 6 equity directors.

董事会职责

Duties and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

本行董事会按照有关法律法规及《中国进出口银行章程》履行职责。主要职责包括：审议批准中长期发展战略、年度经营计划和投资方案、年度债券发行计划、资本管理规划方案、资本补充工具发行方案、薪酬和绩效考核体系设置方案，风险管理、内部控制等基本管理制度，重大项目，内部管理机构以及境内外一级分支机构设置、调整和撤销方案，年度报告；制定年度财务预算方案和决算方案、利润分配和弥补亏损方案，董事会议事规则及其修订方案，信息披露政策及制度；决定对董事长和经营管理层的授权事项，聘用、解聘或者不再续聘承办进出口银行审计业务的会计师事务所等。

The Board of Directors performs the following duties in accordance with the laws and regulations and the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China*: to deliberate and approve the medium- and long-term development strategy, annual business plans and investment plans, annual bond issuance plans, capital management plans, plans for capital replenishment tool issuance, plans for remuneration and performance appraisal system, regulations on risk management, internal control and other basic management, major projects, the set-up, adjustment and cancellation of internal management institutions and domestic and overseas first-grade institutions, and annual reports; to formulate annual financial budgets and final accounts, plans for profit distribution and loss making-up, rules of procedure of the Board of Directors and the revision plan, the information disclosure policy and system; to decide on the scope of authorization to the Chairman and the management team, and on hiring, dismissing or not renewing the accounting firm that provides the auditing services to the Bank.

董事会运作

Operation of the Board of Directors

2023年，本行董事会坚持以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的二十大和二十届二中全会精神，协同各治理主体，引领本行坚守政策性职能定位，全力护航国家战略实施和实体经济发展，筑牢风险管理防线，夯实内控合规基础，不断深化党的领导与公司治理有机融合，在新的赶考之路谱写中国特色政策性金融新篇章。全年共召开会议8次，审议议案29项，听取报告6项。董事会根据国家战略实施和实体经济发展需要，综合研判经济金融形势，研究制定2023年经营计划，明确高质量发展要求，统筹规模、结构、质量、效益等多维目标；审议通过境外机构三年发展规划，指导本行紧密围绕国家重大战略和本行中心工作，强化底线思维、大局意识，分层次、分阶段、分区域推进境外机构布局建设，持续提升本行国际化水平和全球影响力；审议通过2023年至2025年中期资本规划，指导本行按照各级资本充足率目标要求，强化资本约束，不断完善与业务发展、资产质量、风险水平相适应的资本管理方案；制定年度风险偏好，进一步发挥风险偏好的引领导向作用，平衡好资本、风险和收益的关系，将高质量发展的要求内化至经营管理各方面和风险控制各环节；审议年度内部控制评价报告，推动本行夯实内控管理基础，持续提升内控效能，厚植良好内控合规文化。

In 2023, the Board of Directors followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the guiding principles set forth by the 20th CPC National Congress and the second plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, collaborated with related governing bodies of the Bank to perform its mission as a policy bank in supporting the implementation of national strategies and the development of the real economy. The Board of Directors built strong lines of defense in risk management, laid a sound foundation of internal control and compliance, and continued to deepen the integration of Party leadership and corporate governance, writing a new chapter of policy-based financial institution on the journey toward realizing the second centenary goal. Throughout the year, the Board of Directors convened 8 meetings to deliberate on and approve 29 proposals and hear 6 briefings. According to the requirements of implementing national strategies and developing the real economy, the Board of Directors took into full account the current economic and financial situation when formulating the Bank's 2023 business plan which clarified requirements for high-quality development and multiple goals in terms of business scale, structure, quality and profitability. It deliberated on and approved the three-year development plan for overseas institutions, helping the Bank focus on major national strategies and its central work, think about the worst-case scenario and in big-picture terms, and gradually expand the layout of overseas institutions at various levels and in different regions to ensure that the Bank become more internationalized with global influence. The Board of Directors reviewed and approved the mid-term capital plan from 2023 to 2025, providing guidance on meeting capital adequacy requirements at all levels and on improving capital management plan in line with the Bank's business development, asset quality and risk level. It laid down the Bank's risk appetite for the year, and further leveraged the leading and guiding role of risk appetite to balance the relationship among capital, risk and return, incorporating the requirements for high-quality development into all aspects of business operation and management and all links of risk prevention and control. The Board of Directors reviewed the internal control evaluation report, and worked to build a sound foundation of internal control management, improve the effectiveness of internal control, and cultivate a healthy culture of internal control and compliance.

董事会专门委员会

Specialized Committees under the Board of Directors

本行董事会下设战略发展和投资管理委员会、审计委员会、风险管理委员会、关联交易控制委员会、人事与薪酬委员会。各专门委员会根据董事会授权开展工作，对董事会负责，向董事会报告工作，协助董事会履行职责。2023年，本行各专门委员会共召开会议21次，审议议案32项，听取报告6项。有效发挥在全行重大事项决策中的作用，推动本行改革经营发展各方面工作取得良好成效。

Specialized committees are established under the Board of Directors, namely the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Connected Transactions Control Committee, and Personnel and Remuneration Committee. These specialized committees carry out work with the authorization of the Board of Directors, being responsible to the Board and assist the Board in performing its duties. In 2023, the Bank's specialized committees convened 21 meetings to deliberate on and approve 32 proposals and hear 6 briefings. All this played a major role in making decisions on important matters related to the Bank's reform, operation and development so that good results could be achieved in all respects.

高级管理层

Senior Management

本行高级管理层由行长、副行长、董事会秘书、首席风险官等高级管理层人员构成。高级管理层按照《中国进出口银行章程》及董事会授权开展经营管理活动，对董事会负责。

Senior Management team of the Bank includes the President, Vice President, Secretary to the Board of Directors, Chief Risk Officer and others. Senior Management, responsible to the Board of Directors, conducts business and management in accordance with the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China* and with the authorization of the Board of Directors.

内部审计

Internal Audit

根据本行章程，内部审计部门及其负责人向董事会负责并报告工作。进出口银行高级管理人员保证和支持进出口银行内部审计部门按董事会批准的内部审计制度独立客观履行审计职责。

According to the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China*, internal audit department and its head report to the Board of Directors. The senior management team of the Bank must make sure that the internal audit department performs its duty independently and objectively in accordance with the internal audit criteria approved by the Board of Directors.

提升审计监督效能，发挥内部审计监督、评价和咨询作用。聚焦本行经营管理重点环节和风险领域，开展经营单位常规审计及集团客户管理、关联交易管理、全面风险管理、预期信用损失法实施、案件风险排查等专项审计。聚焦权力规范运行，开展领导人员经济责任审计。聚焦审计整改质效提升，开展重要领域、重点问题和关键环节整改后续审计，加大典型共性问题交流培训。开展“审计质量提升年”活动，落实内部审计质量外部评估改进建议。聚焦审计大数据建设，推进审计系统信创建设落地及审计模型开发应用。聚焦各类监督力量融合贯通，主动分享审计结果，积极参与巡审联动、监审联动，做好与审计署协调联络，配合审计署对本行执行的新开发银行专项贷款项目开展审计监督。

The Bank improved the effectiveness of audit-based oversight and made sure internal audit plays its role in supervision, evaluation and consultation. Focusing on key links of business operation and management as well as risk-related areas, the Bank carried out regular audits on business units, along with special audits on group client management, connected transaction management, comprehensive risk management, implementation of the expected credit loss approach, financial crime risk assessment, etc. Economic responsibility audits of management personnel were carried out to ensure well-regulated exercise of power. With an aim to improve the quality and efficiency of audit rectification, the Bank conducted follow-up audits concerning the rectification in major areas, vital issues and key links, and increased exchanges and training programs on typical common issues. The Bank worked to implement the suggestions given by external assessment of internal audit quality in the “Year of Improved Audit Quality” campaign. The Bank attached importance to big data techniques in auditing, enabling the IT application innovation of the audit system and facilitating development and application of the audit model. For better integration of various supervisory powers, the Bank took the initiative to share audit results, promoted connectivity between auditing and disciplinary inspection and supervision, and maintained close communication and coordination with the National Audit Office of China, including in conducting audit and supervision of the onlending loan from the New Development Bank (NDB).

员工构成及培训情况 EMPLOYEES AND STAFF TRAINING

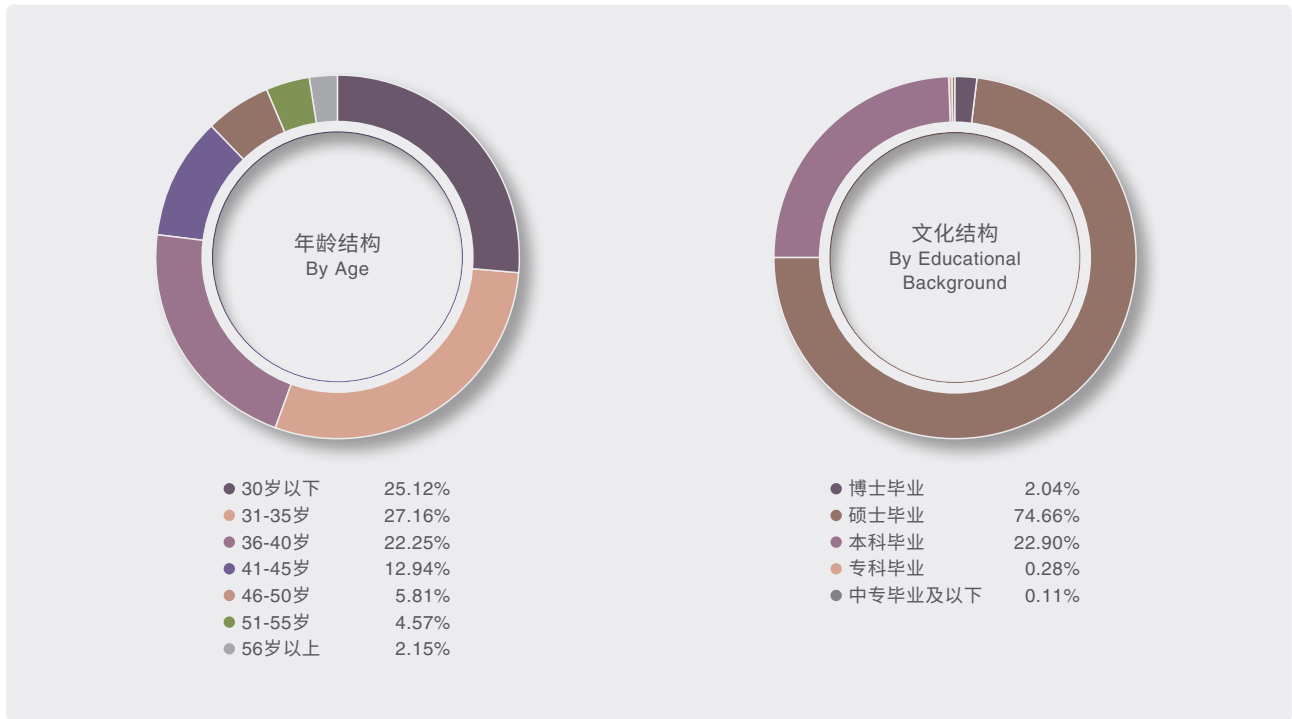
员工构成 Employees

截至2023年末，进出口银行共有员工4598名。

The Bank had 4,598 employees by the end of 2023.

	年龄档次	Age	人数(个) Number	比重(%) Proportion
年龄结构 By Age	30岁以下	Under 30	1,155	25.12
	31-35岁	31-35	1,249	27.16
	36-40岁	36-40	1,023	22.25
	41-45岁	41-45	595	12.94
	46-50岁	46-50	267	5.81
	51-55岁	51-55	210	4.57
	56岁以上	56 and above	99	2.15
	合计	Total	4,598	100.00

	文化水平	Education	人数(个) Number	比重(%) Proportion
文化结构 By Educational Background	博士毕业	PhD	94	2.04
	硕士毕业	Master	3,433	74.66
	本科毕业	Bachelor	1,053	22.90
	专科毕业	College	13	0.28
	中专毕业 及以下	Secondary Technical School	5	0.11
	合计	Total	4,598	100.00



员工培训

Staff Training

2023年，本行按照《全国干部教育培训规划（2023-2027年）》部署和《中国进出口银行2020-2023年教育培训规划》安排，持续加大教育培训投入，为培养符合政治过硬、能力过硬、作风过硬标准，忠诚、干净、担当的高素质、专业化金融干部人才队伍赋能增效。落实党中央决策部署，高质量开展党的二十大精神培训，组织好学习贯彻中央金融工作会议精神培训；持续开展任职培训和新入职员工培训，加强专业化能力培训力度，提升各层级员工履职能力。全年共举办全行性面授培训班92个，26042人次参加；网上专题班5个，12748人次参加；直播培训20期。持续丰富在线学习资源，全年新上线在线课程559门，其中外部采购247门，自主制作312门。

In 2023, the Bank followed the guidance of the *National Plan for Cadre Education and Training (2023-2027)* and the *Education and Training Plan of the Export-Import Bank of China (2020-2023)*, and continued to increase its input in education and training to cultivate an efficient, well-qualified and professional team that is loyal, capable, clean and responsible. The Bank fully implemented the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee to ensure that the study of the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress and the Central Financial Work Conference was well conducted. The Bank carried out training sessions to the newly-appointed and newly-hired and strengthened professional training to improve staff's job performance at all levels. A total of 92 face-to-face training courses were conducted with 26,042 participants, while 5 online special courses were taken by 12,748 participants and 20 live broadcasting lectures were held. In addition, the Bank's e-learning resources were further enriched and 559 new courses were launched online throughout the year, among which 247 were purchased from external sources and 312 were self-made by the Bank.

薪酬管理 REMUNERATION

本行薪酬政策以保障政策性职能作用充分发挥和自身健康可持续发展为目标制定和调整，严格执行国家有关法律法规、主管监管部门管理要求及《中国进出口银行章程》规定。

年度薪酬总额管理方面。本行薪酬总额与落实国家宏观政策、服务微观经济和实体经济效果、政策性任务完成情况及经济效益、风险控制等因素联动。2023年度薪酬总额由主管部门核定并履行本行公司治理程序，薪酬总额内部分配由本行依法依规自主决定，与绩效考核结果、劳动生产率等挂钩，并向基层一线倾斜。

负责人薪酬管理方面。本行负责人薪酬按照中央金融企业负责人薪酬管理规定执行，包括基本年薪、绩效年薪和任期激励收入三部分。薪酬标准根据主管部门公布的中央企业负责人基本年薪基数和本行绩效评价结果等计算，履行公司治理程序确定。负责人2023年度薪酬标准尚未确定，按规定暂以最近年度基本年薪标准为基数预发放，待2023年度薪酬标准确定后清算并另行披露薪酬标准。

员工薪酬管理方面。本行持续建立健全薪酬管理制度，优化薪酬分配机制，提升薪酬管理水平。员工薪酬包括固定薪酬、绩效薪酬、福利性货币收入三部分。2023年，本行继续坚持按劳分配、按贡献分配的基本原则，员工绩效薪酬水平与绩效考核结果挂钩，充分发挥薪酬的激励约束作用；优化绩效薪酬延期支付和追索扣回机制，进一步规范薪酬支付管理，更好地平衡当期与长期、收益与风险的关系；持续完善员工福利性货币收入体系，推动社会保险改革。

The Bank formulates and adjusts its remuneration policy with the aim of fulfilling its responsibilities as a policy bank and maintaining sound and sustainable development of itself. It strictly conforms to relevant laws and regulations, regulatory requirements of supervisory authorities and the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China*.

Total annual remuneration. In line with corporate governance procedures, the total annual remuneration for 2023 was determined by the competent authorities based on the Bank's performance in implementing macro policies, serving micro economy and the real economy, fulfilling its tasks as a policy bank, as well as factors including economic returns and risk control. Conforming to relevant laws and regulations, the internal remuneration allocation was determined by the Bank based on results of performance appraisal and labor productivity, with a tilt toward working level of business departments.

Remuneration of top executives. Following the guiding principles of remuneration management for persons-in-charge at state-owned financial enterprises, the remuneration distributed to the persons-in-charge at the Bank consists of three parts, namely basic salary, merit pay and incentives pay. It is calculated based on the basic annual salary base for persons-in-charge at SOEs released by relevant authorities and the result of the Bank's performance evaluation, and determined in line with corporate governance procedures. The rate of remuneration for persons-in-charge at the Bank for FY2023 has not yet been determined, and their remuneration was provisionally prepaid based on the most recent annual basic salary base as required. It will be liquidated and disclosed when the rate of remuneration for FY2023 is determined.

Remuneration of employees. The Bank continued to build up regulations on remuneration management and optimize remuneration allocation mechanism with improved effectiveness. Remuneration of employees consists of three parts, namely fixed salary, merit pay and incomes generated by welfare benefits. In 2023, the Bank continued to follow the principle of

performance- and contribution-based distribution with staff remuneration linking with individual performance appraisal, so that the role of remuneration serving as both incentives and restraints was well leveraged. The mechanism of remuneration deferral and clawback was enhanced. Management of payments was further standardized to better balance current and long-term payments as well as returns and risks. The Bank continued to improve the system for incomes generated by welfare benefits and step up social security reform.

中国进出口银行负责人2023年度薪酬情况 Remuneration of top executives of China Eximbank in 2023

姓名 Name	职务 Title	2023年度从本行获得的税前薪酬情况 Gross pay in 2023	
		发薪月数 Months of payroll	已支付薪酬 Remuneration paid
吴富林 Wu Fulin	党委书记、董事长、执行董事 Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman, Executive Director	12	65.63
任生俊 Ren Shengjun	党委副书记、副董事长、执行董事、行长 Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Vice Chairman, Executive Director	12	65.63
曾明子 Zeng Mingzi	中央纪委国家监委驻行纪检监察组组长、党委委员 Chief Inspector of the Discipline and Supervision Office of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC at the CEXIM, Member of the Party Committee	12	59.07
李钧 Li Jun	党委委员、执行董事、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Executive Director, Vice President	12	59.07
张文才 Zhang Wencai	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	12	59.07
陈斌 Chen Bin	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	12	59.07
张劭辉 Zhang Shaohui	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	12	59.07
胡晓炼 Hu Xiaolian	原党委书记、董事长、执行董事 Former Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman and Executive Director	7	21.88

注：1. 上表披露薪酬为本行向负责人预发放的2023年度税前薪酬，不含当年清算补发的以往年度薪酬。

- The table above represents all pre-tax remuneration prepaid by the Bank to top executives for the year 2023. Retroactive compensation for prior years liquidated in 2023 was not included.
- 原党委书记、董事长、执行董事胡晓炼同志任全国政协常委期间，按财政部有关规定，工资关系保留在本行。
- Hu Xiaolian, Former Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman and Executive Director of the Bank, retains her salary relationship in the Bank when she serves as a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) according to relevant regulations of the Ministry of Finance.

组织机构

ORGANIZATION CHART

董事会
Board of Directors

高级管理层
Senior Management

总行部室
Departments at the Head Office

驻行纪检监察组

Discipline and Supervision Office of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Commission of Supervision of the PRC at the CEXIM

董事会办公室 Board of Directors Office

办公室 General Office

战略规划部 Strategic Planning Department

资产负债管理部 Asset and Liability Management Department

人力资源部 Human Resources Department

财务会计部 Financial Management and Accounting Department

国际部 International Department

客户服务管理部 Client and Credit Management Department

公司客户部 Corporate Banking Department

交通运输融资部 Transport Financing Department

主权客户部 (优惠贷款部) Sovereign Business Department
(Concessional Loan Department)

转贷部 Onlending Department

资金营运部 Treasury Department

普惠金融服务部 Inclusive Financial Services Department

贸易金融部 Trade Finance Department

投资管理部 Investment Management Department

风险管理部 Risk Management Department

审计部 Audit Department

评审管理部 Credit Review and Approval Department

内控合规部 Internal Control and Compliance Department

法律事务部 Legal Affairs Department

运营管理部 Operation Management Department

信息科技部 Information Technology Department

党群工作部 (行工会) Party-Masses Affairs Department (Staff Union)

党风廉政建设工作室 Party Conduct and Integrity Supervision Department

行政部 Administration Department

老干部服务工作室 Retired Personnel Service Department

境内分行
Domestic Branches

北京分行 Beijing Branch

上海分行 Shanghai Branch

深圳分行 Shenzhen Branch

江苏省分行 Jiangsu Branch

辽宁省分行 Liaoning Branch

四川省分行 Sichuan Branch

山东省分行 Shandong Branch

浙江省分行 Zhejiang Branch

湖南省分行 Hunan Branch

重庆分行 Chongqing Branch

陕西省分行 Shaanxi Branch

湖北省分行 Hubei Branch

黑龙江省分行 Heilongjiang Branch

广东省分行 Guangdong Branch

云南省分行 Yunnan Branch

宁波分行 Ningbo Branch

福建省分行 Fujian Branch

安徽省分行 Anhui Branch

新疆维吾尔自治区分行 Xinjiang Branch

厦门分行 Xiamen Branch

天津分行 Tianjin Branch

江西省分行 Jiangxi Branch

海南省分行 Hainan Branch

吉林省分行 Jilin Branch

喀什分行 Kashgar Branch

河北省分行 Hebei Branch

甘肃省分行 Gansu Branch

河南省分行 Henan Branch

内蒙古自治区分行 Inner Mongolia Branch

山西省分行 Shanxi Branch

广西壮族自治区分行 Guangxi Branch

贵州省分行 Guizhou Branch

境外分行
Overseas Branch

巴黎分行 Paris Branch

代表处
Representative Offices

东南非代表处
Representative Office for Southern and Eastern Africa

圣彼得堡代表处
St. Petersburg Representative Office

西北非代表处
Representative Office for Northern and Western Africa

香港代表处
Hong Kong Representative Office

波兰代表处
Poland Representative Office

智利代表处
Chile Representative Office

业务范围 BUSINESS SCOPE

经批准办理配合国家对外贸易和“走出去”领域的短期、中期和长期贷款，含出口信贷、进口信贷、对外承包工程贷款、境外投资贷款、中国政府援外优惠贷款和优惠出口买方信贷等；

Short-term, mid-term and long-term loans approved for foreign trade and the “going global” endeavors, including export credit, import credit, loans for offshore contracts and overseas investment, Chinese government concessional loans and preferential export buyer’s credit;

①

办理国务院指定的特种贷款；
Special loans designated by the State Council;

②

办理外国政府和国际金融机构转贷款（转赠款）业务中的三类项目及人民币配套贷款；

Onlending loans (donations) from foreign governments and international financial institutions whose risks are undertaken by the Bank as well as related Renminbi counterpart loans;

③

吸收授信客户项下存款；
Deposit from credit customers;

④

发行金融债券；
Issuance of financial bonds;

⑤

办理国内外结算和结售汇业务；
Domestic and international settlement service and foreign exchange settlement;

⑥

办理保函、信用证、福费廷等其他方式的贸易融资业务；
Trade finance including letter of guarantee, letter of credit, forfaiting, etc.;

⑦

办理与对外贸易相关的委托贷款业务；
Entrusted loans related to foreign trade;

⑧

办理与对外贸易相关的担保业务；
Guarantees related to foreign trade;

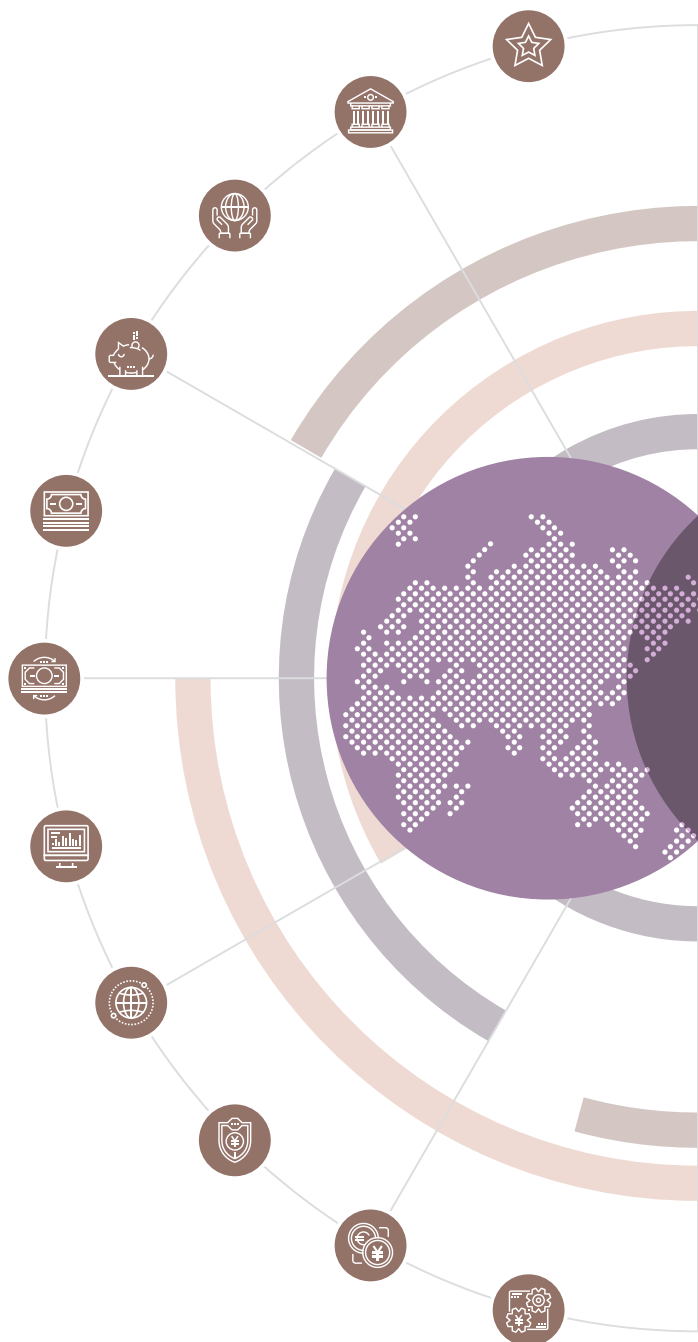
⑨

办理经批准的外汇业务；
Approved foreign exchange business;

⑩

买卖、代理买卖和承销债券；
Bond trading (or on a commission basis) and underwriting;

⑪







业务综述

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

业务综述

OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

对外贸易领域业务

Foreign Trade Business

对外贸易领域业务涵盖本行提供的，用于支持客户在我国境内与境外国家或地区（含港澳台地区）之间，从事商品、劳务和技术的交换活动的贷款；用于支持符合要求的外贸企业在研发、采购、生产、销售、服务等各个经营环节的贷款；以及用于支持符合要求的外贸产业链企业锻长板、补短板，更好参与国际产业链、实现双循环的良性互动的贷款等。截至2023年末，本行该领域业务余额30155.62亿元，较年初增加3713.04亿元。

Foreign trade business covers loans provided to the Bank's clients to support trade of goods, labor and technology between the Chinese mainland market and the overseas markets (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), loans provided to qualified foreign trade enterprises to satisfy their financing needs in research and development, procurement, production, sales and services, and loans provided to qualified enterprises in the foreign trade industrial chain to fully leverage the industrial chain's advantages, strengthen weak links, promote the engagement of foreign trade enterprises in international industrial chain, and boost the mutual reinforcement of dual circulations to facilitate China's domestic development and its international engagement. At year-end, the outstanding balance of foreign trade loans stood at RMB3,015.562 billion, an increase of RMB371.304 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



本行该领域业务余额

30155.62 亿元

单位：亿元
In 100 millions of Renminbi

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	2023年累计发放 Total Disbursement in 2023
货物贸易贷款 Trade-in-goods Loans	15,569.56	7,680.09
出口货物贷款 Loans for Export of Goods	7,659.97	4,004.73
出口卖方信贷 Export Sellers' Credit	6,513.37	3,830.24
出口买方信贷 Export Buyers' Credit	1,146.60	174.49
进口货物贷款 Loans for Import of Goods	7,909.58	3,675.37
服务贸易贷款 Trade-in-services Loans	165.23	85.76
出口服务贷款 Loans for Export of Services	128.79	76.56
出口卖方信贷 Export Sellers' Credit	46.31	35.10
出口买方信贷 Export Buyers' Credit	82.48	41.46
进口服务贷款 Loans for Import of Services	36.44	9.20
贸易融资 Trade Finance	2,386.65	4,061.40
外贸企业发展贷款 Loans for the Development of Foreign Trade Enterprises	8,924.05	5,943.02

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	2023年累计发放 Total Disbursement in 2023
外贸产业链发展贷款 Loans for the Development of Foreign Trade Industrial Chain	2,765.38	1,433.43
贸赢贷 Mao Ying Dai	0.03	0.15
小微外贸企业风险共担转贷款 Risk Sharing Onlending Loans for Micro and Small Foreign Trade Enterprises	344.72	350.45
对外贸易领域 Foreign Trade Loans	30,155.62	19,554.32

跨境投资领域业务

Cross-border Investment Business

跨境投资领域业务涵盖本行向境内外中资企业提供的，用于开展各类境外（含港澳台地区）投资项目的贷款；以及对符合我国相关政策的境内外商投资项目所需资金提供的贷款。截至2023年末，本行该领域业务余额2287.70亿元，较年初增加185.94亿元。



本行该领域业务余额

2287.70 亿元

Cross-border investment business covers loans provided to Chinese companies in China or overseas to support their investment in the overseas market (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), and loans provided to projects that conform to the Chinese government's policy and are invested by foreign investors in China. At year-end, the outstanding balance of cross-border investment loans was RMB228.77 billion, an increase of RMB18.594 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.

单位：亿元

In 100 millions of Renminbi

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	2023年累计发放 Total Disbursement in 2023
对外投资贷款 Overseas Investment Loans	2,282.96	553.89
间接投资贷款 Indirect Investment Loans	498.34	143.96
直接投资贷款 Direct Investment Loans	1,784.62	409.93
绿地投资贷款 Green Field Investment Loans	1,331.55	271.27
褐地投资贷款 Brown Field Investment Loans	453.07	138.67
吸收境外投资贷款 Absorbing Overseas Investment Loans	4.74	0.00
跨境投资领域 Cross-border Investment Loans	2,287.70	553.89

对外合作领域业务 International Cooperation Business

对外合作领域业务涵盖本行提供的，用于支持我国与境外国家和地区（含港澳台地区）开展国际经济合作的贷款，以及支持企业实施对外承包工程项目的贷款。截至2023年末，本行该领域业务余额9563.37亿元，较年初增加185.14亿元。

International cooperation business covers loans provided to support international economic cooperation between the Chinese Mainland and overseas countries and regions (including Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), and loans provided to companies for overseas contracting projects. At year-end, the outstanding balance of international cooperation loans was RMB9563.337 billion, an increase of RMB18.514 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



本行该领域业务余额

9563.37 亿元

单位：亿元
In 100 millions of Renminbi

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	2023年累计发放 Total Disbursement in 2023
对外承包工程贷款 Loans for Overseas Project Contracting	2,290.63	322.57
国际主权合作贷款 Loans for International Sovereign Cooperation	6,263.06	448.83
金融机构合作贷款 Loans for Financial Institution Cooperation	572.04	176.04
转贷款 Onlending	54.70	4.83
其他贷款 Other Loans	382.94	42.54
对外合作领域 International Cooperation Loans	9,563.37	994.80



开放型经济建设领域业务

Business for Supporting Open Economy Development

开放型经济建设领域业务涵盖本行按照国家有关政策要求，为支持外贸高质量发展、加大对重点领域和薄弱环节的支持力度、服务国家对外开放以及履行本行社会责任所提供的不属于前述三类领域业务的境内贷款。截至2023年末，本行该领域业务余额13152.28亿元，较年初减少1210.08亿元。



本行该领域业务余额

13152.28 亿元

Business for supporting open economy development covers loans provided to domestic clients (the 3 categories of aforementioned businesses excluded) in line with the Chinese government's policy to facilitate high-quality growth of foreign trade, provide stronger support to key sectors and weak links, and boost greater openness while fulfilling the Bank's social responsibilities. At year-end, the outstanding balance of loans for supporting open economy development was RMB1,315.228 billion, a decrease of RMB121.008 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.

单位：亿元

In 100 millions of Renminbi

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	2023年累计发放 Total Disbursement in 2023
外贸集聚区和贸促平台建设贷款 Loans for Supporting Foreign Trade Clusters and Trade Promotion Platforms	1,101.02	441.53
国内重大项目建设贷款 Loans for Major Domestic Projects	4,259.06	1,258.73
互联互通基础设施建设贷款 Loans for Supporting Infrastructure Connectivity	819.47	189.11
普惠金融类贷款 Loans for Supporting Inclusive Finance	1,424.05	1,186.38
贸易融资 Trade Finance	255.03	371.97
其他贷款 Other Loans	5,293.65	2,363.46
开放型经济建设领域 Open Economy Development Loans	13,152.28	5,811.18



优惠贷款

Concessional Loan and Preferential Export Buyer's Credit

进出口银行是中国政府指定的援外优惠贷款和优惠出口买方信贷（以下简称“两优”贷款）的承办行。截至2023年末，本行“两优”贷款业务已覆盖东盟、南亚、中亚、西亚、非洲、拉美、南太、中东欧地区90多个国家。

2023年，本行“两优”贷款帮助其他发展中国家新建及改扩建公路桥梁600多公里，新增发电装机容量1155兆瓦，新建众多交通、能源、水利、数字和电信领域项目，显著改善了广大发展中国家的投资环境和民生福祉，提高经济自主发展能力，促进区域互联互通。

As the designated institution for carrying out the Chinese Government Concessional Loan and Preferential Export Buyer's Credit, the Bank had extended concessional facilities to over 90 countries in the ASEAN, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, Africa, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe as well as Pacific island countries by the end of 2023.

In 2023, the Bank supported the construction and expansion of more than 600 kilometers of roads and bridges, an increase of 1,155 megawatts of power-generation capacity, and the construction of many other transportation, energy, water conservancy, digital and telecommunication projects. All these efforts went a long way in helping developing countries improve their investment environment and people's livelihood and well-being, enhancing their capacity for independent economic development and promoting regional connectivity.



外国政府及国际金融机构贷款转贷

Onlending Loans from Foreign Governments and International Financial Institutions

进出口银行是外国政府及国际金融机构贷款主要转贷行。截至2023年末，本行累计承办了24个国家和8个国际金融机构的转贷款项目，项目遍及全国30多个省（区）、直辖市，累计受托转贷金额473亿美元，转贷项目2319个；自主引进跨境转贷款30亿美元支持项目200余个。2023年末贷款余额89.04亿美元。

2023年，本行按照国家“合理、有效”利用外资的总方针，聚焦主责主业，充分发挥转贷业务职能，着力促进高水平对外开放，推动实现高质量发展，打造服务国家重大战略和实体经济新亮点。不断拓展双向合作范围，初步形成了多区域合作（涵盖欧洲美洲、大洋洲、亚洲等）、多伙伴合作（包括国际金融组织、开发援助组织、出口信用机构、国际知名外资银行等）和多方式合作（包括贷款合作、代理行合作、支付行合作等）的全方位合作格局。通过转贷新开发银行支持疫后经济复苏和可持续发展专项贷款、转贷亚洲基础设施投资银行绿色信贷专项贷款等国际金融机构贷款，重点支持贸易融资、卫生系统建设、物流、环境保护、节能和可再生能源、新型基础设施建设、绿色服务等重点行业和领域贷款项目，落实区域协调发展和可持续发展战略，推动实现“双碳”目标。

The Bank is a major on-lender of loans from foreign governments and international financial institutions. At year-end, the Bank had onlending business with 24 foreign governments and 8 international financial institutions. It had onlent loans to projects in over 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China, with a cumulative total amount of USD47.3 billion of entrusted onlending loans for 2,319 projects, and had independently attracted cross-border onlending loans of USD3 billion to support over 200 projects. The outstanding balance of onlending loans stood at USD8.904 billion by the end of the year.

Over the year, the Bank acted on the Chinese government's guiding principle of making proper and effective use of foreign funds. To better fulfill its mission, the Bank, giving full play to the function of its onlending business, strove to promote high-level opening-up and high-quality development to create new highlights in serving major national strategies and the real economy. The Bank continued to expand the scope of cooperation. An all-round cooperation pattern was formed within which the Bank carried out multi-regional cooperation covering Europe, America, Oceania, Asia, etc., multi-partner cooperation with international financial institutions, development assistance organizations, export credit agencies, internationally renowned foreign-funded banks, etc., and multi-channel cooperation including lending, payment and correspondent banking relationships. Moreover, the Bank cooperated with international financial institutions to support trade financing as well as projects in areas of health care system development, logistics, environmental protection, energy conservation and renewable energy, new infrastructure and green services. For instance, it cooperated with the NDB to on-lend its special loan to support post-pandemic economic recovery and sustainable development. It also cooperated with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to on-lend its green credit special loan. By so doing, the Bank contributed its part to implementing the strategies of coordinated regional development and sustainable development, and facilitated China's efforts to achieve its carbon peak and neutrality targets.

