

THE EXPORT- IMPORT BANK OF CHINA



2024 ANNUAL REPORT
年度报告

THE EXPORT- IMPORT BANK OF CHINA



ANNUAL REPORT

2024

年 度 报 告

中国进出口银行

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

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2024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、乌兹别克斯坦代表处。

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 2024, 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, Chile Representative Office, and Uzbekistan Representative Office.

重要提示 IMPORTANT NOTICE

本行第三届董事会2025年第三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2024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 3rd meeting of year 2025 of the 3rd Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of China.

The 2024 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

目录

46

业务综述
OPERATIONAL
HIGHLIGHTS



60

本行融资支持项目案例
REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS
FINANCED BY CEXIM



74

国际合作
INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION



92

社会责任
SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY





基本情况 Basic Information	6
财务摘要 Financial Highlights	7
中国进出口银行30年发展概述 30 Years of Development	8
董事长致辞 Message from the Chairman	10
行长致辞 Message from the President	16
董事会成员及简历 Board of Directors	21
驻行纪检监察组组长及简历 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	24
高级管理层成员及简历 Senior Management	25
董事会成员、高级管理层成员变更情况 Changes in the Members of the Board of Directors and the Management Team	27
公司治理 Corporate Governance	30
员工构成及培训情况 Employees and Staff Training	37
薪酬管理 Remuneration	39
组织机构 Organization Chart	42
业务范围 Business Scope	44
业务综述 Operational Highlights	46
本行融资支持项目案例 Representative Projects Financed by CEXIM	60
客户服务 Client Service	69
风险管理与内部控制 Risk Management and Internal Control	70
国际合作 International Cooperation	74
信息科技建设 Building IT Framework	90
社会责任 Social Responsibility	92
重大事项 Major Events	104
审计报告 Auditor's Report	112
财务报表 Financial Statements	116
财务报表附注 Notes to the Financial Statements	136
补充信息 Supplementary Information	184
分支机构 Branches and Representative Offices	185

|| 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：陈怀宇

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: Chen Huaiyu

Address: No. 30, Fuxingmennei Street, Xicheng District, Beijing

Post 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	2024
资产总额	Total Assets	6,467,358
负债总额	Total Liabilities	6,072,238

全年度	Annual	2024
营业收入	Operating Income	10,303
营业支出	Operating Cost	6,842
税前利润	Profit Before Income Tax	3,437
净利润	Net Profit	2,927

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30年发展概述 30 YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT

1994年，为深化经济金融体制改革，推动我国扩大对外开放，促进对外贸易持续、快速、健康发展，党中央、国务院决定组建中国进出口银行。2024年，进出口银行迎来了成立30周年。三十载风雨兼程、艰苦创业，三十载砥砺前行、攻坚克难，进出口银行始终与国家发展同频、与时代进步同行，在经济发展中建功立业、在金融改革中不断成长。自成立以来，在历届行党委班子的带领下接续奋斗，进出口银行坚定不移贯彻落实党中央、国务院决策部署，深刻把握党和国家赋予的职责使命，坚决扛起政策性银行使命担当，以求真务实、开拓创新的精神，充分发挥在对外贸易、跨境投资、对外合作和开放型经济建设等领域的专业优势，聚焦国家重点领域和薄弱环节，将国之所需、企业所急与进出口银行所能相结合，持续加大支持力度，为促进开放型经济建设、拓展对外开放广度和深度等作出了积极贡献。

党的十八大以来，在党中央坚强领导下，金融系统有力服务经济社会发展大局，坚决打好防范化解重大风险攻坚战，为如期全面建成小康社会、实现第一个百年奋斗目标作出了重要贡献。作为国家政策性银行，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，深刻领悟“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”，自觉走在金融系统落实党中央决策部署的“第一方阵”。在业务实践中，以发挥政策性金融职能作用为主线，以深化改革为动力，持续提升金融服务质效，大力支持对外贸易投资、共建“一带一路”、国际产能和装备制造合作等开放型经济建设重点领域，成为推动我国经济高质量发展的强有力金融引擎。

30年来，进出口银行始终坚持党的全面领导，强化党建统领，将不折不扣落实党中央各项方针政策作为立行之本、兴行之基。始终坚持发挥制度优势，深刻把握金融工作政治性、人民性，把加强党的领导与完善公司治理、执行国家意志与遵循市场原则、让利实体经济与可持续发展等紧密结合起来，实现经济效益、社会效益和国家利益的有机统一。始终坚持职能定位，聚焦主责主业，立足优势、突出特色，精准有力服务国家战略和实体经济。始终坚持改革创新、主动应变，不断推进中国特色政策性金融发展道路的理论 and 实践探索，创造性应对非常时期非常需要，以自身奋斗的确定性战胜前进道路上的不确定性。始终坚持统筹发展和安全，牢固树立底线思维、极限思维，以高度的忧患意识全力做到以发展促安全、以安全保发展，不断推动进出口银行改革发展迈上新台阶。

站在新的历史起点上，作为支持对外经贸投资发展与国际经济合作的专业金融机构，进出口银行将以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，进一步强化政策性金融职能定位，切实发挥好逆周期和跨周期调节作用，持续推动经济实现质的有效提升和量的合理增长，奋力走好彰显中国特色、引领国际实践的政策性金融改革发展道路。

In 1994, to deepen economic and financial system reform, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council decided to establish the Bank, with the goal of expanding China's opening-up and fostering sustained, rapid and healthy development of foreign trade. In 2024, the Bank commemorated its 30th anniversary of establishment. Over the past three decades, we at the Bank have weathered the test of winds and rains, persevering through challenges and forging ahead with resolve and tenacity. Always in sync with the national development and the progress of the times, we have contributed our share to the economic development of China, and achieved steady growth driven by financial reforms. Since the Bank's establishment, under the consecutive leadership of our party committees, we have steadfastly implemented the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. With a deep understanding of our duties and responsibilities mandated by the Party and the State, we have been, with resolve, fulfilling our mission as a policy bank. Guided by a practical, truth-seeking, and innovative spirit, we have fully leveraged our strengths in such areas as foreign trade, cross-border investment, international cooperation, and open economy building. Focusing on key areas and weak links, we have constantly supported the Chinese economy by aligning the nation's requirements and enterprises' demands with our due functions. Through our ever-growing support, we have effectively championed the cause of promoting an open economy on a broad and impactful scale.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the financial sector has provided strong support for the country's overall economic and social development, resolutely prevented and defused major risks, and made important contributions to achieving the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and the realization of the First Centenary Goal on schedule. As a Chinese policy bank, we have adhered to the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. Our aim is to develop a deep 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. We strive to enhance our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and align with the central Party leadership. Furthermore, we stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese Characteristics. We firmly uphold Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and hold the Party Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership. These efforts have enabled us to take the lead in executing the decisions and directives of the Party Central Committee within the financial sector. As for the business operations of the Bank, we have positioned policy-based finance as our cornerstone, with deepening financial reform as our driving force. Through this strategic framework, we have consistently elevated the quality and efficiency of our financial services, and firmly bolstered key areas of open economy building, including promoting foreign trade and investment, jointly advancing Belt and Road cooperation, and strengthening international cooperation on production capacity and equipment manufacturing. We have thus emerged as a potent financial engine propelling the high-quality development of China's economy.

Over the past 30 years, we at the Bank have always adhered to the Party's overall leadership, and strengthened Party-building efforts. We consider the full implementation of policies and guidelines of the Party Central Committee as fundamental to our success and progress. We have kept leveraging institutional strengths, bearing in mind the political and people-oriented nature of financial work. This guiding principle has enabled us to closely integrate strengthening Party leadership with improving corporate governance, implementing government policies with respecting market rules, and benefiting the real economy with sustainable development. As a result, we have achieved a harmonious balance among economic benefits, social welfare, and national interests. We have preserved our functional orientation, with a focus on our primary responsibilities and core businesses. By capitalizing on our strengths and emphasizing our unique characteristics, we have been able to offer tailored services aligned with national strategies and the needs of the real economy. We have insisted on reform and innovation, proactively responding to changes. We aim to continuously advance the theoretical and practical aspects of policy-based finance with Chinese characteristics. We strive to creatively address emergent needs, particularly during times of hardship, and rise to the uncertainties on the way forward with our sure determination. We have stayed committed to ensuring security in the pursuit of development. With readiness for worst-case scenarios and remaining vigilant against potential dangers, we provide a solid security foundation that underpins our development endeavors. This approach safeguards our progress and propels the Bank's reform and development to new heights.

As we embark on a new chapter in history, the Bank, dedicated to supporting China's foreign trade, investment and international economic cooperation, remains steadfast in our commitment to the principles outlined in Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. We will leverage our strengths as a policy-based financial institution and play our role in counter- and cross-cyclical adjustments to effectively upgrade and appropriately expand China's economic output. We will strive to advance the reform and development of policy finance along a distinctive path-one that embodies Chinese features while leading international practice.



陈怀宇 Chen Huaiyu
董事长 Chairman

董事长致辞

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

2024年是实现“十四五”规划目标任务的关键一年。进出口银行深入学习贯彻习近平总书记关于经济金融工作、全面从严治党等重要论述和重要指示批示精神，深刻领悟“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”，坚决走好“第一方阵”，奋力在服务金融强国建设中展现新作为、作出新贡献。一年的发展历程很不平凡，凝结着全行上下的辛勤付出，承载着客户和社会各界的殷切期盼，也见证了进出口银行的挺膺担当。

这一年，我们积极配合中央巡视与中央审计，推动自我革新。

按照“三个强化”“三个结合”“两个融入”总体要求，严肃认真推进巡视整改，从严从实定好“一方案三清单”，狠抓落实。做好审计整改，对有关问题立行立改、从严问责。一体推进巡视整改、审计整改和深化改革。

这一年，我们服务国家战略，促进对外贸易与国际合作。

通过多项举措，为外贸有力支撑经济增长提供金融保障，截至2024年末，对外贸易领域贷款余额超3万亿元，全年投放近2万亿元。阶段性完成3500亿元人民币“一带一路”融资窗口任务，匈塞铁路等重大标志性工程与塞内加尔乡村打井等“小而美”民生项目并行拓展。深度参与中非合作论坛，迅速制定“十大伙伴行动”落实举措。中亚峰会成果落实取得实质性进展。先进制造业贷款余额近1万亿元，占境内贷款余额逾五分之一。高水平主办亚洲进出口银行论坛年会，连续七年服务中国国际进口博览会。

这一年，我们深入推进全面从严治党治行，取得阶段性成果。

深入开展党纪学习教育，纪律规矩进一步严明。以零容忍态度惩治腐败，严肃查处违纪违法案件。深入开展警示教育，深化跨境腐败治理，开展专项集中整治，严肃查处违反中央八项规定精神问题。

这一年，我们加强战略研究，软实力显著提升。

深入研究国际债务、国际规则等问题，逐步开展研究成果标准化、产品化应用，不断发挥建言献策、对外发声、指导业务的三重作用。

这些成绩的取得，是党中央国务院坚强领导的结果，也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！

重要的历史节点，镌刻出发展的轨迹，更启示着前进的航向。

进出口银行已经走过30年不平凡的发展历程。回顾过去30年，经验弥足珍贵。必须坚持党中央对金融工作的集中统一领导，在思想上政治上行动上同党中央保持高度一致，不断增强落实党中央决策部署的自觉性坚定性。必须强化职能定位，将支持实体经济作为根本宗旨，聚焦服务重大战略、重点领域和薄弱环节。必须守正创新深化改革，重视政策性金融理论和实践探索，持续增强发展动力。必须统筹发展和安全，将防控风险作为永恒主题，实现高水平安全 and 高质量发展良性互动。必须凝心聚力团结奋斗，用实干担当书写进出口银行高质量发展的光辉篇章。

惟有踔厉奋发、笃行不怠，方能不负时代、不负使命。

2025年，是“十四五”规划收官之年，是进出口银行30年再出发启航之年。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二十届二中、三中全会精神，落实中央经济工作会议、全国金融系统工作会议部署，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，扎实推动高质量发展，以党的建设统领巡视与审计整改、分类分账改革、内部深化改革，形成强大合力，推动战略调整，把进出口银行建成主业突出、结构合理、特色鲜明、功能强大的开放型国际化政策性金融机构，干字当头、奋发有为，更好服务国家战略和实体经济发展，为推进强国建设、民族复兴伟业而努力奋斗。



中国进出口银行董事长

The year 2024 was pivotal for China in achieving the goals outlined in its 14th Five-Year Plan. At the Bank, we have diligently followed General Secretary Xi Jinping's remarks and directives regarding economic and financial work, as well as rigorous Party self-governance. We have come to a deep understanding of the critical significance of establishing Comrade Xi Jinping's core position within the Party Central Committee and in the Party overall. Furthermore, we recognize the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. With an enhanced awareness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in broad terms, follow the leadership core, and align with the central Party leadership, we have strengthened our confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We uphold General Secretary Xi Jinping's core position within the Party Central Committee and in the Party overall while supporting the authority of the Party Central Committee and its centralized, unified leadership. By remaining at the forefront of implementing national strategies, we have made significant achievements that contribute to enhancing China's financial strength. The past year has been an extraordinary journey, reflecting the dedication of all our staff and demonstrating our strong commitment to meeting the expectations of our clients and the general public.

We actively coordinated with central disciplinary inspections and government audits, and pressed ahead with self-reform.

In accordance with the overall principles of enforcing accountability and implementing rectification-based oversight, we have prioritized integrating central disciplinary inspections with deepened reforms, and have been committed to maintaining full and rigorous self-governance within the Party on all fronts, along with building an effective leadership and cadre team. To this end, we have incorporated requirements and measures for rectification into our daily operations and team development. We approached the process of rectification conscientiously and developed a detailed plan comprising three lists to ensure substantial progress and full implementation of necessary measures. We promptly addressed the required audit rectification and worked diligently to hold the responsible individuals accountable. In doing so, we coordinated the rectification of issues identified through central disciplinary inspections and government audits with our ongoing reforms.

We made significant progress in implementing national strategies and enhancing foreign trade and international cooperation.

Various forms of financial support were provided to drive economic growth through foreign trade. At year-end, the Bank's outstanding balance of loans dedicated to foreign trade surpassed RMB3 trillion, with nearly RMB2 trillion disbursed throughout the year. We achieved key milestones in the RMB350 billion financing window for Belt and Road Cooperation, ensuring smooth progress on flagship projects like the Budapest-Belgrade Railway, as well as "small and beautiful" livelihood programs, such as the Rural Water Supply Project in Senegal. Our active participation in the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation led to the formulation of follow-up plans for the implementation of ten partnership actions. We also made tangible progress in delivering the outcomes of the China-Central Asia Summit. The outstanding balance of loans supporting the development of advanced manufacturing reached RMB1 trillion, which accounts for over one-fifth of the total loans provided by the Bank to domestic clients. Additionally, we successfully hosted the Asian EXIM Banks Forum Annual Meeting with high standards and served the China International Import Expo for seven consecutive years.

We implemented rigorous governance of Party organizations and the Bank, leading to important progress.

We have been deeply committed to raising awareness of Party discipline. We have strengthened our regulations and adopted a zero-tolerance approach to corruption, launching through investigations into cases that involve violations of Party discipline and the law. Our anti-corruption awareness initiatives have been intensified, particularly in the fight against cross-border corruption. We have implemented targeted measures to address related cases and taken firm steps to uphold the central Party leadership's eight-point decision.

We stepped up strategic research and enhanced the Bank's soft power.

Our research focused on topics such as global debt and international regulations, while we adopted a progressive approach to standardizing and applying our findings to products. In doing so, we leveraged on the role of research in providing counsel to higher authorities, improving external communications and guiding our business development.

These achievements were made possible by the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as the vigorous support and assistance from all stakeholders. I would like to extend, on behalf of the Board of Directors, heartfelt thanks to everyone who has supported and cared for the Bank in its reform and development.

We are at a critical juncture in history, where the direction of development is established and the future path is being defined.

At the Bank, we have gained valuable insights over the past three decades of remarkable development. Under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee regarding financial work, we must align closely with the Party Central Committee in our thinking, stance and actions. It is essential to implement the decisions and plans of the Party Central Committee with preparedness and determination. To better fulfill our responsibilities, we must focus on our fundamental purpose of supporting the real economy. Our financial services should target major national strategies, key sectors and weak links. Remaining committed to our mission as a policy bank and striving for innovation, we aim to deepen reforms. We will place significant emphasis on exploring theories and practices related to policy-based finance while enhancing the driving forces behind development. To ensure the safe development of the Bank, risk prevention and control must remain our ongoing priority in financial work. We aim to foster positive interactions between heightened security and high-quality development. By moving forward together with unity and concerted efforts, we will strive to open a new chapter in the Bank's pursuit of high-quality development.

Only through unwavering dedication and perseverance can we demonstrate our worthiness of the times and the mission entrusted to us.

In 2025, the final year for implementing the 14th Five-Year Plan, the Bank will build on its past achievements over the thirty years of development while striving for the new. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, we will fully implement the principles set forth by the 20th CPC National Congress and the second and third plenary sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee. We will also adhere to the guidelines of the Central Economic Work Conference and the National Work Conference for the Financial System. By prioritizing steady progress and promoting high-quality development, we will integrate Party building requirements into addressing the issues identified during central disciplinary inspections and government audits. This includes reforming management practices for different types of businesses and intensifying the Bank's internal reforms, thereby creating greater synergy for our strategic adjustments. In doing so, we aim to build the Bank into an open and internationalized policy-based financial institution with a clear focus, well-defined portfolio, distinctive features, and powerful functions. By striving diligently, we will take a more active role in supporting national strategies and the real economy, ultimately contributing to the building of a great country and advancing national rejuvenation.



王春英 Wang Chunying
行长 President

行长致辞

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

2024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，信贷规模平稳增长，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，经营管理工作成效显著。截至2024年末，全行表内资产总额6.5万亿元，本外币贷款余额5.5万亿元，政策性业务占比62.59%，不良贷款余额和不良贷款率连续三年实现“双下降”。国际信用评级继续与中国主权评级一致。

强化职能定位，彰显政策性金融优势。

始终将政策性业务占比作为“第一结构”，加大政策倾斜力度、优化资源配置，占比连续三年保持上升态势。发挥外贸主力行作用，出台促进外贸稳定增长若干措施，全力服务外贸新业态和小微外贸企业发展。助力现代化产业体系建设，制定支持科技型企业、专精特新企业、新型工业化等专项举措，积极满足先进制造业企业金融需求。扎实做好绿色金融，出台支持构建新型能源体系指导意见，首发中欧共同分类目录政策性银行绿色金融债券，不断提升绿色金融服务质效。促进区域协调发展，制定服务优化区域开放布局指导意见，出台区域性专项支持政策，因地制宜赋能地方经济。

支持对外开放，打造国际经济合作亮点。

积极推动高质量共建“一带一路”，中非合作论坛北京峰会期间，签署塞内加尔乡村打井二期项目贷款协议，“小而美”民生项目实践取得新成效，多项综合金融举措被纳入论坛行动计划；第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛多项成果落地完成，孟加拉帕德玛大桥铁路连接线工程、瓦努阿图彭特考斯特岛现代化公路等基础设施建设项目取得积极成果。深化对外交流合作，成功主办亚洲进出口银行论坛年会，增进与国际同业合作与友谊；在南非、卡塔尔落地首笔对当地银行人民币贷款，与国际船东签署首笔人民币融资贷款协议，扎实推进人民币国际化。

坚持底线思维，提升全面风险管理能力。

重点攻坚项目处置取得实质性进展，被动持股项目处置成效显著。落实法务、合规、内控、风险、审计“五位一体”风险防控机制，加强重点领域、重点客户风险排查，完善授信风险突发事件处置机制。强化境外风险管控，搭建有关业务风险防范应对机制。稳步推进风险分类规则转换，相关整改工作取得阶段性成效。落实防范化解金融风险问责规定精神，完善不良贷款追责任制度。


提升管理效能，夯实高质量发展基础。

坚持内部挖潜，千方百计增收节支、降本增效。强化资本管理，严格资本总量约束，创新资本配置方法。大力开展策划营销，深化与政府、同业沟通对接。统筹研究工作，组建研究工作专家库，与媒体、高校等建立合作机制。进一步强化科技支撑作用，建成投产同城数据中心，上线大数据应用主体功能。继续优化境外机构布局，成立乌兹别克斯坦代表处。持续提升各项基础运转保障能力，有力服务全行改革发展大局。

展望未来

凝心聚力启新程，勇毅前行谱新篇。

2025年，进出口银行将坚定不移以习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，聚焦主责主业、突出特色优势，锚定职能定位、深化改革创新，积极践行政策性金融职责使命，奋力完成改革发展各项任务，全力服务国家战略和实体经济，为高质量完成“十四五”规划目标任务并为实现“十五五”良好开局作出积极贡献。



中国进出口银行行长

In 2024, we at the Bank 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, and scaled up the Bank's credit business in a steady manner. We continued to increase the proportion of policy-based businesses, optimize credit structure and enhance asset quality, achieving remarkable results in various business operations and management areas. As of the end of 2024, the Bank's total on-balance sheet assets reached RMB6.5 trillion. Its balance of Renminbi and foreign currency loans amounted to RMB5.5 trillion, with the proportion of policy-based businesses standing at 62.59%. We saw reductions in both NPLs and NPL ratio for three years in a row. The Bank's international credit ratings remained identical to China's sovereign ratings.

We stepped up efforts to deliver on our mission and leveraged the strength of policy-based finance.

Regarding the proportion of policy-based portfolio as the primary structural indicator, we scaled up policy support and optimized resource allocation to ensure an increase for three consecutive years. As a leading financier for foreign trade development, we introduced several measures to support the steady growth of foreign trade, and went all out to serve new business formats and micro and small enterprises. We played our role in the modernization of the industrial system, and formulated targeted measures to support high-tech enterprises, innovative SMEs that use special and sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products, as well as new industrialization, meeting the financing needs of advanced manufacturing companies proactively. To achieve solid progress in green finance, we put in place guidelines for developing a new energy system, issued a CGT-aligned green bond as a policy bank for the first time, and continued to improve the quality and efficiency of green financial services. We also contributed to coordinated regional development by rolling out guidelines on promoting optimized regional opening-up, and adopting regional supportive policies to boost economic development according to local conditions.

We facilitated high-standard opening-up, and created new highlights in international economic cooperation.

Taking active steps to promote high-quality Belt and Road Cooperation, we signed a loan agreement for the Senegalese Rural Water Supply Project Phase II during the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, making new gains in "small and beautiful" livelihood programs. Many of the Bank's comprehensive financial measures were incorporated into the action plan adopted at the summit. Several outcomes included in the list of deliverables of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation were completed, with tangible results achieved in the construction of the Padma Bridge Rail Link in Bangladesh and the Pentecost Island Road in Vanuatu, among other infrastructure projects. To deepen international exchanges and cooperation, we held the Asian EXIM Banks Forum Annual Meeting, enhancing partnerships with our global peers. We disbursed the first RMB facilities to local banks in South Africa and Qatar, and signed our first RMB loan agreement with international shipowners, making solid progress in RMB internationalization.

We incorporated the bottom line into thinking, and improved comprehensive risk management capability.

Tangible progress and significant results were achieved in the risk mitigation of key projects and disposal of passive shareholding projects. We implemented a five-sphere integrated risk prevention and control system combining legal, compliance, internal control, risk management and audit roles. We redoubled efforts to carry out risk assessment on key areas and clients, and improved the mechanism of credit risk-related emergency response. We built a risk prevention and response mechanism to better manage risks related to overseas projects, and secured meaningful progress in rectification with steady transformation of risk classification rules. Acting by the Regulations on Accountability for Failing to Prevent or Defuse Financial Risks, we refined regulations to hold those accountable for NPLs.

We strengthened the effectiveness of management, and consolidated the foundation for high-quality development.

We continued to tap into internal resources to increase revenue and efficiency while reducing expenditure and costs. We enhanced capital management by strictly complying with capital adequacy requirements and innovating capital allocation strategies. Business planning and marketing were promoted through deepened coordination with the governments and financial peers. We conducted research in a well-coordinated manner by setting up a pool of experts and collaborating with the media and universities. A local data center and core functions of big data applications were put into service to leverage technology's supportive role better. The Bank's Uzbekistan Representative Office was established in a continued effort to optimize its layout of overseas institutions. We also bolstered all-round support to ensure daily operations, contributing to the Bank's reform and development overall.

Outlook for 2025

Commencing this shared voyage, we will propel forward with intensified resolve to attain more accomplishments.

In 2025, we will follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and remain committed to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability. Focusing on our core responsibilities and businesses with highlights on our strengths, we will stay true to our mission in deepening reforms and innovation, act on the requirements of policy-based finance, and strive to accomplish tasks in promoting reform and development. We will work all-out to serve national strategies and the real economy, making tangible contributions to a successful conclusion of the 14th Five-Year Plan and setting the 15th Five-Year Plan off to a good start.

董事会成员及简历

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



陈怀宇

董事长、执行董事

Chen Huaiyu

Chairman, Executive Director

陈怀宇，男，汉族，1970年11月生，大学学历、经济学硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委书记、董事长、执行董事。

Chen Huaiyu, male, born in November 1970. He holds a university degree and a Master's degree in Economics. Currently, he serves as the Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman, and Executive Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



王春英

副董事长、执行董事、行长

Wang Chunying

Vice Chairman, Executive Director, President

王春英，女，汉族，1969年12月生，研究生学历、经济学博士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委副书记、副董事长、执行董事、行长。

Wang Chunying, female, born in December 1969. She holds a graduate degree and a Doctorate in Economics. Currently, she serves as Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Vice Chairman, Executive Director, and President of the Export-Import Bank of China.



李春临
部委董事

Li Chunlin
Ministry or Commission-appointed Director

李春临，男，汉族，1968年2月生，研究生学历、经济学学士学位，现任国家发展和改革委员会党组成员、副主任，兼任中国进出口银行（发展改革委）部委董事。

Li Chunlin, male, born in February 1968. He holds a graduate degree and a Bachelor's degree in Economics. Currently, he serves as Member of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Minister of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and concurrently serves as Ministry or Commission-appointed (National Development and Reform Commission of the PRC) Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



廖岷
部委董事

Liao Min
Ministry or Commission-appointed Director

廖岷，男，汉族，1968年12月生，研究生学历、经济学硕士学位，现任财政部党组成员、副部长，兼任中国进出口银行（财政部）部委董事。

Liao Min, male, born in December 1968. He holds a graduate degree and a Master's degree in Economics. Currently, he serves as Member of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Finance, and concurrently serves as Ministry or Commission-appointed (Ministry of Finance of the PRC) Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



郭婷婷
部委董事

Guo Tingting
Ministry or Commission-appointed Director

郭婷婷，女，汉族，1971年7月生，研究生学历、管理学博士学位，现任财政部党组成员、副部长，兼任中国进出口银行（商务部）部委董事。

Guo Tingting, female, born in July 1971. She holds a graduate degree and a Doctorate in Management. Currently, she serves as Member of the Party Leadership Group and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Commerce, and concurrently serves as Ministry or Commission-appointed (Ministry of Commerce of the PRC) Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



徐志斌
部委董事

Xu Zhibin
Ministry or Commission-appointed Director

徐志斌，男，汉族，1976年4月生，研究生学历、理学硕士和哲学硕士学位，现任国家外汇管理局党组成员、副局长，兼任中国进出口银行（人民银行）部委董事。

Xu Zhibin, male, born in April 1976. He holds a graduate degree with dual Master's degrees in Science and Philosophy. Currently, he serves as Member of the Party Leadership Group and Deputy Director of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (SAFE), and concurrently serves as Ministry or Commission-appointed (People's Bank of China) Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



张辉
股权董事

Zhang Hui
Equity Director

张辉，男，汉族，1966年11月生，大学学历、工学学士学位，现任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Zhang Hui, male, born in November 1966. He holds a university degree and a Bachelor's degree in Engineering. Currently, he serves as Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



刘向耘
股权董事

Liu Xiangyun
Equity Director

刘向耘，女，汉族，1965年9月生，研究生学历、经济学硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Liu Xiangyun, female, born in September 1965. She holds a graduate degree and a Master's degree in Economics. Currently, she serves as Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



邹兆荣
股权董事

Zou Zhaorong
Equity Director

邹兆荣，男，汉族，1967年5月生，大学学历、经济学学士学位，现任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Zou Zhaorong, male, born in May 1967. He holds a university degree and a Bachelor's degree in Economics. Currently, he serves as Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



杨丽慧
股权董事

Yang Lihui
Equity Director

杨丽慧，女，汉族，1968年11月生，研究生学历、经济学硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Yang Lihui, female, born in November 1968. She holds a graduate degree and a Master's degree in Economics. Currently, she serves as Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



王娉
股权董事

Wang Ping
Equity Director

王娉，女，汉族，1969年4月生，研究生学历、公共行政与管理硕士和工程硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Wang Ping, female, born in April 1969. She holds a graduate degree with dual Master's degrees in Public Administration and Management, and Engineering. Currently, she serves as Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.