贸易金融业务 Trade Finance

2023年，进出口银行共办理结算、保函、贸易融资业务10208.49亿元，其中结算业务4709.71亿元、保函业务987.64亿元、贸易融资业务4511.14亿元。截至2023年末，本行贸易金融授信业务余额6225.15亿元¹。

支持外贸促稳提质，推进高水平对外开放。2023年，本行贸易金融业务充分发挥政策性、效益性、轻资本特点，不断加大“一带一路”倡议、跨境投资、境外工程承包、国际产能和装备制造合作等国家重大对外合作战略的支持力度。持续优化跨境人民币服务，支持人民币国际化。认真贯彻落实党和国家对外承诺，积极服务第六届中国国际进口博览会，推进100亿美元支持非洲出口贸易融资额度、RCEP国家进口专项支持额度落实。

提升科技赋能水平，优化供应链金融服务。发挥保理、票据等供应链融资业务支持供应链核心企业及中小企业作用，为供应链畅通、安全、稳定提供融资支持。以科技手段便捷对客服务方式，提升供应链场景化应用灵活性、推动创新场景常态化应用。

坚持合规经营，深化金融合作。本行贸易金融业务坚持“实需”原则，通过加强贸易背景审核，确保资金和服务投向实体经济，并严格遵守各项监管要求。在服务企业客户的同时，注重与金融同业开展贸易金融业务合作，通过在符合本行支持方向的业务领域为金融同业提供融资和增信服务，扩大本行金融服务覆盖面。

In 2023, the Bank conducted RMB1020.849 billion worth of international settlement, guarantee and trade finance business, among which international settlement registered RMB470.971 billion, guarantee RMB98.764 billion, and trade finance RMB451.114 billion. By the end of 2023, the outstanding balance of trade finance credit business reached RMB622.515 billion.

Contributing to maintaining stability and improving quality of foreign trade, the Bank played its role in advancing high-level opening-up. In the course of the year, the Bank made full use of trade finance products which are policy-based, profit-making and of low capital consumption to better perform its function, and stepped up efforts in supporting Belt and Road cooperation, cross-border investment, overseas contracting, international industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing cooperation and other major international cooperation vehicles. In the meantime, the Bank made continuous efforts to optimize cross-border RMB services to support RMB internationalization. It endeavored to implement the commitment made by the CPC and the Chinese government by serving the Sixth China International Import Expo and ensuring the USD10 billion of trade finance to support African export and the special credit line to support imports from RCEP countries being put in place.

With digital empowerment, the Bank optimized supply chain financial services. By giving full play to the role of factoring, bills and other supply chain financing vehicles in supporting core supply chain enterprises and SMEs, the Bank provided financial support for a connected, safe and stable supply chain. Thanks to digital empowerment, convenient customer service was enjoyed, flexibility of supply chain scenarios application was enhanced, and application of innovative scenarios was normalized.

Adhering to compliance operation, the Bank strove to deepen financial cooperation. By running stringent background check on trade deals, the Bank catered to real needs for trade finance and made sure that funds and resources flow to the real economy. In addition, the Bank operated in strict compliance with regulatory requirements. While serving corporate clients, the Bank also strengthened trade finance cooperation with other financial institutions in ways of inter-bank financing and credit enhancement services within the Bank's business scope, to expand the coverage of its financial services.

1. 不含租金保理授信业务余额

1. The outstanding balance of leasing factoring credit business was not included.

投资业务

Equity Investment

进出口银行累计发起和参与设立了24家基金（公司），截至2023年末，承诺出资1726.26亿元，累计出资1059.30亿元，出资余额964.63亿元。

高质量服务“一带一路”建设。积极落实“一带一路”倡议，聚焦共建国家经济合作。与印度尼西亚国家投资局签署合作框架协议等3项成果纳入“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛多边合作成果文件清单和务实合作项目清单，并纳入了李强总理对印尼正式访问成果、第43届东亚合作领导人系列会议合作倡议清单。此外，中国—东盟投资合作基金二期、区域信用担保与投资基金着力推动投资支持东盟地区清洁能源、基础设施等重点领域重大项目的落地实施，助力域内基础设施投资及债券市场发展。通过中国—中东欧投资合作基金、丝路基金、中非产能合作基金加强人民币对外投资合作和绿色债券发行，通过打造更多“小而美、惠民生”项目，促进“一带一路”共建国家经济发展。

更好服务实体经济。中日节能环保投资基金利用中日两国两个市场、两种资源，充分支持中国境内企业发展壮大，所投资的3家企业被评选为制造业专项冠军、专精特新“小巨人”或专精特新企业，累计支持4个项目企业成功上市，1个项目企业成功申报首次公开募股。国家融资担保基金、重庆进出口融资担保有限公司、东北中小企业融资再担保股份有限公司等加快出台一揽子针对性强、有力有效的调控举措，助力中小微企业平稳健康发展。

持续提升股权投资业务治理效能。坚持把防控风险作为金融工作的永恒主题，进一步提升境外风险防范与化解的前瞻性、主动性，巩固境外风险防控工作成果，优化风险化解方案，确保项目有序退出。全面落实巡视整改要求，针对本行主动投资项目多数进入退出期、债转股项目增速较快的情况，坚持目标导向和问题导向相结合，牢固树立“合规优先”、“制度优先”理念，在全面加强制度建设上狠下功夫，进一步加强股权投资业务条线规范化、专业化、精细化管理，做实做细项目投后管理工作，稳步提升子公司治理能力和管理效能。

The Bank has so far initiated and participated in the establishment of 24 investment funds (companies). By the end of 2023, it had committed an amount of RMB172.626 billion investment with the total paid-in investment reaching RMB105.930 billion. The outstanding balance stood at RMB96.463 billion.

The Bank contributed to high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. The Bank has been actively following the Belt and Road Initiative with a focus on economic cooperation with Belt and Road partner countries. Three outcomes including the cooperation framework agreement signed with Indonesian Investment Authority were included in the list of multilateral cooperation deliverables, the list of practical cooperation deliverables of the Third BRF, the outcomes of Premier Li Qiang's official visit to Indonesia, and the list of China's cooperation initiatives for the ASEAN related summits. In addition, China-ASEAN Investment and Cooperation Fund II and the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility increased support for major projects in key areas such as clean energy and infrastructure in the ASEAN region, and boosted infrastructure investment and bond market development in the region. The Bank supported the China-Central and Eastern Europe Investment Cooperation Fund, Silk Road Fund and China-Africa Fund

for Industrial Cooperation to play their due role in facilitating cooperation in Renminbi-denominated foreign investment and green bond issuance. It has promoted the economic development of Belt and Road partner countries by launching more “small and beautiful” programs for improving the people’s wellbeing.

The Bank better served the real economy. The China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Fund fully supported the growth of China’s domestic enterprises by making use of markets and resources in both countries. Three investee enterprises were awarded as champion of the manufacturing industry, “little giant” firm, and innovative SME that use special and sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products. The Fund has supported the successful listing of four enterprises and the successful application for initial public offering of one enterprise. The Bank provided support to the National Financing Guarantee Fund, Chongqing Export-Import Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd., and Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Financing Re-guarantee Co., Ltd. to help them expedite the introduction of a package of targeted and effective regulatory measures, so as to ensure steady and sound development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs).

The Bank continued to enhance efficiency of equity business management. As a timeless theme of finance, risk prevention and control has always been borne in mind by the Bank. Being more proactive in forestalling and defusing overseas risks, it consolidated the achievements made in overseas risk prevention and control, optimized plans for risk mitigation and ensured the orderly exit of projects. The Bank also worked to meet the requirements of inspection, rectification and auditing. As most of the Bank’s active investment projects have entered exit periods and the number of debt-to-equity projects is growing at a fast pace, priority was given to compliance and institution with both goals and problems as orientations. The Bank made great efforts to push forward institutional development in an all-round way to manage its equity investment business in a more standardized, professional and accurate way. Practical and detailed post-investment management of projects was carried out, and management capacity and efficiency of subsidiaries was steadily improved.



图为中国—中东欧投资合作基金一期波兰Skyline风电项目。

Picture: The Skyline Wind Power Project in Poland supported by China-Central and Eastern Europe Investment Cooperation Fund I.

金融市场业务

Capital Market Operations

2023年，进出口银行作为境内第四大人民币债券发行体，全年累计发行人民币债券约1.48万亿元，累计发行量突破11万亿元关口；全年累计发行45.26亿美元境外债券、22亿美元境内同业存单、3亿元离岸人民币债券。全年累计承销债券23只，承销份额合计243.66亿元。

资金筹措多点发力。2023年，本行本外币债券筹资业务稳健发展，有力支持外贸、先进制造业发展、基础设施建设等领域。发行二级资本债券900亿元，进一步夯实资本实力。发行支持“一带一路”、支持产能升级、推动外贸保稳提质等主题债券16期，金额合计950亿元，充分发挥政策性金融在服务国家战略、支持实体经济等方面的引领作用。发行政策性银行首笔担保隔夜融资利率（SOFR）浮息债券，积极推动国际基准利率改革。发行政策性银行首笔海南自贸港离岸人民币债券，支持海南自由贸易港高质量发展。深入对接多元化投资需求，推出非标准期限债券、面向中小金融机构投资者柜台债券、“中债-进出口行新发关键期限债券指数”、“进出口行债券指数投资基金”等创新产品，助推多层次债券市场建设。

资金营运聚焦主业。2023年，本行持续强化对先进制造、绿色发展、基础设施等国民经济重点领域的债券投资力度，公司类信用债投资保持较高增速，彰显政策性银行债券投资服务实体经济的责任担当。聚焦国内国际双循环资源联动，积极参与“南向通”交易，提升跨境债券投资能力，服务金融高水平对外开放。切实履行核心一级交易商职责，畅通货币政策传导机制，为维护银行间市场流动性合理充裕作出积极贡献。作为境内外币拆借报价行，持续优化报价能力，提供外币流动性，全年市场交易量排名第4，报价排名第5。

对客服务专业高效。2023年，国内经济回升向好，人民币汇率双向波动持续扩大，利率单边下行态势明显，企业汇率利率避险需求走强。本行持续优化金融市场业务体系，提升对客服务工作专业性，以客户画像和偏好分析为抓手，拓宽对客服务的广度和深度，多渠道为客户提供专业化市场信息。积极宣导“风险中性”理念，综合运用金融市场交易工具满足客户汇率利率避险需求，助力企业加强风险管理。

债券承销稳中有进。2023年，本行稳步推进债券承销业务，服务企业直接融资需求，为国铁集团、中化股份、五矿集团、中广核集团等关乎国计民生的企业承销发行债券。贯彻落实中央金融工作会议精神，推动熊猫债产品创新，为中船集团（香港）航运租赁有限公司发行中期票据，助力人民币国际化有序推进。

国际信用评级同主权评级一致。本行目前拥有三大国际评级机构评级。其中，穆迪投资者服务公司评级为A1，标准普尔公司评级为A+，惠誉信用评级有限公司评级为A+。

In 2023, the Bank, as the fourth largest bond issuer in China's domestic market, issued 1.48 trillion of Renminbi-denominated bonds and had an accumulated issuance exceeding RMB11 trillion. Throughout the year, the Bank issued a total volume of 4.526 billion of US dollar-denominated overseas bonds, domestic inter-bank certificate of deposit (CD) registering USD2.2 billion and offshore Renminbi-denominated bonds registering RMB300 million. The Bank underwrote 23 bonds with an issuance volume totaling RMB24.366 billion in 2023.

There are diversified approaches for fund raising. In 2023, the Bank made steady improvement in its Renminbi and foreign currency-denominated bond business, which contributed to the development of China's foreign trade, manufacturing and infrastructure sectors. With an issuance of RMB90 billion worth of secondary capital bonds, the Bank further consolidated its capital strength. It issued 16 themed financial bonds totaling RMB95 billion in support of Belt and Road cooperation, production capacity upgrading and foreign trade stabilization and quality improvement, giving full play to the leading role of policy-based finance in serving national strategies and the real economy. The Bank issued secured overnight financing rate (SOFR)-linked

floating rate bond and Hainan Free Trade Port offshore RMB bond, both of which were the first of its kind for a policy bank, contributing to the reform of international benchmark interest rates and high-quality development of Hainan Free Trade Port. The Bank launched various innovative products to meet diversified investment needs such as bonds with non-standard term to maturity, over-the-counter bonds for small and medium-sized financial institution investors, China Bond-CEXIM Newly Issued Key Terms Bond Index and CEXIM Bond Index Investment Fund, which has helped to build a multi-layered bond market.

Staying focused on main businesses in the operation of funds. In 2023, the Bank continued to increase bond investment in key areas of the national economy such as advanced manufacturing, green development and infrastructure, and maintained a high growth rate in corporate credit bond investment, which demonstrated the mission and responsibility of the Bank as a policy-based financial institution in serving the real economy through bond investment. By focusing on the mutual reinforcement of dual circulations to facilitate both domestic and international resources sharing, the Bank actively participated in the Southbound trading under the Bond Connect program between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, so as to improve the ability of cross-border bond investment and serve the high-level opening-up of Chinese financial market. The Bank effectively performed the function of primary dealer of the People's Bank of China in the open market to smooth the transmission mechanism of monetary policy, thus contributing its part to maintaining a reasonable level of the inter-bank market liquidity. As a CIROR contributor bank in China, the Bank continued to enhance its capacity for quotation and provide foreign currency liquidity. It ranked the 4th in terms of annual trading volume and the 5th in terms of quotation.

Rendering professional and efficient services for clients. In 2023, against the backdrop of a turnaround in the Chinese economy, intensified two-way fluctuations of Renminbi exchange rate, unilateral downward trend of interest rates, and increased demand of corporate clients for hedging exchange and interest rate risk, the Bank continued to optimize its capital market operation system and improve the professionalism of customer services. It took customer portrait and preference analysis as the starting point to expand the breadth and depth of its customer services, and provided professional market information via multiple channels. The Bank also actively promoted the risk neutral mindset by meeting clients' demand for hedging exchange and interest rate risks with a comprehensive use of trading tools in the financial market, so as to help corporate clients strengthen risk management.

Advancing bond underwriting business in a steady manner. In 2023, the Bank steadily promoted its bond underwriting business to connect corporate clients with direct financing. It underwrote and issued bonds for China Railway, Sinochem Corporation, China Minmetals Corporation, China General Nuclear Power Group and other enterprises related to the national economy and people's livelihood. Dedicated to implementing the guiding principles of the Central Financial Work Conference, the Bank actively promoted innovation of panda bond products and issued a medium-term note for CSSC (Hong Kong) Shipping Company Ltd. so as to push forward the steady advancement of RMB internationalization.

Enjoying the same international credit rating as China's sovereign credit rating. The Bank is rated by three major international rating agencies, namely, Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch. Moody's rating of the Bank is A1, Standard & Poor's A+, and Fitch A+.

中国主权
China's Sovereign
Rating



中国进出口银行
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

A1

穆迪投资者服务公司
Moody's

A+

标准普尔公司
Standard & Poor's

A+

惠誉信用评级有限公司
Fitch

专项金融支持 SPECIAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

进出口银行积极贯彻落实党中央、国务院决策部署，坚决扛起政策性金融当先导、稳增长、优结构、补短板的职责使命，持续加大制造业中长期贷款投放，充分用好碳减排支持工具、支持煤炭清洁高效利用专项再贷款、科技创新再贷款等结构性货币政策工具，引政策性金融“活水”精准浇灌实体经济重点领域与薄弱环节。

制造业中长期贷款方面。2023年末，本行制造业中长期贷款余额17577.26亿元，较年初增加2096.28亿元，位列银行同业前列；制造业中长期贷款占制造业整体贷款比重为88.35%，较年初增加2.80个百分点；重点支持了信息设备制造、汽车制造、航空航天装备制造、电气机械制造等领域，如为我国首艘大型邮轮“爱达·魔都号”、LNG双燃料大型汽车运输船等重点项目提供全方位、全产业链的融资支持，助力徐工机械、吉利汽车、海尔集团等龙头企业应用新一代数字科技、突破产业发展瓶颈、提升产品国际竞争力。

专项再贷款方面。通过碳减排支持工具，支持了三峡电能耒阳生物质发电及资源化利用项目、国能华容塌西湖100MW光伏项目等重点项目，持续加大对绿色低碳领域支持力度，为实现碳中和、碳达峰目标作出积极贡献。通过支持煤炭清洁高效利用专项再贷款，支持了淮北申皖发电有限公司“皖电东送”项目、湖北能源襄阳（宜城）超超临界火电项目、陕煤集团榆林化学有限责任公司煤炭分质清洁高效转化示范项目等重点项目，有效支持煤炭清洁高效利用、煤电企业电煤保供，助力绿色发展。通过科技创新再贷款，支持了江西紫宸科技有限公司、湖南中创空天新材料股份有限公司、江苏容汇通用锂业股份有限公司等中小微型科技企业创新发展，助力提升其自主创新新能力。

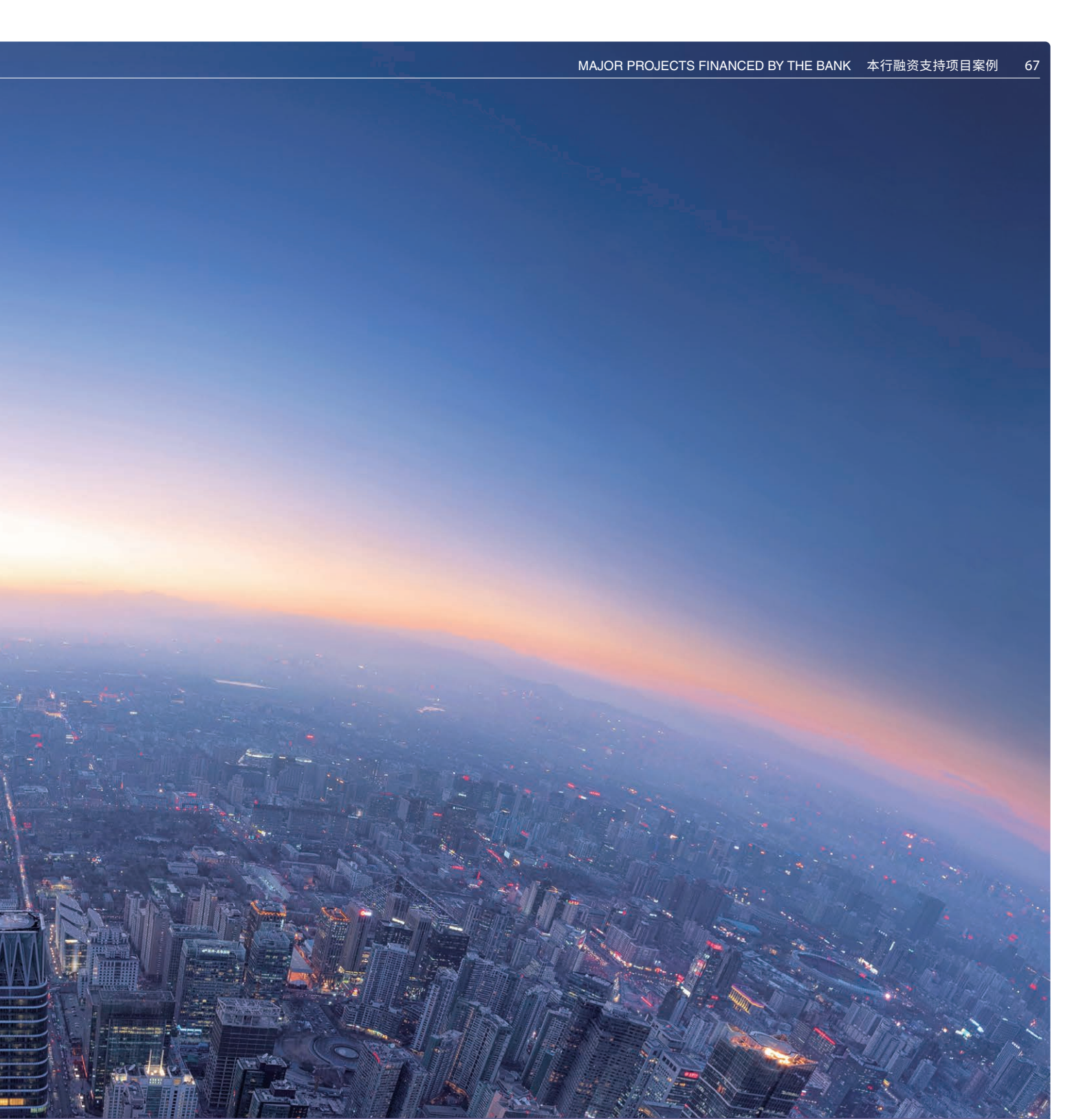
The Bank actively implemented the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, fully leveraged the prominent role of a policy-based financial institution in stabilizing economy, optimizing structure and addressing weak links, continued to provide more medium- and long-term loans to the manufacturing industry, and made full use of structural monetary policy tools such as carbon emission reduction supporting tools,

special refinancing loans for clean and efficient use of coal as well as refinancing loans for scientific and technological innovation. By so doing, the Bank gave full play to the role of policy-based finance in offering targeted financial support to key areas and weak links in the real economy.

Medium- and long-term loans to the manufacturing industry. By the end of 2023, the outstanding balance of medium- and long-term loans of the Bank to the manufacturing industry stood at RMB1.75726 trillion, an increase of RMB209.628 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year, ranking at the top among financial institutions. The medium- and long-term loans provided by the Bank to the manufacturing industry accounted for 88.35% of the total loans disbursed to the industry, an increase of 2.80% from that of the beginning of the year. The Bank had a major focus on supporting manufacturing in various fields, including information equipment, automobile, aerospace equipment, and electrical machinery. For example, it provided all-round financing support through the whole industry chain for key projects such as the first domestically-built large cruise ship “Adora Magic City” and the LNG dual-fuel PCTCs. It also helped leading enterprises such as Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group, Zhejiang Geely Holding Group and Haier Group to apply the new generation of digital technology, remove bottlenecks in industrial development, and enhance the international competitiveness of their products.

Special refinancing programs. With carbon emission reduction supporting tools, the Bank supported Leiyang biomass power generation and resource utilization project of Three Gorges Electric Power Co., Ltd., Huarong taxi lake 100MW photovoltaic project of CHN Energy Investment Group and other key projects. It kept increasing financial support for green and low-carbon fields, thereby making positive contribution to facilitating China's efforts to achieve carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals. By providing special refinancing loans for clean and efficient use of coal, the Bank supported a number of key projects such as Anhui to East China power transmission project of Huaibei Shenwan Power Generation Co., Ltd., ultra-supercritical thermal power project of Hubei Energy Group Xiangyang (Yicheng) Power Generation Co., Ltd., clean and efficient conversion of coal demonstration project of Yulin Chemical Co., Ltd. of Shaanxi Coal and Chemical Industry Group, which effectively enhanced the clean and efficient use of coal, ensured coal power supply, and promoted green development. The Bank also supported the innovation and development of micro, small and medium-sized high-tech enterprises such as ZCT Jiangxi Zichen Technology Co., Ltd., Hunan InnoChina Advanced Materials Co., Ltd., and General Lithium Corporation through refinancing loans, which helped enterprises improve their independent innovation capability.





本行融资支持项目案例

MAJOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE BANK

本行融资支持项目案例

MAJOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE BANK

首艘国产大型邮轮项目

China's First Domestically-Developed Large Cruise Ship



中国首艘国产大型邮轮“爱达·魔都号”于2023年11月4日在上海正式命名交付，并于2024年1月1日顺利实现商业首航。本行为该项目的顺利进行提供全方位的政策性金融支持。“爱达·魔都号”作为全球最大、最复杂的单体机电产品，其设计和建造是高度系统化、集成化的工程，是浓缩现代工业于文化艺术的结晶。“爱达·魔都号”正式命名交付意味着我国造船技术实现新的飞跃，让中国成为继德国、法国、意大利、芬兰后全球第五个有能力建造大型邮轮的国家，标志着中国集齐世界造船业“皇冠上的三颗明珠”，成为全球唯一一个能够同时建造航空母舰、大型液化天然气运输船以及大型邮轮的国家。中国正从有影响力的造船大国向世界造船强国迈进。

China's first domestically-developed large cruise ship "Adora Magic City" was officially named and delivered in Shanghai on 4 November 2023, and made its successful commercial maiden voyage on 1 January 2024. The Bank provided all-round policy-based financial support for the smooth implementation of the project. "Adora Magic City", as the largest and most complex single electromechanical product in the world, symbolizes the combination of concentrated modern industry as well as culture and art, for the design and construction of large cruise ships is a highly systematic and integrated program. The official naming and delivery of "Adora Magic City" marks a new leap in China's shipbuilding industry, making China the fifth country in the world capable of building large cruise ships after Germany, France, Italy and Finland. It represents that China has got the "three pearls" on the crown of the world's shipbuilding industry, namely aircraft carrier, large LNG carrier and large cruise ship, by becoming the only country in the world capable of building them all. China is now heading forward from an influential shipbuilding country to a global shipbuilding power.

刚果（布）布拉柴维尔商务中心项目 Commercial Center in Brazzaville

刚果（布）布拉柴维尔商务中心项目是两国在共建“一带一路”和中非合作论坛框架下的标志性合作项目，见证了中刚两国友谊。本行为该项目提供贷款支持。布拉柴维尔商务中心矗立在刚果河畔，总建筑面积12.5万平方米，由两座30层、高135.8米的主楼和一座4层裙楼组成，呈“双塔”状。该项目于2023年10月23日举行竣工典礼。该中心落成后跃升为中部非洲第一高楼，将为当地创造大量就业，拉动刚首都商务新区发展，并为刚经济多元化发展提供积极助力。习近平主席在第三届“一带一路”高峰论坛期间会见刚总统萨苏时，曾称赞该项目的成功实施“堪称典范”。

Financed by the Bank, the commercial center in Brazzaville is a signature project between China and the Republic of Congo under the Belt and Road cooperation and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, which witnesses the friendship between the two countries. Standing on the Congo River like twin towers, the commercial center has a total construction area of 125,000 square meters, consisting of two 30-story main buildings with a height of 135.8 meters and a 4-story podium. The completion ceremony of the project was held on 23 October 2023. Upon its completion, the commercial center has become the tallest building in Central Africa, which will create numerous jobs for local people, promote the development of the new business district in Brazzaville, and contribute to the diversified economic development of the Republic of Congo. When meeting with President Sassou-N'guesso during the Third BRF, President Xi Jinping referred to the successful implementation of the project as “exemplary”.



卢旺达南部省66公里公路项目 Huye-Kibeho-Munini Road (66KM) in Rwanda



卢旺达南部省66公里公路项目是中卢两国共建“一带一路”合作项目之一。2018年习近平主席访卢期间，在两国元首见证下，本行与卢财政部签署贷款协议。公路位于卢南方高山茶主产区，是该国的重要城际公路，建设内容为将66公里的土路升级改造为沥青混凝土道路。2023年项目顺利完工，有效改善了当地道路交通条件，居民的出行时间也由原来的3小时缩短至40分钟，为卢旺达南部地区农业发展和农产品的输出创造更加便利的条件，有力带动当地经济社会发展。

The 66-kilometer Huye-Kibeho-Munini road is one of the cooperation projects between China and Rwanda under the Belt and Road cooperation. During President Xi Jinping's visit to Rwanda in 2018, the Bank signed the loan agreement with the Ministry of Finance of Rwanda under the witness of the two heads of state. Located in the main tea-producing area in southern Rwanda, the road is an important intercity road of the country, and the construction of which includes the upgrading of the 66-kilometer dirt road to asphalt concrete road. The project, successfully completed in 2023, has significantly improved local traffic conditions and reduced the travel time of residents from 3 hours to 40 minutes. Moreover, by creating more conveniences for agricultural development and the export of agricultural products in southern Rwanda, it has contributed to local economic and social development.

厄瓜多尔灾后重建一期（交通基础设施）项目

Transportation Infrastructure Reconstruction Phase I Project in Ecuador



2016年厄瓜多尔发生7.8级特大地震，灾区基础设施遭到严重破坏，道路路基大面积损毁，人民生活和经济发展受到极大影响。同年，习近平主席于访厄期间宣布支持厄方开展灾后重建。该项目为中厄双方在此领域落实的首个合作项目，本行为项目提供融资支持。项目公路全长33.8公里，位于厄中北部皮钦查省、因巴布拉省、圣多明各省以及沿海地区埃斯梅拉达斯省四个省份的交界位置，周边为棕榈、甘蔗、可可等农作物的重要产区。2023年11月，项目举行竣工通车仪式，震前的砾石路已升级为高等级公路，路况获得较大改善，解决了沿线约150万居民的出行难题。同时，该公路也成为厄中北部交通干线，为区域内物流畅通、经济社会发展注入新的动力。

In 2016, Ecuador was hit by a 7.8-magnitude earthquake. Infrastructure in the affected areas was severely destroyed with large-scale damage to the roadbed, which greatly affected people's lives and the economic development of Ecuador. In the same year, President Xi Jinping announced during his visit to Ecuador that China would support Ecuador in its post-disaster reconstruction. As the first cooperation project implemented by China and Ecuador in this field, the reconstructed road, financed by the Bank, is located at the junction of four provinces in central and northern Ecuador, namely Pichincha, Imbabura, Santo Domingo and the coastal Esmeraldas, with a total length of 33.8 kilometers and surrounded by major producing areas of crops such as palm, sugar cane, and cocoa. The completion ceremony of the project was held in November 2023. The gravel road before the earthquake has been upgraded to a high-grade highway, and the road condition has been greatly improved, solving the travel problems of around 1.5 million residents along the road. The road has also become the traffic trunk line in central and northern Ecuador, injecting new impetus to the smooth logistics as well as economic and social development in the region.

荷兰SBM Offshore公司浮式生产储油装卸装置项目

Floating Production Storage and Offloading Project of SBM Offshore

2023年，本行为全球第一大浮式生产储油装卸装置（FPSO）运营商——荷兰SBM公司订造FPSO提供融资支持。FPSO是用于深海油气资源开采的大型高端海工装备，可实现海上石油能源的开采、加工、储存和装卸。由于其建造难度大、集成程度和工程精度高，被誉为海工领域“皇冠上的明珠”。该项目下FPSO—Almirante Tamandare将投入全球探明储量最大的巴西深海盐下层油田Buzios区块进行运营，每日原油处理能力22.5万桶，交付后将成为全球最大的FPSO。

In 2023, the Bank provided financing to SBM Offshore, a Dutch company which is the world's largest floating production storage and offloading (FPSO) operator, for ordering FPSOs. FPSO is a large-scale and high-end offshore equipment for the exploitation of deep-sea oil and gas resources, which enables the exploitation, processing, storage, as well as loading and unloading of offshore oil and gas. Due to huge construction difficulty, high integration degree and strict requirement for engineering accuracy, FPSO is known as the "pearl on the crown" of offshore engineering. The FPSO of this project, named Almirante Tamandare, will be put into operation in Buzios, Brazil, the deep-water pre-salt oilfield with the largest proven reserves in the world and a crude oil processing capacity of 225,000 barrels per day. It will become the largest FPSO in the world upon delivery.



贵南高铁项目 Guiyang-Nanning High-speed Railway



贵南高铁是西部陆海新通道重要组成部分，连接南宁市和贵阳市，是广西首条设计时速350公里的高速铁路。本行为项目建设提供坚实的资金保障。2023年8月，贵南高铁全线贯通运营后，南宁至贵阳通行时间由5个小时缩短至2小时左右，黔桂两省份间交通出行更加便捷、西南与华南地区联系更加紧密。同时，贵南高铁与成贵高铁、贵广高铁等现有高铁联通，打通广西、贵州、重庆、四川等西部省区对外开放发展的便捷主通道，对促进高水平对外开放、支持区域高质量发展具有重要意义。

As an important part of the New Western Land-Sea Corridor connecting Nanning and Guiyang, the Guiyang-Nanning high-speed railway is the first high-speed railway of Guangxi Province with a designed speed of 350 kilometers per hour. The Bank provided solid financial guarantee to the construction of the project. Since the project was put into operation in August 2023, the travel time from Nanning to Guiyang has been shortened from 5 hours to around 2 hours, further facilitating the transportation between Guizhou and Guangxi provinces and making Southwest and South China more closely linked. By connecting with Chengdu-Guizhou high-speed railway, Guizhou-Guangzhou high-speed railway and other existing high-speed railways, the project becomes a convenient main channel for the opening-up and development of western provinces and regions in China such as Guangxi, Guizhou, Chongqing and Sichuan, which is of great significance for supporting high-level opening-up and high-quality regional development.

新港高速公路双柳长江大桥及接线工程项目 Xingang High-speed Railway (Shuangliu Yangtze River Bridge and Connection Project)



新港高速公路双柳长江大桥及接线工程项目是国家高速公路网规划的G9906武汉都市圈环线重要组成部分，是重点建设的长江干线过江通道之一。本项目全长34.697公里（其中长江大桥主桥长1.43公里），主线采用设计速度120公里/小时高速公路标准建设。本行立足职能定位，为项目提供全面金融服务。项目于2022年9月开工，建设工期48个月。本项目的建设对长江中游城市群和武汉都市圈建设具有重要意义，属于推进中部崛起战略和长江经济带高质量发展的重大基础设施建设项目。项目建成后将有力支持武汉天河机场和鄂州花湖机场联动发展，共同构成湖北客货运双枢纽和内陆对外开放的“空中出海口”，成为湖北加快打造内陆开放“新沿海”战略的重大工程项目。

As an important part of the G9906 Wuhan metropolitan ring road planned by China's national high-speed railway network, the project, with a total length of 34.697 kilometers (including a 1.43 kilometers main bridge of the Yangtze River Bridge), is one of the key cross-river passages of the Yangtze River trunk line. The main line of the project is constructed according to the high-speed rail standard with a designed speed of 120 kilometers per hour. The Bank adhered to its main mission and provided comprehensive financial services for the project. The construction of the project was started in September 2022 and will last for 48 months. As a major infrastructure project to implement the strategy of the rise of Central China and the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, this project is of great significance to the development of urban agglomeration in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River as well as Wuhan metropolitan area. Upon completion, it will support the joint development of Wuhan Tianhe International Airport and Ezhou Huahu Airport by forming a double hub for passenger and freight transportation in Hubei and an "air outlet" for inland opening-up, therefore becoming a major project of Hubei Province in accelerating the "new coastal" strategy for the opening-up of inland China.

斯尔邦二氧化碳综合利用项目 Comprehensive Utilization of Carbon Dioxide of Sierbang Petrochemical

斯尔邦二氧化碳综合利用项目位于江苏省连云港市国家石化产业基地。该项目通过应用“碳捕捉”技术从而实现“碳”回收及利用的创新绿色项目，可以有效地将二氧化碳等温室气体从废气中分离出来，降低温室气体的排放。本行为项目提供融资支持。该项目投产后每年可以从废气中回收二氧化碳7.76万吨，用于生产锂电池电解液。在石化行业使用并推广“碳捕捉”技术，将有利于降低石化行业的碳排放，并为传统产业绿色转型提供一个可参考、可借鉴的范本，对减少碳排放、推动可持续发展具有着重要意义。

Located in Lianyungang National Petrochemical Industrial Base, Jiangsu Province, the project, financed by the Bank, is an innovative green project that uses carbon capture technology to realize carbon recovery and utilization. It can effectively separate greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide from waste gas and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The project, once put into operation, can capture 77,600 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually from exhaust gases for the production of lithium battery electrolyte. The utilization and promotion of carbon capture technology in the petrochemical industry will contribute to reducing carbon emissions in this sector and serve as a model for the green transition of traditional industries, which is highly significant in terms of mitigating carbon emissions and fostering sustainable development.



仁立德（中山）五金科技有限公司“保理E贷”项目

E-factoring for Renlide (Zhongshan) Hardware Technology Co., Ltd.



“保理E贷”是本行为供应链上游小微企业量身打造的一款线上化供应链融资产品，该产品以大型核心企业信用为依托，具有操作便捷、期限灵活等特点。仁立德（中山）五金科技有限公司主要经营五金、机械件及家用电器的研发、制造、销售等，生产的产品通过TCL等供应链核心企业出口到东南亚、中北美洲和南美洲等地，其资金需求具有小额、高频的特点。该产品可有效解决该企业融资难、融资贵的问题，改善企业生产经营状况，发挥了政策性金融在“保产业链供应链稳定”方面的积极作用。

E-factoring is an online supply chain financing product tailor-made for SMEs in the upstream of the supply chain, which is based on the creditworthiness of large-scale core enterprises and features convenient operation and flexible maturity. Renlide (Zhongshan) Hardware Technology Co., Ltd. primarily focuses on the R&D, manufacturing and sales of hardware, mechanical parts and household appliances, and its products are exported to Southeast Asia, North and Central America, South America and other parts of the world through TCL and other core enterprises in the supply chain. E-factoring alleviated the difficulties faced by the company, which is in frequent need of capital with small amount, in accessing affordable financing, thereby enhancing its production and operational capabilities. It leverages the positive role of policy-based finance in helping ensure the stability of industrial and supply chains.