刘文军
股权董事

Liu Wenjun
Equity Director

刘文军，男，汉族，1967年11月生，研究生学历、经济学博士学位，现任中国进出口银行股权董事。

Liu Wenjun, male, born in November 1967. He holds a graduate degree and a Doctorate in Economics. Currently, he serves as Equity Director of the Export-Import Bank of China.

驻行纪检监察组组长及简历

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



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

曾明子，男，汉族，1964年4月生，大学学历、文学学士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委委员、中央纪委国家监委驻行纪检监察组组长。

Zeng Mingzi, male, born in April 1964. He holds a university degree and a Bachelor's degree in Literature. Currently, he serves as 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.

高级管理层成员及简历 SENIOR MANAGEMENT



王春英

副董事长、执行董事、行长

Wang Chunying

Vice Chairman, Executive Director, President

王春英简历请参见“董事会成员及简历”部分。

Refer to the previous chapter for resume.



陈斌
副行长

Chen Bin
Vice President

陈斌，男，汉族，1972年6月生，研究生学历、经济学硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委委员、副行长。

Chen Bin, male, born in June 1972. He holds a graduate degree and a Master's degree in Economics. Currently, he serves as Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China.



张劭辉
副行长

Zhang Shaohui
Vice President

张劭辉，男，汉族，1969年1月生，研究生学历、经济学博士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委委员、副行长。

Zhang Shaohui, male, born in January 1969. He holds a graduate degree and a Doctorate in Economics. Currently, he serves as Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China.



王康
副行长

Wang Kang
Vice President

王康，男，汉族，1972年6月生，研究生学历、经济学硕士和高级管理人员工商管理硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委委员、副行长。

Wang Kang, male, born in June 1972. He holds a graduate degree with a Master's degree in Economics and an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA). Currently, he serves as Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China.



杨东宁
副行长

Yang Dongning
Vice President

杨东宁，女，汉族，1976年3月生，研究生学历、经济学博士学位，现任中国进出口银行党委委员、副行长。

Yang Dongning, female, born in March 1976. She holds a graduate degree and a Doctorate in Economics. Currently, she serves as Member of the Party Committee and Vice President of the Export-Import Bank of China.



蒋鞠华
董事会秘书

Jiang Juhua
Secretary to the Board of Directors

蒋鞠华*，男，汉族，1967年10月生，研究生学历、工学硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行董事会秘书。

Jiang Juhua*, male, born in October 1967. He holds a graduate degree and a Master's degree in Engineering. Currently, he serves as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of China.



李忠元
首席风险官

Li Zhongyuan
Chief Risk Officer

李忠元，男，汉族，1967年3月生，大学学历、经济学硕士学位，现任中国进出口银行首席风险官。

Li Zhongyuan, Male, born in March 1967. He holds a university degree and a Master's degree in economics. Currently, he serves as Chief Risk Officer of the Export-Import Bank of China.

* 2025年3月，蒋鞠华先生不再担任本行董事会秘书。

* Mr. Jiang Juhua no longer served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank since March 2025.

董事会成员、高级管理层成员变更情况

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

本行董事会成员变更情况如下：
Changes in the Members of the Board:

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于2024年5月获得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 was approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration in May 2024.

2024年9月，经本行第三届董事会2024年第五次会议审议，由王春英女士担任本行副董事长、董事会风险管理委员会主席、董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员、董事会人事与薪酬委员会委员。王春英女士的任职资格于2024年10月获得国家金融监督管理总局核准。王春英女士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、董事会风险管理委员会委员。

In September 2024, Madam Wang Chunying was approved to be Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Risk Management Committee, Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Member of the Personnel and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors at the 5th meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors. This appointment was approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration in October 2024. Madam Wang Chunying no longer served as Ministry or Commission-appointed Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee and Member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors.

2025年2月，经本行第三届董事会2025年第一次会议审议，由陈怀宇先生担任本行董事长、董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会主席、董事会人事与薪酬委员会主席。陈怀宇先生的任职资格于2025年2月获得国家金融监督管理总局核准。

In February 2025, Mr. Chen Huaiyu was approved to be Chairman, Chairman of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Chairman 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 was approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration in February 2025.

2025年2月，经本行第三届董事会2025年第一次会议审议，由徐志斌先生兼任本行部委董事，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 February 2025, Mr. Xu Zhibin 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 at the 1st meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors.

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。

Madam 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.

2024年9月，任生俊先生不再担任本行副董事长、董事会风险管理委员会主席、董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会委员、董事会人事与薪酬委员会委员。

Mr. Ren Shengjun no longer served as Vice Chairman, Chairman of the Risk Management Committee, Member of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Member of the Personnel and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors since September 2024.

2025年2月，吴富林先生不再担任本行董事长、董事会战略发展和投资管理委员会主席、董事会人事与薪酬委员会主席。

Mr. Wu Fulin no longer served as Chairman, Chairman of the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee and Chairman of the Personnel and Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors since February 2025.

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4月，本行第三届董事会2024年第二次会议聘任王康先生为本行副行长。王康先生的任职资格于2024年5月获得国家金融监督管理总局核准。

Mr. Wang Kang was appointed as Vice President of the Bank at the 2nd meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors in April 2024 and this appointment was approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration in May 2024.

2024年8月，本行第三届董事会2024年第四次会议聘任杨东宁女士为本行副行长。杨东宁女士的任职资格于2024年9月获得国家金融监督管理总局核准。

Madam Yang Dongning was appointed as Vice President of the Bank at the 4th meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors in August 2024 and this appointment was approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration in September 2024.

2024年9月，本行第三届董事会2024年第五次会议聘任王春英女士为本行行长。王春英女士的任职资格于2024年10月获得国家金融监督管理总局核准。

Madam Wang Chunying was appointed as President of the Bank at the 5th meeting of the year of the 3rd Board of Directors in September 2024 and this appointment was approved by the National Financial Regulatory Administration in October 2024.

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.

2024年4月，张文才先生不再担任本行副行长。

Mr. Zhang Wencai no longer served as Vice President of the Bank since April 2024.

2024年9月，任生俊先生不再担任本行行长。

Mr. Ren Shengjun no longer served as President of the Bank since September 2024.

2025年3月，蒋鞠华先生不再担任本行董事会秘书。

Mr. Jiang Juhua no longer served as Secretary to the Board of Directors of the Bank since March 2025.

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、三中全会，中央经济工作会议、全国金融系统工作会议精神，全面准确贯彻落实“两个一以贯之”重要指示精神，始终践行政策性金融的政治性和人民性，全力服务国家战略和实体经济，不断深化党的领导与公司治理有机融合，持续完善政策性银行特色治理模式，形成以行党委、董事会、高级管理层为主体的公司治理架构，各治理主体职权明晰、运行高效、相互协助、有效制衡，共同构建决策科学、执行有力、监督有效的公司治理机制，共同谱写中国特色政策性金融发展之路的“口行篇章”。

The Bank followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and fully implemented the guiding principles set forth by the 20th CPC National Congress, the second and third plenary sessions of the 20th CPC Central Committee, the Central Economic Work Conference and the National Work Conference for the Financial System. Upholding the two principles that emphasize Party leadership over state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and orient SOEs reform towards the establishment of a modern system for enterprises, the Bank stayed committed to the political significance of policy-based finance and its importance to the interest of the people in serving national strategies and the real economy. By deepening the integration of Party leadership and corporate governance, the Bank improved its governance model as a policy bank, and built a governance structure with the Party Committee, Board of Directors and the senior management team as its main components. With all stakeholders ensuring clear-cut responsibilities, efficient operations, close collaboration and effective checks and balances, the Bank established a corporate governance mechanism that features sound decision-making, strong implementation and effective supervision, writing its own chapter for the development of policy-based finance with Chinese characteristics.

坚持党的领导，凝心聚力共画最大同心圆。本行党委在公司治理结构中具有法定地位，充分发挥“把方向、管大局、保落实”的领导核心作用，把党的领导融入公司治理、经营管理全过程各方面。坚持和完善党领导政策性金融的体制机制，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，确保党委与董事会问题共答、合力破题。

Adhering to Party leadership to pool collective strength for the greatest convergence. The Bank's Party Committee, with its legitimate status in the corporate governance structure, leveraged its leadership role 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 and operation management. The Bank upheld and improved the systems and institutions for the Party's leadership over policy-based finance, 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, ensuring that the Party Committee and the Board of Directors collaborate effectively to address challenges.

董事会充分发挥科学决策作用。本行董事会按照本行章程、监督管理办法等要求，充分发挥“定战略、作决策、防风险”的决策引领作用，以打造更有内涵、更具建设性的董事会为目标，引领本行强化政策性职能定位，全力服务国家战略和实体经济，不断加强风险内控管理水平，持续提升全行治理体系和治理能力现代化水平，将本行打造成为定位清晰、特色鲜明的开放型政策性金融机构。

Leveraging the role of the Board of Directors in effective decision-making. The Board of Directors, acting in line with the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China* and regulatory rules, took the lead in formulating strategies, making decisions and forestalling risks. With an aim to play a more inclusive and constructive role, the Board of Directors ensured that the Bank better perform its mission as a policy bank in serving national strategies and the real economy, and worked to improve the Bank's risk management and internal control for modernized governance system and capacity, so as to build the Bank into an open policy-based financial institution with a clear focus and distinctive features.

高级管理层全力抓好经营管理。本行高级管理层在行党委的领导下，充分发挥“谋经营、抓落实、强管理”的职责定位，严格遵循章程规定和董事会授权开展经营管理工作，建立健全以资本为核心的经营管理体系和以客户为中心的服务管理体系，凝心聚力、开拓创新、高效履职，确保本行经营管理与董事会制定的发展战略、风险偏好及其他各项政策相一致。

Ensuring sound business operation and management by the Bank's senior management team. Under the leadership of the Bank's Party Committee, the senior management team took on their responsibilities to plan for business operation, ensure policy implementation and improve management, conducted 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, and established a capital-centered business management system and a client-oriented service management system. The senior management team made joint efforts to perform its duties efficiently with a pioneering spirit, aligning the Bank's operations and management with the development strategy, risk appetite, and all other policies set forth by the Board of Directors.

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。截至2025年3月末，本行现有董事会成员12名，包括2名执行董事、10名非执行董事。

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. As of the end of March, 2025, the Board of Directors has 12 members, including 2 executive directors and 10 non-executive 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 auditing services to the Bank.

董事会运作

Operation of the Board of Directors

2024年，本行董事会认真贯彻党中央、国务院决策部署，与各治理主体密切配合，充分发挥科学决策作用，引领本行强化政策性职能定位，全力护航国家战略实施和实体经济发展。

In 2024, the Board of Directors faithfully implemented the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in close collaboration with related governing bodies of the Bank to fully leverage its role as a sound decision-maker, ensuring that the Bank better perform its mission and responsibilities as a policy bank in serving national strategies and the real economy.

紧抓政策性业务占比“第一比例”。大力推进分类分账改革落地，指导本行始终聚焦主责主业，在党和国家事业全局、政治外交和国际经济合作大局、服务实体经济布局中，谋划推进政策性业务，巩固提升政策性业务占比，践行政策性金融的政治性和人民性。

Striving for higher proportion of the Bank's policy-based portfolio as the pillar of its business structure. The Board of Directors pressed ahead with the reform of category-based management for different types of businesses, and ensured that the Bank continue to focus on its main responsibilities and businesses. In line with the overall cause of the Party and the country, the big picture of the country's major diplomatic activities and international economic cooperation as well as the layout of serving the real economy, the Board of Directors provided guidance to enhance the Bank's policy-based portfolio and increase its proportion to fulfill both political and people-oriented requirements of policy-based finance.

全力支持高水平对外开放。高度重视支持对外贸易发展这一立行之本，指导本行持续加大外贸金融支持力度，充分发挥稳外贸融资主力行作用，统筹推进重大标志性工程和“小而美”民生项目建设；坚决扛起“一带一路”主力行职责，推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展，圆满完成3500亿元人民币融资窗口任务；着力服务多双边金融及经贸合作，在乌兹别克斯坦设立首家中资银行分支机构。

Supporting China's high-level opening-up with unswerving efforts. Attaching great importance to the Bank's founding mission of supporting foreign trade, the Board of Directors provided guidance on scaling up foreign trade financing as a main force in support of both signature projects and “small and beautiful” projects. It also ensured that the Bank take on its responsibility as a main financier to promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, fulfilling the task of delivering on the RMB350 billion financing window. In its dedication to bolstering multilateral and bilateral financial and trade cooperation, the Bank became the first Chinese bank to establish a representative office in Uzbekistan.