客户服务 CUSTOMER SERVICE

进出口银行始终秉持“以客户为中心”的服务理念，持续推进全方位、一体化客户服务管理体系建设，全面提升策划营销能力，服务重点领域高质量发展，不断提升政策性金融服务实体经济质效。

厚植客户分层分类管理理念，不断优化全行客户结构。本行不断深化与战略、重点客户合作力度，优化战略、重点客户准入管理要求，提升客户管理的精细化水平，夯实客户基本盘。将服务客户同服务国家战略有机结合起来，以国家级“专精特新”、制造业“单项冠军”企业为抓手，提高外贸进出口、先进制造业、绿色低碳等重点领域优质客户的营销开拓水平。持续优化客户结构，在有进有退的基础上实现客户服务量增面扩，加快形成包括央企、地方国企、优质民企和外企在内的客户服务矩阵。

深化以客户为中心的体系建设，提升客户服务水平。本行致力于不断提升客户服务水平。推动高层营销成果落地，策划一系列京外央企客户营销活动，总行经营单位与属地分行共同营销、协同配合，为企业客户提供便捷高效的金融服务；与客户深入开展数字化合作，线上渠道强基扩容，优化网银服务，推进银企直联全面布局，拓展境外客户网银服务，科技赋能成效持续显现，线上渠道服务客户能力持续增强。本行致力于持续提升客户管理效能。厘清客户归属，完善集团客户管理，优化集团客户授信管理和行内业务合作机制，进一步提高集团客户主协办管理质效，激发总分经营单位积极性，明晰客户归属与业务发展关系；提高大额授信客户精细化管理水平，明确“进、平、退”客户政策和管理思路，及时识别防范客户风险，推动本行规模、结构、质量、效益协同发展。本行致力于加强客户经理队伍能力建设。组织开展全行优秀客户经理评选，进一步提升客户经理业务水平和营销意识，展现员工风采，发挥榜样力量，构建全行客户经理团队雁阵格局；举办2023年全行客户经理培训，分期分层级为经营单位领导干部和骨干客户经理打造定制化培训方案，全力塑造胸怀大局、担当作为、创新务实、专业协作的客户经理服务团队。

Acting on the customer first philosophy, the Bank continued to press ahead with a comprehensive and integrated customer service management system, enhanced its planning and marketing capabilities, and supported the high-quality development of key areas to improve the quality and efficiency in supporting the real economy with policy-based financial services.

Adhering to multi-tiered and classified customer management, the Bank kept optimizing its customer portfolio. The Bank continued to deepen its cooperation with strategic and key customers, streamlined the access management requirements for



them, and enhanced meticulous customer management to consolidate its customer base. It integrated its customer service into serving national strategies, and gave priority to national enterprises that use special and sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products, and manufacturing single champion enterprises, so as to promote marketing and development of high-quality customers in key sectors such as foreign trade, advanced manufacturing, and green and low-carbon industries. The Bank continued to optimize its customer portfolio, expand its service scope with both entry and withdrawal processes, and accelerate the formation of a comprehensive customer service matrix that includes central SOEs, local SOEs, high-quality private enterprises and foreign enterprises.

By building and deepening the customer-oriented system, the Bank kept improving its customer service. Committed to improving customer service, the Bank facilitated the implementation of the top-down marketing results, and planned a series of marketing activities for central SOE customers outside Beijing. Through joint marketing and coordination among business units of the head office and the branches, the Bank provided convenient and efficient financial services for corporate customers. It also carried out in-depth digital cooperation with customers, strengthened and expanded the capacity of its online channels, optimized online banking services, enhanced corporate-to-bank connectivity, and expanded online banking services for overseas customers. As a result, the effectiveness of technological empowerment has become increasingly prominent, and the Bank's capability of providing online services for its customers has been improved. The Bank is dedicated to increasing customer management efficiency. It optimized the management of customers including group customers, and improved business cooperation mechanisms within the Bank. In so doing, the quality and efficiency of group customer management has been further improved, the morale of business units in both the head office and branches has been boosted, and the relations between customer management and business development has been made clear. In addition, the Bank enhanced meticulous management of customers that have been granted large credit lines by introducing policies for customer entry, leveling and withdrawal, and promptly identifying and mitigating customer risks, in a bid to promote synergistic growth in terms of customer scale, structure, quality, and performance. The Bank is committed to building the capacity of its manager team. It organized a selection of excellent managers to further enhance the business skills and marketing awareness of managers, present their strength, give play to the power of role models, and build a goose pattern for its manager team. In 2023, the Bank conducted training programs for client managers, offered tailor-made training sessions to officials in business units and key members of the manager team at various levels to develop a team of client managers who think in big-picture terms, and are responsible, innovative, practical, professional, and collaborative.

风险管理 with 内部控制

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

全面风险管理

Comprehensive Risk Management

2023年，进出口银行全面贯彻落实党的二十大精神，深入开展习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想主题教育，全面落实年初全行工作会确定的风险防控目标，持续推进中央巡视整改和行党委专项巡视整改任务，立足全面风险管理，聚焦重点风险攻坚项目和境外业务风险防控，助推全行高质量发展。

夯实全面风险管理基础。进一步完善风险偏好指标体系，针对突破阈值的情况，及时采取有效措施控制风险，切实发挥风险偏好对风险管理的宏观导向和引领作用。对标监管要求优化全面风险管理评价实施方案，进一步强化全面风险管理评价结果应用方式。推动建立风险条线资格准入机制，明确风险条线专业资质要求，开展风险条线专业培训，提升全行风险条线垂直管理有效性。

持续提升信用、市场、操作风险管理效能。优化授信业务制度体系，从银行集团层面加强授信业务集中管控，制定差异化授信审批规则和信贷业务审批授权规定，提高信用风险管理水平。加强资金业务风险监测，开展利率汇率走势分析和多层次压力测试，优化估值模型，提升市场风险管理适应性。依托操作风险与控制自我评估、关键操作风险指标监测、操作风险事件及损失数据收集、操作风险压力测试等管理工具，深入开展操作风险识别、评估、计量、监测、控制、缓释、报告等全流程管理工作，提升操作风险管理效能。

不断提高洗钱、流动性、国别等各类风险管理水平。健全反洗钱组织架构和工作机制，深入开展全行反洗钱专项治理工作，强化反洗钱监督检查力度，切实履行反洗钱义务。坚持资产负债匹配管理原则，持续跟踪市场流动性状况，动态监控全行现金流缺口和资产负债匹配情况，统筹平衡资金来源与运用，运用多种工具持续监测流动性风险状况，确保流动性储备合理适度，流动性运行平稳安全。结合国际政治经济形势，实施国别风险分级管理，提高国别风险监测时效性，充分借鉴国际规则，开展重点国别组合压力测试，加大债务风险研究力度。

稳步推进风险分类管理。针对新规制定并实施符合本行业务实际的落地工作方案，按照信贷资产、债券资产、同业资产、应收款项细化风险分类管理，健全风险分类治理架构，制定或修订风险分类制度，完善“初分、认定、审批”三级风险分类流程，明确风险分类的原则及标准，按季对金融资产进行风险分类重检，制定过渡方案、改造信息系统，有序开展存量业务在新规下的重新分类。

资产质量保持稳中向好。本行始终将主动防范化解金融风险作为全行工作的重中之重，积极应对国内外形势变化带来的风险挑战，坚定不移控增量、化存量、防变量、提质量，风险防范化解工作取得显著成效。2023年末，全行不良贷款率处于本行历史较低水平。立足“早识别、早发现、早暴露、早处置”，持续推动风险防控关口前移，全面摸清风险底数，分析梳理信贷投放中存在的共性问题和本行业务面临的潜在风险。分析重点风险项目处置中的难点、堵点，对已进行风险处置的项目做好“回头看”工作。优化风险巡回督导工作机制，坚持“统一领导、督战结合、总分协同”，继续以风险化解督导工作组和工作专班的模式和架构，加大对风险较大区域和项目的督导力度。

In 2023, the Bank fully implemented the guiding principles set forth by the 20th CPC National Congress, carried out in-depth education on the theme of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully achieved the risk prevention and control targets set by the bank-wide work meeting at the beginning of the year, and continued to complete rectification tasks proposed by the CPC Central Committee's inspection and the Bank's Party Committee's special inspection.

Based on comprehensive risk management, it focused on key risk projects and risk prevention and control of overseas business to boost the high-quality development of the Bank.

The Bank consolidated the foundation for comprehensive risk management. Risk appetite indicators were refined, and timely and effective measures were taken to control risks in cases where thresholds are exceeded to ensure the guiding and leading role of risk appetite in risk management. The Bank optimized its implementation plan for comprehensive risk management evaluation in accordance with regulatory requirements, further strengthening the application of evaluation results. The Bank worked to establish a mechanism for qualification review, made clear the professional qualifications required and provided specialized training, so as to enhance the effectiveness of vertical management on the risk line.

The Bank continued to improve the quality and efficiency of credit, market and operational risks management. It optimized the system of credit lines granted to customers, and strengthened management of credit lines in the head office in a collective way. The Bank formulated differentiated credit line approval rules and authorization regulations for credit businesses to improve credit risk management. The Bank pushed forward with risk monitoring of capital market operations, analyzed trends in interest rates and exchange rates, conducted multi-level stress tests, and optimized valuation models to enhance adaptability in market risk management. With the help of risk management tools such as operational risk and control self-assessment, monitoring of key operational risk indicators, data collection of operational risk events and losses, and operational risk stress testing, the Bank managed the entire process of operational risk identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, control, mitigation and reporting to improve the quality and efficiency of operational risk management.

The Bank reinforced risk management for various risk categories such as money laundering risk, liquidity risk and country-specific risk. It improved its anti-money laundering (AML) structure and working mechanism, carried out special actions on AML, and fulfilled AML obligations with stronger supervision and inspection. Adhering to the principle of match management of assets and liabilities, the Bank followed market liquidity conditions, monitored liquidity gap and asset-liability match, made an overall balance between the sources and use of funds, and constantly monitored liquidity risk by using various instruments, so as to ensure reasonable and appropriate reserve for safe and sound liquidity. In the light of the international political and economic situation, the Bank implemented multi-tiered country-specific risk management, improved the timeliness of country-specific risk monitoring, carried out stress tests on key country portfolios with full reference to international rules, and stepped up research on debt risks.

The Bank steadily promoted risk classification management. The Bank formulated and implemented a work plan according to new regulations and its own business, refined its risk classification management in accordance with credit assets, bond assets, interbank assets and receivables, and improved its risk classification and governance structure. It also formulated or revised the risk classification regulation, improved the three-tiered risk classification process of tagging, identification and approval, made clear the principles and standards of risk classification, conducted quarterly risk classification re-check of financial assets, formulated a transition plan, revamped the information system, and carried out reclassification of the existing business in an orderly manner according to new regulations.

The Bank maintained a steady improvement in asset quality. The Bank has always regarded forestalling and mitigating financial risks as the foremost priority of its work. In the face of increasing risks and challenges brought by the changing situations at home and abroad, the Bank made unremitting efforts to control incremental risks, mitigate existing risks, prevent potential risks and improve asset quality, thus achieving significant results in risk prevention and mitigation. At year-end, the Bank's NPL ratio stood at a historically low level. The Bank adopted a forward-looking approach to risk prevention and control with the principle of "early identification, early discovery, early exposure and early disposal". Having had a clear picture of the overall risk base, it analyzed and sorted out common problems in credit disbursement and potential risks facing its business. The Bank analyzed the difficulties and bottlenecks in the disposal of key risk projects, and did reviews on projects that have already been disposed of. Adhering to the principle of "unified leadership, integration of supervision and risk defusing, and coordination between headquarters and branches", it optimized the risk supervision mechanism, and continued to intensify its supervision on regions and projects with higher risks through the work of the risk defusing supervision group and its special team.

内部控制与合规经营

Internal Control and Compliance

2023年，本行持续优化内部控制体系，加强制度建设，加大现场检查力度，注重内控评价结果运用，切实履行关联交易管理职责，不断提高内控合规管理水平。

多措并举强化内部控制管理。持续优化内部控制体系，完善内部控制措施，提升内部控制评价质效，全面推进以评促管促治。健全案防长效机制，压实案防主体责任，精细化开展案防排查，加强内控案防指导、检查、监督力度，推进全行内控案防治理能力持续提升。因时因势新建、修订制度，推动各项制度“管用好用简洁”，与新形势下的经营管理需要相适应相匹配。开展贷款业务“制度树”搭建工作，打通内外规与系统流程“断点”，推动提升制度合规性、有效性，强化硬约束。统筹全行主要业务条线现场检查，实现对境内分行全覆盖，开展屡查屡犯问题梳理和案例通报，进一步发挥合规风险二道防线作用。

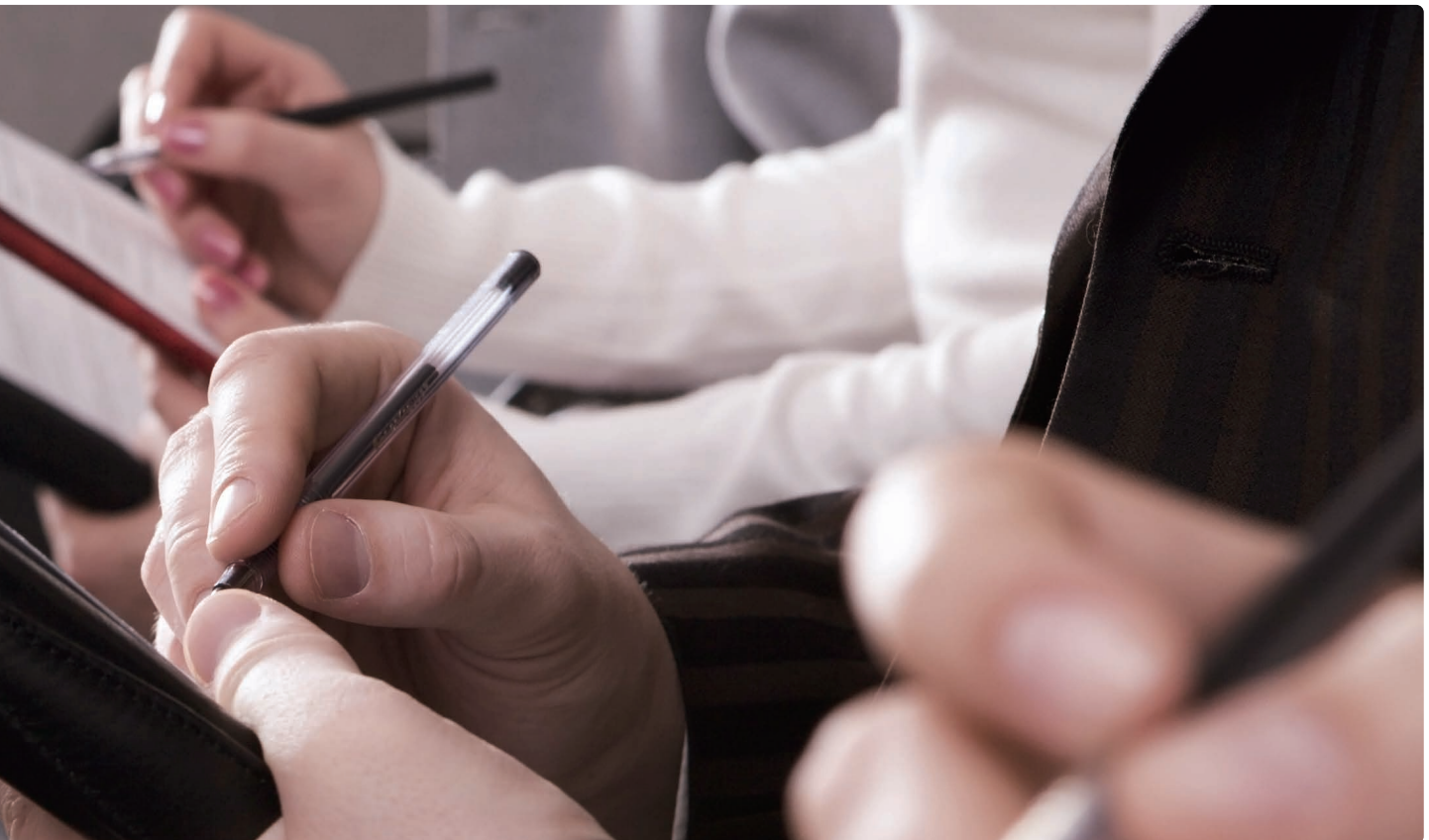
多策并用提高关联交易管理能力。本行不断完善关联交易管理体制机制，动态更新关联方名单，持续抓好关联交易管理，严格履行信息披露义务，强化监督考核和数据治理，加快推进系统优化，切实防范关联交易风险。本行关联交易均遵循商业原则，交易价格公允。除免于按照关联交易方式披露的交易外，2023年本行共发生需披露的一般关联交易82.69亿元（以人民币计，外币已折算为人民币），为存款和其他类型关联交易，未发生重大关联交易。

In 2023, the Bank continued to optimize its internal control system, strengthened institutional building, reinforced on-site inspections, valued the application of internal control evaluation results, and fulfilled the responsibilities of connected transaction management, thus improving internal control and compliance management.

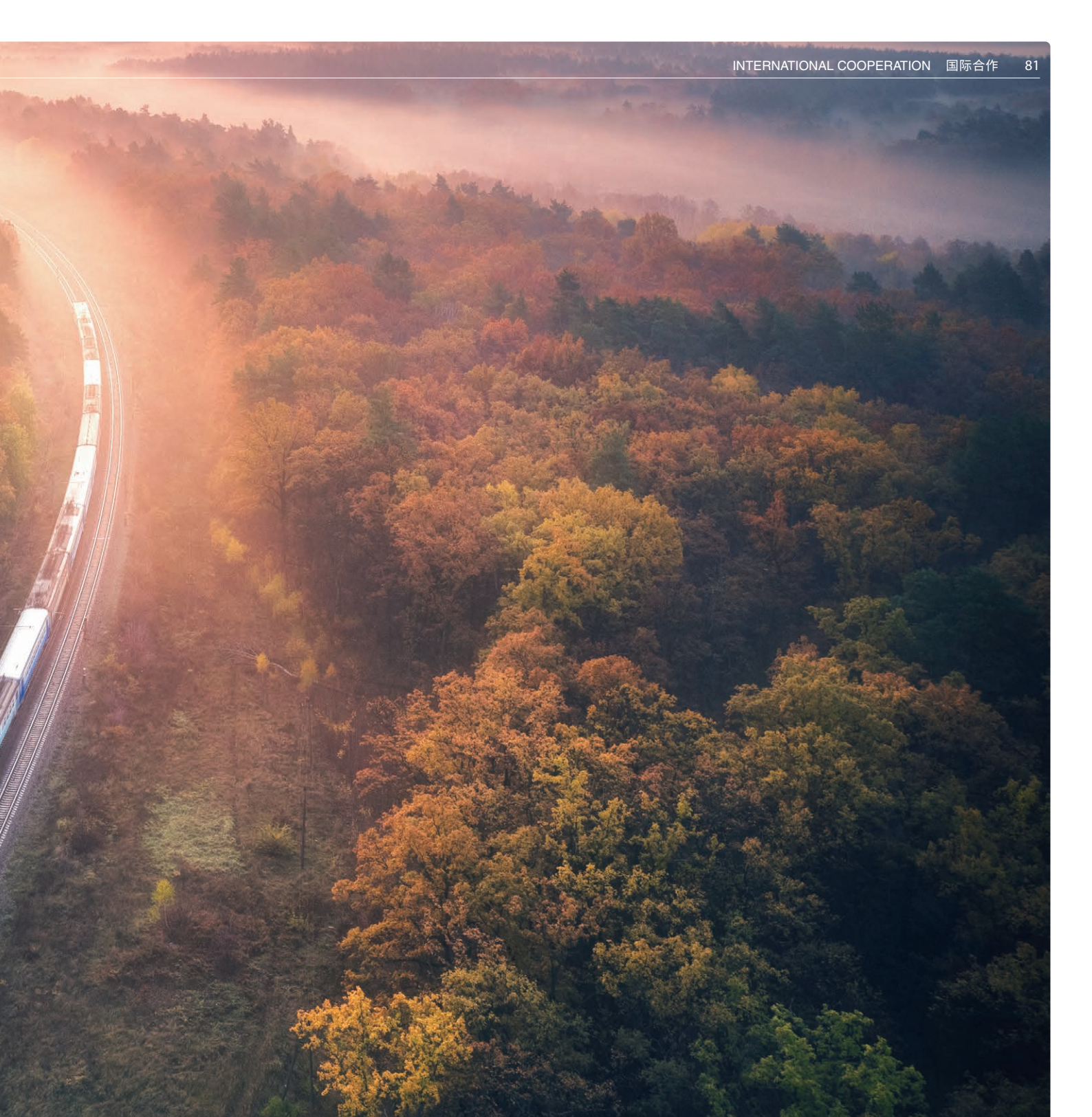


The Bank took multiple measures to strengthen internal control management. It continued to optimize its internal control system, improved internal control measures, enhanced the quality and effectiveness of internal control evaluation, and comprehensively promoted management and governance through evaluation. The Bank improved the long-term mechanism of forestalling and controlling the risk of financial crime, conducted meticulous investigations, and strengthened guidance, inspection, and supervision of internal control to improve overall capability of forestalling and controlling financial crime risks. It established and revised its regulations in response to the changing circumstances to ensure that all regulations are effective, user-friendly, concise, and aligned with the requirements of modern business operation and management. The Bank set up a “regulation tree” for its loan business to remove bottlenecks in coordinating external and internal regulations with system process, thus promoting regulatory compliance and effectiveness while strengthening hard constraints. It gave full play to the role of the second line of defense against compliance risks by coordinating on-site inspections in major business lines covering all domestic branches and reporting on repeated issues.

The Bank used multiple strategies to improve connected transaction management. The Bank improved the management mechanism for connected transactions by dynamically updating the list of related parties, consistently strengthening the management of connected transactions, strictly fulfilling information disclosure obligations, enhancing supervision and assessment as well as data governance, and accelerating system optimization. In so doing, risks associated with connected transactions were effectively prevented. The Bank followed commercial principles in connected transactions that are fairly priced. Except for transactions exempted from disclosure, the Bank had a total of RMB8.269 billion of connected transactions that met disclosure requirements in 2023, which were deposit-related connected transactions and those of other types. No significant connected transactions occurred.







国际合作
INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION

国际合作 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2023年，进出口银行积极配合国家重点外交工作，高标准服务国家总体外交，大力拓展国际合作“朋友圈”，扎实推进多双边合作，深入推进对外开放，国际交流持续加强。

In 2023, the Bank provided high-quality services to support China's overall diplomatic work and made proactive efforts to facilitate diplomatic priorities. It endeavored to expand the circle of friends of international cooperation, promoted bilateral and multilateral cooperation, advanced high-level opening-up, and strengthened international communication in a continuous way.

重要活动

Key Events

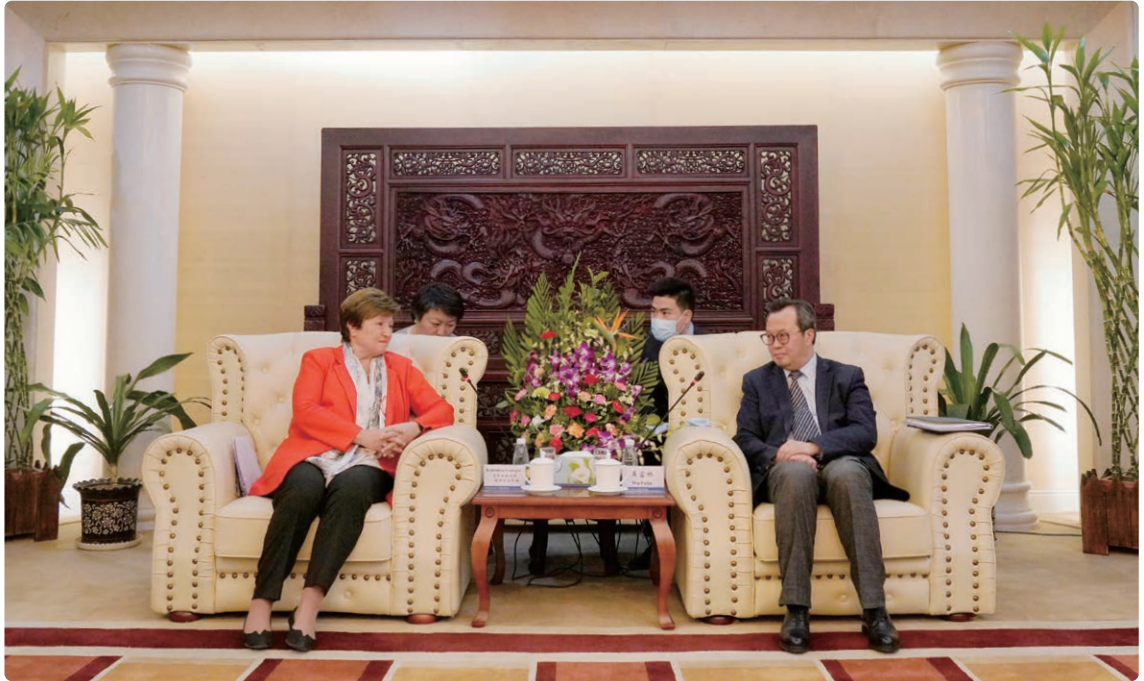
吴富林董事长与斯里兰卡总统兼财政部长拉尼尔·维克拉马辛哈举行视频会议

Chairman Wu Fulin Met with President and Finance Minister of Sri Lanka H.E. Ranil Wickremesinghe via Video Link

1月10日，吴富林董事长与斯里兰卡总统兼财政部长拉尼尔·维克拉马辛哈举行了视频会议，就双边友好合作及斯当前债务问题等议题交换了意见。双方同意进一步加强交流与协作，共同推动解决斯债务问题，助力斯经济复苏和可持续发展。张文才副行长，斯总统府办公厅主任、总统国安顾问萨格拉·拉特纳亚克等参会。

On January 10, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, met with H.E. Ranil Wickremesinghe, President and Minister of Finance, Economic Stabilization and National Policies of Sri Lanka via video link. The two sides exchanged views on the bilateral cooperation and the debt issue of Sri Lanka, and agreed to further strengthen communication and collaboration to jointly promote the resolution of Sri Lanka's debt issue and help achieve economic recovery and sustainable development in the country. Zhang Wencai, Vice President of the Bank, Sagala Ratnayaka, Chief of Staff and National Security Advisor to the President, and other relevant persons attended the meeting.





吴富林董事长会见国际货币基金组织总裁格奥尔基耶娃

Chairman Wu Fulin Met with IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva

3月28日，吴富林董事长会见国际货币基金组织总裁克里斯塔利娜·格奥尔基耶娃，围绕全球经济金融形势、中国经济展望、发展中国家债务问题等深入交换意见。双方表示将保持密切沟通，发挥各自优势，为携手应对全球挑战、推动世界经济复苏和增长做出贡献。张文才副行长、国际货币基金组织副总裁李波等参加会见。

On March 28, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, met with IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva. The two sides exchanged views on the global economic and financial situation, China's economic outlook and the debt issue of other developing countries. They agreed to maintain close communication and leverage respective advantages, so as to contribute to addressing global challenges and promoting world economic recovery and growth. Zhang Wencai, Vice President of the Bank, Li Bo, Deputy Managing Director of the IMF, and other relevant persons attended the meeting.



参与第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛

The Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation

第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛于2023年10月在北京举行。吴富林董事长参加高峰论坛开幕式，并在进出口银行参与协办的贸易畅通专题论坛上就金融支持高水平贸易畅通发言。任生俊行长参加“一带一路”企业家大会，在绿色发展高级别论坛上发言并见证进出口银行参与的“一带一路”绿色发展北京倡议和绿色发展投融资合作伙伴关系发布。

The Third BRF was held in October 2023 in Beijing. Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, attended the opening ceremony of the BRF and delivered a speech focusing on finance supports for high-level trade connectivity at the Thematic Forum on Trade Connectivity, which was co-sponsored by the Bank. Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, attended the Belt and Road CEO Conference, delivered a speech at the High-level Forum on Green Development and witnessed the publication of Beijing Initiative for Belt and Road Green Development and the launching of the Green Investment and Finance Partnership, both of which the Bank participated in.

吴富林董事长拜会刚果共和国总统德尼·萨苏-恩格索 Chairman Wu Fulin Met with Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of Congo

10月17日，吴富林董事长在京拜会来华出席第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的刚果共和国总统德尼·萨苏-恩格索，就深化中刚经贸往来、推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展等议题交换了意见。双方期待以本届高峰论坛为契机，进一步加强沟通对接，在巩固现有合作成果基础上挖掘新增长机遇，推动中刚全面战略合作伙伴关系迈向更高水平。

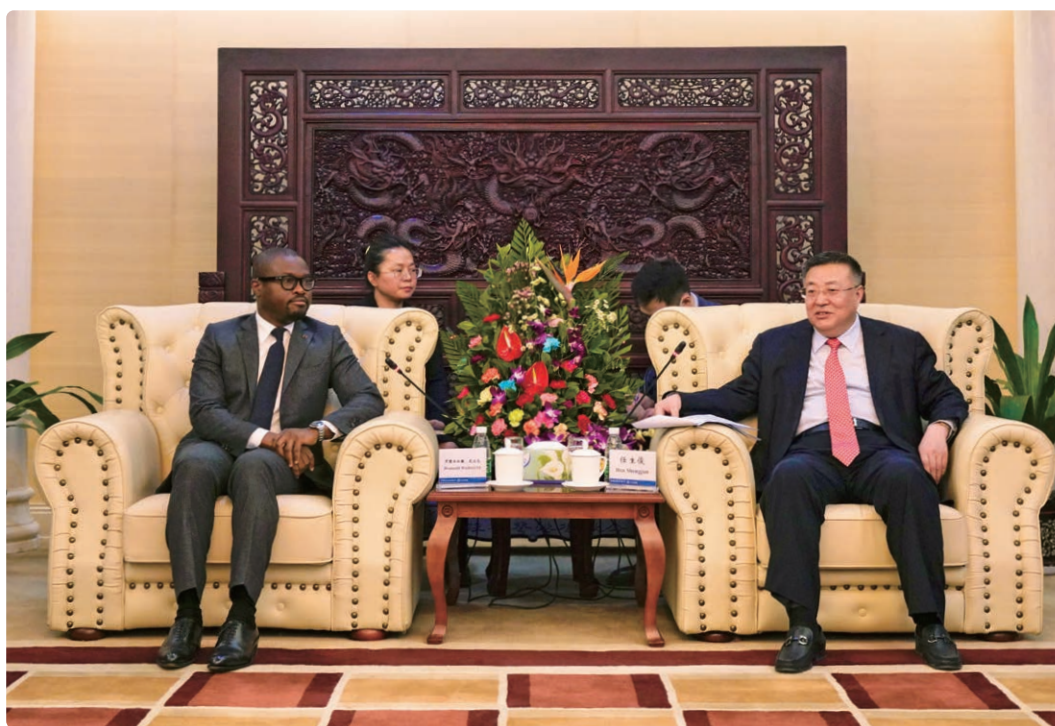
On October 17, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, met with Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo on the occasion of the Third BRF. The two sides exchanged views on deepening bilateral economic and trade relations and promoting high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, taking the BRF as an opportunity to build on past achievements, further strengthen communication and explore new opportunities, so as to push the comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership between the two countries to a higher level.



任生俊行长会见贝宁国务部长兼经济和财政部长罗穆亚尔德·瓦达尼 President Ren Shengjun Met with Romuald Wadagni, Minister of State and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Benin

3月21日，任生俊行长会见贝宁国务部长兼经济和财政部长罗穆亚尔德·瓦达尼，围绕重点领域项目合作交换意见。双方同意继续推动务实合作，促进贝宁经济和社会可持续发展。

On March 21, Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, met with Romuald Wadagni, Minister of State and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Benin. The two sides exchanged views on projects in key areas and agreed to deepen practical cooperation so as to promote sustainable socio-economic development in Benin.





任生俊行长会见匈牙利经济发展事务部部长马顿·纳吉
President Ren Shengjun Met with Márton Nagy, Minister for Economic Development of Hungary

7月7日，任生俊行长会见匈牙利经济发展事务部部长马顿·纳吉。双方就深化双边投融资合作、推动匈塞铁路建设等议题友好坦诚交换意见，并一致同意保持密切沟通，进一步加强协作，以更多高质量合作成果推动双边经贸关系深入发展。张文才副行长、匈牙利驻华大使白思谛等参加会谈。

On July 7, Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, met with Márton Nagy, Minister for Economic Development of Hungary. The two sides exchanged views on deepening bilateral investment and financing cooperation and facilitating the construction of the Budapest-Belgrade railway, and agreed to maintain close communication and further collaborate in promoting bilateral economic and trade relations with more high-quality fruits. Zhang Wencai, Vice President of the Bank, Hungarian Ambassador to China Máté Imre Pesti, and other relevant persons attended the meeting.



李钧副行长应邀出席第三届中国-非洲经贸博览会

Vice President Li Jun was Invited to the Third China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo

6月28日至29日，李钧副行长参加第三届中国—非洲经贸博览会，在进出口银行参与承办的中非基础设施合作论坛上进行主旨发言。中国—非洲经贸博览会是落实2018年中非合作论坛北京峰会“八大行动”的重大对非合作举措，是中国首个国家级对非经贸合作平台。

From June 28 to 29, Li Jun, Vice President of the Bank attended the Third China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo (CAETE) and delivered a keynote speech at China-Africa Infrastructure Cooperation Forum co-sponsored by the Bank. CAETE is one of the significant cooperation measures to implement the eight major initiatives announced at 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, and serves as a pioneering national platform for China-Africa economic and trade cooperation.

进出口银行成功举办第四届国外重点合作伙伴高级研修班

China Eximbank Successfully Held the 4th Senior Executive Training Program for its Major Cooperative Partners

第四届“中国进出口银行国外重点合作伙伴高级研修班”于2023年9月在北京、杭州两地成功举办，来自10个国家及国际组织的15名高级别官员参与培训，张文才副行长出席研修班开班及结业仪式。本届研修班系疫情后首次恢复举办，又恰逢第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛召开前夕，旨在积极推动构建民心相通、互利共赢、共享发展的全球合作伙伴关系，深化共建“一带一路”国家政府、国际及区域多边机构与进出口银行的协作互通，为各国学员交流改革发展经验、挖掘合作潜力提供精品融智服务平台。



The 4th Senior Executive Training Program for China Eximbank's Major Cooperative Partners was held successfully in Beijing and Hangzhou. 15 senior executives from 10 countries and international organizations participated in the program. Zhang Wencai, Vice President of the Bank, attended the opening and closing ceremonies. The program was resumed for the first time since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic and was held in the run-up to the Third BRF,

aiming to pursue a global partnership of people-to-people connectivity, mutual benefit and shared development. The program was held also for deepening collaboration between China Eximbank and governments of Belt and Road partner countries as well as regional and international multilateral institutions. On top of that, it served as a premium platform for participants to exchange experiences in reform and development and explore opportunities for future cooperation.

张文才副行长出席全球共享发展行动论坛首届高级别会议

Vice President Zhang Wencai Attended the First High-Level Conference of the Forum on Global Action for Shared Development

7月10日，张文才副行长应邀出席全球共享发展行动论坛首届高级别会议，并代表进出口银行与中国国家国际发展合作署签署《共同推进落实全球发展倡议合作备忘录》。论坛以“中国的倡议，全球的行动”为主题，下设四个平行分论坛。在“资本动员和可持续基础设施融资”平行分论坛上，张文才副行长就发挥基础设施重要作用、动员各方资本弥补融资缺口、推动技术转让、加强知识分享、强化能力建设等议题发表观点和看法，并介绍了进出口银行有关融资实践和案例。

Action”, has four parallel forums. Vice President Zhang Wencai participated in the parallel forum on the topic of “Capital Mobilization for Sustainable Infrastructure”. He shared views on the important role of infrastructure and on how to mobilize capital from all parties to fill the financing gap, promoting technology transfer, strengthening knowledge sharing and capacity building. He also introduced relevant financing practices and cases of the Bank.

On July 10, Zhang Wencai, Vice President of the Bank, was invited to the First High-Level Conference of the Forum on Global Action for Shared Development and he signed the *Memorandum of Cooperation on Jointly Promoting the Implementation of Global Development Initiative (GDI)* with China International Development Cooperation Agency (CIDCA). This Forum, with the theme of “Global Development Initiative: Echo the Development Agenda and Call for Global



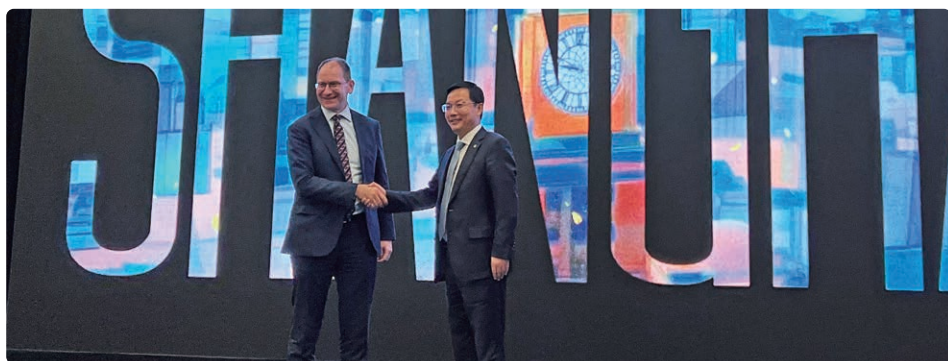


陈斌副行长率团访问印度尼西亚、新加坡

Vice President Chen Bin Visited Indonesia and Singapore

9月3日至9日，陈斌副行长率团访问印度尼西亚、新加坡，出席进出口银行与印尼国家投资局联合举办的投资合作研讨会并签署合作协议，与相关政府机构、国际组织及中资企业举行会谈，并对中国—东盟投资合作基金二期投资顾问团队工作开展现场检查。

From September 3 to 9, Chen Bin, Vice President of the Bank led a delegation to Indonesia and Singapore. He attended the seminar co-organized by Indonesia Investment Authority (INA) and the Bank and signed the cooperation agreement with INA. During his visit, Vice President Chen Bin held meetings with relevant governmental agencies, international organizations and local Chinese corporations, and conducted an on-site inspection on the work of the investment advisory team of the China-ASEAN Investment and Cooperation Fund II.



张劭辉副行长赴澳大利亚出席第28届亚洲进出口银行论坛年会

Vice President Zhang Shaohui Attended the 28th Asian Exim Banks Forum in Australia

11月21日至23日，张劭辉副行长率团访问澳大利亚，出席第28届亚洲进出口银行论坛年会，主持召开第二届中日韩三国进出口银行高层会议。年会期间，张劭辉副行长分别与泰国进出口银行副行长及土耳其进出口银行副首席执行官进行会谈并签署合作协议。

From November 21 to 23, Zhang Shaohui, Vice President of the Bank led a team to Australia to attend the 28th Asian Exim Banks Forum and host the 2nd Three Exim High Level Meeting. On the sidelines of the forum, Vice President Zhang Shaohui held meetings with the Vice President of the Export and Import Bank of Thailand and the Deputy CEO of the Türk Eximbank, and relevant cooperation agreements were signed.

蒋鞠华董事会秘书会见道达尔能源集团首席财务官让-皮埃尔·斯布莱尔

Secretary to the Board of Directors Jiang Juhua Met with Jean-Pierre Sbraire, Chief Financial Officer of the TotalEnergies

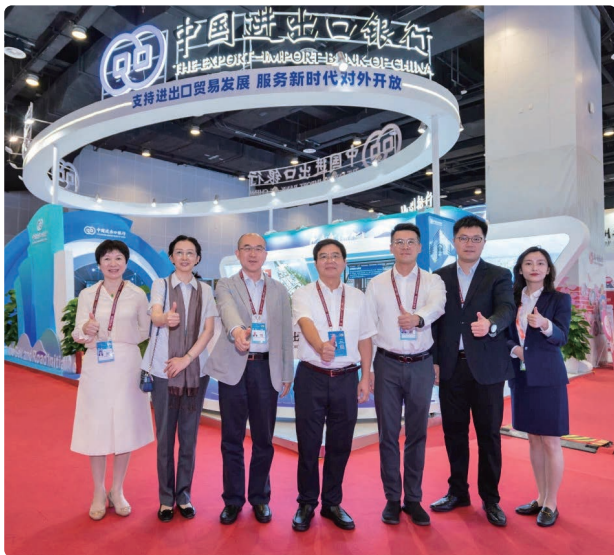
4月7日，蒋鞠华董事会秘书会见道达尔能源集团首席财务官让-皮埃尔·斯布莱尔。双方围绕全球融资环境、能源合作等议题交换了意见，同意进一步加强沟通协调，在巩固现有基础上不断拓展合作范围，探索绿色能源等领域业务发展机遇，为共促全球可持续发展贡献力量。

On April 7, Jiang Juhua, Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank met with Jean-Pierre Sbraire, Chief Financial Officer of the TotalEnergies. The two sides exchanged views on global financing environment and energy cooperation, and agreed to further strengthen communication, expand cooperation based on current foundation, and explore the opportunities for business development on green energy and other areas, so as to contribute to global sustainability.



李忠元首席风险官出席中国—东盟博览会有关活动

Chief Risk Officer Li Zhongyuan Attended the China-ASEAN Expo and Relevant Activities



9月18日至20日，李忠元首席风险官赴广西壮族自治区出席中国—东盟博览会有关活动。在桂期间，李忠元首席风险官前往第二届中国—东盟博览会金融服务展区考察，参加第十五届中国—东盟金融合作与发展领袖论坛，代表进出口银行发布《中国进出口银行支持共建“一带一路”十周年报告》。

From September 18 to 20, Li Zhongyuan, Chief Risk Officer of the Bank, attended the China-ASEAN Expo in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Li Zhongyuan visited the financial service center of the 20th China-ASEAN Expo, attended the 15th China-ASEAN Summit Forum on Financial Cooperation and Development, and released the *Report on CEXIM's Participation in the Belt and Road Cooperation in the Past Ten Years* on behalf of the Bank.

多边合作

Multilateral Cooperation

深化与多边金融机构和国际组织的交流与合作。与亚洲开发银行签署非主权融资合作协议，与非洲进出口银行签署贷款协议，与联合国工业发展组织签署谅解备忘录，与中亚区域经济合作学院签署谅解备忘录。与新开发银行联合举办“调动全球资源，促进数字时代互联互通”高级别论坛，与多边开发融资合作中心（MCDF）联合举办“债务可持续性分析和债务重组案例研究”短期培训班，参加非洲贸易博览会期间与联合国工业发展组织和非洲进出口银行联合举办“南南投资论坛”，主办金融支持共建“一带一路”高质量发展研讨会，邀请多位国际组织和多边金融机构高级别官员出席。在我政府部门指导下，本行积极参与中日韩泰四方研讨会、多边开发融资合作中心、大湄公河次区域经济合作（GMS）、大图们倡议（GTI）等多边合作机制，对推动区域合作发展作出积极贡献。此外，在人员交流方面，进出口银行积极推动与亚洲基础设施投资银行、联合国工业发展组织开展人员交流，助力国际化人才队伍培养。

Deepening exchanges and cooperation with multilateral financial institutions and international organizations. The Bank signed a Cooperation Agreement on Non-sovereign Financing with the Asian Development Bank, a facility agreement with African Export-Import Bank, a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation with Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Institute. The Bank co-sponsored a high-level seminar titled “Resource Mobilization for Connectivity in the Digital Era” with the New Development Bank and a short-term training program themed Training on Debt Sustainability Assessments and Debt Restructuring Cases with the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF) respectively. The Bank co-sponsored the South-South Investment Forum with UNIDO and African Export-Import Bank on the sidelines of the Intra-African Trade Fair, hosted the Seminar on Supporting High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation and invited a host of high-level officials from international organizations and multilateral financial institutions to the event. Under the guidance of relevant authorities, the Bank took proactive steps to participate in multilateral cooperation mechanisms including the CEXIM-EDCF-JICA-NEDA Seminar, the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Financing, the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation, and the Greater Tumen Initiative. In so doing, the Bank has made positive contributions to promoting regional cooperation and development. In addition, the Bank vigorously strengthened personnel exchanges with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and UNIDO, so as to cultivate talents with international vision.

代理行网络

Correspondent Banking Network

本行根据业务需求，持续拓展海外代理行网络。截至2023年末，中国进出口银行（含巴黎分行）与1042家境内外金融机构建立了双边代理行关系，覆盖全球142个国家和地区。

The Bank continued to expand its overseas correspondent banking network according to its business needs. By the end of 2023, the Bank (including its Paris Branch) had correspondent banking relationships with 1,042 bank head offices and branches/subsidiaries in 142 countries and regions across the world.

信息科技建设 BUILDING IT FRAMEWORK

2023年，进出口银行积极推进金融机构数字化转型提升工程，持续加强科技赋能创新，巩固提升IT蓝图系统建设成效，充分发挥好“金融+科技”双引擎作用，全面提升信息科技水平，为本行生产运转和业务发展提供有力保障。

加大科技创新力度，赋能全行业务发展。围绕全行中心工作，持续释放信息科技“一部三中心”新机构新优势，重点科技专项赋能任务见行见效，基本实现业务流程更简化、办理渠道更多元、诉求响应更及时的一站式客户服务，取得了多方面的科技赋能成效，全方位促进本行业务发展与经营管理质效提升。

提升信息科技基础能力建设，为推动全行建设提供基础保障支持。在IT蓝图建设成果基础上，深入开展“数据质量提升年”行动，围绕“深化基础治理、加强数据赋能”，全面强化数据质量对经营管理、客户服务、监管检查等方面的支撑作用，客户信息和内部账户数据质量显著提高，监管检查问题得到有效整改，科技赋能数据质量管理取得突破，全行数据质量齐抓共管机制基本形成。

高度重视防范金融风险，提升业务连续性管理能力。着力打造“安全保障达标年”，目前已初步建成具有本行特色、符合现阶段业务发展、安全可控的网络安全防护体系，网络安全运营水平和应急响应能力显著提升，为数字化转型提供坚实安全保障。结合分布式、智能化、信创发展趋势，推进数据中心技术转型，初步构建基于大数据分析、人工智能等先进技术的智能化运维体系。持续加强IT连续性能力建设，保障系统安全稳定运行，为业务可持续发展提供坚实支撑。

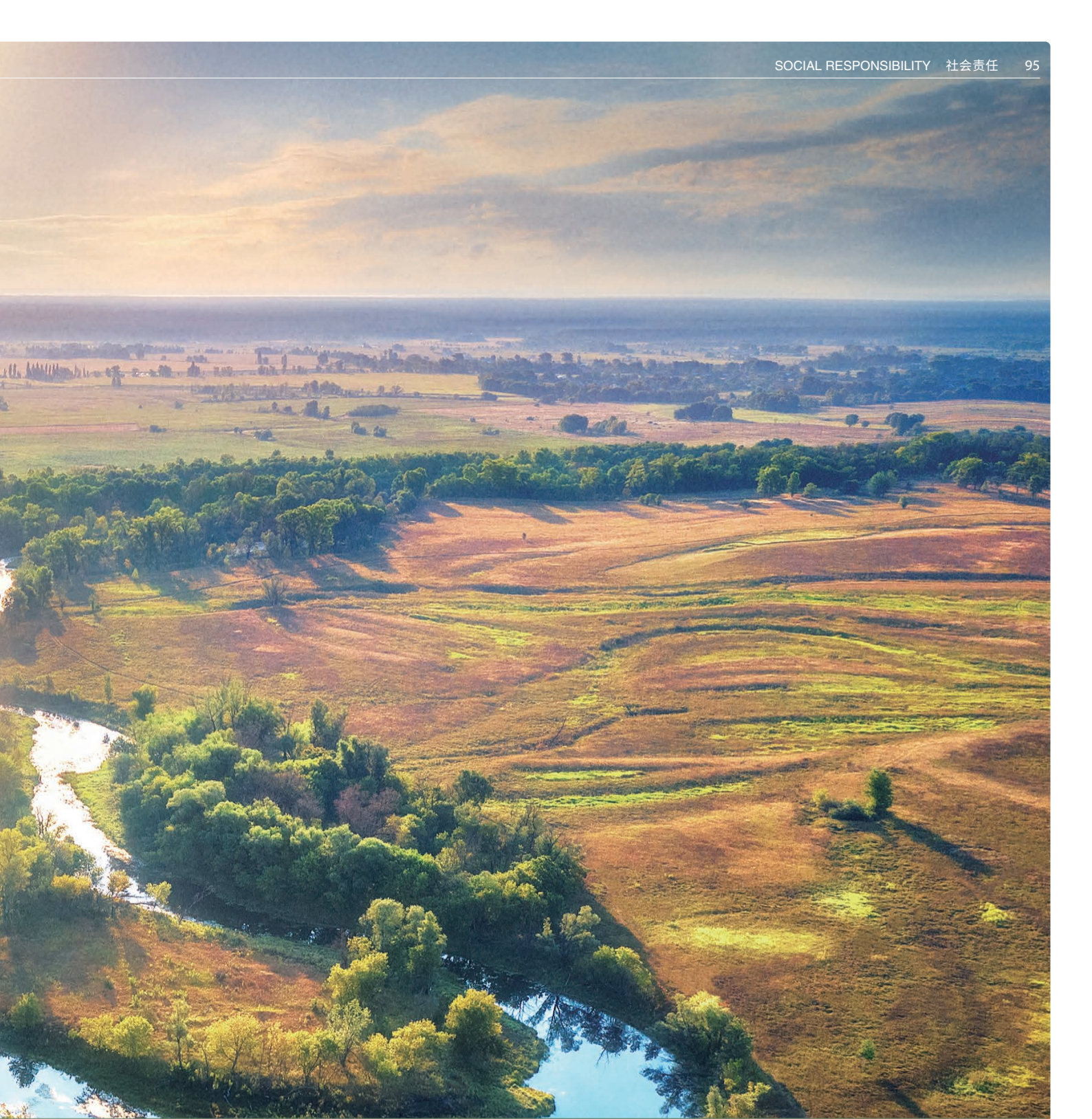
In 2023, the Bank proactively promoted digital upgrading and transformation, continuously made innovations with technological empowerment, consolidated the good results of IT blueprint, and fully leveraged the propelling role of technology to finance, so as to improve its IT capabilities across the board, providing robust support for its business operations and development.

The Bank promoted business development through technological innovation. The new organizational structure, namely one department plus three centers, has brought about new strength for the Bank in fulfilling its main mission, and helped achieve a one-stop customer service system with streamlined business procedure, diversified processing channels and timely response to requests. By so doing, the quality and efficiency of the Bank's business development and management have been greatly promoted in all respects.

The Bank enhanced the IT fundamentals to ensure its overall development. Built on the IT blueprint, the Bank mounted a campaign for data quality promotion to comprehensively strengthen the supportive role of data quality for business operation and management, customer service, and regulatory inspection. As a result, the quality of customer information and internal account data has been effectively improved while issues found in regulatory inspection have been rectified. Breakthroughs have been made in technology-enabled data quality management, and a bank-wide mechanism for data quality management has basically been formed.

The Bank attached great importance to forestalling financial risks and enhancing business continuity management. The Bank has made great efforts in meeting relevant safety and security standards over the year, and preliminarily established a secure and controllable internet safeguard system which is consistent with the Bank's characteristics and business development. By so doing, the internet safety operation level and emergency response capacity were significantly improved, providing reliable guard for digital transformation. In the light of distributed and intelligent features and the trend of IT application innovation, the Bank pushed ahead with the technical transformation of data center, and fundamentally established the smart operation system based on cutting-edge technologies including big data analysis and artificial intelligence. The Bank's strengthened IT continuity capacity ensures safe and stable system operation, so as to provide solid support to the sustainable development of its business.





社会责任
SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY

社会责任 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

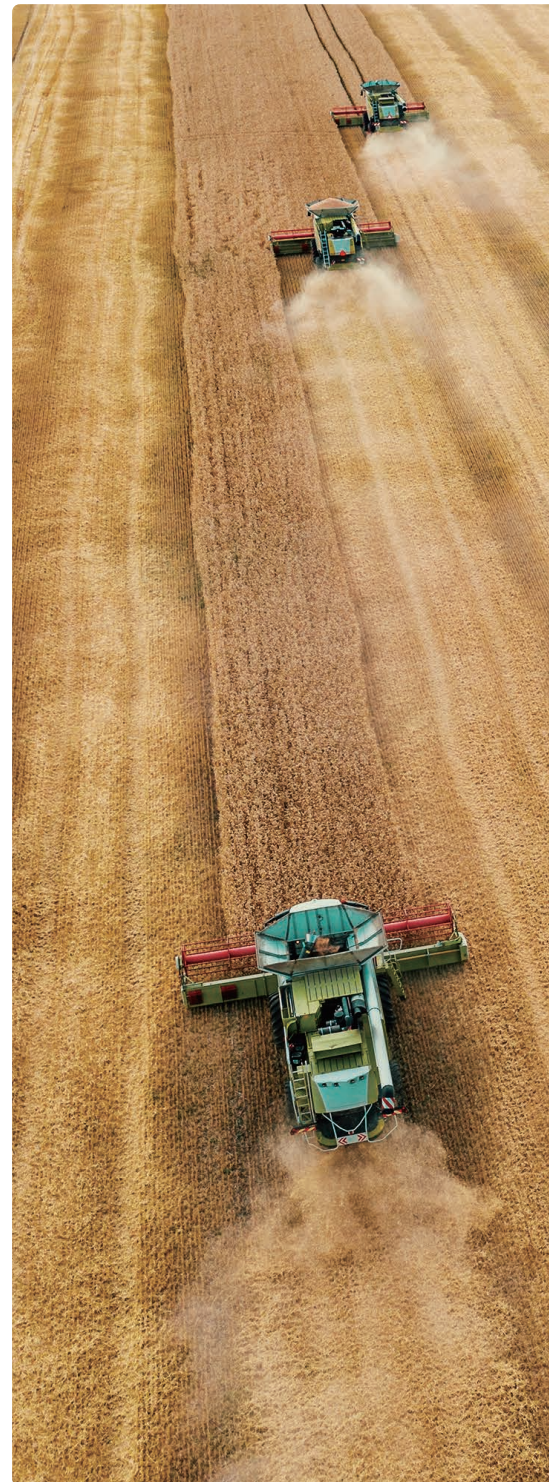
2023年，进出口银行主动发挥在重点领域、薄弱环节、关键时期的政策性金融职能作用，积极践行社会责任，助力乡村振兴与社会公益事业，着力发展绿色金融、普惠金融，为统筹经济、社会、环境的可持续发展作出积极贡献。

In 2023, the Bank played an important role as a policy bank in providing financial services to key areas and weak links during critical periods. It also practiced corporate social responsibility by supporting rural revitalization and public-benefit programs, and promoting green finance and inclusive finance. The Bank's actions made a significant contribution to the sustainable development of the economy, society and environment.

支持乡村振兴 Supporting Rural Revitalization

积极拓展重点领域涉农业务。深入学习贯彻中央农村工作会议精神，将本行主责主业与涉农业务有机结合，为更好支持农业强国建设、助力推进农业现代化发展，夯实展业基础。制定《中国进出口银行2023年乡村振兴工作方案和计划》《中国进出口银行涉农业务重点支持方向》，聚焦农产品进出口、农业科技装备制造、农业基础设施建设等领域加大信贷投入。召开全行乡村振兴工作推进会，邀请农业农村部专家现场指导。发挥考核指挥棒作用，根据各分行地区差异、资源禀赋、比较优势等，差异化分配任务指标，确保涉农信贷业务增规模、优结构。加强与农业农村部战略合作，推动更多涉农信贷项目落地，助推我国粮食和重要农产品稳定安全供给，截至2023年末，第九批农业对外合作项目落地4个，累计发放9亿元，第十批项目清单已印发。

做好定点帮扶和对口支援工作。深入贯彻习近平总书记重要指示精神，不断提升政治站位，把定点帮扶和对口支援工作摆在重要位置，助力甘肃省岷县、重庆市云阳县和江西省定南县干部群众不断增强内生发展动力，牢牢守住不发生规模性返贫底线。行领导先后多次带队赴三县调研，实地考察帮扶成效，与当地政府共商发展大计。加大捐赠资金支持力度，选优派强挂职干部，促进当地特色产业发展。全年捐赠资金2575万元，落实帮扶项目33个，受益人口逾130万人次。进一步将结对帮扶分行拓宽至14家，建立“招商引资推介会、专题培训、企业对接、‘走出去’‘请进来’双向实地考察”一体化帮扶机制，在三县招商引资签约金额9374万元。制定《乡村振兴先进单位评选表彰工作方案》，激励经营单位发挥专业优势，推进帮扶工作。加大分行对三县的信贷支持力度，为7个项目提供信贷支持，累计金额约10亿元。发挥外贸领域专业优势，为岷县培育跨境电商新业态，推动特色农产品出口实现“从零到一”的突破；为云阳县打通西部陆海新通道，助推农产品出口。发挥“党建+”作用，鼓励总分行党员干部与帮扶县开展联学共建，夯实基层战斗堡垒。





Exploring agriculture-related business in key areas. The Bank has taken into account and put into practice the principles outlined in the Central Rural Work Conference, and incorporated agriculture-related business into its main responsibilities and operations to better support the building of a robust agricultural sector and the modernization of agriculture, laying a solid foundation for business development. The Bank formulated the *Rural Revitalization Work Plan for 2023* and the *Key Supporting Areas for China Eximbank's Agricultural-related Business* to allocate more credit resources towards areas such as the import and export of agricultural products, the manufacturing of equipment for agricultural science and technology, and the construction of agricultural infrastructure. At the meeting on promoting rural revitalization, the Bank received on-site instruction from experts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. The Bank utilised business performance evaluation to guide its agriculture-related business. Branches were assigned different tasks and indicators based on their regional differences, resource endowment and comparative advantages, ensuring a solid growth trajectory and a sound business structure. The Bank has recently collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs to implement more agriculture-related loan projects. This will help ensure the stability and security of the food and important agricultural products supply. As of the end of 2023, four of the 9th batch of overseas agricultural cooperation projects have been implemented, with a total disbursement of RMB900 million. The list of projects for the 10th batch has already been issued.

Promoting paired-up assistance. The Bank, following General Secretary Xi Jinping's important instructions, prioritized paired-up assistance with a high political stance, following General Secretary Xi Jinping's important instructions. This approach helped Min County in Gansu Province, Yunyang County in Chongqing Municipality and Dingnan County in Jiangxi Province generate greater endogenous momentum for development and prevent large-scale return to impoverishment. This year, the top executives of the Bank have visited the aforementioned counties on three occasions. During these visits, they assessed the effectiveness of the paired-up assistance and engaged in discussions with the locals regarding their development plans. The Bank has increased its support to the counties by providing additional donations. Furthermore, it has appointed personnel with strong capacity to temporary posts in the regions to work on poverty alleviation. The Bank has also promoted industries with local features. In 2023, the Bank donated RMB25.75 million to its paired counties and launched 33 paired aid projects during the year, benefiting over 1.3 million people. In addition, the number of the Bank's branches involved in the paired assistance was increased to 14, and an assistance integration mechanism consisting of investment promotion events, thematic training, enterprise docking as well as the two-way field visits of "inviting in" and "going out" was established, bringing RMB93.74 million to the counties. The Bank formulated the *Work Plan for the Selection and Recommendation of Advanced Units in Rural Revitalization*, encouraging its business units to use their professional advantages to provide better assistance. The Bank's branches increased their support to the three counties by implementing seven loan projects with a total amount of RMB1 billion. The Bank utilized its expertise to support foreign trade. With the Bank's assistance, Min County successfully promoted the new business model of cross-border e-commerce and achieved a breakthrough in the export of agricultural specialties. Similarly, Yunyang County established a new land and sea corridor in western China for the export of agricultural products. The Bank also practised "Party Building+" and encouraged Party members and cadres from the branches to engage in joint learning and party building with paired counties to consolidate the role of Party organizations at the grassroots level.

绿色金融

Green Finance

进出口银行将发展绿色金融作为贯彻新发展理念的重要支点，积极推动经济社会发展全面绿色低碳转型。多年来，进出口银行加快绿色金融体系建设，不断丰富绿色金融产品和服务，积极开展绿色国际合作，秉持人类命运共同体理念，推动共建“一带一路”绿色发展，为全球可持续发展做出了积极贡献。

建立健全绿色金融管理架构。将绿色理念作为管理决策的基础逻辑，不断健全绿色金融发展的长效机制。2023年，本行持续落实国家碳达峰、碳中和决策部署，成立中国进出口银行绿色金融委员会，制定《绿色金融委员会工作规则》，逐步推进《中国进出口银行支持实现碳达峰碳中和目标绿色金融工作方案（2022-2025年）》，全行绿色金融各项工作取得显著成效。

持续构建绿色金融制度和政策体系。2023年，修订《中国进出口银行绿色信贷指引》，持续深化ESG风险管理要求和信贷绿色全流程管理要求，借鉴国际多双边机构主流ESG管理经验，将要求融入国际合作与境外项目管理流程。修订煤化工、玻璃制造、纺织、环境治理等行业授信政策，将绿色低碳发展理念融入全行信贷管理关键环节，持续加大对相关领域的信贷投放。

提升绿色金融服务能力。创新绿色金融产品，丰富支持手段，逐步形成以绿色信贷为主，绿色债券、绿色基金、绿色担保、碳金融共同发展的绿色金融服务体系，业务支持范围持续扩大，助力推动经济和社会绿色低碳转型。2023年末，本行绿色信贷业务余额5341.07亿元，较年初增长909.62亿元，增速20.53%，显著高于全行信贷增速。绿色信贷六大领域中，重点支持了清洁能源领域和清洁能源交通领域，上述两个领域合计占比超70%，同时，节能环保领域也在积极快速增长。所支持的绿色信贷项目合计减少标准煤使用量2257万吨，二氧化碳2789万吨，化学需氧量133.15万吨，氨氮14.98万吨，二氧化硫68.87万吨，氮氧化物22.98吨，细颗粒物（PM2.5）58.86万吨，挥发性有机物14.71万吨，总氮14.95万吨，总磷11.72万吨，节水1488.70万吨，产生了显著的环境保护效应。

积极利用合作平台共同推动绿色和低碳转型。2023年，本行作为国家能源局“一带一路”能源合作伙伴关系合作网络绿色金融工作组组长，身体力行推动能源领域高质量合作，为完善全球能源治理发出“中国声音”、贡献“中国智慧”。本行牵头小组成员共同完成《绿色金融助力共建“一带一路”国家能源绿色低碳转型实践与政策建议》研究报告，为稳妥有序支持绿色“一带一路”建设提供重要决策参考；搭建“一带一路”清洁能源项目信息库，实现多类型机构项目信息共享；紧密结合“一带一路”十周年主题，联合10余家金融机构发布《绿色金融支持“一带一路”能源转型倡议》，呼吁各方持续加大对共建“一带一路”国家能源绿色低碳转型领域支持力度，并被纳入国务院新闻办公室《共建“一带一路”：构建人类命运共同体的重大实践》白皮书。工作组成立一年多以来，得到了国际上诸多机构的认可，基于共同的理念和合作共识，工作组吸收了渣打银行、汇丰银行、丝路基金等三家机构，积极邀请了阿联酋阿布扎比第一银行、沙特国家银行等国际金融机构成为观察员机构，不断扩大工作组的覆盖面和影响力。



本行绿色信贷业务余额

5341.07 亿元

较年初增长

909.62 亿元

增速

20.53%

The Bank regards the development of green finance as an important anchor for implementing the new development philosophy, and takes the initiative to promote the comprehensive green and low-carbon transformation of economic and social development. Over the years, the Bank has accelerated the building of a green finance system, enriched green financial products and services and actively engaged in international green cooperation. Adhering to the concept of a global community with a shared future, the Bank has made tangible contributions to the green development of the Belt and Road as well as global sustainable development.

Establishing a sound green finance management structure. The Bank takes the green philosophy as the fundamental basis for management decisions, and continues to refine the long-term mechanism for green finance development. In 2023, the Bank continued to follow national decisions and plans on carbon peaking and carbon neutrality. It established a Green Finance Committee, formulated the *Principles for the Green Finance Committee* and continued to work on its *Green Finance Work Plan (2022-2025) to Support Carbon Peaking and Carbon Neutrality Goals*, making significant progress in green finance.

Developing rules and policy systems for green financing in a continuous manner. In 2023, the Bank revised its *Green Credit Guidelines* to further enhance its ESG risk management and green credit management throughout the lifecycle of credit businesses, which incorporated the practices of major international bilateral and multilateral financial institutions in ESG management and was applied in the Bank's international cooperation and overseas projects. The Bank also revised its lending policies for industries such as coal chemical, glass, textiles and environmental management. It integrated the philosophy of low-carbon and green development into the key links of credit management, and further increased the credit supply to these areas.

Enhancing green finance service capacity. In order to support the green and low-carbon transformation of economic and social development, the Bank has innovated and enriched its green finance products and gradually built a green finance service system, taking green credit as the main product and emphasizing the development of green bond, green fund, green guarantee and carbon finance, and further expanded its business scope. The outstanding balance of the Bank's green loans was RMB534.17 billion at the end of the year, 20.53% higher than the previous year and up by RMB90.962 billion, growing faster than the Bank's credit volume in general. Among the 6 main sectors financed by the Bank's green credit, clean energy and clean transport accounted for 70% of the total, while energy conservation and environmental protection also experienced rapid growth. The green credit projects supported by the Bank have generated significant environmental benefits, saving 22.57 million tonnes of standard coal and 14.887 million tonnes of water, and reducing emissions of 27.89 million tonnes of carbon dioxide, 1.3315 million tonnes of chemical oxygen demand, 149,800 tonnes of ammonia nitrogen, 688,700 tonnes of sulfur dioxide, 229,800 tonnes of nitrogen oxides, 588,600 tonnes of fine particulate matter (PM2.5), 147,100 tonnes of volatile organic compounds, 149,500 tonnes of total nitrogen, and 117,200 tonnes of total phosphorus.

Building platforms to promote green and low-carbon transformation. In 2023, as the leader of the Green Finance Task Force of the Belt and Road Energy Partnership Network of the National Energy Administration, the Bank made efforts to promote high-quality energy cooperation, introduce China's visions to international energy governance and made our voice heard. The Bank took the lead in conducting the research on *Promoting Green and Low-Carbon Energy Transition in Belt and Road Partner Countries with Green Finance: Practice and Policy Suggestions*. The research report was completed with the joint efforts of the Task Force members, providing critical references for decision making in support of the development of green Silk Road in a steady and orderly way. A Database for Belt and Road clean energy projects has been set up to share information of various projects. In addition, the Bank, together with more than 10 financial institutions, released the *Initiative on Supporting Energy Transformation under the BRI Through Green Finance*, in line with the theme of the 10th anniversary of the BRI, calling on all parties to further strengthen support for green and low-carbon energy transformation in Belt and Road partner countries. The report was selected in the white paper titled "The Belt and Road Initiative: A Key Pillar of the Global Community of Shared Future" published by the Information Office of the State Council. Since its establishment a year ago, the Task Force has received recognition from a number of institutions around the world. The Task Force has welcomed Standard Chartered, HSBC and the Silk Road Fund as formal members on the basis of shared visions and consensus, and invited the First Abu Dhabi Bank of the UAE and the Saudi National Bank to join as observers. Through these efforts, the scope of the Task Force continued to expand and its influence continued to grow.

支持小微企业

Supporting Micro and Small Businesses

2023年,进出口银行深入学习领会中央金融工作会议精神,认真贯彻落实《国务院关于推进普惠金融高质量发展的实施意见》有关要求,坚持把服务实体经济作为根本宗旨,聚焦主责主业,稳步加大小微信贷支持力度,着力提升政策性金融服务质效,推动普惠金融业务高质量发展。截至2023年末,小微外贸专项贷款余额346.81亿元,年内新发放金额353.01亿元,累计服务1.5万余户有进出口实绩的小微外贸企业。

优化小微转贷款业务模式,提升精细化管理水平。创设“园贸贷”政银合作风险分担模式,通过“地方政府资金池+政策性银行+转贷行”方式引入地方政府资源,加大风险分担力度。提升管理协同和整体营销能力,深化与地方头部城商和农商行、重点股份制银行合作,抓住市场窗口期靠前投放,充分发挥政策性金融逆周期调节作用。截至2023年末,小微转贷款业务余额1767.79亿元,较年初增长16.17%,全年累计服务小微企业约18.26万户。落实监管新规要求,强化小微转贷款终端利率管控,进一步优化转贷款利率传导机制,推动小微企业综合融资成本逐步降低。加

强合规和风险管理，通过科技赋能，持续监控转贷行风险动态，规范转贷行转贷款业务退出工作流程。

立足职能定位，稳妥开展小微直贷业务。发展供应链金融，与多个第三方平台实现系统对接，推动核心企业信用向产业链上游小微企业传导。普惠小微直贷年内发放金额同比增长23.20%，服务小微企业户数较年初增长65.06%。创新业务方案，丰富小微服务模式。聚焦跨境物流服务场景，设计形成小微企业“物流贷”业务方案，在上海、江苏成功落地。推进直贷和转贷款业务内向融合发展，研究设计“联合贷”业务方案，探索政策性金融普惠业务发展新路径。提升小微风控模型研发层级，优化现有风控策略，强化数字化信用风险模型的研发及应用。

In 2023, the Bank responded seriously to the spirit of the Central Financial Work Conference and implemented the *Opinions on the Implementation of the Plan to Further Promote the High-quality Development of Inclusive Finance of the State Council*. It adhered to the fundamental purpose of serving the real economy, focused on its core tasks and businesses, steadily strengthened credit support for micro and small enterprises, and made efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of its policy-based financial services, so as to promote the high-quality development of inclusive finance business. At the year end of 2023, the outstanding balance of special loans for micro and small foreign trade businesses stood at RMB34.681 billion, with a new disbursement of RMB35.301 billion, serving more than 15,000 micro and small foreign trade businesses with actual import and export transactions.

Optimizing business models for onlending to micro and small businesses and improving sophisticated management. The Bank has established a risk-sharing model for government-bank cooperation called Yuan Mao Dai, through which local government resources can be injected through the “local government capital pool + policy bank + onlending bank” model to achieve better risk sharing. Furthermore, the Bank strengthened management synergy, improved overall marketing capability and deepened cooperation with leading urban commercial banks, rural commercial banks and major joint-stock banks in the region. It took advantage of the market’s critical window of opportunity to provide credit and gave full play to the counter-cyclical role of policy-based financing. By the end of 2023, the Bank’s outstanding onlending to micro and small businesses stood at RMB176.779 billion, up by 16.17% from the beginning of the year, serving approximately 182,600 micro and small businesses.

The Bank implemented the new regulatory rules, strengthened the control of the final interest rate for onlending to micro and small businesses and further optimized the interest rate transmission mechanism to promote the gradual reduction of the financing costs of micro and small businesses. It also strengthened compliance and risk management by using technology to monitor the risk status of onlending banks and to standardize the exit process for onlending banks.

Conducting direct lending to micro and small businesses in a prudent manner consistent with the Bank’s position and functions. The Bank developed supply chain finance and linked its system to a number of third-party platforms to support the transfer of core corporate credit to micro and small enterprises upstream in the industrial chain. The Bank’s inclusive direct lending to micro and small enterprises achieved a year-on-year growth of 23.2%, and the number of micro and small enterprises served by the Bank increased by 65.06% since the beginning of the year. The Bank formulated innovative business solutions and diversified its services for micro and small enterprises. Focusing on cross-border logistics scenarios, the Bank developed a business plan for micro and small enterprises called “Wu Liu Dai (logistics loans)”, which was successfully implemented in Shanghai and Jiangsu Province. The Bank also promoted the integration of direct lending and onlending, and introduced the “Lian He Dai (joint lending)” business plan to explore new ways to develop policy-based inclusive finance. The Bank strengthened the research and development of the risk control model for micro and small businesses and optimized its risk control strategies with an emphasis on R&D and the application of the digital credit risk model.

员工关怀 Staff Care

2023年，本行持续深入竭诚服务职工群众，做实“暖心工程”品牌，创建“悦心工程”品牌，着力解决职工群众急难愁盼问题，不断增强职工的获得感、幸福感、归属感，努力打造让广大员工安心舒心放心的“温馨港湾”。

In 2023, the Bank continued to place emphasis on caring for its employees. It implemented the Heartwarming Program with concrete measures and introduced the Delighting Program, to resolve the pressing difficulties and problems that concern employees, increase their sense of fulfillment, happiness and security, and create a warm environment where they can feel safe, comfortable and relieved.

加强员工权益保障。召开第一届职工代表大会，审议通过《中国进出口银行职工代表大会实施细则》《中国进出口银行女职工权益保护专项集体合同（2023年修订）》等多项议案。职工代表大会制度的建立有利于维护职工合法权益、凝聚职工奋进力量，标志着全行民主管理机制进一步完善、民主管理水平进一步提高。

Enhancing efforts to protect the rights and interests of the staff. The First Employees' Congress of the Bank was held, which reviewed and adopted proposals including the *Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Bank's Employees' Congress* and the *Special Collective Contract on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of the Bank's Female Employees*. The establishment of the employees' congress marked the improvement of the Bank's mechanism and capacity for democratic management, which would further safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the employees and pool their collective strength.