着力服务重点领域和薄弱环节。始终牢记政策性金融的初心使命和第一要务，指导本行将中央决策、实业需求与口行所能有机结合，大力支持制造业高端化、智能化、绿色化发展，推动传统产业转型升级、先进制造业集群发展壮大，着力加大绿色信贷投放，为做强做优实体经济提供更加精准高效的政策性金融支持。

Reinforcing financial support to key sectors and weak links. Bearing in mind the mission and priorities of policy-based finance, the Board of Directors facilitated the integration of decisions made by the CPC Central committee with the country's industrial needs and the Bank's strengths. To this end, the Bank targeted its financing at the high-end, intelligent and green development of the manufacturing sector, promoted the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries as well as the growth of advanced manufacturing clusters, and scaled up its green credit support. In doing so, the Bank provided more targeted and efficient policy-based financial assistance to strengthen the real economy.

强化高质量可持续发展基础保障。董事会高度重视资本管理工作，持续推动本行构建完善全流程资本管理体系，不断加强资本可持续能力。始终坚持把防控风险作为金融工作的永恒主题，指导本行持续完善全面风险管理体系，增强风险防控能力。高度重视内部体制机制建设，指导本行对标最新监管要求、结合本行业务实际，以制度建设为重要抓手，持续推动提升本行精细化管理水平。

Strengthening the foundation for high-quality sustainable development. Placing great emphasis on capital management, the Board of Directors worked continuously to improve the Bank's end-to-end capital management system to enhance capital sustainability. With risk prevention and control as the eternal theme of financial work, the Board of Directors helped the Bank continue to improve its comprehensive risk management system with strengthened risk prevention and control capability. Emphasizing the layout of the Bank's internal systems, the Board of Directors encouraged sophisticated management practices through institutional building, aligning with the latest regulatory requirements and the Bank's business operations.

2024年，本行董事会严格遵守《公司法》《中国进出口银行章程》《中国进出口银行监督管理办法》等法律规章制度要求，科学高效履职。全年共召开会议7次，审议议案33项，听取报告6项。

In 2024, the Board of Directors performed its duties in strict compliance with *Company Law*, *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China* and *Provisions for the Supervision and Management of the Export-Import Bank of China*. Throughout the year, the Board of Directors convened 7 meetings to deliberate on 33 proposals and hear 6 briefings.

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。2024年，本行各专门委员会共召开会议19次，审议议案34项，听取报告1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 2024, the Bank's specialized committees convened 19 meetings to deliberate on and approve 34 proposals and hear 1 briefing. 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.

2024年，本行进一步优化审计分部功能布局，积极发挥总、分部协同联动作用，统筹推进各类审计项目。聚焦本行经营管理重点和风险领域，开展总行部门、境内外分支机构常规审计及金融资产风险分类、预期信用损失法实施情况、大额境外贷款业务、外包活动、信息科技等专项审计。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，跟踪督促审计发现问题整改落实，对审计署审计发现问题、金监总局现场检查发现问题、全行关联交易管理等重要领域、重点问题和关键环节开展整改后续审计。聚焦审计信息化建设，推进审计系统优化建设及审计模型开发应用。聚焦各类监督力量融合贯通，配合审计署开展现场审计工作，开展代客衍生品、重点分支机构等多项监管指定审计任务，参与纪检监察、巡审联动、条线检查。聚焦质量控制及能力提升，开展“审计质量巩固提升年”活动，修订完善多项内审管理制度，举办审计条线专题培训。

In 2024, the Bank further optimized the layout of its audit units to foster synergy between the Audit Department and its units in carrying out all types of audits. Focusing on key areas of business operation and management and risk-related areas, the Bank carried out regular audits on departments at the head office as well as domestic and overseas branches, along with special audits on risk classification of financial assets, implementation of the expected credit loss approach, large-sum loans to overseas clients, outsourcing and information technology. Economic responsibility audits of management personnel were carried out to ensure the proper exercise of authority. With an aim to improve the quality and efficiency of audit rectification and supervise the rectification of problems found in audits, the Bank conducted follow-up audits concerning the rectification of issues identified by National Audit Office of China and those by National Financial Regulatory Administration through on-site inspection, and in terms of connected transaction management, among other major areas, vital issues and key links. To improve IT-enabled audit, the Bank stepped up efforts to upgrade its audit system and facilitate the development and application of the audit model. For better integration of various supervisory powers, the Bank carried out on-site audits in coordination with National Audit Office of China and those assigned by regulatory agencies on client-commissioned derivatives trading and key branches, and promoted disciplinary supervision and connectivity between auditing and disciplinary inspection as well as business line inspection. The Bank also revised multiple internal audit regulations and hosted related training programs in the “Year of Boosted Audit Quality” to strengthen quality control and capacity building.

员工构成及培训情况

EMPLOYEES AND STAFF TRAINING

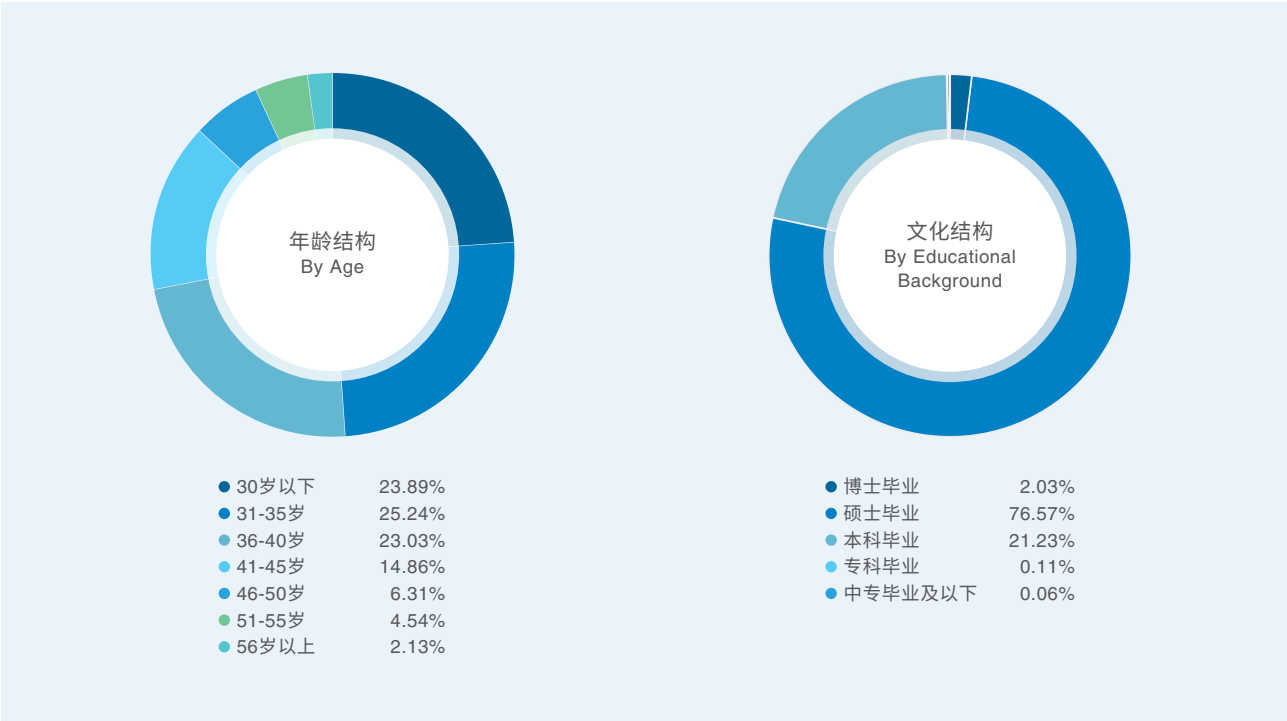
员工构成

Employees

截至2024年末，进出口银行共有员工4738名。
The Bank had 4,738 employees by the end of 2024.

年龄结构 By Age	年龄	Age	人数 (个) Number	比重(%) Proportion
	30岁以下	Under 30	1,132	23.89
	31-35岁	31-35	1,196	25.24
	36-40岁	36-40	1,091	23.03
	41-45岁	41-45	704	14.86
	46-50岁	46-50	299	6.31
	51-55岁	51-55	215	4.54
	56岁以上	56 and above	101	2.13
	合计	Total	4,738	100.00

文化结构 By Educational Background	文化水平	Education	人数 (个) Number	比重(%) Proportion
	博士毕业	PhD	96	2.03
	硕士毕业	Master	3,628	76.57
	本科毕业	Bachelor	1,006	21.23
	专科毕业	College	5	0.11
	中专毕业 及以下	Secondary Technical School	3	0.06
	合计	Total	4,738	100.00



员工培训 Staff Training

2024年，本行按照《全国干部教育培训规划（2023-2027年）》部署，制定《中国进出口银行干部教育培训规划（2024 – 2027年）》，为锻造一支忠诚干净担当的高素质专业化金融干部队伍提供坚实保障。落实党中央决策部署，开展党的二十届三中全会精神、中央金融工作会议精神学习培训，组织开展领导干部任职、新入职员工培训，开展国际化、专业化能力培训。全年共举办全行性面授培训班105个，19537人次参加；网上专题班4个，12618人次参加；持续丰富在线学习资源，全年新上线在线课程210门。

In 2024, the Bank followed the guidance of the *National Plan for Cadre Education and Training (2023-2027)* and formulated the *Education and Training Plan of the Export-Import Bank of China (2024-2027)*, providing a solid guarantee for cultivating a well-qualified and professional team of financial talents who are loyal, 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 Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee and the Central Financial Work Conference was well conducted. The Bank carried out training sessions to the newly-appointed and newly-hired, focusing on internationalization and professional capability development. A total of 105 face-to-face training courses were conducted with 19,537 participants, while 4 online special courses were taken by 12,618 participants. In addition, the Bank's e-learning resources were further enriched and 210 new courses were launched online throughout the year.

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。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。2024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。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2024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2024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。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。2024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 2024 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 FY2024 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 FY2024 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 2024, 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2024年度薪酬情况
Remuneration of top executives of China Eximbank in 2024

(单位: 万元 In 10 thousands of Renminbi)

姓名 Name	职务 Title	2024年度从本行获得的税前薪酬情况 Gross pay in 2024	
		发薪月数 Months of payroll	已支付薪酬 Remuneration paid
王春英 Wang Chunying	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	4	22.42
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	60.53
陈斌 Chen Bin	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	12	60.53
张劭辉 Zhang Shaohui	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	12	60.53
王康 Wang Kang	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	9	45.40
杨东宁 Yang Dongning	党委委员、副行长 Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	6	30.27
吴富林 Wu Fulin	原党委书记、董事长、执行董事 Former Secretary of the Party Committee, Chairman and Executive Director	12	67.26
任生俊 Ren Shengjun	原党委副书记、副董事长、执行董事、行长 Former Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Vice Chairman, Executive Director, President	8	44.84
李钧 Li Jun	原党委委员、执行董事、副行长 Former Member of the Party Committee, Executive Director, Vice President	1	5.04
张文才 Zhang Wencai	原党委委员、副行长 Former Member of the Party Committee, Vice President	3	15.13

注：上表披露薪酬为本行向负责人预发放的2024年度税前薪酬，不含当年清算补发的以往年度薪酬。
Note: The table above represents all pre-tax remuneration prepaid by the Bank to top executives for the year 2024. Retroactive compensation for prior years liquidated in 2024 was not included.

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)
- 党风廉政建设工作组 Party Conduct and Integrity Supervision Department
- 行政部 Administration Department
- 老干部服务工作组 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

重庆分行 Chongqing Branch

浙江省分行 Zhejiang Branch

湖南省分行 Hunan Branch

陕西省分行 Shaanxi Branch

广东省分行 Guangdong Branch

湖北省分行 Hubei Branch

黑龙江省分行 Heilongjiang 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

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

喀什分行 Kashgar 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

乌兹别克斯坦代表处
Uzbekistan 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;

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

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;

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

发行金融债券；
Issuance of financial bonds;

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

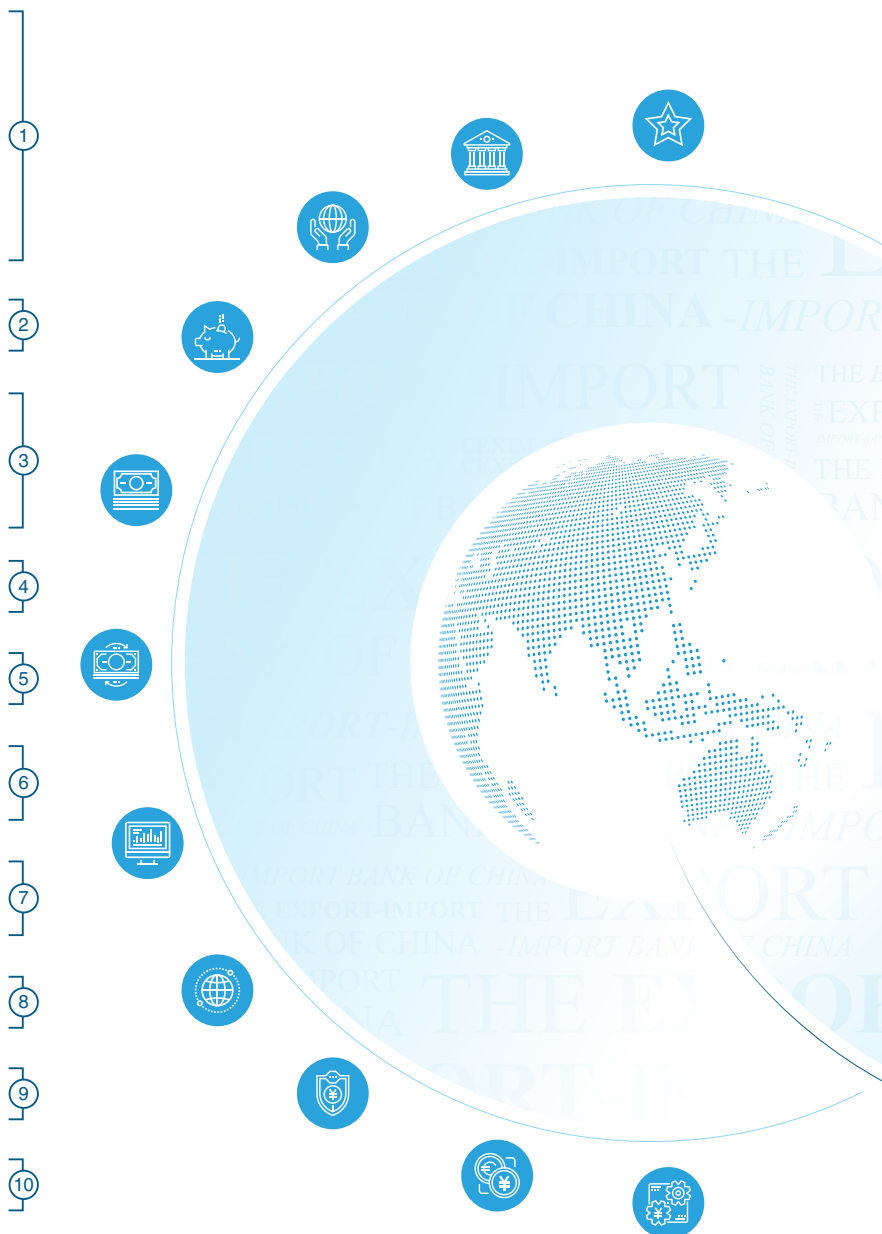
办理保函、信用证、福费廷等其他方式的贸易融资业务；
Trade finance including letter of guarantee, letter of credit, forfeiting, etc.;