守护员工身心健康。每年组织职工体检，不断增强体检项目全面性和针对性，加大对职工健康的保障力度。举办“凝心铸魂跟党走 团结奋斗新征程”2023年全国职工心理关爱公益行系列活动暨中国进出口银行“悦心工程”启动仪式。清华大学社会科学院院长彭凯平教授围绕职工心理健康主题，以对话访谈形式开展讲座，开通心理咨询电话，指导员工增强心理健康知识技能，缓解心理压力，提高工作效率和生活质量。

Safeguarding employees' physical and mental health. The Bank conducted annual physical examination and arranged more comprehensive and targeted checkups to better safeguard the well-being of its staff. It held the Opening Ceremony for National Workers Psychological Care Activities 2023 and the Delighting Program. During the event, Professor Peng Haiping, Dean of the School of Social Sciences at Tsinghua University, delivered a lecture on the topic of employees' mental health through dialogues and interviews. The Bank has established a psychological counseling hotline for its staff to increase their mental health knowledge and skills, thereby alleviating their psychological pressures and improving their work efficiency and quality of life.



用心关怀员工成长与生活。举办“进银星光杯”劳动和技能竞赛决赛，营造爱岗敬业、无私奉献、比学赶超、争创一流的良好氛围。持续做好困难职工的常态化帮扶工作，在传统节日、职工生育、职工新婚、职工患重大疾病等关键时点，及时送去工会组织的慰问。举办全行职工乒乓球比赛，充分展示了本行职工团结向上、努力拼搏、奋发进取的精神风貌，为全行工作开展注入了蓬勃活力。组织开展“香席香趣”“花知道”等主题团辅建设活动，进一步陶冶员工情操，培育健康精神文化，促进审美、智慧、礼仪等多维意识的融合提升，引导员工更好参与全行改革发展。

Attending to the growth and well-being of staff. The Bank organized the final of the “Exim Bank Star Cup” skill competition to create a dedicated and competitive atmosphere that encourages striving for excellence. The Bank continued to provide support to the staff in difficulties on a regular basis. Greetings were sent out to the staff on traditional festivals and their big days when they got married, gave birth or suffered from serious illness.

The Bank held a table tennis competition for all employees, showcasing their unity, hard work, and enterprising spirit. This injected vitality into the work of the entire Bank. Themed team building activities were organized and carried out. The aim was to cultivate employees' work ethics, promote a healthy spiritual culture, and enhance multi-dimensional consciousness including aesthetics, wisdom and etiquette. The activities were designed to guide employees to better participate in the reform and development of the entire Bank.

社会公益事业

Public-benefit Programs

2023年，进出口银行深化实施青年志愿公益活动，行团委组织青年在金融政策宣讲、支教帮扶、环境保护、敬老助残、反诈宣传等方面开展一系列志愿服务，充分践行本行的使命担当。

总行机关团委持续开展“青春志愿行”行动，组织青年员工参加中央和国家机关工委组织的“志愿红”守护“生态绿”学习交流和春季植树志愿活动，参加受水河社区“统一行动日”志愿活动，组织青年员工为岷县立珠小学、新疆喀什驻村工作队献爱心。四川、海南、江西省分行团委开展“金融知识万里行”系列宣传教育实践活动，向在校学生、市民普及守护金融资产安全知识。江苏、云南省分行团委赴小学开展支教帮扶活动及爱心捐赠活动。运营管理部组织青年在公园内清理游客遗留的垃圾、向游客宣传垃圾分类相关知识。内控合规部团支部、上海分行、陕西省分行团委志愿者赴当地社区开展敬老爱老及反诈知识宣传志愿活动。湖北省分行团委协助救援科普教学活动。财务会计部组织员工捐赠图书援建爱心图书馆。

In 2023, the Bank became more involved in youth volunteer activities. The Bank's youth league carried out various volunteer services, including promoting financial policies, aiding education, protecting the environment, caring for the elderly and disabled, and promoting anti-fraud awareness. These efforts contributed to the Bank's mission and responsibility. The youth league of the head office continued the "Youth Volunteer Action" campaign, organizing young employees to participate in the learning and exchange activities and tree planting volunteer activities organized by the State Organs Work Committee of CPC Central Committee. Additionally, they participated in the "Unified Action Day" volunteer activities in the Shoushuihe Community, which is affiliated to the Financial Street of Xicheng District, Beijing. The youth league of the head office organized young employees to donate to Lizhu Primary School in Min County, Gansu Province, and the Work Team Stationed in the Village of Kashgar in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. On top of that, the youth leagues of Sichuan, Hainan and Jiangxi branches conducted various activities to promote financial literacy among students and citizens. The youth leagues of Jiangsu and Yunnan visited primary schools to provide aid in teaching and make charitable donations. The Operation Management Department mobilized young people to clean up the garbage left by tourists in the park and educate them on garbage classification. Volunteers from the Internal Control and Compliance Department's youth league, as well as the youth leagues of the Shanghai and Shaanxi branches, conducted volunteer activities in local communities. These activities included caring for senior citizens and promoting anti-fraud knowledge. The youth league of the Hubei Branch provided assistance with rescue instruction teaching. Additionally, the Financial Management and Accounting Department organized a book donation drive to construct a library.



重大事项 MAJOR EVENTS

一月 · January

1月4日，在习近平主席和菲律宾总统费迪南德·罗慕尔德兹·马科斯共同见证下，进出口银行董事长吴富林与菲律宾财政部部长本杰明·迪奥克诺签署菲律宾帕西格河桥梁项目贷款协议。

On January 4, in the presence of President Xi Jinping and Philippine President Ferdinand Romuldez Marcos, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, and Benjamin Diokno, Minister of Finance of the Philippines, signed a loan agreement for Three Priority Bridges Crossing Pasig-Marikina River and Manggahan Floodway Bridges Construction Project.

1月10日，进出口银行董事长吴富林与斯里兰卡总统兼财政部长拉尼尔·维克拉马辛哈举行视频会议。

On January 10, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank held a video conference with Ranil Wickremesinghe, Sri Lankan President and Finance Minister.

1月13日，召开2023年全行工作（视频）会议。

On January 13, the Bank's 2023 Work Conference (video) was held.

1月31日，召开第二届董事会2023年第一次会议。

On January 31, the first meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

二月 · February

2月13日，进出口银行与四川省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On February 13, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Sichuan Provincial Government.

2月21日，进出口银行与沙特阿拉伯国家银行落地首笔人民币贷款，也是进出口银行首次与中东国家的金融机构开展合作。

On February 21, the Bank disbursed RMB facility to Saudi National Bank, the very first transaction that the Bank had with a financial institution from Middle Eastern countries.

2月24日，召开2023年全行党风廉政建设工作会议。

On February 24, the 2023 Bank Conference on Party Conduct and Clean Governance was held.

三月 · March

3月6日，召开第二届董事会2023年第二次会议。

On March 6, the second meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

3月10日，获中国外汇交易中心颁发的“2022年度最佳交易后服务支持机构”称号。

On March 10, the Bank received the award for “Best Post Transaction Service Provider in 2022” from the China Foreign Exchange Trade System.

3月21日，进出口银行行长任生俊会见贝宁国务部长兼经济和财政部长罗穆亚尔德·瓦达尼。

On March 21, Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, met with Romuald Wadagni, Minister of State and Minister of Economy and Finance of Benin.

3月28日，进出口银行董事长吴富林会见国际货币基金组织总裁克里斯塔利娜·格奥尔基耶娃。

On March 28, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank met with Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

3月31日，进出口银行成功发行2023年第一期“债券通”绿色金融债券。

On March 31, the Bank issued the first green bond for 2023 on the Bond Connect.

四月 · April

4月10日，进出口银行与重庆市人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On April 10, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Chongqing Municipal Government.

4月13日，召开学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想主题教育动员部署会。

On April 13, the mobilization meeting for the thematic campaign for learning and implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was held.

4月17日，进出口银行董事长吴富林会见老挝副总理兼外长沙伦赛。

On April 17, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank met with Saleumxay, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Laos.

4月18日，2022“中国金融机构金牌榜·金龙奖”正式揭晓，进出口银行荣获年度最佳支持制造业发展银行奖。

On April 18, the “2022 China Financial Institutions Gold Medal List – Golden Dragon Award” was announced. The Bank received the award for the Best Supporting Bank for Manufacturing Development.

4月21日，召开第二届董事会2023年第三次会议。

On April 21, the third meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

4月25日，进出口银行与安徽省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On April 25, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Anhui Provincial Government.

4月26日，进出口银行与广东省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On April 26, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Guangdong Provincial Government.

五月 · May

5月1日，《中国金融》刊发进出口银行行长任生俊署名文章：谱写政策性金融服务制造业发展新篇章。

On May 1, *China Finance* published an article written by Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, titled “Writing a New Chapter in Policy-based Finance to Promote the Development of the Manufacturing Industry”.

5月11日，进出口银行与中国太平签署战略合作协议。

On May 11, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with China Taiping Insurance Group Company.

5月18日至19日，中国-中亚峰会在陕西省西安市举行。峰会期间，进出口银行与乌兹别克斯坦政府签署亚青会奥林匹克城建设项目贷款协议，与乌兹别克斯坦外经银行签署首笔人民币信贷额度框架协议。

On May 18-19, the China-Central Asia Summit took place in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province. During the time, the Bank signed a loan agreement with the Uzbekistan government for the Uzbekistan Olympic Village Project. The Bank also signed the first RMB credit line framework agreement with the National Bank of Foreign Economic Activity of Uzbekistan.

5月24日，进出口银行与天津市人民政府签署全面战略合作协议。

On May 24, the Bank signed a comprehensive strategic cooperation agreement with Tianjin Municipal Government.

5月29日，召开第二届董事会2023年第四次会议。

On May 29, the fourth meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

5月31日，进出口银行与新开发银行联合举办“调动全球资源 促进数字时代互联互通”高级别论坛。进出口银行董事长吴富林与新开发银行行长迪尔玛·罗塞夫举行会谈。

On May 31, the Bank and the New Development Bank jointly held a high-level seminar themed Resource Mobilization for Connectivity in the Digital Era. Besides, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank met with Dilma Rousseff, President of the New Development Bank.

六月 · June

6月9日，进出口银行与交通银行签署战略合作协议。

On June 9, the Bank and Bank of Communications of China signed a strategic cooperation agreement.

6月9日，由中央农村工作领导小组组织开展的2022年度定点帮扶工作成效考核评价中，进出口银行获得“好”的等次。

On June 9, the Bank received a “good” grade from the Central Rural Work Leading Group of the CPC on the performance evaluation of paired-up assistance work in 2022.

6月16日，进出口银行与农业银行签署战略合作协议。

On June 16, the Bank and Agricultural Bank of China signed a strategic cooperation agreement.

6月21日，进出口银行与亚洲开发银行签署非主权业务联合融资合作协议。

On June 21, the Bank and the Asian Development Bank signed an agreement on joint financing cooperation for non-sovereign business.

6月30日，进出口银行与云南省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On June 30, the Bank and Yunnan Provincial Government signed a strategic cooperation agreement.

6月30日，进出口银行与亚洲基础设施投资银行绿色信贷合作首个项目落地实施。

On June 30, the first green credit project between the Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank was implemented.

七月 · July

7月10日，进出口银行董事长吴富林会见亚洲开发银行行长浅川雅嗣。

On July 10, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank met with Masatsugu Asakawa, President of the Asian Development Bank.

7月10日，进出口银行与中国国家国际发展合作署签署《共同推进落实全球发展倡议合作备忘录》。

On July 10, the Bank and China International Development Cooperation Agency signed a *Memorandum of Cooperation on Jointly Promoting the Implementation of the Global Development Initiative*.

7月14日，进出口银行与广西壮族自治区人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On July 14, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with the Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

7月18日，进出口银行与中信银行签署战略合作协议。

On July 18, the Bank and China CITIC Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement.

7月20日至21日，召开2023年全行年中工作会议。

On July 20-21, the Bank's mid-year Work Conference for 2023 was held.

八月 · August

8月1日，《中国金融》刊发进出口银行董事长吴富林署名文章：为高质量共建“一带一路”贡献金融力量。

On August 1, *China Finance* published an article written by Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, titled "Contributing Financial Strength to High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation".

8月3日，召开第二届董事会2023年第五次会议。

On August 3, the fifth meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

8月7日，进出口银行与山西省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On August 7, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Shanxi Provincial Government.

8月10日，进出口银行与福建省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On August 10, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Fujian Provincial Government.

8月15日，进出口银行行长任生俊会见沙特阿拉伯王国城乡事务和住房部大臣马吉德·胡盖勒。

On August 15, Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, met with Majed Al-Hogail, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and Housing of Saudi Arabia.

8月25日，进出口银行与农业发展银行签署战略合作协议。

On August 25, the Bank and the Agricultural Development Bank of China signed a strategic cooperation agreement.

8月28日，进出口银行与辽宁省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On August 28, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Liaoning Provincial Government.

8月，进出口银行成功办理首笔境外企业网银跨境人民币汇款业务，通过拓宽业务办理渠道有效增强了人民币跨境使用实际操作的便利性，满足了境外客户资金支付效率需求。

In August, the Bank successfully processed the first cross-border RMB remittance for an overseas enterprise using online banking. This has expanded processing channels for such business and improved payment efficiency for overseas customers.

九月 · September

9月7日，召开学习贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想主题教育总结大会。

On September 7, the review meeting on the thematic campaign for learning and implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was held.

9月9日至17日，进出口银行成功举办第四届国外重点合作伙伴高级研修班，来自10个国家及国际组织的15名高级别官员参与培训。

From September 9 to 17, the Bank held the Fourth Senior Executive Training Program for the Bank's Major Cooperative Partners, 15 high-level officials from 10 countries and international organizations participated in the program.

9月15日，在国务院总理李强和柬埔寨首相洪玛奈共同见证下，进出口银行董事长吴富林与柬埔寨经济财政部国务秘书罗西瓦在人民大会堂签署柬埔寨百达隆巴萨河大桥及接线公路项目贷款协议。

On September 15, in the presence of Chinese Premier Li Qiang and Cambodian Premier Hun Manet, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank and State Secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia Ros Seilava signed a loan agreement for the Tonle Bassac Bridge (Chak Angrae Kraom-Praek Pra) Project at the Great Hall of the People.

9月18日，进出口银行在中国—东盟金融合作与发展领袖论坛发布《中国进出口银行支持共建“一带一路”十周年报告》。

On September 18, the Bank released the *Report on CEXIM's Participation in the Belt and Road Cooperation in the Past Ten Years* at the China-ASEAN Financial Cooperation and Development Leaders Forum.

9月26日，召开第二届董事会2023年第六次会议。

On September 26, the sixth meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

9月，进出口银行首单境外非金融企业熊猫债成功发行。

In September, the Bank issued the first Panda bond for foreign client in non-financial sector.

十月 · October

10月13日，进出口银行与摩洛哥非洲银行签署合作协议。

On October 13, the Bank signed a cooperation agreement with the Bank of Africa.

10月17日，中国进出口银行与非洲进出口银行签署贷款协议。

On October 17, the Bank signed a loan agreement with the African Export-Import Bank.

10月17日，进出口银行参加“一带一路”企业家大会并签署合作协议。

On October 17, the Bank's President attended the Belt and Road CEO Conference and signed cooperation agreements.

10月17日，第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛期间，在国务院总理李强和柬埔寨首相洪玛奈共同见证下，进出口银行董事长吴富林与柬埔寨经济财政部国务秘书罗西瓦在钓鱼台国宾馆签署柬埔寨农村电网扩建（八期）项目贷款协议。

On October 17, on the occasion of the Third BRF, in the presence of Premier Li Qiang and Cambodian Premier Hun Manet, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank and Ros Seilava, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Cambodia signed a loan agreement for the Cambodian Rural Grid Extension Project Phase VIII at Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

10月17日，进出口银行董事长吴富林拜会来华出席第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛的刚果共和国总统德尼·萨苏-恩格索。

On October 17, Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank met with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the Republic of the Congo during the Third BRF.

10月17日，《习近平经济思想研究》刊发进出口银行董事长吴富林署名文章：做好政策性金融服务“一带一路”高质量发展这篇大文章。

On October 17, *Research on Xi Jinping Economic Thought* published an article written by Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, titled "Do a Good Job in Providing Policy-based Financial Services for High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation".

10月18日，习近平主席在第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛开幕式上宣布，进出口银行设立3500亿元人民币融资窗口，支持共建“一带一路”项目。

On October 18, at the opening ceremony of the Third BRF, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that the Export-Import Bank of China would set up an RMB350 billion financing window for Belt and Road cooperation.

10月18日，进出口银行成功协办第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛贸易畅通专题论坛，进出口银行董事长吴富林在论坛上发言。

On October 18, the Bank co-organized the Thematic Forum on Trade Connectivity at the Third BRF. Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank delivered a speech at the forum.

10月18日，进出口银行参加第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛绿色发展高级别论坛，进出口银行行长任生俊在论坛上发言。

On October 18, the Bank took part in the High-Level Forum on Green Development at the Third BRF. Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, delivered a speech at the forum.

10月20日，进出口银行行长任生俊会见巴基斯坦商务部长戈哈尔·埃贾兹。

On October 20, Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, met with Gohar Ejaz, Federal Minister for Commerce, Industries and Production of Pakistan.

10月25日，进出口银行成功举办金融支持共建“一带一路”高质量发展研讨会。

On October 25, the Bank held a seminar on supporting high-quality Belt and Road cooperation in Beijing.

10月26日，进出口银行发布第六届进博会专项金融服务方案。

On October 26, the Bank released its tailor-made financial solution for the 6th China International Import Expo.

十一月 · November

11月5日，进出口银行与复旦大学签署战略合作协议。

On November 5, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Fudan University.

11月6日，进出口银行举办全力推“进”，合作共赢——金融助力“RCEP”经贸合作发展论坛。

On November 6, the Bank held the forum titled “Facilitating Import and Pursuing Win-Win Cooperation – Forum on Boosting RCEP Economic and Trade Development via Finance”.

11月6日，进出口银行与中国宝武钢铁集团有限公司签署战略合作协议。

On November 6, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with China Baowu Steel Group Corporation.

11月7日，《人民日报》刊发进出口银行董事长吴富林署名文章：为外贸高质量发展贡献金融力量。

On November 7, the *People's Daily* published an article written by Wu Fulin, Chairman of the Bank, titled “Contributing Financial Strength to the High-quality Development of Foreign Trade”.

11月7日，进出口银行与中国矿产资源集团签署战略合作协议。

On November 7, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with China Mineral Resources Group.

11月11日，进出口银行行长任生俊率团参加第三届非洲贸易博览会。

On November 11, Ren Shengjun, President of the Bank, led a delegation to the Third Intra-African Trade Fair.

11月14日，进出口银行与文化和旅游部签署《关于金融支持文化旅游国际化发展战略合作协议》。

On November 14, the Bank and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of China signed the *Strategic Cooperation Agreement on Providing Financial Support for the International Development of Cultural and Tourism Industries*.

11月21日，中国进出口银行与泰国进出口银行、土耳其进出口银行签署合作协议。

On November 21, the Bank signed a cooperation agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Thailand and Turk Eximbank.

十二月 · December

12月1日，进出口银行与中国铝业集团有限公司签署战略合作协议。

On December 1, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Aluminum Corporation of China.

12月5日，进出口银行与新开发银行签署合作框架。

On December 5, the Bank and the New Development Bank signed a cooperation framework agreement.

12月6日，进出口银行与中国东方签署战略合作协议。

On December 6, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with China Orient Asset Management Co., Ltd.

12月7日，召开第二届董事会2023年第七次会议。

On December 7, the seventh meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

12月15日，进出口银行与黑龙江省人民政府签署战略合作协议。

On December 15, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Heilongjiang Provincial Government.

12月26日，召开第二届董事会2023年第八次会议。

On December 26, the eighth meeting of year 2023 of the second Board of Directors was held.

12月27日，进出口银行在银行间市场成功发行二级资本债500亿元，首次同时发行5+5年期和10+5年期品种，通过动态双向回拨实现利率最优，顺利完成全年资本补充规划任务。

On December 27, the Bank issued RMB50 billion in secondary capital bonds in the inter-bank market. This was the first time the Bank issued both 5+5-year and 10+5-year bonds simultaneously. The Bank achieved an optimal interest rate through dynamic two-way clawback and successfully completed its annual capital replenishment task.

12月，中国进出口银行获评全球十大船舶融资机构榜首。

In December, the Bank was ranked first among the top ten global ship financing institutions.

12月，进出口银行成功发行政策性银行首笔海南自贸港离岸人民币债券。

In December, the Bank issued the first policy bank offshore RMB bond for Hainan Free Trade Port.

2023年末，进出口银行圆满完成3400亿元贷款新增计划，超额完成对外贸易贷款新增任务、小微外贸政策性贷款投放任务，年末贷款余额5.52万亿元，政策性业务占比提高至60.72%，占比、增幅均创历史新高，稳外贸稳经济大盘成效明显。

As of the end of 2023, the Bank had disbursed an additional RMB340 billion, exceeding targets for foreign trade loans and policy-based loans for small and micro enterprises in the foreign trade sector. The Bank's year-end loan balance stood at RMB5.52 trillion, with policy-based facilities accounting for 60.72%, a historic high in both proportion and growth rate. This significantly contributed to ensuring stability in foreign trade and the Chinese economy.

审计报告

AUDITOR'S REPORT

信会师报字[2024]第ZA31152号

中国进出口银行：

一、审计意见

我们审计了中国进出口银行（以下简称“进出口银行”）财务报表，包括2023年12月31日的合并及银行资产负债表，2023年度的合并及银行利润表、合并及银行现金流量表、合并及银行所有者权益变动表以及相关财务报表附注。

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，公允反映了进出口银行2023年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2023年度的合并及银行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。按照中国注册会计师职业道德守则，我们独立于进出口银行，并履行了职业道德方面的其他责任。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。

三、其他信息

进出口银行管理层（以下简称管理层）对其他信息负责。其他信息包括进出口银行2023年年度报告中涵盖的信息，但不包括财务报表和我们的审计报告。

我们对财务报表发表的审计意见不涵盖其他信息，我们也不对其他信息发表任何形式的鉴证结论。

结合我们对财务报表的审计，我们的责任是阅读其他信息，在此过程中，考虑其他信息是否与财务报表或我们在审计过程中了解到的情况存在重大不一致或者似乎存在重大错报。

基于我们已执行的工作，如果我们确定其他信息存在重大错报，我们应当报告该事实。在这方面，我们无任何事项需要报告。

四、管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

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，管理层负责评估进出口银行的持续经营能力，披露与持续经营相关的事项（如适用），并运用持续经营假设，除非计划进行清算、终止运营或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督进出口银行的财务报告过程。

五、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。

(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，就可能对进出口银行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进出口银行不能持续经营。

(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。

(六) 就进出口银行中实体或业务活动的财务信息获取充分、适当的审计证据，以对合并财务报表发表审计意见。我们负责指导、监督和执行集团审计，并对审计意见承担全部责任。

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。



中国注册会计师：



中国注册会计师：



AUDITOR'S REPORT

Xin Kuai Shi Bao Zi [2024] No. ZA31152

To the Export-Import Bank of China:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Export-Import Bank of China ("the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated and the Bank's balance sheets as at 31 December 2023, the consolidated and the Bank's income statements, the consolidated and the Bank's statements of cash flows, and the consolidated and the Bank's statements of changes in owners' equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and the Bank's financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated and the Bank's financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

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

Other Information

Management of the Bank ("Management") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the 2023 annual report of the Bank, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, 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 the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, if applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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 the Bank's internal control.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (4) 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 Bank'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 the 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 Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (5) Evaluate the overall presentation (including the disclosures), structure and contents of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- (6) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.



Certified Public
Accountant of
China:



Certified Public
Accountant of
China:



This report, the accompanying financial statements and notes to the financial statements are English translation of the Chinese version of the Bank. This translation is not required by law or any regulation. This material was prepared solely for the information of management of the Bank. The accuracy or completeness of this translation is not guaranteed. In the event of any inconsistency between this English translation and the Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

财务报表

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

合并及银行资产负债表

2023年12月31日

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	本集团		本行	
	2023年12月31日	2022年12月31日	2023年12月31日	2022年12月31日
资产				
现金及存放中央银行款项	22,899	42,552	22,899	42,552
存放同业款项	17,415	16,135	16,694	13,174
拆出资金	223,036	207,081	223,036	207,081
衍生金融资产	2,093	2,099	2,093	2,099
买入返售金融资产	273,208	127,789	273,208	127,789
发放贷款和垫款	5,191,802	4,912,936	5,192,871	4,913,995
交易性金融资产	155,844	129,492	147,723	121,129
债权投资	265,713	230,560	199,195	162,602
其他债权投资	173,066	207,158	173,066	207,158
长期股权投资	7,200	7,773	79,982	81,384
投资性房地产	424	421	424	421
固定资产	3,306	3,594	2,786	3,057
在建工程	1	15	1	15
无形资产	845	1,105	845	1,105
使用权资产	979	1,432	953	1,392
递延所得税资产	41,603	42,892	41,438	42,763
其他资产	6,502	3,983	6,417	3,861
资产总计	6,385,936	5,937,017	6,383,631	5,931,577

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	本集团		本行	
	2023年12月31日	2022年12月31日	2023年12月31日	2022年12月31日
负债				
向中央银行借款	292,678	250,253	292,678	250,253
同业及其他金融机构存放款	169,448	159,643	169,448	159,643
拆入资金	30,032	52,712	30,032	52,712
交易性金融负债	448	477	-	-
衍生金融负债	23,662	42,580	23,662	42,580
卖出回购金融资产款	25,009	9,495	25,009	9,495
吸收存款	216,522	203,017	220,341	203,551
应付职工薪酬	292	242	272	227
应交税费	2,833	17,508	2,660	17,333
预计负债	4,186	3,189	4,186	3,189
应付债券	5,208,530	4,792,346	5,208,530	4,792,346
租赁负债	850	1,321	827	1,284
递延所得税负债	2,108	1,506	2,106	1,506
其他负债	16,324	16,874	15,556	16,094
负债合计	5,992,922	5,551,163	5,995,307	5,550,213
所有者权益				
实收资本	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
其他权益工具	59,876	59,876	59,876	59,876
其中：永续债	59,876	59,876	59,876	59,876
资本公积	141,507	141,507	141,507	141,507
其他综合收益	982	348	622	158
盈余公积	2,313	1,311	2,172	1,306
一般风险准备	18,919	18,919	18,919	18,919
未分配利润	17,192	11,555	15,228	9,598
归属于母公司所有者权益合计	390,789	383,516	388,324	381,364
少数股东权益	2,225	2,338	-	-
所有者权益合计	393,014	385,854	388,324	381,364
负债和所有者权益总计	6,385,936	5,937,017	6,383,631	5,931,577

Consolidated and the Bank's Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2023

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	The Group		The Bank	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
ASSETS:				
Cash and deposits with central bank	22,899	42,552	22,899	42,552
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	17,415	16,135	16,694	13,174
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	223,036	207,081	223,036	207,081
Derivative financial assets	2,093	2,099	2,093	2,099
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	273,208	127,789	273,208	127,789
Loans and advances to customer	5,191,802	4,912,936	5,192,871	4,913,995
Financial assets held for trading	155,844	129,492	147,723	121,129
Debt investments	265,713	230,560	199,195	162,602
Other debt investments	173,066	207,158	173,066	207,158
Long-term equity investments	7,200	7,773	79,982	81,384
Investment properties	424	421	424	421
Fixed assets	3,306	3,594	2,786	3,057
Construction in progress	1	15	1	15
Intangible assets	845	1,105	845	1,105
Right-of-use assets	979	1,432	953	1,392
Deferred incomes tax assets	41,603	42,892	41,438	42,763
Other assets	6,502	3,983	6,417	3,861
TOTAL ASSETS	6,385,936	5,937,017	6,383,631	5,931,577

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	The Group		The Bank	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Liabilities:				
Borrowings from central bank	292,678	250,253	292,678	250,253
Due to banks and other financial institutions	169,448	159,643	169,448	159,643
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	30,032	52,712	30,032	52,712
Financial liabilities held for trading	448	477	–	–
Derivative financial liabilities	23,662	42,580	23,662	42,580
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	25,009	9,495	25,009	9,495
Due to customers	216,522	203,017	220,341	203,551
Employee benefits payable	292	242	272	227
Taxes payable	2,833	17,508	2,660	17,333
Provisions	4,186	3,189	4,186	3,189
Debt securities issued	5,208,530	4,792,346	5,208,530	4,792,346
Leases liabilities	850	1,321	827	1,284
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,108	1,506	2,106	1,506
Other liabilities	16,324	16,874	15,556	16,094
Total Liabilities	5,992,922	5,551,163	5,995,307	5,550,213
Owner's equity:				
Paid-in capital	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Other equity instruments	59,876	59,876	59,876	59,876
Including: Perpetual bond	59,876	59,876	59,876	59,876
Capital reserves	141,507	141,507	141,507	141,507
Other comprehensive income	982	348	622	158
Surplus reserves	2,313	1,311	2,172	1,306
General reserves	18,919	18,919	18,919	18,919
Undistributed profits	17,192	11,555	15,228	9,598
Total equity attributable to the Bank	390,789	383,516	388,324	381,364
Non-controlling interests	2,225	2,338	–	–
Total Non-controlling Equity	393,014	385,854	388,324	381,364
Total Liabilities and Equity	6,385,936	5,937,017	6,383,631	5,931,577

合并及银行利润表

2023年度

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

项目	本集团		本行	
	2023年	2022年	2023年	2022年
一、营业收入	23,308	31,515	22,215	30,752
利息净收入	25,440	19,791	23,429	19,299
利息收入	198,390	173,433	196,462	172,943
利息支出	(172,950)	(153,642)	(173,033)	(153,644)
手续费及佣金净收入	2,296	2,518	2,296	2,519
手续费及佣金收入	3,090	3,402	3,090	3,402
手续费及佣金支出	(794)	(884)	(794)	(883)
投资收益	5,000	15,876	5,939	12,322
其中：对联营和合营企业的投资收益/（损失）	(306)	10	(15)	(165)
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认产生的收益	1,316	1,656	1,316	1,656
公允价值变动损益	1,438	(57,539)	1,434	(54,206)
汇兑损益	(10,960)	50,744	(10,961)	50,743
其他业务收入	66	48	50	48
资产处置收益	-	(2)	-	(2)
其他收益	28	79	28	29
二、营业支出	(12,223)	(20,281)	(11,792)	(19,569)
税金及附加	(1,433)	(1,302)	(1,400)	(1,295)
业务及管理费	(5,131)	(4,559)	(4,890)	(4,376)
信用减值损失	(5,635)	(14,367)	(5,478)	(13,845)
其他资产减值损失	-	(18)	-	(18)
其他业务成本	(24)	(35)	(24)	(35)
三、营业利润	11,085	11,234	10,423	11,183
加：营业外收入	13	18	13	18
减：营业外支出	(95)	(377)	(95)	(377)
四、利润总额	11,003	10,875	10,341	10,824
减：所得税费用	(2,165)	(2,815)	(1,685)	(2,798)
五、净利润	8,838	8,060	8,656	8,026
归属于本行股东的净利润	8,799	8,072	8,656	8,026
少数股东损益	39	(12)	-	-

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

项目	本集团		本行	
	2023年	2022年	2023年	2022年
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	634	(85)	464	(858)
(一) 归属于本行股东的其他综合收益的税后净额	634	(85)	464	(858)
1. 以后不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益	-	-	-	-
2. 以后将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	634	(85)	464	(858)
(1) 权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益	-	-	-	-
(2) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资公允价值变动	474	(822)	474	(822)
(3) 以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资信用损失准备	(4)	(19)	(4)	(19)
(4) 外币财务报表折算差额	164	756	(6)	(17)
(二) 归属于少数股东的其他综合收益的税后净额	-	-	-	-
七、综合收益总额	9,472	7,975	9,120	7,168
归属于本行股东的综合收益总额	9,433	7,987	9,120	7,168
归属于少数股东的综合收益总额	39	(12)	-	-

Consolidated and the Bank's Income Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

Items	The Group		The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
I. Operating revenue	23,308	31,515	22,215	30,752
Net interest income	25,440	19,791	23,429	19,299
Interest income	198,390	173,433	196,462	172,943
Interest expenses	(172,950)	(153,642)	(173,033)	(153,644)
Net fee and commission income	2,296	2,518	2,296	2,519
Fee and commission income	3,090	3,402	3,090	3,402
Fee and commission expenses	(794)	(884)	(794)	(883)
Investment income	5,000	15,876	5,939	12,322
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures	(306)	10	(15)	(165)
Net gains on derecognition of debt instruments at amortized cost	1,316	1,656	1,316	1,656
Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	1,438	(57,539)	1,434	(54,206)
Exchange losses/(gains)	(10,960)	50,744	(10,961)	50,743
Other operating income	66	48	50	48
Losses from disposal of assets	–	(2)	–	(2)
Other gains	28	79	28	29
II. Operating expenses	(12,223)	(20,281)	(11,792)	(19,569)
Taxes and surcharges	(1,433)	(1,302)	(1,400)	(1,295)
Operating and administrative expenses	(5,131)	(4,559)	(4,890)	(4,376)
Credit impairment losses	(5,635)	(14,367)	(5,478)	(13,845)
Other assets impairment losses	–	(18)	–	(18)
Other operating costs	(24)	(35)	(24)	(35)
III. Operating Profit	11,085	11,234	10,423	11,183
Add: Non-operating income	13	18	13	18
Less: Non-operating expenses	(95)	(377)	(95)	(377)
IV. Profit before income tax	11,003	10,875	10,341	10,824
Less: Income tax expenses	(2,165)	(2,815)	(1,685)	(2,798)
V. Net profit	8,838	8,060	8,656	8,026
Net profit attributable to Equity holders of the Bank	8,799	8,072	8,656	8,026
Non-controlling interests	39	(12)	–	–

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

Items	The Group		The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
VI. Other comprehensive income	634	(85)	464	(858)
Other comprehensive income after tax attributable to the Bank	634	(85)	464	(858)
(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	–	–	–	–
(2) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	634	(85)	464	(858)
i. Other comprehensive income of recognised under equity method	–	–	–	–
ii. Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	474	(822)	474	(822)
iii. Allowance for credit losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4)	(19)	(4)	(19)
iv. Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	164	756	(6)	(17)
Other comprehensive income – after tax attributable to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–
VII. Total comprehensive income	9,472	7,975	9,120	7,168
(1) Total comprehensive income attributable to the Bank	9,433	7,987	9,120	7,168
(2) Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	39	(12)	–	–

合并所有者权益变动表

2023年度

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	实收资本	其他权益工具	资本公积
2023年1月1日余额	150,000	59,876	141,507
本期增减变动金额	-	-	-
(一) 综合收益总额	-	-	-
(二) 所有者投入/(减少) 资本	-	-	-
(三) 利润分配	-	-	-
1. 提取盈余公积	-	-	-
2. 对所有者的分配	-	-	-
3. 对其他权益工具持有者的分配	-	-	-
2023年12月31日余额	150,000	59,876	141,507
2022年1月1日余额	150,000	59,876	141,507
本期增减变动金额	-	-	-
(一) 综合收益总额	-	-	-
(二) 所有者投入/(减少) 资本	-	-	-
(三) 利润分配	-	-	-
1. 提取盈余公积	-	-	-
2. 对所有者的分配	-	-	-
3. 对其他权益工具持有者的分配	-	-	-
2022年12月31日余额	150,000	59,876	141,507

归属于母公司的所有者权益

其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	归属于母公司的 所有者权益小计	少数股东权益	合计
348	1,311	18,919	11,555	383,516	2,338	385,854
634	1,002	-	5,637	7,273	(113)	7,160
634	-	-	8,799	9,433	39	9,472
-	-	-	-	-	70	70
-	1,002	-	(3,162)	(2,160)	(222)	(2,382)
-	1,002	-	(1,002)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(222)	(222)
-	-	-	(2,160)	(2,160)	-	(2,160)
982	2,313	18,919	17,192	390,789	2,225	393,014
433	504	18,919	6,450	377,689	2,790	380,479
(85)	807	-	5,105	5,827	(452)	5,375
(85)	-	-	8,072	7,987	(12)	7,975
-	-	-	-	-	402	402
-	807	-	(2,967)	(2,160)	(842)	(3,002)
-	807	-	(807)	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	(842)	(842)
-	-	-	(2,160)	(2,160)	-	(2,160)
348	1,311	18,919	11,555	383,516	2,338	385,854

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserves
Balance at 1 January 2023	150,000	59,876	141,507
Movements over the year	–	–	–
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
(II) Owner's contributions and decreases of capita	–	–	–
(III) Appropriation of profits	–	–	–
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	–	–	–
2. Distributions to owners	–	–	–
3. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments	–	–	–
Balance at 31 December 2023	150,000	59,876	141,507
Balance at 1 January 2022	150,000	59,876	141,507
Movements over the year	–	–	–
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
(II) Owner's contributions and decreases of capita	–	–	–
(III) Appropriation of profits	–	–	–
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	–	–	–
2. Distributions to owners	–	–	–
3. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments	–	–	–
Balance at 31 December 2022	150,000	59,876	141,507