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

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

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

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





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2024年末，本行该领域业务余额31639.88亿元，较年初增加1828.98亿元。

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 RMB3,163.988 billion, an increase of RMB182.898 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



本行该领域业务余额

31639.88亿元

项目 Loan Facility	余额 (亿元) Outstanding Balance (In 100 millions of Renminbi)	2024年累计发放 (亿元) Total Disbursement in 2024 (In 100 millions of Renminbi)
货物贸易贷款 Trade-in-goods Loans	16,591.14	8,170.87
出口货物贷款 Loans for Export of Goods	7,931.11	4,090.43
出口卖方信贷 Export Sellers' Credit	6,799.50	3,802.52
出口买方信贷 Export Buyers' Credit	1,131.60	287.92
进口货物贷款 Loans for Import of Goods	8,660.03	4,080.44
服务贸易贷款 Trade-in-services Loans	173.57	84.30
出口服务贷款 Loans for Export of Services	103.71	35.00
出口卖方信贷 Export Sellers' Credit	47.40	23.00
出口买方信贷 Export Buyers' Credit	56.31	12.00
进口服务贷款 Loans for Import of Services	69.86	49.30
贸易融资 Trade Finance	2,606.37	4,641.68

项目 Loan Facility	余额 (亿元) Outstanding Balance (In 100 millions of Renminbi)	2024年累计发放 (亿元) Total Disbursement in 2024 (In 100 millions of Renminbi)
外贸企业发展贷款 Loans for the Development of Foreign Trade Enterprises	9,260.21	4,842.91
外贸产业链发展贷款 Loans for the Development of Foreign Trade Industrial Chain	3,008.59	1,539.57
贸赢贷 Mao Ying Dai	0.00	0.00
对外贸易领域 Foreign Trade Loans	31,639.88	19,279.33

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2024年末，本行该领域业务余额2684.96亿元，较年初增加397.25亿元。

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 RMB268.496 billion, an increase of RMB39.725 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



本行该领域业务余额
2684.96 亿元

项目 Loan Facility	余额 (亿元) Outstanding Balance (In 100 millions of Renminbi)	2024年累计发放 (亿元) Total Disbursement in 2024 (In 100 millions of Renminbi)
对外投资贷款 Overseas Investment Loans	2,680.15	1,091.98
间接投资贷款 Indirect Investment Loans	644.55	310.63
直接投资贷款 Direct Investment Loans	2,035.59	781.35
绿地投资贷款 Green Field Investment Loans	1,396.69	469.99
褐地投资贷款 Brown Field Investment Loans	638.91	311.36
吸收境外投资贷款 Absorbing Overseas Investment Loans	4.81	0
跨境投资领域 Cross-border Investment Loans	2,684.96	1,091.98

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2024年末，本行该领域业务余额9804.74亿元，较年初增加241.36亿元。

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 RMB980.474 billion, an increase of RMB24.136 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



本行该领域业务余额
9804.74亿元

项目 Loan Facility	余额(亿元) Outstanding Balance (In 100 millions of Renminbi)	2024年累计发放(亿元) Total Disbursement in 2024 (In 100 millions of Renminbi)
对外承包工程贷款 Loans for Overseas Project Contracting	2,442.36	451.93
国际主权合作贷款 Loans for International Sovereign Cooperation	6,274.67	602.38
金融机构合作贷款 Loans for Financial Institution Cooperation	597.35	221.79
转贷款 Onlending	51.78	9.46
其他贷款 Other Loans	438.58	125.56
对外合作领域 International Cooperation Loans	9,804.74	1,411.13



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2024年末，本行该领域业务余额11128.67亿元，较年初减少600.53亿元。

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 RMB1,112.867 billion, a decrease of RMB60.053 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



本行该领域业务余额
11128.67 亿元

项目 Loan Facility	余额 (亿元) Outstanding Balance (In 100 millions of Renminbi)	2024年累计发放 (亿元) Total Disbursement in 2024 (In 100 millions of Renminbi)
外贸集聚区和贸促平台建设贷款 Loans for Supporting Foreign Trade Clusters and Trade Promotion Platforms	1,062.56	255.37
国内重大项目建设贷款 Loans for Major Domestic Projects	4,373.36	1,270.04
互联互通基础设施建设贷款 Loans for Supporting Infrastructure Connectivity	916.66	232.18
普惠金融类贷款 Loans for Supporting Inclusive Finance	0.54	0.78
贸易融资 Trade Finance	366.87	545.24
其他贷款 Other Loans	4,408.68	1,582.11
开放型经济建设领域 Open Economy Development Loans	11,128.67	3,885.73



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2024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。

2024年，本行积极履行政策性金融服务政治外交大局职能，助力高质量共建“一带一路”取得重要成果。推进“一带一路”标志性工程，塞尔维亚诺维萨德—苏博蒂察—边境（凯莱比亚）段等项目的通车，便利当地居民出行，带动区域经济发展；推动优质“小而美”项目落地，塞内加尔乡村打井等民生项目并行拓展，助力东道国持续改善民生；打造绿色金融名片，乌干达卡鲁玛水电站及电力输出系统工程等项目完工，助力借款国能源结构绿色低碳转型，为乌能源和经济发展铺平道路；促进区域经济一体化，喀麦隆克里比深水港二期等项目完工，为中非内陆国家提供便捷的出海通道，加强中非经贸合作。“两优”贷款帮助其他发展中国家新建及改扩建公路桥梁800多公里，铁路100多公里，新增发电装机容量1300兆瓦，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，提高了经济自主发展能力，促进了区域互联互通。

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 South Pacific by the end of 2024.

In 2024, the Bank actively fulfilled its mission of serving the broader political and diplomatic agenda through policy-based financial services, contributing significantly to high-quality Belt and Road Cooperation. The completion of prominent projects under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), such as the Novi Sad-Subotica-State Border (Kelebiija) Section of the Budapest-Belgrade Railway facilitated local residents' travel and drove regional economic growth. The Bank also pushed forward the implementation of high-quality "small and beautiful" projects, such as the Senegalese Rural Water Supply Project, supporting the host country in continuously improving people's livelihoods. To create a green financial signature, projects like the Karuma Hydroelectric Power Station and Power Transmission System in Uganda were completed, which assisted borrowing countries in transitioning to a green and low-carbon energy structure and paved the way for Uganda's energy and economic development. Promoting regional economic integration, projects like the second phase of the Kribi Deepwater Port in Cameroon were completed, providing convenient access to the sea for landlocked countries in Central Africa and strengthening China-Africa economic and trade cooperation. The concessional facilities have helped other developing countries in constructing and expanding over 800 kilometers of roads and bridges and more than 100 kilometers of railways, adding 1,300 megawatts of installed power capacity, and initiating numerous projects in transportation, energy, water resources, digital, and telecommunications sectors. Such projects significantly improved the investment environment and people's well-being in many developing countries, which enhanced their economic self-development capabilities and regional connectivity.



图为喀麦隆克里比深水港二期项目，项目包含一个7万吨级和一个10万吨级的集装箱码头，项目建成后将进一步推动临港工业区的的发展，促进当地经济的快速增长，扩大区域内贸易规模。

The image shows the second phase of the Kribi Deepwater Port project in Cameroon, which features a 70,000-ton container terminal and a 100,000-ton container terminal. Upon completion, the project will further drive the development of the port industrial zone, promote rapid economic growth in the local area, and expand the scale of regional trade.

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2024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475亿美元，转贷项目2326个；自主引进跨境转贷款30亿美元，支持项目200余个。2024年末贷款余额74.17亿美元。

2024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。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。积极推进欧洲投资银行应对气候变化贷款项目实施工作，实现国内首个欧投行应对气候变化框架贷款项目落地，进一步对标国际环保标准，学习先进绿色金融管理理念。

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 USD47.5 billion of entrusted onlending loans for 2,326 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 USD7.417 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 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 New Development Bank (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. The Bank advanced the implementation of the European Investment Bank (EIB) loans for climate change projects, realizing the first domestic EIB climate change framework loan project that better aligns with international environmental standards and incorporates advanced concepts in green financial management.



图为肇庆市德庆县凤村镇光伏复合项目，项目使用亚洲基础设施投资银行专项转贷款，具有重要的国际合作意义。建成后可实现200MW农光互补光伏发电，有效改善当地能源结构，推动农业农村高质量发展。

The image shows the Photovoltaic Project in Fengcun Town, Deqing County, Zhaoqing City. The project utilizes special onlending facilities from the AIIB and holds significance for international cooperation. Once completed, the agrivoltaic project will have an installed capacity of 200 megawatts, promoting the local energy structure and high-quality development in agriculture and rural areas.

贸易金融业务 Trade Finance

2024年，进出口银行共办理结算、保函、贸易融资业务11693.10亿元，其中结算业务5355.43亿元、保函业务1156.35亿元、贸易融资业务5181.33亿元。截至2024年末，本行贸易金融授信业务余额6861.34亿元*。

2024年，本行贸易金融业务充分发挥政策性、效益性、轻资本特点，积极服务“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。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，积极服务第七届进博会，圆满完成100亿美元支持非洲出口贸易融资额度，跨境金融产品场景化创新取得进展。

本行持续发挥保理、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，积极创新供应链金融服务模式，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，不断提升科技支撑；采取“一链一策、一企一策”方式，为通讯技术、汽车、新能源、建筑等行业企业提供线上化、场景化、嵌入式金融服务，为供应链畅通、安全、稳定提供融资支持，供应链金融服务提质扩面，助力卢旺达那巴龙格河二号水电站、智利科金博医院等一系列典范项目顺利施工。

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。

In 2024, the Bank conducted RMB1169.310 billion worth of international settlement, guarantee and trade finance business, among which international settlement registered RMB535.543 billion, guarantee RMB115.635 billion, and trade finance RMB518.133 billion. By the end of 2024, the outstanding balance of trade finance credit business reached RMB686.134 billion*.

In 2024, the Bank's trade finance business fully leveraged its triple advantages of policy alignment, cost-efficiency, and capital-light structure to actively support China's key international cooperation initiatives, including the Belt and Road cooperation, cross-border investments, overseas project contracting, as well as international industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing cooperation. 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 Seventh China International Import Expo, putting in place the USD10 billion of trade finance to support African export, and making progress in the innovative application of cross-border financial products.

* 不含租金保理授信业务余额。

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

The Bank played a crucial role in supporting core supply chain enterprises and SMEs with services such as factoring and bills, innovating models for providing supply chain financial services. The Bank leveraged technology to deliver convenient client service, strengthening technological support with enhanced flexibility of supply chain scenario application and normalized application of innovative scenarios. Adopting a customized approach, the Bank delivered online, scenario-based and embedded financial services for industries such as telecommunications, automobile, new energy, and construction, so as to support a smooth, secure, and stable supply chain and enhance the quality and coverage of supply chain financial services. In doing so, the Bank facilitated the development of exemplary projects such as the Nyabarongo II Hydropower Plant in Rwanda and the Chilean Coquimbo Hospital.

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.



图为卢旺达那巴龙格河二号水电站项目，项目建成后将成为卢最大的水电站，极大缓解卢电力短缺问题，减少洪涝灾害。为满足项目资金需求，本行发挥专业优势，为客户量身定制供应链金融服务方案，有效保障项目顺利实施。

The image shows the Nyabarongo II Hydropower Plant in Rwanda. Once completed, it will become Rwanda's largest hydropower station, significantly alleviating electricity shortages and mitigating flood risks. The Bank leveraged its expertise in providing a customized supply chain financial service solution to meet the client's financing needs, ensuring the smooth implementation of the project.

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2024年末^{*}，承诺出资1738.35亿元，累计出资1071.69亿元，出资余额953.67亿元。

本行积极配合国家政治经济外交工作，高质量服务“一带一路”建设。截至2024年末，本行服务“一带一路”建设的国际经济合作基金累计共投资150余个项目，累计出资额折合人民币280余亿元。本行全力落实习近平主席在中国—中亚峰会上的讲话精神，推动中国—中亚峰会成果落地，新基金设立获国务院批准。本行主发起设立的中国—东盟投资合作基金二期实现首个项目投放，完成本行第三届“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛务实合作清单投资项目落地工作，并在东盟峰会期间与马来西亚HNG集团签署投资合作协议，助力能源转型。本行出资的东盟与中日韩“10+3”合作机制下重要的区域金融合作发展机构—区域信用担保与投资基金本年度经营业绩创历史新高。

本行参股的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和中合中小企业融资担保股份有限公司三家担保公司坚持把服务实体、支持小微作为经营发展方向。截至2024年末，三家担保公司累计支持中小微企业130余万户，累计为中小微企业融资提供担保(再担保)金额7100余亿元。

本行参投的国家融资担保基金聚焦支小支农担保主业，持续强化对国家乡村振兴重点帮扶县融资担保服务，2024年基金新发生支小支农业务规模约1.4万亿元，约占全部合作业务规模99%；新发生乡村振兴担保业务规模约72亿元、支持户数1.1万余户。

The Bank has so far initiated and participated in the establishment of 24 investment funds (companies). By the end of 2024^{*}, it had committed an amount of RMB173.835 billion investment with the total paid-in investment reaching RMB107.169 billion. The outstanding balance stood at RMB95.367 billion.

The Bank supported major diplomatic activities in a proactive manner, and contributed to high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. By the end of 2024, the total paid-in investment of the Bank's international economic cooperation funds in support of the BRI amounted to over RMB28 billion, facilitating more than 150 projects. The Bank fully implemented the important instructions of President Xi Jinping at the China-Central Asia Summit and pushed forward the implementation of relevant outcomes, securing the State Council's approval of a new fund. The China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund II (CAF II), initiated by the Bank, saw its first project launched and ensured the implementation of the investment projects on the List of Practical Cooperation Deliverables of the Third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. It also signed an investment cooperation agreement with the HNG Capital Sdn Bhd in Malaysia during the China-ASEAN Summit to support energy transition. In 2024, the Credit Guarantee and Investment Facility (CGIF), in which the Bank holds shares, achieved record-high business performance as an important regional institution for financial cooperation and development under the ASEAN Plus Three framework, which includes China, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

^{*} 2024年12月末美元汇率7.1884，下同。

^{*} At the end of December 2024, the exchange rate of Renminbi to U.S. dollar was 7.1884, similarly hereinafter.

Three guarantee companies, in which the Bank is a shareholder, are focused on supporting economical entities and SMEs. These companies include Chongqing Export-Import Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd., Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Financing Re-guarantee Co., Ltd., and China United SME Guarantee Corporation. By the end of 2024, these three companies provided over RMB710 billion guarantees (re-guarantees) for over 1.3 million SMEs in total.

The National Financing Guarantee Fund, in which the Bank is a shareholder, focused on supporting small businesses and the agriculture sector and scaled up its guarantee services for key counties in pursuing rural revitalization. In 2024, the Fund conducted RMB1.4 trillion worth of guarantee business in supporting small businesses and the agriculture sector, which accounted for 99% of the total volume, and provided RMB7.2 billion worth of guarantees for over 11,000 households in pursuing rural revitalization.



图为本行发起设立的中国—东盟投资合作基金二期与马来西亚HNG集团共同投资开发的东盟国家可再生能源及电力基础设施项目核心资产之一（越南LNTN水电站），该项目合作聚焦东盟国家绿色转型升级和能源互联互通，着力提升区域可持续发展韧性，是本行持续助力中国—东盟投资合作走深走实的重要成果之一，也是本行坚守职能定位，助力高质量共建“一带一路”的具体体现。

The image shows one of the core assets of the ASEAN Renewable Energy and Power Infrastructure Project, the LNTN Hydropower Station in Vietnam, jointly invested and developed by the CAF II initiated by the Bank and the HNG Capital Sdn Bhd in Malaysia. Focusing on the green transformation and energy connectivity among ASEAN countries, and aiming to enhance resilience for regional sustainable development, the project serves as a significant outcome of the Bank's continuous support for deepening China-ASEAN investment cooperation, highlighting the Bank's commitment to its mission and its contribution to high-quality Belt and Road cooperation.

金融市场业务

Capital Market Operations

2024年，进出口银行作为第四大人民币债券发行体，全年累计发行境内人民币金融债券1.22万亿元；累计发行12亿美元和8亿欧元债券；累计为企业客户承销债券44只，承销份额合计341.14亿元。

本行坚持秉承稳定可持续的筹资策略，发行二级资本债券300亿元，不断夯实资本实力。发行绿色债券4期，创新发行中欧《可持续金融共同分类目录》绿色债券，推动绿色金融标准国际接轨；发行柜台债券4期，创新面向银行间和柜台多市场同步发行，助力多层次债券市场建设。围绕共建“一带一路”、现代化产业体系建设、支持区域协调发展、高水平对外开放等国家重点领域，发行主题金融债券1779.9亿元。

本行坚持强化对科技创新、先进制造、绿色发展、能源安全、基础设施等重点领域的债券投资力度，公司类信用债券投资保持稳步增长。积极探索服务实体经济新路径，充分发挥做市商职能，提升公司类信用债券做市报价质量。创设全市场首个铁道债券篮子，积极支持铁路“走出去”和国内重大铁路建设。聚焦国内国际双循环资源联动，积极开展“南向通”债券交易，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有益贡献。作为银行间外汇即期、远掉和期权尝试做市机构，积极提供各类外汇产品报价，履行好做市义务。作为境内外币拆借报价行，提供外币流动性，持续优化报价能力，市场交易量排名第4，报价排名第12。

本行持续优化对客资金业务体系，拓展客户服务群，紧扣客户需求，稳步提高服务水平。多渠道积极宣导“风险中性”理念，综合运用金融市场交易工具为客户提供汇率利率避险服务。

本行债券承销业务服务企业直接融资需求，为多家关乎国计民生、新质生产力发展的企业承销发行债券，降低实体经济融资成本。为法国农业信贷银行、德意志银行股份有限公司等境外机构发行熊猫债，稳慎扎实推动人民币国际化。

本行拥有三大国际评级机构评级。截至2024年末，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 2024, the Bank, being the fourth largest issuer of Renminbi-denominated bonds, issued a total of 1.22 trillion Renminbi in financial bonds within China's domestic market. Additionally, the Bank issued 1.2 billion US dollar-denominated bonds and 800 million Euro-denominated bonds. The Bank also underwrote 44 bonds for corporate clients with a total issuance volume of RMB34.114 billion.

Adhering to a stable and sustainable fundraising strategy, the Bank issued RMB30 billion worth of secondary capital bonds to further consolidate its capital strength. Four batches of green bonds were issued, among which the innovative issuance of CGT-aligned green bonds further aligned the green finance standards with the international accepted criteria. The Bank also launched four batches of over-the-counter bonds, marking the first time such bonds were issued in both interbank and over-the-counter markets and contributing to the building of a multi-layered bond market. Throughout the year, the Bank issued thematic financial bonds totaling RMB177.99 billion to support national strategic priorities, including Belt and Road cooperation, the development of a modern industrial system, coordinated regional development, and high-level opening-up.

The Bank continued to increase its bond investment in key areas of the national economy such as scientific innovation, advanced manufacturing, green development, energy security and infrastructure, and maintained a steady growth rate in corporate credit bond investment. Through exploring innovative approaches to better serve the real economy, the Bank fully leveraged its role as a market maker to enhance the quality of market-making quotations for corporate credit bonds. The Bank created the first basket of railway bonds in the entire market to support the “going global” endeavors of railways and major domestic railway construction projects. By focusing on the mutual reinforcement of dual circulations to facilitate both domestic and international resource 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 trial market maker for spot, forward and option products in the interbank foreign exchange market, the Bank provided quotations for various foreign exchange products and to fulfill its market-making obligations. As a CIROR contributor bank in China, the Bank continued to provide foreign currency liquidity and enhance its quoting capabilities. It ranked the 4th in terms of annual trading volume and the 12th in terms of quotation.

Through optimizing the capital market operation system for clients, the Bank expanded its client base, catered to clients’ needs and steadily improved its services. It also actively promoted the risk neutral mindset by helping its clients hedge exchange and interest rate risks with a comprehensive use of trading tools in the financial market.

To serve the direct financing needs of enterprises, the Bank underwrote and issued bonds for enterprises related to national economy, public welfare and the development of new quality productive forces, thereby reducing the financing costs of the real economy. It also issued Panda bonds for international institutions such as Credit Agricole and Deutsche Bank to promote the steady advancement of RMB internationalization.

The Bank is rated by three major international rating agencies, namely, Moody’s, Standard & Poor’s and Fitch. By the end of 2024, 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+

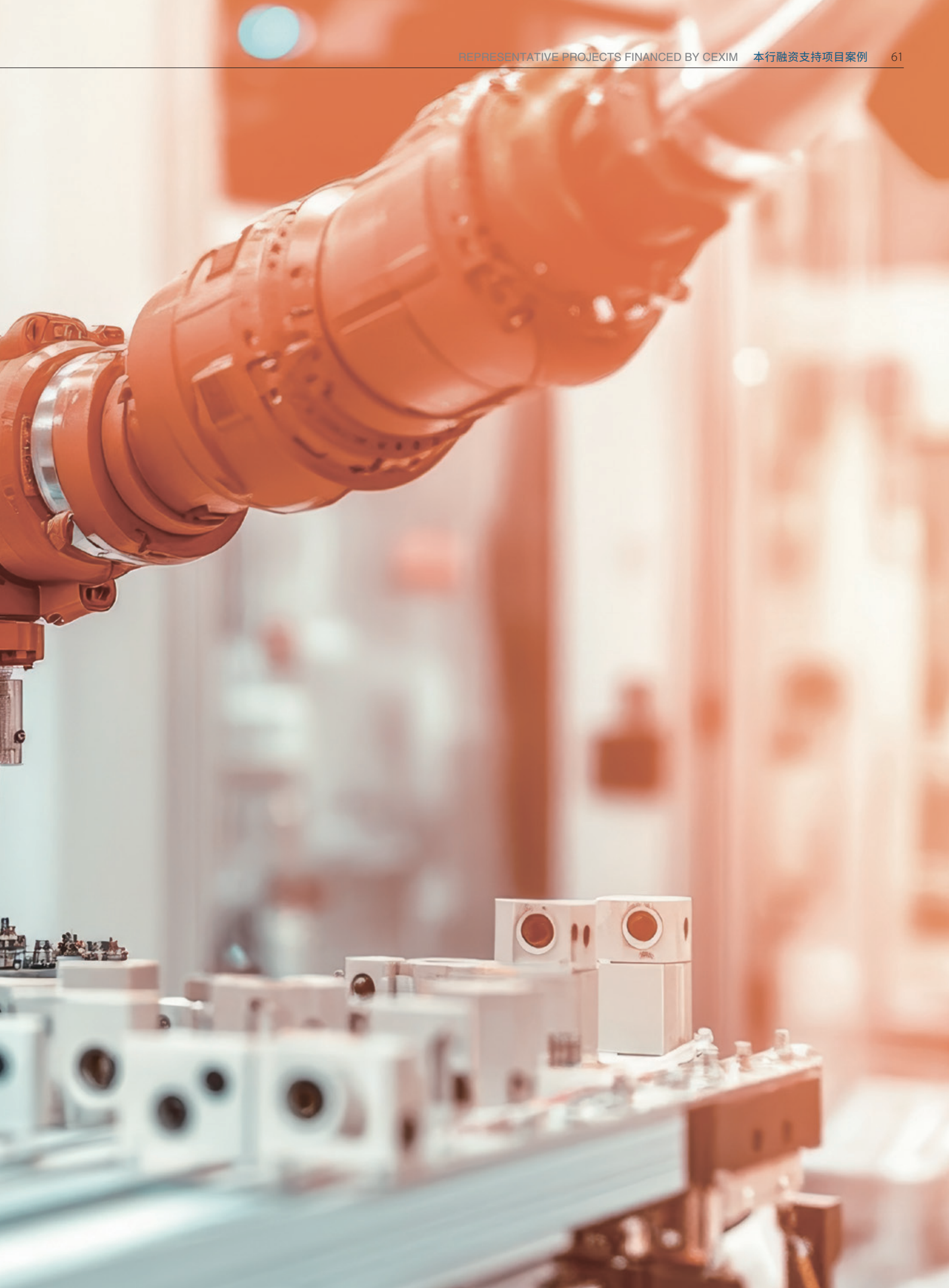
标准普尔公司
Standard & Poor’s

A+

惠誉信用评级有限公司
Fitch

The background of the page is a blurred industrial scene. On the right side, there is a close-up of an orange robotic arm with a metallic tool head. In the foreground, there are several rows of cylindrical metal parts, possibly pistons or valves, arranged on a white tray or conveyor belt. The overall color palette is dominated by the orange of the robot and the metallic grays of the parts, with a soft, out-of-focus background showing more industrial structures.

本行融资支持项目案例 REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS FINANCED BY CEXIM



本行融资支持项目案例

REPRESENTATIVE PROJECTS FINANCED BY CEXIM

匈塞铁路塞尔维亚诺维萨德－苏博蒂察－边境（凯莱比亚）段项目

Novi Sad-Subotica-State Border (Kelebija) Section of the Budapest-Belgrade Railway



匈塞铁路是中匈塞三国领导人达成的重要共识，是“一带一路”倡议与欧洲发展战略对接的重大项目，也是中国和中东欧国家合作的标志性项目，对深化中欧互利合作具有重要积极意义。塞尔维亚诺维萨德－苏博蒂察－边境（凯莱比亚）段项目为本行在匈塞铁路塞尔维亚境内支持的第二个重要铁路路段，该路段长约108公里。项目建成后可显著改善当地交通水平，推动中欧贸易国际通道形成，带动当地经济发展。

The Budapest-Belgrade Railway is a significant project developed as a result of an important consensus among the leaders of China, Hungary and Serbia. It represents a critical alignment between the BRI and Europe's development strategies, serving as a flagship project for cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European countries, holding substantial implications for enhancing mutually beneficial cooperation between China and Europe. The Novi Sad-Subotica-State Boarder (Kelebija) section, spanning approximately 108 kilometers, is the second key section of the Budapest-Belgrade Railway Project supported by the Bank in Serbia. Upon completion, the project will greatly improve local transportation, facilitate a China-Europe international trade corridor, and strengthen the local economy.