Attributable to equity holders of the Bank						
Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserves	General reserves	Undistributed profits	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
348	1,311	18,919	11,555	383,516	2,338	385,854
634	1,002	–	5,637	7,273	(113)	7,160
634	–	–	8,799	9,433	39	9,472
–	–	–	–	–	70	70
–	1,002	–	(3,162)	(2,160)	(222)	(2,382)
–	1,002	–	(1,002)	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	(222)	(222)
–	–	–	(2,160)	(2,160)	–	(2,160)
982	2,313	18,919	17,192	390,789	2,225	393,014
433	504	18,919	6,450	377,689	2,790	380,479
(85)	807	–	5,105	5,827	(452)	5,375
(85)	–	–	8,072	7,987	(12)	7,975
–	–	–	–	–	402	402
–	807	–	(2,967)	(2,160)	(842)	(3,002)
–	807	–	(807)	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	(842)	(842)
–	–	–	(2,160)	(2,160)	–	(2,160)
348	1,311	18,919	11,555	383,516	2,338	385,854

银行所有者权益变动表

2023年度

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	实收资本	其他权益工具
2023年1月1日余额	150,000	59,876
本年增减变动金额	-	-
(一) 综合收益总额	-	-
(二) 所有者投入/(减少) 资本	-	-
(三) 利润分配	-	-
1. 提取盈余公积	-	-
2. 对其他权益工具持有者的分配	-	-
2023年12月31日余额	150,000	59,876
2022年1月1日余额	150,000	59,876
本年增减变动金额	-	-
(一) 综合收益总额	-	-
(二) 所有者投入和减少资本	-	-
(三) 利润分配	-	-
1. 提取盈余公积	-	-
2. 对其他权益工具持有者的分配	-	-
2022年12月31日余额	150,000	59,876

资本公积	其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	合计
141,507	158	1,306	18,919	9,598	381,364
-	464	866	-	5,630	6,960
-	464	-	-	8,656	9,120
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	866	-	(3,026)	(2,160)
-	-	866	-	(866)	-
-	-	-	-	(2,160)	(2,160)
141,507	622	2,172	18,919	15,228	388,324
141,507	1,016	504	18,919	4,534	376,356
-	(858)	802	-	5,064	5,008
-	(858)	-	-	8,026	7,168
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	802	-	(2,962)	(2,160)
-	-	802	-	(802)	-
-	-	-	-	(2,160)	(2,160)
141,507	158	1,306	18,919	9,598	381,364

The Bank's Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments
Balance at 1 January 2023	150,000	59,876
Movements over the year	–	–
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–
(II) Owner's contributions and decreases of capita	–	–
(III) Appropriation of profits	–	–
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	–	–
2. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments	–	–
Balance at 31 December 2023	150,000	59,876
Balance at 1 January 2022	150,000	59,876
Movements over the year	–	–
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–
(II) Owner's contributions and decreases of capita	–	–
(III) Appropriation of profits	–	–
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	–	–
2. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments	–	–
Balance at 31 December 2022	150,000	59,876

Capital reserves	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserves	General reserves	Undistributed profits	Total equity
141,507	158	1,306	18,919	9,598	381,364
–	464	866	–	5,630	6,960
–	464	–	–	8,656	9,120
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	866	–	(3,026)	(2,160)
–	–	866	–	(866)	–
–	–	–	–	(2,160)	(2,160)
141,507	622	2,172	18,919	15,228	388,324
141,507	1,016	504	18,919	4,534	376,356
–	(858)	802	–	5,064	5,008
–	(858)	–	–	8,026	7,168
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	802	–	(2,962)	(2,160)
–	–	802	–	(802)	–
–	–	–	–	(2,160)	(2,160)
141,507	158	1,306	18,919	9,598	381,364

合并及银行现金流量表

2023年度

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	本集团		本行	
	2023年	2022年	2023年	2022年
一、经营活动产生的现金流量：				
存放中央银行和同业款项净减少额	278	257,629	998	257,629
拆出资金净减少额	519	-	519	-
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净减少额	-	13,388	-	10,781
向中央银行借款净增加额	41,888	33,523	41,888	33,523
客户存款和同业存放款项净增加额	21,189	-	24,474	-
回购业务资金净增加额	15,510	-	15,510	-
收取利息、手续费及佣金的现金	192,987	174,156	193,046	174,259
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	7,873	70,991	7,985	70,388
经营活动现金流入小计	280,244	549,687	284,420	546,580
拆出资金净增加额	-	(29,342)	-	(29,342)
客户贷款及垫款净增加额	(280,663)	(595,816)	(280,654)	(593,786)
返售业务资金净增加额	-	(26)	-	(26)
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净增加额	(25,095)	-	(25,383)	-
客户存款和同业存放款项净减少额	-	(215,907)	-	(215,373)
拆入资金净减少额	(22,691)	(1,138)	(22,691)	(1,138)
回购业务资金净减少额	-	(19,890)	-	(19,890)
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金	(14,796)	(11,556)	(14,879)	(11,558)
支付的各项税费	(17,640)	(12,409)	(17,095)	(12,396)
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金	(2,554)	(2,597)	(2,516)	(2,555)
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	(43,413)	(93)	(43,461)	(157)
经营活动现金流出小计	(406,852)	(888,774)	(406,679)	(886,221)
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	(126,608)	(339,087)	(122,259)	(339,641)
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：				
收回投资收到的现金	229,344	148,905	228,970	148,710
处置固定资产、长期待摊费用及无形资产所收到的 现金净额	-	12	-	12
取得投资收益收到的现金	13,826	13,095	12,531	12,472
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金	-	-	-	-
投资活动现金流入小计	243,170	162,012	241,501	161,194
投资支付的现金	(229,792)	(279,377)	(229,653)	(280,141)
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	(234)	(1,022)	(234)	(1,022)
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金	-	-	-	-
投资活动现金流出小计	(230,026)	(280,399)	(229,887)	(281,163)
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	13,144	(118,387)	11,614	(119,969)

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	本集团		本行	
	2023年	2022年	2023年	2022年
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：				
吸收投资收到的现金	70	402	-	-
发行债券收到的现金	1,403,324	1,677,172	1,403,324	1,677,172
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金	-	-	-	-
筹资活动现金流入小计	1,403,394	1,677,574	1,403,324	1,677,172
分配股利支付的现金	(222)	(842)	-	-
偿还债务支付的现金	(992,269)	(1,044,604)	(992,269)	(1,044,604)
偿付利息支付的现金	(153,307)	(147,965)	(153,307)	(147,978)
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	(704)	(652)	(689)	(639)
筹资活动现金流出小计	(1,146,502)	(1,194,063)	(1,146,265)	(1,193,221)
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	256,892	483,511	257,059	483,951
四、汇率变动对现金的影响额	295	1,624	269	1,375
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	143,723	27,661	146,683	25,716
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额	219,087	191,426	216,125	190,409
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	362,810	219,087	362,808	216,125

Consolidated and the Bank's Cash Flow Statements For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	The Group		The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
Net decrease in balances with central banks and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	278	257,629	998	257,629
Net decrease in placements with banks and other financial institutions	519	–	519	–
Net decrease in financial assets held for trading purposes	–	13,388	–	10,781
Net increase in borrowings from central bank	41,888	33,523	41,888	33,523
Net increase in due to customers, banks and other financial institutions	21,189	–	24,474	–
Net increase in repurchase agreements	15,510	–	15,510	–
Cash received from interest, fee and commission	192,987	174,156	193,046	174,259
Other cash received relating to operating activities	7,873	70,991	7,985	70,388
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	280,244	549,687	284,420	546,580
Net increase in placements with banks and other financial institutions	–	(29,342)	–	(29,342)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	(280,663)	(595,816)	(280,654)	(593,786)
Net increase in financial assets hold under resale agreements	–	(26)	–	(26)
Net increase in financial assets held for trading	(25,095)	–	(25,383)	–
Net decrease in due to customers, banks and other financial institutions	–	(215,907)	–	(215,373)
Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions	(22,691)	(1,138)	(22,691)	(1,138)
Net decrease in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	–	(19,890)	–	(19,890)
Cash paid for interest, fee and commission	(14,796)	(11,556)	(14,879)	(11,558)
Payments of taxes	(17,640)	(12,409)	(17,095)	(12,396)
Payments to and for employees	(2,554)	(2,597)	(2,516)	(2,555)
Other payments relating to operating activities	(43,413)	(93)	(43,461)	(157)
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	(406,852)	(888,774)	(406,679)	(886,221)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(126,608)	(339,087)	(122,259)	(339,641)
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash received from disposal of investments	229,344	148,905	228,970	148,710
Proceeds from disposal of properties, equipments and other assets	–	12	–	12
Cash received from returns on investments	13,826	13,095	12,531	12,472
Other cash received relating to investing activities	–	–	–	–
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	243,170	162,012	241,501	161,194
Cash paid to investments	(229,792)	(279,377)	(229,653)	(280,141)
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(234)	(1,022)	(234)	(1,022)
Other cash paid relating to investing activities	–	–	–	–
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	(230,026)	(280,399)	(229,887)	(281,163)
Net cash flows from investing activities	13,144	(118,387)	11,614	(119,969)

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	The Group		The Bank	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from capital contribution	70	402	–	–
Cash received from debt securities issued	1,403,324	1,677,172	1,403,324	1,677,172
Cash received relating to other financing activities	–	–	–	–
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	1,403,394	1,677,574	1,403,324	1,677,172
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits	(222)	(842)	–	–
Cash paid for and repayments of securities issued	(992,269)	(1,044,604)	(992,269)	(1,044,604)
Cash payments for interest expenses	(153,307)	(147,965)	(153,307)	(147,978)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	(704)	(652)	(689)	(639)
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities	(1,146,502)	(1,194,063)	(1,146,265)	(1,193,221)
Net cash flows from financing activities	256,892	483,511	257,059	483,951
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	295	1,624	269	1,375
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	143,723	27,661	146,683	25,716
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	219,087	191,426	216,125	190,409
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	362,810	219,087	362,808	216,125

财务报表附注

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2023年度（除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元）

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 (all amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

一、财务报表编制基础

1. 编制基础

本财务报表按照财政部颁布的《企业会计准则——基本准则》和各项具体会计准则、企业会计准则应用指南、企业会计准则解释及其他相关规定（以下合称“企业会计准则”）的相关规定编制。

2. 持续经营

本财务报表以持续经营为基础列报。

3. 本行执行企业会计准则后，对以下事项仍执行特殊会计政策：

(1) 外国政府贷款转贷业务

外国政府贷款转贷是指财政部将其代表我国政府借入的国外优惠贷款委托本行再贷给国内债务人，并由本行负责贷款资金的提取和支付、本息和费用回收以及对外偿付等的活动。

按照不同的还款责任，本行的转贷款业务分为以下三类：

第一类项目：由省级财政部门或国务院有关部门作为借款人，并承担还款责任的项目；

第二类项目：由项目单位作为借款人并承担偿还责任，省级财政部门或国务院有关部门提供还款保证的项目；

第三类项目：由项目单位作为借款人并承担偿还责任，省级财政部门或国务院有关部门不提供还款保证的项目。此类项目由本行独立评审，自愿转贷，自担风险并作为对外最终还款人。

按照财政部财债字〔2000〕71号文件有关规定，第三类项目作为本行自营贷款按照权责发生制纳入表内核算；第一类、二类转贷属于代理业务，按照收付实现制原则在表外核算。第一、二类转贷款业务的损益按照对应科目每月逐项结转至本行利润表内，主要包括本行从事代理业务收取的手续费收入、转贷业务的利息收入、支出和转贷业务产生的汇兑损益。本行在资产负债表日按照结转的累计净收益或净亏损金额在其他资产项下的“转贷业务往来”或其他负债项下的“转贷业务往来”项目中予以反映。

(2) 一般准备金

本行的一般准备金，用于弥补未识别的可能性损失。具体计提比例或数额按照主管政府部门的政策要求确定。

(3) 退休福利义务

按照主管政府部门的政策要求，本行对退休等员工的福利义务采用收付实现制核算。

二、遵循企业会计准则的声明

本财务报表符合财政部颁布的企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了本行2023年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2023年度的合并及银行经营成果和合并及银行现金流量。

三、重要会计政策

1. 会计期间

本集团的会计年度自公历1月1日起至12月31日止。

2. 记账本位币

本行（除巴黎分行）以人民币为记账本位币，巴黎分行以欧元为记账本位币。本行外币业务采用分账制核算。

3. 企业合并及合并财务报表编制

对于非同一控制下的企业合并，合并成本为购买日为取得对被购买方的控制权而付出的资产、发生或承担的负债以及发行的权益性证券的公允价值。在购买日，取得的被购买方的资产、负债及或有负债按公允价值确认。

对合并成本大于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，确认为商誉，商誉按成本扣除累计减值准备进行后续计量；对合并成本小于合并中取得的被购买方可辨认净资产公允价值份额的差额，经复核后计入当期损益。

(1) 合并范围

合并财务报表的合并范围以控制为基础予以确定。控制，是指本行拥有对被投资单位的权力，通过参与被投资单位的相关活动而享有可变回报，并且有能力运用对被投资单位的权力影响其回报金额。子公司，是指被本行控制的主体（含企业、被投资单位中可分割的部分、结构化主体等）。

本行合并财务报表范围包括：银鼎控股有限公司、欧鼎控股有限公司、美鼎控股有限公司和上海盛盈房地产有限公司和进银基础设施基金有限公司。

(2) 合并财务报表的编制方法

合并财务报表以本行和子公司的财务报表为基础，根据其他有关资料，由本行编制。在编制合并财务报表时，本行和子公司的会计政策和会计期间要求保持一致，公司间的交易、往来余额和未实现利润予以抵销。

在报告期内因同一控制下企业合并增加的子公司以及业务，应当调整合并资产负债表的期初数，将该子公司以及业务合并当期期初至报告期末的收入、费用、利润、现金流量纳入合并利润表和现金流量表，视同合并后的报告主体自最终控制方开始控制时点起一直存在。

因非同一控制下企业合并增加的子公司以及业务，不调整合并资产负债表的期初数，将该子公司以及业务自购买日至报告期末的收入、费用、利润纳入合并利润表，将其现金流量纳入合并现金流量表。

子公司的股东权益中不属于本行所拥有的部分，作为少数股东权益在合并资产负债表中股东权益项下单独列示；子公司当期净损益中属于少数股东权益的份额，在合并利润表中净利润项目下以“少数股东损益”项目列示。少数股东分担的子公司的当期亏损超过了少数股东在该子公司期初所有者权益中所享有的份额，其余额仍冲减少数股东权益。

因购买少数股权新取得的长期股权投资成本与按照新增持股比例计算应享有子公司自购买日或合并日开始持续计算的净资产份额之间的差额，以及在不丧失控制权的情况下因部分处置对子公司的股权投资而取得的处置价款与处置长期股权投资相对应享有子公司自购买日或合并日开始持续计算的净资产份额之间的差额，均调整合并资产负债表中的资本公积，资本公积不足冲减的，调整留存收益。

(3) 丧失子公司控制权的处理

因处置部分股权投资或其他原因丧失了对原有子公司控制权的，剩余股权按照其在丧失控制权日的公允价值进行重新计量；处置股权取得的对价与剩余股权公允价值之和，减去按原持股比例计算应享有原子公司自购买日开始持续计算的净资产的份额之间的差额，计入丧失控制权当期的投资收益，同时冲减商誉。

与原有子公司的股权投资相关的其他综合收益等，应当在丧失控制权时转入当期损益，由于被投资方重新计量设定收益计划净负债或净资产变动而产生的其他综合收益除外。

4. 合营安排分类及共同经营会计处理方法

本行合营安排分为共同经营和合营企业。

共同经营是指本行享有该安排相关资产且承担该安排相关负债的合营安排。

本行确认与共同经营中利益份额相关的下列项目：

- ① 确认单独所持有的资产，以及按其份额确认共同持有的资产；
- ② 确认单独所承担的负债，以及按其份额确认共同承担的负债；
- ③ 确认出售其享有的共同经营产出份额所产生的收入；
- ④ 按其份额确认共同经营因出售产出所产生的收入；
- ⑤ 确认单独所发生的费用，以及按其份额确认共同经营发生的费用。

本行对合营企业的投资采用权益法核算，详细的会计政策见附注三、11。

5. 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

现金及现金等价物，是指本行持有的期限短、流动性强、易于转换为已知金额现金、价值变动风险很小的货币性资产，包括现金、存放中央银行的非限定性款项，原始到期日不超过三个月的存放同业及其他金融机构款项、拆出资金和买入返售金融资产款项。

6. 外币折算

(1) 外币业务

本行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或采用按照系统合理的方法确定的、与交易发生日即期汇率近似的汇率折算为记账本位币金额。

资产负债表日，对外币货币性项目，采用资产负债表日即期汇率折算成记账本位币，汇兑差额计入当期损益；对以历史成本计量的外币非货币性项目，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算；以公允价值计量的外币非货币性项目，采用公允价值确定日的即期汇率折算，差额计入当期损益或其他综合收益。

(2) 外币财务报表的折算

本行在编制财务报表时，将外币财务报表折算为人民币。外币资产负债表中资产、负债类项目采用资产负债表日的即期汇率折算；所有者权益类项目除“未分配利润”外及“其他综合收益中的外币报表折算差额”项目外，其他项目采用发生时的即期汇率折算；利润表中的收入与费用项目，采用交易发生日的即期汇率折算。按照上述折算产生的外币报表折算差额，在所有者权益项目下的“其他综合收益”项下反映。外币现金流量采用现金流量交易发生日的即期汇率折算。汇率变动对现金的影响额，在现金流量表中单独列示。

7. 金融工具

(1) 金融工具的初始确认和终止确认

本行在成为金融工具合同的一方时，确认一项金融资产、金融负债或权益工具。

以常规方式买卖金融资产，按交易日会计进行确认和终止确认。常规方式买卖金融资产，是指按照合同条款的约定，在法规或通行惯例规定的期限内收取或交付金融资产。交易日，是指本行承诺买入或卖出金融资产的日期。

满足下列条件的，终止确认金融资产（或金融资产的一部分，或一组类似金融资产的一部分），即从其账户和资产负债表内予以转销：

- ① 收取金融资产现金流量的权利届满；
- ② 转移了收取金融资产现金流量的权利，或在“过手协议”下承担了及时将收取的现金流量全额支付给第三方的义务；并且(a)实质上转让了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，或(b)虽然实质上既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬，但放弃了对该金融资产的控制。

(2) 金融资产分类和计量

本行的金融资产于初始确认时根据本行管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的合同现金流量特征分类为：以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产以及以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。金融资产的后续计量取决于其分类。

本行对金融资产的分类，依据本行管理金融资产的业务模式和金融资产的现金流量特征进行分类。

A、以摊余成本计量的金融资产

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以摊余成本计量的金融资产：本行管理该金融资产的业务模式是以收取合同现金流量为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。对于此类金融资产，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其摊销或减值产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

B、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资

金融资产同时符合下列条件的，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产：本行管理该金融资产的业务模式是既以收取合同现金流量为目标又以出售金融资产为目标；该金融资产的合同条款规定，在特定日期产生的现金流量，仅为对本金和以未偿付本金金额为基础的利息的支付。对于此类金融资产，采用公允价值进行后续计量。其折价或溢价采用实际利率法进行摊销并确认为利息收入或费用。除减值损失及外币货币性金融资产的汇兑差额确认为当期损益外，此类金融资产的公允价值变动作为其他综合收益确认，直到该金融资产终止确认时，其累计利得或损失转入当期损益。与此类金融资产相关利息收入，计入当期损益。

C、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的权益工具投资

本行不可撤销地选择将部分非交易性权益工具投资指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产，仅将相关股利收入计入当期损益，公允价值变动作为其他综合收益确认，直到该金融资产终止确认时，其累计利得或损失转入留存收益。

D、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

上述以摊余成本计量的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产之外的金融资产，分类为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。在初始确认时，为了能够消除或显著减少会计错配，可以将金融资产指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产。对于此类金融资产，采用公允价值进行后续计量，所有公允价值变动计入当期损益。

当且仅当本行改变管理金融资产的业务模式时，才对所有受影响的相关金融资产进行重分类。

对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他类别的金融资产相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

(3) 金融负债/权益工具的确认及金融负债分类和计量

本行的金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以摊余成本计量的金融负债与以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

符合以下条件之一的金融负债可在初始计量时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债：(1)该项指定能够消除或显著减少会计错配；(2)根据正式书面文件载明的本行风险管理或投资策略，以公允价值为基础对金融负债组合或金融资产和金融负债组合进行管理和业绩评价，并在银行内部以此为基础向关键管理人员报告；(3)该金融负债包含需单独分拆的嵌入衍生工具。

本行在初始确认时确定金融负债的分类。对于以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，相关交易费用直接计入当期损益，其他金融负债的相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

金融负债的后续计量取决于其分类：

A、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债，包括交易性金融负债（含属于金融负债的衍生工具）和初始确认时指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债。

B、以摊余成本计量的金融负债

对于此类金融负债，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

(4) 金融资产减值

本行对于以摊余成本计量的金融资产、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资和财务担保合同等，以预期信用损失为基础确认损失准备。信用损失，是指本行按照原实际利率折现的、根据合同应收的所有合同现金流量与预期收取的所有现金流量之间的差额，即全部现金短缺的现值。

本行考虑所有合理且有依据的信息，包括前瞻性信息，以单项或组合的方式对以摊余成本计量的金融资产和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的金融资产（债务工具）的预期信用损失进行估计。

A、预期信用损失一般模型

如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加，本行按照相当于该金融工具整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备；如果该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加，本行按照相当于该金融工具未来12个月内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。由此形成的损失准备的增加或转回金额，作为减值损失或利得计入当期损益。

通常逾期超过30日，本行即认为该金融工具的信用风险已显著增加，除非有确凿证据证明该金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后并未显著增加。

具体来说，本行将购买或源生时未发生信用减值的金融工具发生信用减值的过程分为三个阶段，对于不同阶段的金融工具的减值有不同的会计处理方法：

第一阶段：信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加

对于处于该阶段的金融工具，应当按照未来12个月的预期信用损失计量损失准备，并按其账面余额（即未扣除减值准备）和实际利率计算利息收入（若该工具为金融资产，下同）。

第二阶段：信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加但尚未发生信用减值

对于处于该阶段的金融工具，应当按照该工具整个存续期的预期信用损失计量损失准备，并按其账面余额和实际利率计算利息收入。

第三阶段：初始确认后发生信用减值

对于处于该阶段的金融工具，应当按照该工具整个存续期的预期信用损失计量损失准备，但对利息收入的计算不同于处于前两阶段的金融资产。对于已发生信用减值的金融资产，应当按其摊余成本（账面余额减已计提减值准备，也即账面价值）和实际利率计算利息收入。

对于购买或源生时已发生信用减值的金融资产，应当仅将初始确认后整个存续期内预期信用损失的变动确认为损失准备，并按其摊余成本和经信用调整的实际利率计算利息收入。

B、本行对在资产负债表日具有较低信用风险的金融工具，选择不与其初始确认时的信用风险进行比较，而直接做出该工具的信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加的假定。

如果银行确定金融工具的违约风险较低，借款人在短期内履行其支付合同现金流量义务的能力很强，并且即使较长时期内经济形势和经营环境存在不利变化，也不一定会降低借款人履行其支付合同现金流量义务的能力，那么该金融工具可被视为具有较低的信用风险。

C、应收款项及租赁应收款

本行对于《企业会计准则第14号——收入》所规定的、不含重大融资成分（包括根据该准则不考虑不超过一年的合同中融资成分的情况）的应收款项，采用预期信用损失的简化模型，始终按照整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。

本行对包含重大融资成分的应收款项和《企业会计准则第21号——租赁》规范的租赁应收款，本行作出会计政策选择，选择采用预期信用损失的简化模型，即按照相当于整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量损失准备。

D、对参数、假设及估计技术的说明

根据金融工具的信用风险自初始确认后是否已显著增加以及资产是否已发生信用减值，本行对不同的资产分别按照相当于该金融工具未来12个月内或整个存续期内预期信用损失的金额计量其损失准备。除已发生信用减值的信贷业务外，预期信用损失考虑参数包括违约概率(PD)、违约损失率(LGD)及违约风险暴露(EAD)，并考虑货币的时间价值。

本行对具有相似风险特征的资产进行归类，依据客户所属行业、客户类型等属性进行分组，采用组合评估方法估算各组合的预期信用损失。

本报告期内，估计技术或关键假设未发生重大变化。

已发生信用减值的信贷业务减值损失计量一般采用现金流贴现法。

本行对于短期内难以通过阶段划分、评估模型、前瞻性调整反映相关风险因素对预期信用损失影响的，按照监管要求运用管理层叠加对预期信用损失评估结果进行调整。

E、预期信用损失中包含的前瞻性信息

本行通过历史数据分析，识别出影响预期信用损失的宏观经济指标，如国内生产总值(GDP)、居民消费价格指数(CPI)、生产价格指数(PPI)、广义货币(M2)等。对于国内生产总值，以本行中性情景下当年全年GDP增速预测值为基准，乐观情景和悲观情景下当年全年GDP增速预测值分别在中性情景预测值基础上上浮和下浮一定水平形成。

本行结合宏观数据分析及专家判断结果确定乐观、中性、悲观的情景及其权重。

(5) 金融资产转移

本行已将金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬转移给转入方的，终止确认该金融资产；保留了金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，不终止确认该金融资产。

本行既没有转移也没有保留金融资产所有权上几乎所有的风险和报酬的，分别下列情况处理：放弃了对该金融资产控制的，终止确认该金融资产并确认产生的资产和负债；未放弃对该金融资产控制的，按照其继续涉入所转移金融资产的程度确认有关金融资产，并相应确认有关负债。

通过对所转移金融资产提供财务担保方式继续涉入的，按照金融资产的账面价值和财务担保金额两者之中的较低者，确认继续涉入形成的资产。财务担保金额，是指所收到的对价中，将被要求偿还的最高金额。

(6) 金融资产和金融负债的抵销

同时满足下列条件的，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：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；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。

(7) 核销

当本行已经进行了所有必要的法律或其他程序后，贷款仍然不可收回时，根据财政部规定，本行将决定核销贷款及冲销相应的损失准备。如在期后本行收回已核销的贷款，则收回金额冲减减值损失，计入当期损益。

8. 公允价值计量

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。

金融工具应按公允价值计量。本行对存在活跃市场的债券投资等金融工具（不含衍生金融产品），一般直接参考活跃市场中的报价，活跃市场中的报价是指易于定期从交易所、经纪商、行业协会、定价服务机构等获得的，且代表了在公平交易中实际发生的市场交易价格。对不存在活跃市场报价的债券投资等金融工具以及衍生金融产品，采用估值方式确定其公允价值。所采用的估值技术包括参考熟悉情况并自愿交易的各方最近进行的市场交易使用的价格、参照实质上相同的其他金融工具的当前公允价值、现金流量折现法和期权定价模型。本行选择市场参与者普遍认同，且被以往市场交易价格验证具有可靠性的估值技术。本行定期评估估值技术，并测试其有效性。

9. 买入返售金融资产和卖出回购金融资产款

买入返售交易为根据返售协议向交易对手购入证券并在未来某一日期以约定的价格返售相同证券；卖出回购交易为根据回购协议向交易对手卖出证券并在未来某一日期以约定的价格回购相同证券。

买入返售和卖出回购金融资产款按业务发生时实际支付或收到的款项入账并在资产负债表反映。买入返售的已购入标的资产不予以确认，在表外作备查登记；卖出回购的标的资产仍在资产负债表内反映。

买入返售协议中所赚取之利息收入及卖出回购协议须支付之利息支出在协议期间按实际利率法确认为利息收入及利息支出。

10. 衍生金融工具及嵌入衍生工具

衍生金融工具是指其价值随着特定利率、金融工具价格、商品价格、汇率、价格或利率指数、信用等级或信用指数、或其他变量的变动而变动；不要求初始净投资，或与对市场情况变动具有类似反应的其他类型合同相比，要求很少的净投资；在未来某一日期结算的金融工具。

本行衍生金融工具包括远期外汇合约、货币汇率互换合同、利率互换合同及外汇期权合同等，初始以衍生交易合同签订当日的公允价值进行计量，并以其公允价值进行后续计量。衍生金融工具的公允价值变动包含在公允价值变动损益内，同时在资产负债表的“衍生金融资产”和“衍生金融负债”中反映。衍生金融工具的公允价值采用活跃市场报价（包括近期市场交易价格）或使用估值方法（包括现金流量贴现模型和期权定价模型等）确定。公允价值为正数的衍生金融工具确认为一项资产，公允价值为负数的确认为一项负债。某些衍生金融工具交易虽然在本行的风险管理策略下，用于对特定的利率和汇率风险提供有效的经济套期，但由于其不满足《企业会计准则第24号——套期会计》对适用套期会计处理的具体规则，因此，衍生金融工具按照以交易目的持有的衍生金融工具处理，其公允价值的变动计入“公允价值变动收益/（损失）”，外汇衍生金融工具产生的损益计入“汇兑收益/（损失）”。

嵌入衍生金融工具是同时包含非衍生金融工具主合同的混合（组合）工具的一个组成部分，并导致该混合（组合）工具中的某些现金流量以类似于单独存在的衍生金融工具的变动方式变动。

主合同为金融资产的混合工具，本行将其作为一个整体进行金融资产的分类和计量；主合同为非金融资产或其他项目的混合工具，同时满足下列条件时，本行从混合工具中分拆嵌入衍生工具，作为单独存在的衍生工具处理：

- 与主合同在经济特征及风险方面不存在紧密关系；
- 与嵌入衍生工具条件相同，单独存在的工具符合衍生工具定义；及
- 嵌入衍生工具相关的混合（组合）工具不是以公允价值计量，且变动计入当期损益。

上述分拆出的嵌入衍生金融工具以公允价值计量，且其变动计入当期损益。对无法在取得时或后续的资产负债表日对其进行单独计量的，本行将混合工具体指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融工具。

11. 长期股权投资

长期股权投资包括对子公司、合营企业和联营企业的权益性投资。

在本行的资产负债表内，对子公司的股权投资以投资成本进行初始确认，并采用成本法进行核算。本行以被投资单位宣告分派的现金股利或利润确认为对子公司的投资收益。

合营企业是指根据合同约定，本集团与一方或多方通过共同控制来从事经营活动的实体。

本行能够对被投资单位施加重大影响的，为本行的联营企业。

(1) 初始投资成本确定

对于企业合并形成的长期股权投资：同一控制下企业合并取得的长期股权投资，在合并日按照取得被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值份额作为投资成本；长期股权投资初始投资成本与支付对价账面价值之间的差额，调整资本公积中的股本溢价；资本公积中的股本溢价不足冲减时，调整留存收益。非同一控制下企业合并取得的长期股权投资，按照合并成本作为长期股权投资的投资成本。

对于其他方式取得的长期股权投资：支付现金取得的长期股权投资，按照实际支付的购买价款作为初始投资成本；发行权益性证券取得的长期股权投资，以发行权益性证券的公允价值作为初始投资成本。

(2) 后续计量及损益确认方法

对子公司的投资采用成本法核算，除非投资符合持有待售的条件；对联营企业和合营企业的投资采用权益法核算。

采用成本法核算的长期股权投资，除取得投资时实际支付的价款或对价中包含的已宣告但尚未发放的现金股利或利润外，被投资单位宣告分派的现金股利或利润，确认为投资收益计入当期损益。

采用权益法核算的长期股权投资，初始投资成本大于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的，不调整长期股权投资的投资成本；初始投资成本小于投资时应享有被投资单位可辨认净资产公允价值份额的，对长期股权投资的账面价值进行调整，差额计入投资当期的损益，同时调整长期股权投资的成本。

采用权益法核算时，按照应享有或应分担的被投资单位实现的净损益和其他综合收益的份额，分别确认投资收益和其他综合收益，同时调整长期股权投资的账面价值；按照被投资单位宣告分派的利润或现金股利计算应享有的部分，相应减少长期股权投资的账面价值；被投资单位除净损益、其他综合收益和利润分配以外所有者权益的其他变动（简称“其他所有者权益变动”），调整长期股权投资的账面价值并计入所有者权益。

在确认应享有被投资单位净损益、其他综合收益及其他所有者权益变动的份额时，以取得投资时被投资单位各项可辨认资产等的公允价值为基础，并按照本行的会计政策及会计期间，对被投资单位的净利润和其他综合收益等进行调整后确认。

本行与联营企业、合营企业之间发生的未实现内部交易损益按照应享有的比例计算归属于本行的部分，予以抵销，在此基础上确认投资收益，但投出或出售的资产构成业务的除外的资产构成业务的除外。与被投资单位发生的未实现内部交易损失，属于资产。与被投资单位发生的未实现内部交易损失，属于资产减值损失的，全额确认。

本行对合营企业或联营企业发生的净亏损，除负有承担额外损失义务外，以长期股权投资的账面价值以及其他实质上构成对合营企业或联营企业净投资的长期权益减记至零为限。合营企业或联营企业以后实现净利润的，本行在收益分享额弥补未确认的亏损分担额后，恢复确认收益分享额。

(3) 减值测试方法及减值准备计提方法

对子公司、联营企业及合营企业的投资，计提资产减值准备的方法见附注三、19。

12. 投资性房地产

投资性房地产是指为赚取租金或资本增值，或两者兼有而持有的房地产。本行投资性房地产包括已出租的土地使用权、持有并准备增值后转让的土地使用权、已出租的建筑物。

与投资性房地产有关的后续支出，在相关的经济利益很可能流入且其成本能够可靠的计量时，计入投资性房地产成本；否则，于发生时计入当期损益。

本行投资性房地产按照取得时的成本进行初始计量，并按照固定资产或无形资产的有关规定，按期计提折旧或摊销。

投资性房地产出售、转让、报废或毁损的处置收入扣除其账面价值和相关税费后的差额计入当期损益。

13. 固定资产

(1) 固定资产的确认条件

本行固定资产是指本行为开展业务而持有的使用寿命超过一个会计年度、单位价值较大的有形资产。

固定资产包括房屋及建筑物、机器设备、运输设备和其他，按其取得时的成本作为入账的价值，其中，外购的固定资产成本包括买价和进口关税等相关税费，以及为使固定资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的可直接归属于该资产的其他支出；自行建造固定资产的成本，由建造该项资产达到预定可使用状态前所发生的必要支出构成；投资者投入的固定资产，按投资合同或协议约定的价值作为入账价值，但合同或协议约定价值不公允的按公允价值入账；融资租赁租入的固定资产，按租赁开始日租赁资产公允价值与最低租赁付款额现值两者中较低者作为入账价值。

与固定资产有关的后续支出，包括修理支出、更新改造支出等，符合固定资产确认条件的，计入固定资产成本，对于被替换的部分，终止确认其账面价值；不符合固定资产确认条件的，于发生时计入当期损益。

(2) 各类固定资产的折旧方法

除已提足折旧仍继续使用的固定资产和单独计价入账的土地外，本行对所有固定资产计提折旧。计提折旧时采用直线法，并根据用途分别计入当期费用。本行主要固定资产的分类折旧年限、预计净残值率、折旧率如下：

类别	预计使用年限	预计净残值率	年折旧率
房屋及建筑物	30-35年	3.00%	2.77%-3.23%
机器设备	3-5年	3.00%	19.40%-32.33%
运输设备	6年	3.00%	16.17%
其他	5年	3.00%	19.40%

(3) 固定资产的减值测试方法、减值准备计提方法见附注三、19。

(4) 每年年度终了，本行对固定资产的预计使用寿命、预计净残值和折旧方法进行复核，如发生改变，则作为会计估计变更处理。

当固定资产被处置、或者预期通过使用或处置不能产生经济利益时，终止确认该固定资产。固定资产出售、转让、报废或毁损的处置收入扣除其账面价值和相关税费后的金额计入当期损益。

14. 在建工程

本行在建工程成本按实际工程支出确定，包括在建期间发生的各项必要工程支出、工程达到预定可使用状态前的应予资本化的借款费用以及其他相关费用等。

在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产。

在建工程计提资产减值方法见附注三、19。

15. 无形资产

本行无形资产包括土地使用权、软件等。

无形资产按照成本进行初始计量，并于取得无形资产时分析判断其使用寿命。使用寿命为有限的，自无形资产可供使用时起，采用能反映与该资产有关的经济利益的预期消耗方式的摊销方法，在预计使用年限内摊销；无法可靠确定预期消耗方式的，采用直线法摊销；使用寿命不确定的无形资产，不作摊销。

使用寿命有限的无形资产摊销方法如下：

类别	使用寿命（年）	摊销方法
土地使用权	37.75-40	直线摊销法
软件	3-10	直线摊销法

无形资产计提资产减值方法见附注三、19。

16. 研究开发支出

本行将内部研究开发项目的支出，区分为研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出。

研究阶段的支出，于发生时计入当期损益。

开发阶段的支出，同时满足下列条件的，才能予以资本化，即：完成该无形资产以使其能够使用或出售在技术上具有可行性；具有完成该无形资产并使用或出售的意图；无形资产产生经济利益的方式，包括能够证明运用该无形资产生产的产品存在市场或无形资产自身存在市场，无形资产将在内部使用的，能够证明其有用性；有足够的技术、财务资源和其他资源支持，以完成该无形资产的开发，并有能力使用或出售该无形资产；归属于该无形资产开发阶段的支出能够可靠地计量。不满足上述条件的开发支出计入当期损益。