国产首艘大型出口豪华客滚船项目 China's First Domestically-Produced Large Luxury Ro-Pax Vessel for Export

“GNV Polaris (GNV•北极星)”号是国内首艘自主研发、设计及建造的大型现代化豪华客滚船。该船具备完善的生物安全应对措施，是国内船厂建造的首艘取得全球最新的“BIOSAFE”生物安全入级符号的豪华客滚船。本行立足政策性金融职能定位，基于市场化原则与欧资银行组建银团，为推动“中国智造”扬帆出海贡献金融力量。2024年10月，“GNV Polaris”号正式交付MSC (地中海航运公司)，并将在欧洲开展运营，航线主要覆盖地中海区域。

As China's first large modern luxury Ro-Pax vessel developed, designed, and built domestically, GNV Polaris adopts comprehensive biosafety response measures and is the first luxury Ro-Pax vessel built by a domestic shipyard to obtain the latest BIOSAFE class notation. Staying committed to the responsibilities as a policy bank and adhering to market-based principles, the Bank provided financial support for the “going global” endeavor of China's intelligent manufacturing through a syndicated loan together with European banks. In October 2024, GNV Polaris was officially delivered to MSC Group and set to commence operations in Europe, serving routes across the Mediterranean.



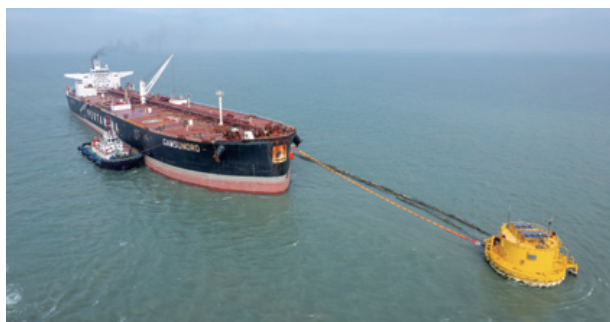
吉尔吉斯斯坦南北第二条公路建设项目 Alternative North-South Road in Kyrgyzstan



吉尔吉斯斯坦南北第二条公路建设项目是中吉元首见证签约重点项目。本行为项目提供融资支持。项目主要内容是建设吉尔吉斯斯坦南北第二条公路一期工程，包括一条全长58公里的修复路段和一条全长96公里的新建路段。该项目连接首都比什凯克和南部重要城市贾拉拉巴德，可保障南北运输道路畅通，改善现有交通运输条件，提高运输效率，推动吉交通运输业的升级改造和现代化，对公路沿线及区域经济社会发展具有重要意义。

Financed by the Bank, the road is a key project signed under the witness of leaders of China and Kyrgyzstan, which includes Phase I of the Alternative North-South Road comprising a 58-kilometer rehabilitated section and a 96-kilometer newly built section. Connecting Bishkek, capital of Kyrgyzstan, with Jalal-Abad, a major southern city, the project ensures smooth north-south transportation to improve existing transport conditions and efficiency, and facilitates the upgrading and modernization of Kyrgyzstan's transportation sector, contributing to the economic and social development along the road and in the broader region.

孟加拉单点系泊及双线管道项目 Bangladesh Single Point Mooring (SPM) with Double Pipeline Project



孟加拉单点系泊及双线管道项目是2016年习近平主席访问孟加拉时中孟两国达成的重要经贸合作成果之一，是孟首个海陆一体超大型石油储运工程。本行为项目提供融资支持。该项目包括建设单点系泊系统、罐区和站场等设施，以及铺设海上及陆上输油管道，实现了中国资金、中国技术、中国设备、中国施工的“全产业链”建设。项目建成后可大幅提高运输效率，并减少原油泄漏造成的环境污染，对保障孟能源供应需求、推动地区经济发展有重要作用。2024年8月8日，项目签发接收证书，完成移交工作。

The project is a major outcome of the economic and trade cooperation between China and Bangladesh, initiated during President Xi Jinping's visit to Bangladesh in 2016. Financed by the Bank, this project marks Bangladesh's first integrated super-large oil storage and transportation system, combining both sea and land components. It involves the construction of a single-point mooring system, storage tanks, terminal facilities, and the installation of offshore and onshore oil pipelines. This initiative creates a comprehensive industrial chain that incorporates Chinese funding, technology, equipment, and construction expertise. Upon completion, it will significantly improve transportation efficiency, reduce the risk of oil spills, and play a vital role in ensuring Bangladesh's energy supply while driving regional economic development. On August 8, 2024, the project was officially delivered following the issuance of the takeover certificate.

刚果(金)金苏卡变电站及配套电网项目 Kinsuka Substation and Associated Distribution Network Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo

刚果(金)金苏卡变电站及配套电网项目是中刚两国合作实施的重大基础设施民生项目，由本行独立融资支持。该项目于2024年11月竣工，是刚首都金沙萨规模最大、技术最先进的变电站工程，为首都圈超过200万居民提供可靠电力供应，提高了国家电力系统安全运行的稳定性，有效保障首都百姓的用电需求，为刚果(金)未来配网的发展模式提供积极借鉴意义。该项目践行了共建“一带一路”“美美与共”的价值理念，让中非高质量共建“一带一路”成为改善当地民生的共赢之路。

The project is a major infrastructure and livelihood project jointly implemented by China and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) with the Bank's financing support. Completed in November 2024, this substation stands as the largest and most technologically advanced facility of its kind in Kinshasa, ensuring a reliable power supply to over 2 million residents in the capital area. By stabilizing the safe operation of the national power system, the project effectively meets the electricity demands of the residents in Kinshasa, serving as a reference for the future development of distribution networks in the DRC. Emphasizing the concept of shared prosperity through inclusive harmony under the BRI, the project demonstrates how high-quality Belt and Road cooperation between China and Africa can create a mutually beneficial path to improving local livelihoods.



乌干达卡鲁玛水电站及电力输出系统工程項目 The Karuma Hydropower Station and the Interconnection Project in Uganda



本行融资支持的乌干达卡鲁玛水电站及电力输出系统工程項目主要内容为在乌西北部建设一座装机容量为600兆瓦的水电站和配套输变电线路。该电站有效利用了乌充沛的水力资源，是乌迄今最大规模的水电站，全部投产发电后每年将节约原煤约131万吨、减少二氧化碳排放348万吨，对促进乌能源结构绿色低碳转型起到积极作用，是中乌两国“一带一路”合作典范工程。2024年9月26日，乌总统穆塞韦尼出席项目竣工仪式并为水电站揭幕。穆塞韦尼总统对项目给予高度赞扬，并对中国政府和企业支持卡鲁玛水电站的融资和建设表示感谢。他表示，该项目的实施降低了乌电价水平，为工商业发展提供稳定且可负担的电力保障，其投产发电为乌能源和经济发展铺平道路。

The project, financed by the Bank, involves the construction of a 600-megawatt hydropower plant along with associated transmission lines in northwestern Uganda. As the largest project of its kind in Uganda to date, the project utilizes the country's abundant hydropower resources and is expected to save 1.31 million metric tons of raw coal and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 3.48 million metric tons annually once fully operational. The project plays a positive role in advancing Uganda's green and low-carbon energy transition and stands as a flagship project in the cooperation between China and Uganda under the BRI. On September 26, 2024, Ugandan President Museveni attended the project completion ceremony and commissioned the hydropower station. President Museveni praised the project, expressing gratitude to the Chinese government and enterprises for their support in financing and construction. He highlighted that the project has lowered electricity costs in Uganda and provided stable and affordable power for industrial development, laying a solid foundation for Uganda's energy and economic growth.

兰州中川国际机场三期及综合交通枢纽环线铁路项目 Lanzhou Zhongchuan International Airport Phase III and Integrated Transport Hub Ring Railway Project



兰州中川国际机场三期及综合交通枢纽环线铁路项目建设有助于加快推进高质量共建“一带一路”，推进西部大开发形成新格局，是甘肃省打造丝绸之路经济带和互联互通重要节点。本行为项目提供融资支持。项目建成后，可满足兰州中川国际机场旅客吞吐量3800万人次、货邮吞吐量30万吨、飞机起降30万架次的运输目标，进一步完善西部地区航空、高铁网络布局，强化兰州陆、空区域枢纽地位，助力甘肃省加快西部陆海新通道和向西开放大通道建设，提升对外开放水平。

The project, financed by the Bank, plays a critical role in accelerating the high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, and in fostering a new approach to promote development in the western region of China. It is positioned by Gansu Province as a pivotal hub for developing the Silk Road Economic Belt and regional connectivity. Upon completion, the project will enable Lanzhou Zhongchuan International Airport to accommodate 38 million passengers, handle 300,000 metric tons of cargo and mail, and facilitate 300,000 flights annually. The project will optimize the aviation and high-speed rail networks in western China, strengthening Lanzhou's status as a regional land and air transportation hub. It will also assist Gansu Province in advancing the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor and a corridor of westward opening-up to promote further opening-up of the region.

支持专精特新企业出口项目 Supporting Enterprises Using Specialized and Sophisticated Technologies to Produce Novel and Unique Products for Export



北京某医疗器械企业是北京市专精特新“小巨人”企业，其家用无创呼吸机和通气面罩等产品销售覆盖全球100多个国家和地区。本行坚守职能定位，聚焦主责主业，围绕专精特新企业特点，通过“融资+融智”服务助力企业“走出去”，进一步推动“一带一路”沿线国家医疗事业发展。

A medical device enterprise in Beijing, recognized as a specialized and innovative “little giant” enterprise by the city, produces home non-invasive ventilators and full face masks that are sold in over 100 countries and regions. Committed to its mission and focused on its core responsibilities, the Bank has supported such enterprises in expanding globally by providing both financing and expertise tailored to their needs, further promoting medical development in Belt and Road partner countries.

武汉船机海工平台项目 Jack-up Support Platforms by Wuhan Marine Machinery Plant Co., Ltd

该项目是武汉船用机械有限责任公司承接的沙特阿拉伯国际船东海洋工程生活辅助平台建造及出口项目。该型平台满足ABS（美国船级社）最新的智能化SMART符号*要求，是全球首批有ABS SMART符号的生活辅助平台，也是武汉船用机械有限责任公司承接的首批出口沙特的生活辅助平台。本行为项目提供融资支持，助力企业积极参与共建“一带一路”倡议，为我国高端制造业产业链的持续、健康、快速发展保驾护航。平台建成后主要用于辅助当地海上油田开采。

The project is undertaken by Wuhan Marine Machinery Plant Co., Ltd (WMMP) for the construction and export of offshore living support platforms for an international shipowner in Saudi Arabia. The platforms meet the latest SMART class notation* requirements of the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS), making them among the world's first living support platforms to receive the ABS SMART notation, as well as the first batch of such platforms exported to Saudi Arabia by WMMP. Providing financing support for the project, the Bank encouraged the company to actively engage in Belt and Road cooperation, and promoted the sustainable, healthy and rapid development of China's high-end manufacturing industrial chain. Upon completion, the platforms will primarily support offshore oil exploration in the region.



* ABS SMART符号是由美国船级社(ABS)颁发的一种认证标志，用于评估和监测海上结构物的健康状况。

* The ABS SMART notation is a certification mark issued by the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) to evaluate and monitor the health condition of offshore structures.

中石化镇海炼化项目 Sinopec Zhenhai Refinery Project



中国石化镇海基地是国家七大石化产业基地的重要组成部分，也是中国石化与浙江省、宁波市重点布局打造的杭州湾南岸世界级石化产业桥头堡。“十四五”期间，中国石化镇海基地按照“对标世界一流管理提升的标杆、为中国石化未来发展探路引航、浙江省烯烃产业链上下游企业共同体牵头单位、宁波市石化产业链龙头企业”四大定位，全力打造原创技术策源地、高成长性“链长”企业和高附加值产业聚合区。本行为项目提供融资支持，助力其加速实现转型升级、形成新质生产力，进一步助推宁波构建更高水平的绿色石化产业集群，打造成“世界级、高科技、一体化”绿色石化基地，深度融入长三角一体化发展战略。

Sinopec Zhenhai Refining Base is a vital part of China's seven major petrochemical industrial bases. Strategically located on the southern shore of Hangzhou Bay, it was developed by Sinopec in collaboration with Zhejiang Province and Ningbo City as a world-class petrochemical industrial hub. During the 14th Five-Year Plan, Sinopec Zhenhai Refining Base has established itself as a benchmark for world-class management and serves as a pathfinder for Sinopec's future development. It aims to lead the community of upstream and downstream enterprises in Zhejiang's olefin industrial chain and act as a pacemaker for Ningbo's petrochemical industry chain, and spared no efforts in becoming a source of original technologies, a high-growth "chain leader" and a high value-added industrial cluster. The Bank provided financing support for the project to expedite its transformation and upgrading, form new quality productive forces, and help Ningbo develop a more advanced green petrochemical industrial cluster. In doing so, the Bank has contributed to the creation of a world-class integrated green petrochemical base, featuring cutting-edge technology in Ningbo, which aligns with the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta.