本行研究开发项目在满足上述条件，通过技术可行性及经济可行性研究，形成项目立项后，进入开发阶段。

已资本化的开发阶段的支出在资产负债表上列示为开发支出，自该项目达到预定可使用状态之日转为无形资产。

17. 抵债资产

在收回已减值贷款和垫款时，本行可通过法律程序收回抵押品的所有权或由借款人自愿交付所有权。如果本行有意按规定进行变现并且不再要求借款人偿还贷款，抵押资产在“抵债资产”中列报。

当本行以抵债资产作为补偿发放贷款和垫款及应收利息的损失时，金融类抵债资产以公允价值入账，对于取得抵债资产应支付的相关税费、垫付诉讼费用和为取得抵债资产所支付的欠缴税费等相关交易费用，根据金融资产的类别，分别计入当期损益或初始入账价值。非金融类抵债资产初始确认按照放弃债权的公允价值作为成本入账，取得抵债资产应支付的相关税费、垫付诉讼费用和为取得抵债资产支付的欠缴税费等相关交易费用，计入抵债资产入账价值。

本行处置抵债资产时，如果取得的处置收入大于抵债资产账面价值，其差额计入营业外收入；如果取得的处置收入小于抵债资产账面价值，其差额计入营业外支出；处置过程中发生的费用从处置收入中抵减。

抵债资产计提资产减值方法见附注三、19。

18. 长期待摊费用

本行发生的长期待摊费用按实际成本计价，并按预计受益期限平均摊销。对不能使以后会计期间受益的长期待摊费用项目，其摊余价值全部计入当期损益。

19. 其他资产减值

对子公司、联营企业和合营企业的长期股权投资、非金融类抵债资产、采用成本模式进行后续计量的投资性房地产、固定资产、在建工程、无形资产的资产减值，按以下方法确定：

于资产负债表日判断资产是否存在可能发生减值的迹象，存在减值迹象的，本行将估计其可收回金额，进行减值测试。

可收回金额根据资产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确定。本行以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额；难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计的，以该资产所属的资产组为基础确定资产组的可收回金额。资产组的认定，以资产组产生的主要现金流入是否独立于其他资产或者资产组的现金流入为依据。

当资产或资产组的可收回金额低于其账面价值时，本行将其账面价值减记至可收回金额，减记的金额计入当期损益，同时计提相应的资产减值准备。

资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不再转回。

20. 预计负债

如果与或有事项相关的义务同时符合以下条件，本行将其确认为预计负债：

- (1) 该义务是本行承担的现时义务；
- (2) 该义务的履行很可能导致经济利益流出本行；
- (3) 该义务的金额能够可靠地计量。

对表外开出信用证、开出保函的责任余额比照表内类似金融资产按照预期信用损失模型计提表外信贷风险准备，确认为预计负债。

预计负债按照履行相关现时义务所需支出的最佳估计数进行初始计量，并综合考虑与或有事项有关的风险、不确定性和货币时间价值等因素。货币时间价值影响重大的，通过对相关未来现金流出进行折现后确定最佳估计数。本行于资产负债表日对预计负债的账面价值进行复核，并对账面价值进行调整以反映当前最佳估计数。

21. 收入

在相关的经济利益能够流入及收入的金额能够可靠地计量时，本行确认收入。

(1) 利息收入

按照实际利率法确认相应利息收入。实际利率法是一种计算某项金融资产或金融负债的摊余成本以及在相关期间分摊利息收入或利息支出的方法。实际利率是将金融资产和金融负债在预计期限内的未来现金流量折现为该金融资产或金融负债账面净值所使用的利率。本行在预计未来现金流量时会考虑金融工具的所有合同条款，但不会考虑未来的信用损失，计算中包括所有归属于实际利率组成部分的所有交易费用和溢折价。

金融资产发生减值后，利息收入应当按照确定减值损失时对未来现金流量进行折现采用的折现率作为利率计算确认。

(2) 手续费及佣金收入

手续费及佣金收入通常在提供相关服务时按权责发生制原则确认。

与可能发放的贷款相关的贷款承诺费（及其相关直接费用）被递延确认并作为对贷款实际利率的调整。当银团贷款安排已完成，且本行自身未保留任何贷款，或只按与其他银团成员相同的实际利率保留部分贷款时，银团贷款手续费确认为收入。

本行独立或参与为第三方提供企业兼并及转让服务、证券发行业务所产生的手续费收入，在交易完成时基于服务合同约定确认。资产管理及其他管理咨询、服务费及财务担保费基于服务合同约定，通常分期按比例确认。

22. 汇兑损益

汇兑损益主要是本行保留的外汇敞口随市场汇率波动而形成的汇兑差额。

23. 支出确认原则

利息支出采用实际利率法确认在利润表。

其他支出按权责发生制原则确认。

24. 所得税

所得税包括当期所得税和递延所得税。除由于企业合并产生的调整商誉，或与直接计入所有者权益的交易或者事项相关的递延所得税计入所有者权益外，均作为所得税费用计入当期损益。

本行根据资产、负债于资产负债表日的账面价值与计税基础之间的暂时性差异，以及未作为资产和负债确认的项目，按照税法规定可以确定其计税基础的项目的账面价值与计税基础之间的暂时性差异，采用资产负债表债务法确认递延所得税。

各项应纳税暂时性差异均确认相关的递延所得税负债，除非该应纳税暂时性差异是在以下交易中产生的：

- (1) 商誉的初始确认，或者具有以下特征的交易中产生的资产或负债的初始确认：该交易不是企业合并，并且交易发生时既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额；
- (2) 对于与子公司、合营企业及联营企业投资相关的应纳税暂时性差异，该暂时性差异转回的时间能够控制并且该暂时性差异在可预见的未来很可能不会转回。

对于可抵扣暂时性差异、能够结转以后年度的可抵扣亏损和税款抵减，本行以很可能取得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异、可抵扣亏损和税款抵减的未来应纳税所得额为限，确认由此产生的递延所得税资产，除非该可抵扣暂时性差异是在以下交易中产生的：

- (1) 该交易不是企业合并，并且交易发生时既不影响会计利润也不影响应纳税所得额或可抵扣亏损；
- (2) 对于与子公司、合营企业及联营企业投资相关的可抵扣暂时性差异，同时满足下列条件的，确认相应的递延所得税资产：暂时性差异在可预见的未来很可能转回，且未来很可能获得用来抵扣可抵扣暂时性差异的应纳税所得额。

于资产负债表日，本行对递延所得税资产和递延所得税负债，按照预期收回该资产或清偿该负债期间的适用税率计量，并反映资产负债表日预期收回资产或清偿负债方式的所得税影响。

于资产负债表日，本行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，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。

25. 租赁

(1) 本行作为出租人

融资租赁中，在租赁开始日本行按最低租赁收款额作为应收融资租赁款的入账价值，同时记录未担保余值；将最低租赁收款额及未担保余值之和与其现值之和的差额确认为未实现融资收益。未实现融资收益在租赁期内各个期间采用实际利率法计算确认当期的融资收入。

经营租赁中的租金，本行在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法确认当期损益。发生的初始直接费用，计入当期损益。

(2) 本行作为承租人

在租赁期开始日，本行对租赁确认使用权资产和租赁负债。使用权资产按照成本进行初始计量，包括租赁负债的初始计量金额、在租赁期开始日或之前支付的租赁付款额（扣除已享受的租赁激励相关金额），发生的初始直接费用以及为拆卸及移除租赁资产、复原租赁资产所在场地或将租赁资产恢复至租赁条款约定状态预计将发生的成本。

本行使用直线法对使用权资产计提折旧。对能够合理确定租赁期届满时取得租赁资产所有权的，本行在租赁资产剩余使用寿命内计提折旧。否则，租赁资产在租赁期与租赁资产剩余使用寿命两者孰短的期间内计提折旧。

租赁负债按照租赁期开始日尚未支付的租赁付款额的现值进行初始计量，本行采用其类似经济环境下获得与使用权资产价值接近的资产，与类似期间以类似抵押条件借入资金而必须支付的利率作为增量借款利率。

本行按照固定的周期性利率计算租赁负债在租赁期内各期间的利息费用，并计入当期损益或相关资产成本。未纳入租赁负债计量的可变租赁付款额在实际发生时计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

租赁期开始日后，发生下列情形的，本行按照变动后租赁付款额的现值重新计量租赁负债：

- 根据担保余值预计的应付金额发生变动；
- 用于确定租赁付款额的指数或比率发生变动；
- 本行对购买选择权、续租选择权或终止租赁选择权的评估结果发生变化，或续租选择权或终止租赁选择权的实际行使情况与原评估结果不一致。

在对租赁负债进行重新计量时，本行相应调整使用权资产的账面价值。使用权资产的账面价值已调减至零，但租赁负债仍需进一步调减的，本行将剩余金额计入当期损益。

本行已选择对短期租赁（租赁期不超过12个月的租赁）和低价值资产租赁不确认使用权资产和租赁负债，并将相关的租赁付款额在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入当期损益或相关资产成本。

26. 职工薪酬

职工薪酬是本行为获得员工提供的服务而给予的各种形式报酬以及其他相关支出。本行员工提供服务的会计期间，将应付的职工薪酬确认为负债，并相应增加资产成本或当期费用。

(注：本行2023年度合并口径实际计提的工资、奖金及补贴金额为17.76亿元。)

(1) 员工社会保障

根据相关政策规定，本行执行事业单位福利政策。总行在职员工参加了医疗保险、失业保险和工伤保险计划。部分分行按照当地相关社会福利政策的要求参加当地社会保险计划。各项社会保险支出于实际发生时计入当期损益。

(2) 员工退休福利

按照主管政府部门的要求，本行为离退休员工支付的退休金及福利，于实际发生时计入当期损益。

(3) 住房公积金及住房补贴

根据相关政策规定，本行在职员工均按当地政府规定参加当地住房公积金计划。本行每月按照员工工资总额的一定比例缴纳住房公积金，支付的款项在发生时计入当期损益。

本行向符合国家相关规定的员工支付住房补贴，住房补贴在实际支付时计入当期损益。

27. 受托业务

本行在受托业务中担任客户的托管人、受托人或代理人。本行的资产负债表不包括本行因受托业务而持有的资产以及有关向客户交还该资产的承诺，该资产的风险和收益由客户承担。

委托贷款是指委托人提供资金（委托存款），由本行根据委托人确定的贷款对象、用途、金额、期限、利率等要求而代理发放、监督使用并协助收回的贷款，其风险由委托人承担。本行只收取手续费，并不在资产负债表上反映委托贷款，也不计提贷款减值准备。

28. 政府补助

政府补助分为与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助。

- i. 与资产相关的政府补助，本集团确认为递延收益，并在相关资产使用寿命内按照合理、系统的方法分期计入损益。相关资产在使用寿命结束前被出售、转让、报废或发生毁损的，应当将尚未分配的相关递延收益余额转入资产处置当期的损益。
- ii. 与收益相关的政府补助，用于补偿企业以后期间的相关成本费用或损失的，本集团确认为递延收益，并在确认相关成本费用或损失的期间，计入当期损益；用于补偿企业已发生的相关成本费用或损失的，直接计入当期损益。

与日常活动相关的政府补助，本集团计入其他收益；与日常活动无关的政府补助，本集团计入营业外收入。

四、运用会计政策中所做的重要判断和会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素

本行根据历史经验和其他因素，包括对未来事项的合理预期，对所采用的重要会计估计和关键假设进行持续的评价。很可能导致下一会计年度资产和负债的账面价值出现重大调整风险的重要会计估计和关键假设列示如下，当未来的实际结果可能与下述会计估计和判断存在重大差异时，本行将根据实际情况做出合理的判断及调整。

1. 预期信用减值损失

对于以摊余成本计量和以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资，以及贷款承诺及财务担保合同，其预期信用损失的计量中使用了复杂的模型和大量的假设。这些模型和假设涉及未来的宏观经济情况和客户的信用行为（例如，客户违约的可能性及相应损失）。

2. 金融工具公允价值

对有活跃交易市场的金融工具，本行通过向市场询价确定其公允价值；对没有活跃交易市场的金融工具，本行使用估值技术确定其公允价值。这些估值技术包括使用近期公平市场交易价格，可观察到的类似金融工具价格，使用风险调整后的折现现金流量分析，以及普遍使用的市场定价模型。本行对衍生及其它金融工具公允价值的估值模型使用可观察的市场数据，例如：利率收益率曲线和外汇汇率。使用估值技术计算出的公允价值会根据行业惯例，以及当期可观察到的市场交易中相同或类似金融工具的价格进行验证。

本行根据业务发展和风险管理政策要求，确定市值重估业务范围；根据风险量化评估系统的建设和完善，及时优化市值重估的方法和模型。

3. 所得税

在正常的经营活动中，确定所得税涉及对某些交易事项未来税务处理的判断，最终的税务处理存在不确定性。本行慎重评估各项交易的税务影响，并计提相应的所得税。本行结合当前税收法规对资产减值损失能否税前抵扣进行税务估计。如果这些税务事项的最终认定结果同原估计的金额存在差异，则该差异将对最终认定期间的当期所得税和递延所得税产生影响。

递延所得税资产按可抵扣税务亏损及可抵扣暂时性差异确认。本行持续审阅对递延所得税的判断，如预计未来很可能获得能利用的应纳税所得额，将确认相应的递延所得税资产。

五、主要税项

1. 主要税种及税率

	计税依据	法定税率
增值税	应税收入	6%
城市维护建设税	应纳流转税额	7%
教育费附加	应纳流转税额	3%
地方教育附加	应纳流转税额	1-2%
企业所得税	应纳税所得额	25%

2. 税收政策

- 根据国税函〔2010〕184号文件的规定，本行企业所得税由总行汇总统一缴纳。本行境外机构按照当地税率在当地缴纳企业所得税。
- 根据财政部、国家税务总局《关于营业税改征增值税试点若干政策的通知》(财税〔2016〕36号)等相关文件的规定，自2016年5月1日起，本行利息收入、金融商品转让收入等纳入增值税的征收范畴，按照6%的比例计算增值税销项税额并缴纳增值税。
- 本行香港子公司银鼎控股有限公司、欧鼎控股有限公司和美鼎控股有限公司遵从所在地税务规定计提缴纳相关税费。

六、关联方关系

1. 关联方的认定标准

一方控制、共同控制另一方或对另一方施加重大影响，以及两方或两方以上同受一方控制、共同控制或重大影响的，构成关联方。

2. 本行的股东

(1) 梧桐树投资平台有限责任公司

梧桐树投资平台有限责任公司(以下简称“梧桐树公司”)是国家外汇管理局全资设立的一人有限责任公司，经营范围为境内外项目、股权、债权、基金、贷款投资；资产受托管理、投资管理(依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动)。

于2023年及2022年12月31日，梧桐树公司均持有本行89.26%的股权。

本行与梧桐树公司及其控制及共同控制的公司进行的日常业务交易，按正常商业条款进行。

(2) 中华人民共和国财政部

中华人民共和国财政部（以下简称“财政部”）是国务院的组成部门，于2023年及2022年12月31日，财政部均持有本行10.74%的股权。

3. 本行主要联营企业及合营企业的基本情况

被投资单位名称	注册地	业务性质	注册资本	持股及表决权比例(%)
成都银科创业投资有限公司	四川省成都市	投资管理	人民币2.30亿	50.00
中日节能环保创业投资管理有限公司	浙江省杭州市	投资管理	人民币1.29亿	55.00
中日节能环保创业投资有限公司	浙江省杭州市	投资管理	人民币4.29亿	16.50
丹东临港集团有限公司	辽宁省丹东市	港口服务	人民币286亿	18.60
重庆进出口融资担保有限公司	重庆市渝北区	担保	人民币30亿	40.00
东北中小企业融资再担保股份有限公司	吉林省长春市	担保	人民币30.52亿	29.49

4. 本行子公司情况

被投资单位名称	注册地	业务性质	注册资本	持股及表决权比例(%)
美鼎控股有限公司	中国香港	投资管理	美元4.76亿	100
欧鼎控股有限公司	中国香港	投资管理	美元2.77亿	100
上海盛盈房地产有限公司	上海市	建筑/物业	人民币2.12亿	100
银鼎控股有限公司	中国香港	投资管理	美元335万	100
进银基础设施基金有限公司	北京市	投资管理	人民币50亿	100

七、或有事项及承诺

1. 法律诉讼

于2023年12月31日及2022年12月31日，本集团及本行存在若干法律诉讼事项。本行管理层认为该等法律诉讼的最终裁决结果不会对本集团及本行的财务状况或经营成果产生重大影响。

2. 资本性承诺

已签约但尚未于财务报表中确认的资本承诺	本行	
	2023年12月31日	2022年12月31日
对外投资承诺	55,947	55,405

3. 信贷承诺

	本行	
	2023年12月31日	2022年12月31日
开出保函	277,956	247,518
不可撤销的贷款承诺	220,979	241,652
开出信用证	73,755	68,207
银行承兑汇票	20,440	18,442
合计	593,130	575,819

I. Basis of financial statement preparation

1. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and guidelines, interpretations and other related provisions issued by the Ministry of Finance which collectively referred to as China Accounting Standards ("CAS").

2. Going concern

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

3. Besides of applying the CAS, the Bank also adopted the following specific accounting policies:

(1) Re-lending business on loans from foreign governments

Re-lending loans from foreign governments refers to concessional loans borrowed from foreign governments by the Chinese Ministry of Finance in the name of the Chinese Government. The Bank is entrusted to lend the loans to domestic borrowers and is responsible for the offering and collecting of the principal and interest of loan, as well as repayment to borrower, etc.

The re-lending projects could be classified into three types in accordance with different repayment obligations:

Type One: Projects that the borrower is either a local provincial department of finance or a relevant department of the State Council, who is responsible for the loan repayment.

Type Two: Projects that the borrower is a company and responsible for loan repayment, where the local provincial department of finance or relevant department of the State Council provides a repayment guarantee for it.

Type Three: Projects that the borrower is a company and responsible for loan repayment, where the local provincial department of finance or relevant department of the State Council does not provide repayment guarantee for it. The bank assesses the project independently; re-lends on the Bank's own accord, bears the risks and acts as the final repayment party.

To comply with Caizhaizi (2000) No.71 circular issued by the Ministry of Finance, the projects of type three are proprietary loans and accounted on the accrual basis on the financial statements, while the projects of type one and type two are agency transactions and treated as off-balance sheet items on the cash basis. Profit or loss from the projects of type one and type two are accrued in the Bank's income statement according to the corresponding account every month, mainly including commission income from being an agent, interests income and expenses on re-lending loans, and foreign exchange gains/losses on re-lending loans. The Bank presents the cumulative net gain or net loss as of the balance sheet date in the caption of "re-lending business current account" under other assets or "re-lending business current account" under other liabilities.

(2) General reserves

The Bank's general reserves are used for the compensation of unidentified potential losses. Specific provision rate or amount is according to the regulatory requirement of the supervisory authority.

(3) Retirement Welfare Obligations

In accordance with the requirement of the supervisory authority, the obligation of employees' retirement welfare of the Bank is based on cash basis.

II. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance (“MOF”) to truly and completely reflect the consolidated and the Bank’s financial positions as of 31 December 2023, as well as their operating performance, cash flows and other relevant information by the end of 2023.

III. Significant accounting policies

1. Accounting period

The accounting period of the Bank is from 1 January to 31 December of each calendar year.

2. Functional currency

The functional currency of the Bank is the Renminbi (RMB), except for the branch in Paris which is using Euro as its functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are accounted by using dual accounts system.

3. Business combinations and preparation of consolidated financial statements

For business combinations involving enterprises not under common control, the consideration costs include acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and the equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquirer. At the acquisition date, the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are measured at their fair value.

Where the combination cost exceeds the acquirer’s interest in the fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets, the difference is recognized as goodwill, and subsequently measured on the basis of its costs less accumulated impairment provisions. Where the combination cost is less than the acquirer’s interest in the fair value of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets, the difference is credited in profit or loss for the current period after reassessment.

(1) Scope of consolidation

The scope of consolidated financial statements is determined on the basis of control. Control exists when the Bank has power over the investee; exposure, or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect its returns through its power over the investee. A subsidiary is an entity that is controlled by the Bank (including enterprise, a portion of an investee as a deemed separate component, and structured entity controlled by the enterprise).

The scope of the Bank’s consolidated financial statements includes: EIBC Holdings limited, CEEF Holdings limited, CLACF Holdings limited, Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd, Jinyin Infrastructure Fund Co., Ltd.

(2) Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Bank based on the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries and other relevant information. In preparation for consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting periods of the subsidiaries should be consistent with those established by the Bank, and all significant inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated.

During the reporting period, where a subsidiary and business were acquired by a business combination under common control, the beginning balances of the consolidated balance sheet were adjusted. The revenue, expenses, profit and cash flow of the subsidiary and business of the current year were consolidated into the reporting period. The subsidiary or business is deemed to be included in the consolidated financial statements from the date they are controlled by the ultimate controlling party.

Where a subsidiary or business has been acquired during the reporting period, through a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the revenue, expenses and profit of the subsidiary or business after the acquisition date are included in the consolidated income statement, the cash flows after the acquisition date are included in consolidated cash flow statement.

The portion of a subsidiary's equity that is not attributable to the parent is treated as minority interests and presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholders' equity. The portion of net profit or loss of subsidiaries for the period attributable to minority interests is presented in the consolidated income statement below the "net profit" line item as "minority interests". When the amount of loss for the current period attributable to minority interests of the subsidiary exceeds the minority interests' share of the opening equity of the subsidiary, the excess is still allocated against the minority interests.

Where the Bank acquires a minority interest from a subsidiary's minority shareholders or disposes of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary without a change in control, the transaction is treated as equity transaction, and the book value of shareholder's equity attributed to the Bank and to the minority interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the Bank's interest in the subsidiaries. The difference between the proportion interests of the subsidiary's net assets being acquired or disposed and the amount of the consideration paid or received is adjusted to the capital reserves in the consolidated balance sheet, with any excess adjusted to retained earnings.

(3) Losing control over the subsidiary

When the Bank loses control over subsidiary because of disposing part of equity investment or other reasons, the remaining part of the equity investment is re-measured at fair value at the date when losing control over the subsidiary. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss for the current period and is calculated by the aggregate of the consideration received in disposal and the fair value of remaining part of the equity investment deducting the share of carrying value of net assets in proportion to previous shareholding percentage in former subsidiary since acquisition date and the goodwill.

Other comprehensive income related to the former subsidiary is transferred to profit or loss for the current period when the control is lost, except for the comprehensive income arising from the movement of net liabilities or assets in the former subsidiary's re-measurement of defined benefit plan.

4. Classification of joint venture arrangements and accounting methods for joint operations

The Bank's joint venture arrangements are categorized into joint operations and joint ventures.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the joint operators have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Bank recognizes the following items in relation to its interest in a joint operation, and accounts for them in accordance with relevant accounting standards:

- ① Confirmation of its solely-held assets, and its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- ② Confirmation of its solely-assumed liabilities, and its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- ③ Confirmation of its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- ④ Confirmation of its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- ⑤ Confirmation of its solely-incurred expenses, and its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Bank adopts the equity method in accounting for joint venture, as detailed in the accounting policies described in Note III.11.

5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, which is including cash, deposits in central bank with unrestricted nature, and due from banks and other financial institutes, inter-bank lending and financial assets purchased under resale agreement with original maturity not more than 3 months.

6. Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency financial statements

(1) Foreign currency transactions

When the Bank receives capital in foreign currencies from investors, the capital is translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates or using a reasonably systematic method to determine the exchange rate similar to the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences between the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate on initial recognition or on the previous balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined, and the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for the current period or other comprehensive income.

(2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

At the balance sheet date, the foreign currency financial statements are translated into RMB. The assets and liabilities of the balance sheet are translated to RMB using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Items of the shareholders' equity, except for "undistributed profits" and exchange difference resulted in the translation of foreign currency financial statements that recognized in "other comprehensive income", are translated at the spot exchange rate at the dates on which such items arose. The revenue and expenditures in the statement of income are translated using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date. The above exchange differences resulted in the translation of foreign currency financial statements are recognised in "other comprehensive income" under the caption of owner's equity. Items of the cash flow statement are translated using the spot exchange rate when it incurs. Effects arising from changes of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents are presented separately as "Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents" in the cash flow statement.

7. Financial instruments

(1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner should be recognized and derecognized on the trading day. Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner means collecting or delivering financial assets within the time limit specified by regulations or convention in accordance with the terms of the contract. The trading day means the date on which the Bank undertakes to buy or sell the financial asset.

Financial asset is derecognized when one of the following conditions is met (part of a financial asset, or part of a group of similar financial assets), written off from its accounts and balance sheet:

- ① The Bank's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- ② The rights to receive cash flows from an asset are transferred, or the obligations to pay the cash flows to a third party in full and in a timely manner are assumed; and either (a) The Bank transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, or (b) Although the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, it does not retain control over the transferred asset.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The subsequent measurements of financial assets depend on their classification.

The bank's classification of financial assets is based on the bank's business model of managing financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions: It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost shall be recognized in profit or loss through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gain or loss.

B. Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions: It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

C. Equity instruments measured at FVOCI

The Bank irrevocably chooses to designate certain investments in non-tradable equity instruments as FVOCI. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings.

D. Financial assets measured at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Such financial assets that the Banks holds are subsequently measured at fair value. A gain or loss on such financial asset is recognised in profit or loss.

Only if the Bank changes its business model of managing financial assets, all affected related financial assets are reclassified.

For financial assets measured at FVTPL, the relevant fees are directly included in the current profit or loss, and the fees related to other types of financial assets are included in their initial recognition amount.

(3) Recognition of financial liabilities/equity instruments and classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Bank classifies financial liabilities into different categories at initial recognition: financial liabilities measured at amortized cost or financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

The Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at FVTPL: (i) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch); (ii) a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel; (iii) this financial liability contains derivatives that need to be spun off separately.

The Bank classifies financial liabilities into different categories at initial recognition. For financial liabilities measured at FVTPL, the relevant fees are directly included in the current profit or loss, and the fees related to other types of financial liabilities are included in their initial recognition amount.

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on the categories:

A. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

Financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading (including derivative financial liability) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

B. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(4) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on financial assets measured at amortized cost; debt instruments measured at FVOCI; and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Credit losses refers to the difference between all contract cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received, discounted by the Bank at the original effective interest rate, that is, the present value of all cash shortfalls.

The Bank considers all reasonable and substantiated information, including forward-looking information, to estimate the expected credit loss of financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at FVOCI (debt instruments) individually or in combination.

A. General model of expected credit loss

If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank measures its loss provision in an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument; and if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank measures its loss provision in an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss of the financial instrument over the next 12 months. The amount of the resulting increase or reversal of the loss provision is included in the current profit or loss as an impairment loss or gain.

The Bank considers that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly if there is an more than 30 days overdue payment, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Specifically, the Bank divides the process of credit impairment of financial instruments that are not credit-impaired at the time of purchase or origination into three stages. There are different accounting treatment methods for the impairment of financial instruments in different stages:

Stage 1: Credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition

For financial instruments at this stage, the Bank shall measure the loss provision based on the expected credit loss in the next 12 months, and calculate the interest income based on its book balance (that is, before deducting the impairment provision) and the actual interest rate (if the instrument is a financial asset, The same below).

Stage 2: Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred

For a financial instrument at this stage, the Bank shall measure the loss provision based on the expected credit loss of the entire duration of the instrument, and calculate the interest income based on its book balance and actual interest rate.

Stage 3: Credit impairment occurs after initial recognition

For financial instruments in this stage, the Bank shall measure the loss provision according to the expected credit loss of the entire duration of the instrument, but the calculation of interest income is different from the financial assets in the first two stages. For credit-impaired financial assets, the enterprise shall calculate interest income based on its amortized cost (book balance minus provision for impairment, i.e. book value) and actual interest rate.

For financial assets that have incurred credit impairment at the time of purchasing or origin, only the change in the expected credit loss for the entire period after initial recognition should be recognized as a loss provision. And the interest income shall be calculated at its amortized cost and the credit-adjusted interest rate.

B. The Bank will not compare the credit risk of a financial instrument with a lower credit risk at the balance sheet date, and directly assumed that the credit risk of the instrument had not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

A financial instrument may be considered to have a lower credit risk if the bank determines that the risk of breaking the contract is low, the borrower's ability to perform its obligation is strong, and it will not necessarily reduce the borrower's ability to meet its obligation to pay contractual cash flows even if there are adverse changes in the economic situation and operating environment over a longer period of time.

C. Receivables and lease receivables

The Bank adopts a simplified model of expected credit losses for receivables under CAS14-Revenue that do not contain a material financing component (including where the financing component of a contract not exceeding one year is not taken into account under the Standard) and always measures its loss provision against the amount of the expected credit loss over the lifetime.

For receivables containing a significant financing component and lease receivables regulated by CAS21-Leases, the Bank has chosen to adopt a simplified model of expected credit losses, i.e. to measure loss provisions in an amount equivalent to expected credit losses over the lifetime.

D. Description of parameters, assumptions, and estimation techniques

Expected credit losses ("ECL") for a financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk on that financial instrument has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. The loss allowance for loans and advances to customers, other than those credit businesses which is credit-impaired, is measured using the risk parameters method. The key parameters include Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure at Default ("EAD"), considering the time value of money.

The Bank classifies assets with similar risk characteristics according to the industry of customers, type of customers and other attributes, and the Bank assesses collectively the expected credit loss of each portfolio.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the year.

The impairment loss of credit business that has incurred credit impairment is generally measured using the cash flow discount method.

The Bank uses the management overlay to adjust the ECL assessment results in accordance with regulatory requirements, if it is difficult to reflect the impact of relevant risk factors on the ECL through stage division, assessment model and forward-looking adjustment in the short term.

E. Forward-looking information contained in ECL

Through historical data analysis, the Bank identified macroeconomic indicators that affect expected credit losses, such as gross domestic product (GDP), consumer price index (CPI), producer price index (PPI), broad money (M2), etc. For the GDP, the Bank's forecasted GDP growth rate for the year under the neutral scenario, and the forecasted GDP growth rate for the year under the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios is based on the forecasted value of the neutral scenario. Floating and floating are formed at a certain level.

When calculating the weighted average ECL, the optimism, neutral and pessimism scenarios and its weightings determined by a combination of macro-statistical analysis and expert judgment are taken into account by the Bank.

(5) Transfer of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferee. If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is retained, the financial asset is not derecognized.

The Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and the accounting treatment is shown as following: if the Bank has forgone control over the financial asset, the financial assets are derecognized, and new assets and liabilities are recognized. If the Bank retains control over the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset, and an associated liability is recognized.

If the company continues to be involved by providing financial guarantee for the transferred financial assets, the assets formed by continuous involvement shall be recognized according to the lower of the book value of the financial assets and the amount of financial guarantee. The amount of financial guarantee is the maximum amount of consideration received that will be required to be repaid.

(6) Offset between financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(7) Write off

When the Bank determines that a loan has no reasonable prospect of recovery after the Bank has completed all the necessary legal or other proceedings, the loan is written off against its allowance for impairment losses according to the Ministry of Finance. If in a subsequent period the loan written off is recovered, the amount recovered will be recognized in profit or loss through impairment losses.

8. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount 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.

Financial instruments are measured at fair value. The fair value of the Bank's financial instruments such as bond investments with active markets (excluding derivative financial products) generally refers directly to quotes in active markets. Quotes in active markets refer to readily and regularly available from an exchange, broker, industry group, or pricing service agency, and represents the actual occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. For financial instruments such as bond investments that do not have active market quotes and derivative financial products, their fair value is determined by valuation method. Valuation techniques used include reference to prices used in recent market transactions by parties familiar with the situation under voluntary transactions, current fair values of other financial instruments that are substantially identical, discounted cash flow methods, and option pricing models. The Bank selects valuation techniques that were generally accepted by market participants and verified by previous market transaction prices. The Bank regularly evaluates valuation techniques and tests their effectiveness.

9. Transaction of purchased under resale agreements and sold under repurchase agreement

A transaction of purchased under resale agreements is the purchase of securities from a counter-party under a resale agreement and the resale of the same securities at an agreed price on a future date. The transaction of sold under repurchase agreement is the sale of securities to a counter-party under the repurchase agreement and the repurchase of the same securities at an agreed price on a future date.

Purchased under resale agreements and sold under repurchase agreement are accounted for as the amount actually paid or received at the time of the transaction and are reflected in the balance sheet. The underlying assets of purchased under resale agreement are not recognized and are registered off-balance sheet. The underlying assets of sold under repurchase agreement are still reflected in the balance sheet.

The interest income earned on the purchased under resale agreement and the interest expense payable on sold under repurchase agreement are recognized as interest income and interest expense over the period of the agreement using the effective interest method.

10. Derivative financial instruments and embedded derivative instruments

Derivative financial instruments are those value responding the changes in specific interest rates, prices of financial instruments, commodity prices, exchange rates, price or interest rate indices, credit ratings or credit indices, or other variables; There is no requirement for an initial investment, or a small initial investment comparing to other types of contracts that would have a similar changes of the market Derivative financial instruments is a financial instrument settled at a future date.

The Bank's derivative financial instruments include forward exchange contract, currency exchange rate swap agreement, interest rate swap agreement and foreign currency option contract. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at the fair value of the date a derivative contract entered into and subsequently measured at their fair value. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using active market quotes (including recent market transaction prices) or using valuation methods (including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models). Derivative financial instruments with positive fair value are recognized as assets while those with negative fair value are recognized as liabilities. Certain transactions of derivative financial instruments, under the Bank's risk management strategy, are used to provide effective economic hedging for specific interest rate and exchange rate risks. Since they do not meet the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 24-Hedge Accounting for applicable hedge accounting, the Bank treats these derivative financial instruments in accordance with derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes, and the changes in fair value are included in "gains or losses from changes in fair value".

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the hybrid (combined) instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

If a hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset, the Group applies the requirements of classification and measurement to the entire hybrid contract. If a hybrid contract contains a host that is not a financial asset or other items, the Group separates the embedded derivative from the host contract and accounts for it as a derivative, if, and only if:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract
- a separately instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative:
and
- The hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

These embedded derivatives separated from the host contract are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. If it is unable to measure the embedded derivative separately either at acquisition or at the subsequent financial reporting date, the Group will designate the entire hybrid instrument as at fair value through profit or loss.

11. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments include equity investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recognized at the cost of investment and accounted for using the cost method in the bank's balance sheet. The cash dividends or profits announced for distribution by the investee shall be recognized as current investment income.

Joint ventures are entities over which the Bank engages in business activities through joint control with one or more parties in accordance with contractual agreements.

Associates are entities over which the Bank has no control or joint control but over which the Group is able to exercise significant influence.

(1) Determination of investment cost

Long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination: For a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is the combining party's share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. For a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is the cost of acquisition.

Long-term equity investment acquired other than through a business combination: For a long-term equity investment acquired by cash, the initial investment cost is the amount of cash paid. For a long-term equity investment acquired by issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost is the fair value of the equity securities issued.

(2) Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss

Long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method, unless the investment satisfies the conditions of held-for-sale. An investment in a joint venture or an associate is accounted for using the equity method for subsequent measurement.

For long-term equity investment which is accounted for using the cost method, the cash dividend or profit announced and distributed is recognized as investment income in profit or loss for the current period, except for those cash dividend or profit which have already included in the actual payment or consideration of offer when the investment was made.

For long-term equity investment which is accounted for using the equity method, where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Bank's interest in the fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Bank's interest in the fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets, the difference is charged to profit or loss for the current period, and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

Under the equity method, the Bank recognizes its share of the investee's net profit or losses and other comprehensive income as investment income or losses and other comprehensive income respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the investment accordingly. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the portion of any profit distributions or cash dividends declared by the investee that is attributable to the Bank. The Bank's share of the investee's owners' equity changes, other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution, is recognized in the owner's equity, and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

It is recognized on the basis of the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets at the time of acquisition of the investment, and after adjusting the net profit and other comprehensive income of the investee in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting periods, when recognizing the share of the investee's net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in owner's equity.

The unrealized profit or loss of internal transactions between the Bank and an associate or joint venture shall be offset in accordance with the proportion attributable to the Bank, and the investment income shall be recognized on this basis, except where the assets invested or sold constitute business. The unrealized internal transaction losses incurred with the investee belong to assets. If the unrealized internal transaction loss occurred with the investee is an asset impairment loss, it shall be fully recognized.

Net losses incurred by the Bank on joint ventures or associates, except for the obligation to bear additional losses, are limited to the carrying value of long-term equity investments and other long-term interests that substantially constitute net investments in joint ventures or associates. If a joint venture or associate enterprise later realizes net profit, the Bank shall resume the recognition of the income sharing amount after the income sharing amount has made up the unrecognized loss sharing amount.

(3) Method of impairment testing and impairment provision

For investment of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, refer to Note III. 19 for the method of asset impairment.

12. Investment properties

Investment property is recognized as real estate held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. The Bank's investment properties include land use rights that are leased out, land use rights that are held and intended to be transferred after appreciation, and buildings that are leased out.

Subsequent expenditures related to investment real estate are included in the cost of investment real estate when the related economic benefits are likely to flow in and their costs can be reliably measured; Otherwise, it is measured in profit or loss when incurred.

The Bank's investment property is initially measured at acquisition cost, and is depreciated or amortized according to the same policy for fixed assets or intangible assets.

When an investment property is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of proceeds on disposal of the property deducting the carrying amount and related taxes and surcharges is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

13. Fixed assets

(1) Recognition of fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are higher unit price and have useful lives more than one accounting year.

Fixed assets include buildings, equipment, motor vehicles and others. A fixed asset is initially measured at cost. The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises its purchase price, relevant taxes such as tariffs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present working condition and location for its intended use. The cost of a proprietary constructed fixed asset comprises those expenditures necessarily incurred for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The fixed assets invested by investors are recorded at the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, but using fair value when the value stipulated in the contract or agreement is not fair. The cost of fixed assets under finance lease is based on the lower of the fair value of the leased assets on the lease start date and the present value of the minimum lease payment.

Subsequent expenditures incurred on a fixed asset, such as repairs and maintenance cost, dismantlement, removal and restoration costs, is included in the cost of the fixed asset, only if it meets the recognition criteria of a fixed asset. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Other subsequent expenditures that fails to meet the recognition criteria of a fixed asset shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(2) Depreciation methods

The Bank provides depreciation for all its fixed assets other than fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use and land that is separately valued and accounted for. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis and expense according to its use. The estimated useful lives, residual value rates and depreciation rates of the Bank's fixed assets are as follows:

Categories	Useful life (years)	Residual rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	30-35	3.00%	2.77%-3.23%
Equipment	3-5	3.00%	19.40%-32.33%
Motor vehicles	6	3.00%	16.17%
Other equipment	5	3.00%	19.40%

(3) Impairment testing and the impairment provision of fixed assets refer to Note III. 19.

(4) The Bank reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value and the depreciation method of fixed assets at the end of each financial year. Useful lives of fixed assets are adjusted if they are different with the initial estimates.

A fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or losses arising from selling, transferring, retiring or damaging the asset, which calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and related tax expenses is recognized in the profit or loss for the current period.

14. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is recognized based on the actual construction cost, including all expenditures incurred for construction projects, capitalized borrowing costs for the construction in progress before it has reached the working condition for its intended use and other related expenses during the construction period.

Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when it has reached the working condition for its intended use.

Provision for impairment of construction in progress refers to Note III. 19.

15. Intangible assets

The Bank's intangible assets include land use right and software.

Intangible asset is initially measured at cost and its useful life is determined on acquisition. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized by a method which can reflect the expected realization of economic benefits related to the asset since the intangible asset is available for use. When the expected realization of economic benefits cannot be reliably determined, intangible asset is amortized under straight-line method. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.

Amortization methods of intangible assets with finite useful life are shown as follows:

Categories	Useful life (years)	Amortization method
Land use right	37.75-40	Straight-line method
Software	3-10	Straight-line method

Impairment method of intangible assets refers to Note III. 19.

16. Research and development expenditures

Expenditures on an internal research and development project is classified into expenditures on the research phase and expenditures on the development phase.

Expenditures on the research phase is recorded in profit or loss when incurred.

Expenditures on the development phase is capitalized only when the Bank can satisfy all of the following conditions: it is technical feasible that the intangible asset can be used or sold upon completion; there is intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale; the intangible asset can generate economic benefits, including there is evidence that the products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market; if the intangible asset is for internal use, there is evidence that there is usage for the intangible asset; there is sufficient support in terms of technology, financial resources and other resources in order to complete the development of the intangible asset, and there is capability to use or sell the intangible asset; the expenses attributable to the development stage of the intangible asset can be measured reliably. Expenditures on the development phase is recorded in profit or loss for the current period if the above conditions are not met.

Research and development projects of the Bank will enter into the development phase when they meet the above conditions and pass the technical feasibility and economic feasibility studies and necessary approval of the project.

Capitalized expenditures on the development phase is presented as “development costs” in the balance sheet and is transferred to intangible assets when the project is completed to its intended use.

17. Foreclosed Assets

When recovering the impaired loans and receivables, the Bank may acquire ownership of the foreclosed assets through legal procedures or at the borrower’s will. If the Bank intends to liquidate and exempts the borrower from repaying loans, foreclosed assets are presented as “Foreclosed Assets”.

When the Bank compensates for losses on loans and advances and accrued interest with foreclosed assets, the financial foreclosed assets are recorded at fair value. The relevant costs, such as taxes and fees payable in respect of the acquisition of a foreclosed asset, the payment of litigation expenses and taxes owed in respect of the acquisition of a foreclosed asset, according to the type of financial asset, should be recorded at the profit and loss of the current period or the initial book value. The initial recognition of non-financial foreclosed assets should be recorded at cost in accordance with the fair value of the abandoning of claims. The relevant costs, such as the relevant taxes, fees, the litigation expenses and the taxes to be paid in order to obtain the foreclosed assets, shall be included in the book value of the foreclosed assets.

When the Bank disposes of the foreclosed asset, if the disposal income is greater than the carrying value of the foreclosed asset, the difference is recorded in non-operating income. If the disposal income is less than the carrying value of the foreclosed asset, the difference is recorded in non-operating expenses. The fees incurred in the disposal is deducted from the disposal income.

Impairment method of foreclosed assets refers to Note III. 19.

18. Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are recorded at the actual cost, and amortized evenly over the expected benefit period. For the long-term deferred expense that cannot benefit in future accounting period, their amortized value is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

19. Impairment of other assets

The impairment of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the long-term equity investments, non-financial foreclosed assets, investment property subsequently measured at cost model, fixed assets, construction in progress, and intangible assets are determined as follows:

At each balance sheet date, the Bank determines whether there may be indication of impairment of the assets, if there is any, the Bank will estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, and perform test for impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined by the higher of the net amount after deducting the disposal costs from the asset's fair value and the present value of the asset's estimated future cash flow. The recoverable amount of asset is estimated on individual basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Bank determines the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The identification of the asset group is based on whether the cash flow generated from the asset group is independent of the major cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

When the asset or asset group's recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, the Bank reduces its carrying amount to its recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recorded in profit or loss for the current period and the provision for impairment of assets are recognized.

Once an impairment loss is recognized, it is not reversed in a subsequent period.

20. Provisions

A provision is recognized as a liability when an obligation related to a contingency satisfied all of the following conditions:

- (1) The obligation is a present obligation of the Bank;
- (2) It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- (3) The amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

For off-balance sheet, items including letter of credit and letter of guarantee are taking reference to financial assets on the balance sheet, use expected credit losses model to assess credit risks and recognize provision.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the payment to settle the associated obligations by considering the relevant risk, uncertainty and time value of money. If the impact of time value of money is significant, the best estimate is determined as its present value of future cash outflow. The Bank reviews the carrying amount of provisions at the balance sheet date and adjusts the carrying amount to reflect the best estimate.

21. Revenue

The Bank recognizes revenue when the relevant economic benefits can flow in and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(1) Interest income

Interest income is recognized according to the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and apportioning interest income or interest expense during the relevant period. An effective interest rate is the interest rate used to discount the future cash flows of financial assets and financial liabilities within the estimated period to the net book value of the financial assets or financial liabilities. The Bank considers all contractual terms of financial instruments when estimating future cash flows, but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all transaction fees and premium or discounts attributable to the component under effective interest rate method.

Where a financial asset is impaired, the interest income is recognized based on the interest rate which is the discount rate used in the assessment of impairment loss.

(2) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is generally recognized on an accrual basis when relevant services are provided.

The loan commitment fee (and its associated direct costs) associated with the loan that may be granted is deferred and used as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. When the syndicated loan arrangement has been completed and the Bank does not retain any loans, or only retains part of the loan at the same effective interest rate as other syndicated members, the syndicated loan handling fee is recognized as income.

The Bank's fee income generated from the Bank's solely or participating in providing mergers and acquisitions and securities issuance services to third parties is recognized based on the service contract when the transaction is completed. Asset management and other management consulting, service fees and financial guarantee fees are based on service contract agreements and are usually recognized on a pro-rata basis by installments.

22. Foreign exchange gains or losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly exchange differences resulted by the Bank's retained foreign currency exposure with exchange rate fluctuations in the market.

23. Basis in recognition of expenditures

Interest expense is recognized in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Other expenses are recognized on the accrual basis.

24. Income tax

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to transactions or items recognized directly in equity and goodwill arising from a business combination.

Temporary differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base, and item not recognized as asset and liability but the temporary difference between the book value and the tax base of that item whose tax base is determined according to the tax law, are recognized as deferred tax using the balance sheet liability method.

All the taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred tax liabilities except for those incurred in the following transactions:

- (1) Initial recognition of goodwill or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) when the transaction occurs;
- (2) The taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and the Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Bank recognizes a deferred tax asset for the carry forward of deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits to subsequent periods, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized, except for those incurred in the following transactions:

- (1) The transaction is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) when the transaction occurs;
- (2) The deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the corresponding deferred tax asset is recognized when both of the following conditions are satisfied: it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, and their tax effect is reflected.

At the balance sheet date, the Bank reviews the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset. If it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will not be available in future periods to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilized, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reduced. Any such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

25. Leases

(1) As lessor

In finance leases, at the commencement of the lease, the Bank recognizes minimum lease receipt amount as the recognized amount of finance leases receivable and also recognized the unguaranteed residual value. The difference between the aggregate of the minimum lease receipts and the unguaranteed residual value, and the aggregate of their present value is recognized as unearned finance income. Unrealized finance income is allocated over the lease period by effective interest method and finance income is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Income derived from operating leases is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the lease term. Initial direct costs are charged to profit or loss immediately.

(2) As lessee

The Bank recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method. If the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option by the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The Bank determined incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate that a lessee would have to pay to borrow to obtain a similar assets, close to the right-of-use asset, in a similar economic environment with a similar term and under similar mortgage conditions.

A constant periodic rate is used to calculate the interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is charged to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate as incurred.

Under the following circumstances after the commencement date, the Bank re-measures lease liabilities based on the present value of revised lease payments:

- there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments;
- there is a change in the assessment of whether the Bank will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or there is a change in the exercise of the extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is re-measured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases in profit or loss or as the cost of the assets where appropriate using the straight-line method over the lease term.

26. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given and other relevant expenditures incurred by the Bank in exchange for service rendered by employees. In the accounting period in which an employee has rendered services, the Bank recognizes the employee benefits payable for those services as a liability, and recognizes relevant asset or expense for the current period.

(Note: The actual amount of wages, bonuses and subsidies accrued by the Bank in 2023 is RMB1.776 billion.)

(1) Social welfare

According to related regulations, the Bank adopts the social welfare policy for government sponsored institutions. Employees of the headquarters of the Bank are enrolled in medical insurance schemes, unemployment insurance schemes and employment injury insurance schemes. Some branches are enrolled in local social welfare schemes according to the local policies. Expenditures related to payments for employees' social welfare is included in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

(2) Retirement benefits

According to the regulations issued by the regulatory authority, expenditures related to pension and benefits for retired employees is included in profit or loss for the period in which it is incurred.

(3) Housing funds and subsidy

Pursuant to related regulations, all employees of the Bank participate in various local housing funds schemes administered by local governments. The Bank contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees. These payments are recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

The Bank provides housing allowance to the employees applicable. Housing allowance is recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are disbursed.

27. Fiduciary business

The Bank acts as a custodian, trustee or agent in fiduciary activities. The assets held for fiduciary activities and commitments to return the assets to the clients are not included in the balance sheet of the Bank, and risks and rewards of these assets are the responsibility of the customers.

Entrusted loans are loans funded by the mandator, and the Bank grants loans to borrowers at the direction of the mandator with regard to the borrower, purpose, amounts, term, interest rates, and etc. The Bank is entrusted to make payment to the borrower, supervise the use of the loans and assist in collecting these loans. The mandator bears the risk. The Bank charges a commission related to the entrusted loans, and neither presents the entrusted loans in the balance sheet nor accrues impairment provision for the loans.

28. Government grants

Government grants are classified as asset-related and income-related.

- i. asset-related government grants are recognised by the Group as deferred income, and are apportioned to profit or loss in a reasonable and systematic manner over the useful life of the relevant assets; If the relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before the end of their useful life, the balance of the relevant deferred income that has not yet been distributed shall be transferred to current gains of the assets disposal.
- ii. Income-related government grants are used to compensate the relevant costs or losses of in subsequent periods. It is recognised as deferred income by the Group, and are recognised as gains or compensates the relevant costs and losses at the period when the relevant costs or losses occur;

Government grants are recognized as other income, which is related to daily activities; Government grants are recognized as non-operating income, which is regardless of daily activities.

IV. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The Bank makes continuous evaluation on significant accounting estimates and key assumptions based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonableness of estimation about future events. The followings are the significant accounting estimations and key assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. When there is significant variance between the reality and the following accounting estimates and judgments, the Bank shall make reasonable adjustment according to the facts.

1. The measurement of the expected credit loss

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortized cost and FVOCI and with exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

2. Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank establishes fair value of financial instruments with reference to a quoted market price in an active market or, if there is no active market, using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, observable prices for similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis using risk-adjusted interest rates, and commonly used market pricing models. Valuation models applied to determine fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments use observable market inputs and data including, for example, interest rate yield curves and foreign currency rates. The results of using valuation techniques are calibrated against industry practice and observable current market transactions in the same or similar instruments.

The Bank revises the valuation scope according to the operational strategy and risk management policies. Valuation techniques and models are updated in accordance with the establishment and improvement of risk quantification and assessment system.

3. Income tax

In the course of general business, income tax recognition involves judgment on future tax treatment, and, the final tax treatment is uncertain. The Bank assesses the tax effect of all transactions prudentially and calculates relevant income tax. The Bank has taken into consideration the existing tax legislation and the judgment of past practice made by government institutions, to decide whether impairment loss shall deduct taxable income. If the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will be determined as the income tax and deferred income tax for the period.

The Bank recognizes deferred tax assets in accordance with deductible temporary differences and deductible losses. The Bank assesses the judgment on deferred income tax continuously, and recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future.

V. Taxation

1. Major taxes and tax rates

Taxes	Tax basis	Tax rate
Value-added tax	Taxable revenue	6%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Turnover tax payable	7%
Education surcharge	Turnover tax payable	3%
Local education surcharge	Turnover tax payable	1-2%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25%

2. Tax policies

- (1) According to the provisions of Guoshuihan [2010] No. 184, the Bank's enterprise income tax is uniformly paid by the head office. The enterprise income tax of overseas entities of the Bank is subject to the local tax rate.
- (2) According to the relevant documents of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on "Notice about several policies on the Reform of Value-added Tax for Business Taxes" (Cai Shui [2016] No. 36), as of May 1, 2016, the Bank's interest income, income from transfer of financial commodities etc. are subject to value-added tax with a rate of 6%.
- (3) The relevant taxes of the Hong Kong subsidiaries of the Bank, EIBC Holdings Limited, CEEF Holdings Limited and CLACF Holdings Limited are subject to the local tax rate in accordance with the local tax regulations.

VI. Related Parties

1. Recognition criteria for related parties

If one party controls, jointly controls or exerts significant influence on the other party, and two or more parties are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by one party, they constitute related parties.

2. Shareholders of the Bank

(1) Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd

Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd. ('Buttonwood') is a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of China. Its principal activities are domestic and overseas investments in project, equity, debt, loan and fund, fiduciary management and investment management. (For projects subject to approval in accordance with the law, business activities can only be carried out after approval by relevant departments.)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2023, Buttonwood owned 89.26% of the issued share capital of the Bank.

Transactions with Buttonwood and transactions with entities controlled or joint controlled by Buttonwood are carried out in the Group's ordinary course of business under normal commercial terms.

(2) The Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance ('Buttonwood') is a ministry under the State Council of the PRC. As at 31 December 2022 and 2023, the MOF directly owned 10.74% of the issued share capital of the Bank.

3. Basic information of the Bank's major associates and joint ventures

Companies	Place of Registration	Nature of Business	Paid-in capital	Proportion of voting rights (%)
Chengdu Yinke Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	Investment management	RMB230 million	50.00
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Investment management	RMB129 million	55.00
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Investment management	RMB429 million	16.50
Dandong Port Group Co., Ltd	Dandong	Port services	RMB28.6 billion	18.60
Chongqing Export-Import Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Chongqing	Guarantee	RMB3 billion	40.00
Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Financing Re-Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Changchun	Guarantee	RMB3.05 billion	29.49

4. Basic information of the Bank's subsidiaries

Companies	Place of Registration	Nature of Business	Paid-in capital	Proportion of voting rights (%)
CLACF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD476 million	100
CEEF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD277 million	100
Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Construction/Properties	RMB212 million	100
EIBC Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD3.35 million	100
Jinyin Infrastructure Fund Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Investment management	RMB5 billion	100

VII. Commitments and contingencies

1. Legal proceedings

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had certain legal proceedings matters. The management of the Bank considers that the final outcome of these legal proceedings will not have a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Group and the Bank.

2. Capital commitments

Capital commitments entered into but not recognized in the financial statements	The Bank	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
External investment commitments	55,947	55,405

3. Credit commitments

	The Bank	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Issued letters of guarantee	277,956	247,518
Irrevocable loan commitments	220,979	241,652
Issued letters of credit	73,755	68,207
Bank acceptance bills	20,440	18,442
Total	593,130	575,819

补充信息 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

外国政府贷款转贷业务资产负债表

单位：人民币百万元

资产	2023年12月31日
存放同业款项	590
应收利息	1,381
其他应收款	8
转贷外国政府贷款	51,339
其他资产	1,988
资产合计	55,306
负债	2023年12月31日
借入外国政府贷款	52,133
其他应付款	472
其他负债	2,540
负债合计	55,145
所有者权益	2023年12月31日
未分配利润	161
所有者权益合计	161
负债及所有者权益合计	55,306

Balance Sheet of Onlending Loans of Foreign Governments

Unit: In millions of Renminbi

ASSETS	December 31, 2023
Due from Banks	590
Interest Receivable	1,381
Other Receivables	8
Onlent Foreign Government Loans	51,339
Other Assets	1,988
TOTAL ASSETS	55,306
LIABILITIES	December 31, 2023
Borrowings of Foreign Government Loans	52,133
Other Payables	472
Other Liabilities	2,540
TOTAL LIABILITIES	55,145
OWNER'S EQUITY	December 31, 2023
Undistributed Profits	161
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY	161
TOTAL LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY	55,306

分支机构

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

<p>北京分行 经营服务区：北京市 地址：北京市东城区北河沿大街77号 邮编：100009 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJBJB 电话：010-64099688 传真：010-64069226</p>	<p>Beijing Branch Business Coverage: Beijing Address: No.77, Beiheyuan Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China Zip Code: 100009 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJBJB Tel: 010-64099688 Fax: 010-64069226</p>
<p>上海分行 经营服务区：上海市 地址：上海自由贸易试验区东方路2号 邮编：200120 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSJA 电话：021-20265288 传真：021-58769785</p>	<p>Shanghai Branch Business Coverage: Shanghai Address: No.2 Dongfang Road, China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, Shanghai, China Zip Code: 200120 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJSJA Tel: 021-20265288 Fax: 021-58769785</p>
<p>深圳分行 经营服务区：深圳市 地址：广东省深圳市福田区福华三路100号鼎和大厦27-30层 邮编：518033 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSZT 电话：0755-88337666 传真：0755-88337600</p>	<p>Shenzhen Branch Business Coverage: Shenzhen Address: Floor 27-30, Dinghe Tower, No.100 Fuhua 3rd Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, China Zip Code: 518033 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJSZT Tel: 0755-88337666 Fax: 0755-88337600</p>
<p>江苏省分行 经营服务区：江苏省 地址：江苏省南京市玄武区童卫路5号8栋（南理工科技创新园5号楼） 邮编：210014 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJNJB 电话：025-86890571 传真：025-86890502</p>	<p>Jiangsu Branch Business Coverage: Jiangsu Province Address: Building 8, No.5 Tongwei Road, Xuanwu District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, China (Building 5, Technology and Innovation Park of Nanjing University of Science and Technology) Zip Code: 210014 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJNJB Tel: 025-86890571 Fax: 025- 86890502</p>
<p>辽宁省分行 经营服务区：辽宁省 地址：辽宁省大连市中山区港浦路108-1号 邮编：116001 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJDLB 电话：0411-82507899 传真：0411-82507377</p>	<p>Liaoning Branch Business Coverage: Liaoning Province Address: No.108-1, Gangpu Road, Zhongshan District, Dalian, Liaoning Province, China Zip Code: 116001 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJDLB Tel: 0411-82507899 Fax: 0411-82507377</p>
<p>四川省分行 经营服务区：四川省、西藏自治区 地址：四川省成都市高新区天府大道北段1480号拉·德芳斯大厦西楼15-17层 邮编：610042 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJCDB 电话：028-86130388 传真：028-86130398</p>	<p>Sichuan Branch Business Coverage: Sichuan Province, Tibet Autonomous Region Address: Floor 15-17, West Tower, La Defense Building, No.1480, North Section of Tianfu Avenue, High-tech Industrial Development Zone, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, China Zip Code: 610042 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJCDB Tel: 028-86130388 Fax: 028-86130398</p>
<p>山东省分行 经营服务区：山东省 地址：山东省青岛市市南区东海西路2号甲 邮编：266071 SWIFT：EIBCCNBQJDB 电话：0532-80899999 传真：0532-83889731</p>	<p>Shandong Branch Business Coverage: Shandong Province Address: No.2 A Donghaixi Road, Shinan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province, China Zip Code: 266071 SWIFT: EIBCCNBQJDB Tel: 0532-80899999 Fax: 0532-83889731</p>

<p>浙江省分行 经营服务区：浙江省（不含宁波市） 地址：浙江省杭州市拱墅区教场路18号 邮编：310006 SWIFT：EIBCCNBZJP 电话：0571-87851888 传真：0571-87851800</p>	<p>Zhejiang Branch Business Coverage: Zhejiang Province (excluding Ningbo) Address: No.18 Jiaochang Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China Zip Code: 310006 SWIFT: EIBCCNBZJP Tel: 0571-87851888 Fax: 0571-87851800</p>
<p>湖南省分行 经营服务区：湖南省 地址：湖南省长沙市天心区湘江中路二段36号华远·华中心5号42-44层 邮编：410011 SWIFT：EIBCCNBHUN 电话：0731-82819888 传真：0731-82819376</p>	<p>Hunan Branch Business Coverage: Hunan Province Address: Floor 42-44, Building 5, the Central, No.36 Xiangjiangzhong Road, Tianxin District, Changsha, Hunan Province, China Zip Code: 410011 SWIFT: EIBCCNBHUN Tel: 0731-82819888 Fax: 0731-82819376</p>
<p>重庆分行 经营服务区：重庆市 地址：重庆市渝北区黄山大道中段7号木星科技大厦 邮编：401121 SWIFT：EIBCCNBQCQB 电话：023-86078899 传真：023-86078866</p>	<p>Chongqing Branch Business Coverage: Chongqing Address: Muxing Science & Technology Building, No.7, Huangshan Avenue Middle Section, Yubei District, Chongqing, China Zip Code: 401121 SWIFT: EIBCCNBQCQB Tel: 023-86078899 Fax: 023-86078866</p>
<p>陕西省分行 经营服务区：陕西省、青海省、宁夏回族自治区 地址：陕西省西安市高新区锦业一路6号 邮编：710075 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSXA 电话：029-68681857 传真：029-68680999</p>	<p>Shaanxi Branch Business Coverage: Shaanxi Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Address: No.6, Jinye 1st Road, High-tech Development Zone, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, China Zip Code: 710075 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJSXA Tel: 029-68681857 Fax: 029-68680999</p>
<p>湖北省分行 经营服务区：湖北省 地址：湖北省武汉市武昌区中北路108号附2号 邮编：430077 SWIFT：EIBCCNBHUB 电话：027-87112345 传真：027-87112360</p>	<p>Hubei Branch Business Coverage: Hubei Province Address: No.108-2, Zhongbei Road, Wuchang District, Wuhan, Hubei Province, China Zip Code: 430077 SWIFT: EIBCCNBHUB Tel: 027-87112345 Fax: 027-87112360</p>
<p>黑龙江省分行 经营服务区：黑龙江省 地址：黑龙江省哈尔滨市松北区创新一路125号 邮编：150028 SWIFT：EIBCCNBHLJ 电话：0451-51100500 传真：0451-51100599</p>	<p>Heilongjiang Branch Business Coverage: Heilongjiang Province Address: No.125 Chuangxin 1st Road, Songbei District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China Zip Code: 150028 SWIFT: EIBCCNBHLJ Tel: 0451-51100500 Fax: 0451-51100599</p>
<p>广东省分行 经营服务区：广东省（不含深圳市） 地址：广东省广州市海珠区阅江中路688号2501、2601、2701、2801、3101房 邮编：510308 SWIFT：EIBCCNBGDB 电话：020-89332600 传真：020-89332674</p>	<p>Guangdong Branch Business Coverage: Guangdong Province (excluding Shenzhen) Address: Room 2501, 2601, 2701, 2801, 3101, No.688, Yuejiangzhong Road, Haizhu District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, China Zip Code: 510308 SWIFT: EIBCCNBGDB Tel: 020-89332600 Fax: 020-89332674</p>

<p>云南省分行 经营服务区：云南省 地址：云南省昆明市盘龙区白塔路延长线403号七彩俊园4栋22-25层 邮编：650051 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJYNB 电话：0871-68336333 传真：0871-63822111</p>	<p>Yunnan Branch Business Coverage: Yunnan Province Address: Floor 22-25, Building 4, Qicaijunyuan, No.403, Baita Avenue Extension Line, Panlong District, Kunming, Yunnan Province, China Zip Code: 650051 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJYNB Tel: 0871-68336333 Fax: 0871-63822111</p>
<p>宁波分行 经营服务区：宁波市 地址：浙江省宁波市民安东路268号国际金融中心A座27-31层 邮编：315040 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJNBB 电话：0574-87209999 传真：0574-87209912</p>	<p>Ningbo Branch Business Coverage: Ningbo Address: Floor 27-31, Building A, Ningbo International Financial Service Center, No. 268 Min'andong Road, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province, China Zip Code: 315040 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJNBB Tel: 0574-87209999 Fax: 0574-87209912</p>
<p>福建省分行 经营服务区：福建省（不含厦门市） 地址：福建省福州市台江区江滨中大道350号中国进出口银行大厦15-23层 邮编：350004 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJFJB 电话：0591-88680988 传真：0591-88680900</p>	<p>Fujian Branch Business Coverage: Fujian Province (excluding Xiamen) Address: Floor 15-23, China Eximbank Plaza, No.350 Jiangbinzhong Avenue, Taijiang District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province, China Zip Code: 350004 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJFJB Tel: 0591-88680988 Fax: 0591-88680900</p>
<p>安徽省分行 经营服务区：安徽省 地址：安徽省合肥市梅山路18号安徽国际金融中心54-57层 邮编：230022 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJAHJ 电话：0551-65170666 传真：0551-65170688</p>	<p>Anhui Branch Business Coverage: Anhui Province Address: Floor 54-57, Anhui International Financial Center, No.18 Meishan Road, Hefei, Anhui Province, China Zip Code: 230022 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJAHJ Tel: 0551-65170666 Fax: 0551-65170688</p>
<p>新疆维吾尔自治区分行 经营服务区：新疆维吾尔自治区 地址：新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市天山区红山路16号时代广场D座31-38层 邮编：830001 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJWXJ 电话：0991-2682500 传真：0991-2953059</p>	<p>Xinjiang Branch Business Coverage: Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Address: Floor 31-38, Tower D, Times Square, No.16 Hongshan Road, Tianshan District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China Zip Code: 830001 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJWXJ Tel: 0991-2682500 Fax: 0991-2953059</p>
<p>厦门分行 经营服务区：厦门市 地址：福建省厦门市思明区鹭江道98号建设银行大厦28、30-32层 邮编：361001 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSMB 电话：0592-3012999 传真：0592-3012919</p>	<p>Xiamen Branch Business Coverage: Xiamen Address: Floor 28, 30-32, CCB Tower, No.98 Lujiang Road, Siming District, Xiamen, Fujian Province, China Zip Code: 361001 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJSMB Tel: 0592-3012999 Fax: 0592-3012919</p>
<p>天津分行 经营服务区：天津市 地址：天津市和平区解放北路31号 邮编：300040 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJTJB 电话：022-23466963 传真：022-23298929</p>	<p>Tianjin Branch Business Coverage: Tianjin Address: No.31 Jiefangbei Road, Heping District, Tianjin, China Zip Code: 300040 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJTJB Tel: 022-23466963 Fax: 022-23298929</p>

江西省分行 经营服务区：江西省 地址：江西省南昌市红谷滩新区丰和大道1198号中江国际大厦2、3、6层 邮编：330038 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJJXB 电话：0791-83952788 传真：0791-83952727	Jiangxi Branch Business Coverage: Jiangxi Province Address: Floor 2-3, 6, Zhongjiang International Plaza, No.1198 Fenghe Avenue, Honggutan New District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, China Zip Code: 330038 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJJXB Tel: 0791-83952788 Fax: 0791-83952727
海南省分行 经营服务区：海南省 地址：海南省海口市龙华区民声东路10号东方天澜汇商业裙楼西侧1-3层 邮编：570100 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJHNB 电话：0898-36368181 传真：0898-36368080	Hainan Branch Business Coverage: Hainan Province Address: Floor 1-3, West Tower, Dongfang Tianlanhui, No.10, Minshengdong Road, Longhua District, Haikou, Hainan Province, China Zip Code: 570100 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHNB Tel: 0898-36368181 Fax: 0898-36368080
吉林省分行 经营服务区：吉林省 地址：吉林省长春市朝阳区人民大街3299号长春宏汇国际广场19-21层 邮编：130061 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJJLB 电话：0431-81189099 传真：0431-81189088	Jilin Branch Business Coverage: Jilin Province Address: Floor 19-21, Honghui International Square, No.3299 Renmin Road, Chaoyang District, Changchun, Jilin Province, China Zip Code: 130061 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJJLB Tel: 0431-81189099 Fax: 0431-81189088
喀什分行 经营服务区：南疆四地州(喀什地区、阿克苏地区、克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州、和田地区)、新疆生产建设兵团1、3、14师 地址：新疆喀什地区喀什经济开发区兵团分区总部大厦A座21层 邮编：844000 电话：0998-6858901 传真：0998-6858937	Kashgar Branch Business Coverage: Four prefectures of South Xinjiang (Kashgar Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture), Division 1, 3, 14 of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Address: Floor 21, Tower A, Headquarters Building, Corps Subdistrict, Kashgar Economic Development Zone, Kashgar, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China Zip Code: 844000 Tel: 0998-6858901 Fax: 0998-6858937
河北省分行 经营服务区：河北省 地址：河北省石家庄市长安区裕华东路197号民生大厦9-11层 邮编：050000 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJHEB 电话：0311-86908518 传真：0311-86908516	Hebei Branch Business Coverage: Hebei Province Address: Floor 9-11, Minsheng Plaza, No.197 Yuhudong Road, Chang'an District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China Zip Code: 050000 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHEB Tel: 0311-86908518 Fax: 0311-86908516
甘肃省分行 经营服务区：甘肃省 地址：甘肃省兰州市城关区农民巷8-1号盛达金融大厦3-5层 邮编：730000 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJGSB 电话：0931-6191888 传真：0931-6191844	Gansu Branch Business Coverage: Gansu Province Address: Floor 3-5, Shengda Financial Plaza, No.8-1, Nongmin Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, China Zip Code: 730000 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJGSB Tel: 0931-6191888 Fax: 0931-6191844
河南省分行 经营服务区：河南省 地址：河南省郑州市金水东路51号楷林中心8座 邮编：450012 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJHEN 电话：0371-66270500 传真：0371-66270688	Henan Branch Business Coverage: Henan Province Address: Tower 8, Kaifin Center, No.51 Jinshuidong Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, China Zip Code: 450012 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHEN Tel: 0371-66270500 Fax: 0371-66270688
内蒙古自治区分行 经营服务区：内蒙古自治区 地址：内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市如意开发区如意和大街金泰中心A座写字楼 邮编：010010 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJNMG 电话：0471-6649399 传真：0471-6649383	Inner Mongolia Branch Business Coverage: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Address: Tower A, Jintai Center, Ruyihe Avenue, Ruyi Development Zone, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Zip Code: 010010 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJNMG Tel: 0471-6649399 Fax: 0471-6649383

<p>山西省分行 经营服务区：山西省 地址：山西省太原市小店区长治路331号巨鑫国际B座19至21层 邮编：030006 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSXB 电话：0351-7688111 传真：0351-7688164</p>	<p>Shanxi Branch Business Coverage: Shanxi Province Address: Floor 19-21, B Juxin International, No.331, Changzhi Road, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China Zipcode: 030006 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJSXB Tel: 0351-7688111 Fax: 0351-7688164</p>
<p>广西壮族自治区分行 经营服务区：广西壮族自治区 地址：广西壮族自治区南宁市青秀区金浦路20号南宁国际大厦19-20层 邮编：530021 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSXB 电话：0771-2102098 传真：0771-2102099</p>	<p>Guangxi Branch Business Coverage: Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Address: Floor 19-20, Nanning International, No.20, Jinpu Road, Qingxiu District, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China Zipcode: 530021 SWIFT:EIBCCNBJSXB Tel: 0771-2102098 Fax: 0771-2102099</p>
<p>贵州省分行 经营服务区：贵州省 地址：贵州省贵阳市观山湖区贵州金融城金融一期3号楼30-32层 邮编：550081 SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSXB 电话：0851-88643510 传真：0851-88643694</p>	<p>Guizhou Branch Business Coverage: Guizhou Province Address: Floor 30-32, No.3 Building, Finance Phase I, Guizhou Financial City, Guanshanhu District, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, China Zipcode: 550081 SWIFT:EIBCCNBJSXB Tel: 0851-88643510 Fax: 0851-88643694</p>
<p>巴黎分行 地址：法国巴黎市八区库尔塞勒街62号 邮编：75008 SWIFT：EIBCFRPP 电话：0033-173000666 传真：0033-173000667</p>	<p>Paris Branch Zip Code: 75008 SWIFT: EIBCFRPP Tel: 0033-173000666 Fax: 0033-173000667</p>
<p>东南非代表处 地址：南非约翰内斯堡滕区爱丽丝路11号鲍曼大厦8层 电话：0027-11-7830767 传真：0027-11-7846817</p>	<p>Representative Office for Southern and Eastern Africa Address: 8th Floor, Bowmans Building, 11 Alice Lane, Sandton, Johannesburg, R.S.A Tel: 0027-11-7830767 Fax: 0027-11-7846817</p>
<p>圣彼得堡代表处 地址：俄罗斯圣彼得堡市萨别尔内街19号 电话：007-812-5793977 传真：007-812-5794830</p>	<p>St. Petersburg Representative Office Address: No.19, Sapyorny Per. St. Petersburg, Russia Tel: 007-812-5793977 Fax: 007-812-5794830</p>
<p>西北非代表处 地址：摩洛哥拉巴特苏伊希区伊如卡克街30号 电话：00212-0-537638518 传真：00212-0-537652003</p>	<p>Representative Office for Northern and Western Africa Address: No. 30, Rue Ejoukak, Souissi, Rabat, Morocco Tel: 00212-0-537638518 Fax: 00212-0-537652003</p>
<p>香港代表处 地址：香港中环金融街8号国际金融中心二期5707室 电话：00852-3848-9809 传真：00852-2253-0178</p>	<p>Hong Kong Representative Office Address: Room 1904-1905, IFC Mall One, No.1 Harbour View Street, Central, Hong Kong Tel: 00852-2165-0888 Fax: 00852-2253-0178</p>
<p>波兰代表处 地址：波兰华沙市格热博夫斯卡路5A号格热博夫斯卡大厦2层 电话：0048-223759841 传真：0048-223759842</p>	<p>Poland Representative Office Address: Grzybowska 5a, 2F, 00-132, Warsaw, Poland Tel: 0048-223759840 Fax: 0048-223759842</p>
<p>智利代表处 地址：智利圣地亚哥市拉斯孔德斯区阿波昆多大道3650号埃尔格尔夫2001大厦705室 电话：0056-9-40794912</p>	<p>Chile Representative Office Address: Office 705, Building El Golf 2001, Apoquindo 3650, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile Tel: 0056-9-40794912</p>



中国进出口银行
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

中国北京市西城区复兴门内大街30号

No.30, Fuxingmennei Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, China

邮编 (Zip): 100031

电话 (Tel): (8610) 83579898

传真 (Fax): (8610) 66060636

SWIFT: EIBCCNBJ

网址 (Website): <http://www.eximbank.gov.cn>