小微企业“外贸通”项目 Foreign Trade Connect for Small and Micro Enterprises

小微企业“外贸通”是本行依托大数据驱动审批模型，创设的一款支持小微外贸企业的特色产品。该产品聚焦满足小微外贸企业进出口业务环节融资需求，促进企业进出口能力提升，强化对专精特新等特色小微外贸企业的金融支持力度，为企业提供更加灵活便捷的业务办理渠道。深圳市某制造企业主要从事机器人和智能装备、移动图传系统的研发、生产与应用，是集科、工、贸为一体的国家级高新技术企业、专精特新“小巨人”企业。该企业产品主要销往印度尼西亚、新加坡等地，企业在提升森林消防、大载重货运无人机等产品出口能力方面有较强资金需求。“外贸通”产品可有效缓解该企业研发投入融资难题，改善企业生产经营状况，发挥了政策性金融在支持科技领域、助力新质生产力发展方面的积极作用。

Foreign Trade Connect for small and micro enterprises is a specialized product developed by the Bank to support small and micro foreign trade companies using a big data-driven approval model. Aiming to address the financing needs of these companies and improve their capabilities in both export and import businesses, the product strengthened financial support for unique small and micro foreign trade businesses such as specialized and innovative enterprises, providing more flexible and convenient processing channels. For example, a manufacturing company in Shenzhen, recognized as a national high-tech enterprise featuring technology-industry-trade integration and a specialized and innovative "little giant" enterprise, is specialized in the research and development, production and application of robots and intelligent equipment as well as mobile video transmission systems. With its products mainly sold to countries like Indonesia and Singapore, the company has a strong demand for capital to enhance its export capacity of drones facilitating forest firefighting and large payload delivery. The Foreign Trade Connect has helped the company overcome challenges with R&D investments and improve its production and operations, fully leveraging the role of policy-based finance in supporting the science and technology sector and boosting the development of new productive forces.



客户服务 CLIENT 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，全面提升客户服务能力，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。

2024年，本行持续夯实客户管理基础，构建客户结构指数，不断从存量、增量两方面评价并优化客户结构，深化客户结构聚焦主责主业的深度，匹配外贸、先进制造业、国际经济合作等业务的程度，支持实体经济的力度。出台关于强化集团客户管理的实施方案，进一步加强集团客户识别认定、评级授信、用信管理。出台提升战略客户和重点客户经营质效试点工作方案，统筹考虑战略客户和重点客户在规模、结构、效益等方面贡献度，分类施策提升管理质效。充分发挥政策性金融优势，综合考虑我国行业格局、企业实力，选取重点行业龙头骨干企业调研分析，不断提升本行提供“融资+融智”服务助力建设世界一流企业的能力。完善客户经理管理体制机制，强化客户经理队伍建设，出台客户经理从业资格管理办法，组织开展2024年客户经理培训、“锻造金融人才队伍 助力金融强国建设”客户经理劳动和技能竞赛，努力打造具有战略高度、理论厚度、行业深度和市场敏锐度的专业客户经理队伍。

Emphasizing a client-focused service philosophy, the Bank advanced its efforts to implement a comprehensive and integrated client service management system. This initiative enhanced its client service capabilities and supported high-quality development in key areas, ultimately improving the quality and efficiency of policy-based financial services to bolster the real economy.

In 2024, the Bank strengthened its client management by establishing a client structure index. This approach evaluated and optimized both existing and new client portfolios, ensuring alignment of the Bank's core mandate: supporting foreign trade, advanced manufacturing, and international economic cooperation while reinforcing real economy development. The Bank also implemented a plan to strengthen group client management, which included enhancing the identification, credit rating and credit line for group clients. A pilot program was launched to improve the quality and efficiency of business operation related to strategic and key clients. This initiative considered the contributions of these clients in terms of scale, structure and profitability while introducing category-based policies to promote management quality and efficiency. By fully leveraging the advantages of policy-based finance, the Bank conducted research and analysis of leading enterprises across key industries, taking into account China's industry landscape and corporate strengths. This effort aimed to continuously develop the Bank's capacity to provide both financing and expertise in building world-class enterprises. Additionally, the Bank improved the management framework for client managers by strengthening the competencies of the client management team and establishing regulations regarding client manager qualifications. In 2024, the Bank held client manager training sessions and organized a skill competition titled "Cultivating Talent for a Leading Country in Finance" to build a professional team of client managers with strategic insight, theoretical knowledge, industrial expertise, and market sensitivity.



风险管理与内部控制

RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

风险管理

Risk Management

全面风险管理。2024年，本行进一步完善风险偏好指标体系，提升风险偏好管理能力，加强风险偏好执行情况监测，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，结合全行风险管控特点，优化全面风险管理评价考核方案，引导经营单位严控增量风险、加强事前防范。通过风险条线资格认证，促进风险管理岗从业人员不断提升业务能力和专业水平，巩固提升全行风险条线垂直管理质效。

信用风险、市场风险、操作风险管理。2024年，本行持续推动统一授信风险并表管理，从银行集团层面加强授信业务集中管控，秉持审慎管理原则制定一系列支持特殊政策的授权举措，提高授信业务审批授权精细化管理水平。完善估值体系建设，探索建立自贸区外汇市场风险限额监测体系，开展市场风险资本新规实施项目，构建符合监管要求的市场风险新标准法。对标监管新规优化操作风险管理制度体系，完善管理机制，依托操作风险自评估、关键风险指标、损失数据库、压力测试等操作风险管理工具，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。

洗钱风险、流动性风险、国别风险管理。2024年，本行践行“风险为本”理念，进一步健全反洗钱管理组织架构，持续完善洗钱风险管理机制，强化基础管理，夯实反洗钱义务履行根基，不断提高反洗钱信息化支持能力，提升精细化管理水平。坚持资产负债匹配管理原则，动态监控市场流动性状况和本行现金流缺口情况，统筹平衡资金来源与运用，采取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。落实落细监管机构最新国别风险管理要求，进一步完善本行国别风险管理制度体系，优化国别风险评级模型，持续跟踪重点国别风险变化趋势，提升国别风险管理质效。

风险分类管理。2024年，本行推行董事会总体引领、高级管理层有力推进、相关部门协同管理、经营单位稳步实施的风险分类管理架构，按季对金融资产进行风险分类重检，有序对存量业务按监管要求进行重新分类，持续巩固提升分类结果的前瞻性、准确性。

资产质量管理。2024年末，全行不良贷款率1.03%，较年初下降0.15个百分点，处于本行历史较低水平，资产质量保持稳中向好的态势。积极主动防范增量风险，加强对潜在风险项目的常态化监测和风险评估，前瞻性开展风险排查，完善典型案例通报机制，厚植风险文化。统筹推进存量风险处置，聚焦重点风险领域、重点经营单位、重大风险项目持续发力，优化巡回督导机制，持续发挥好总行风险化解的督导及统筹协调作用。持续夯实管理基础，对标监管要求进一步完善风险管理制度体系，健全风险监测和授信业务风险突发事件应急处置机制，优化减值测算模型，推动本行信贷资产减值损失评估质量提升。

Comprehensive Risk Management. In 2024, the Bank further refined its risk appetite indicators, enhanced the risk appetite management capabilities, and strengthened the monitoring of risk appetite enforcement, ensuring the guiding and leading role of risk appetite in risk management. In accordance with regulatory requirements and its risk management characteristics, the Bank optimized the plan on evaluation and assessment of comprehensive risk management, and guided its business units in controlling incremental risks and strengthening prevention efforts. Through the recognition of professional qualifications, the Bank encouraged its risk management team to continuously improve their skills and expertise so as to consolidate and enhance the effectiveness of vertical management in risk oversight.

Credit, Market and Operational Risks Management. In 2024, the Bank actively promoted the unified management of credit line risks, strengthened the collective management of credit lines at the head office, and formulated a series of authorization measures in support of special policies based on prudent management principles, so as to enhance meticulous management of credit line approval and authorization. The Bank improved its valuation system, explored the establishment of a monitoring system for foreign exchange market risk quotas in free trade zones, carried out projects to implement new market risk capital rules, and developed a revised standardized approach to market risk that complies with regulatory requirements. The Bank optimized its operational risk management policies and systems in accordance with the new regulatory requirements. With the help of risk management tools such as operational risk self-assessment, key risk indicators, a loss database and 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.

Money Laundering Risk, Liquidity Risk and Country-specific Risk. In 2024, the Bank followed a risk-based approach, improved the anti-money laundering (AML) management structure and the money laundering risk management mechanism, strengthened the basic management and the foundation for the implementation of AML obligations, and scaled up IT application in support of AML to enhance meticulous management. Adhering to the principle of coordination between assets and liabilities, the Bank monitored the market liquidity conditions and its liquidity gap, balanced the sources and utilization of funds, and adopted various tools for monitoring liquidity risks to ensure reasonable and adequate reserves for sound liquidity. The Bank fully implemented the latest regulatory requirements on country-specific risk management, optimized related policies and rating models, and tracked changes in risks associated with key countries to enhance the quality and efficiency of its country-specific risk management efforts.

Risk Classification Management. In 2024, the Bank implemented a risk classification management framework featuring overall leadership of the Board of Directors, strong support from senior management, cross-departmental collaboration, and steady execution by business units. The Bank conducted quarterly revaluation of the risk classifications of its financial assets, and reclassified the existing business in an orderly manner according to regulatory requirements to ensure forward-looking and accurate classification outcomes.

Asset Quality Management. At the end of 2024, the Bank's NPL ratio was 1.03%, down by 0.15 percentage points from the beginning of the year and stood at a historically low level, demonstrating a steady improvement in asset quality. The Bank proactively prevented incremental risks through strengthened regular monitoring and assessment of potentially risky projects, forward-looking risk identification, and improved typical case reporting mechanisms to foster a risk culture. The Bank promoted the disposal of existing risks by focusing on key risk areas, key business units and major risk projects, optimizing the risk supervision mechanism, and leveraging the supervisory and coordinating role of the head office in risk mitigation. To strengthen the management foundation, the Bank upgraded its risk management policies to align with regulatory requirements, promoted risk monitoring and emergency response for credit risks, and refined the impairment calculation model to improve the assessment quality of credit asset impairment losses.

内部控制与合规经营

Internal Control and Compliance

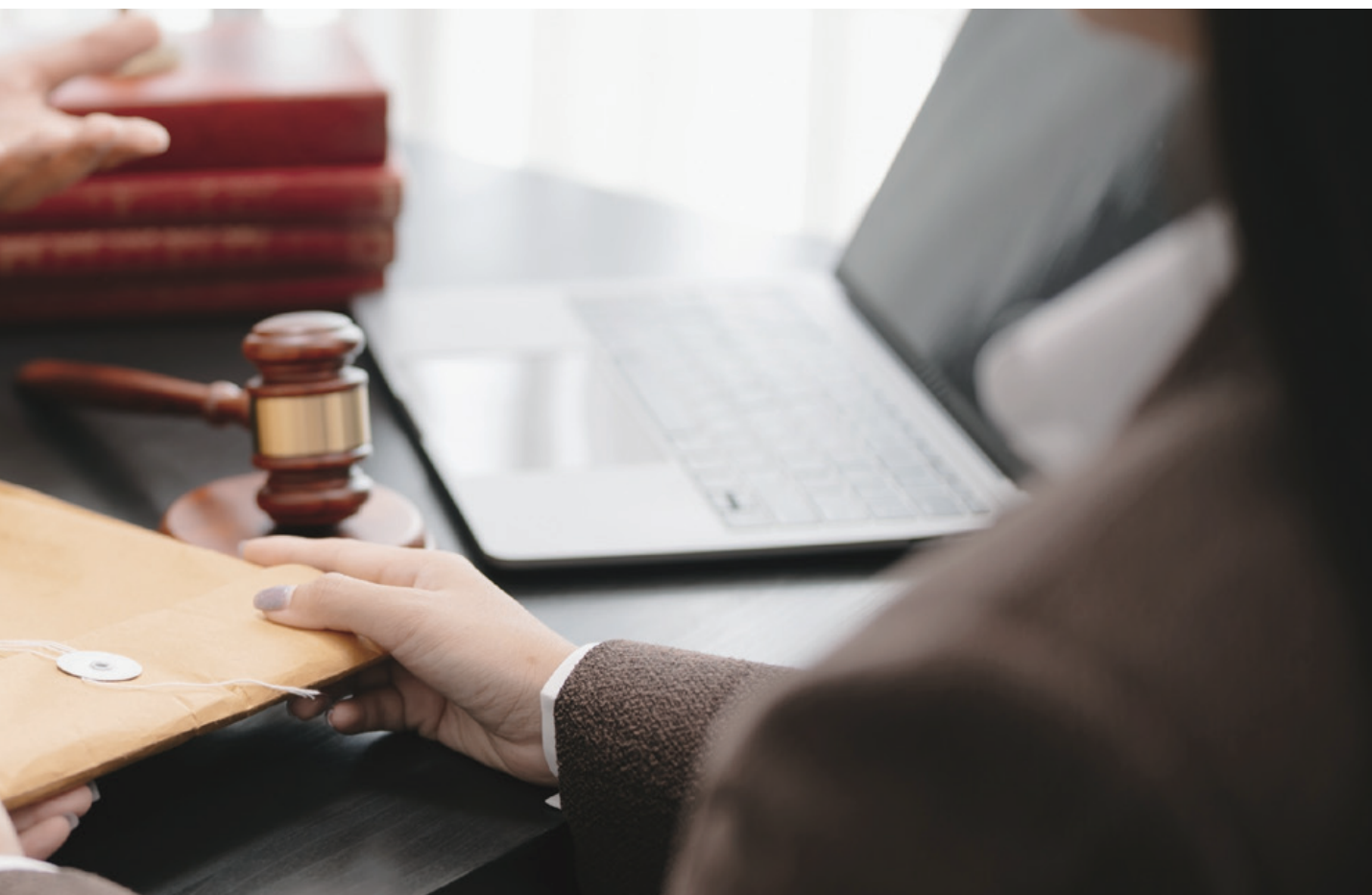
2024年，本行多管齐下持续提升内控合规管理效能。紧盯本行内控管理薄弱环节、重要问题和重点单位，剖析问题症结，推动从制度和机制上开展根源性整改，确保内部控制体系设计有效、执行有力。优化案防体制机制，构建全链条案防工作体系，提升案件风险排查和检查有效性，强化员工行为管理，推动案防关口前移，形成联防联控工作格局，持续强化全行案防治理能力。不断健全规章制度体系，推广应用“制度树”成果，对标最新监管要求和行内业务发展需要，强化内外规衔接。聚焦重点风险领域与薄弱环节，开展主要业务条线“上对下”现场检查，压实整改和责任追究，进一步提高现场检查有效性，强化条线部门管合规、管监督、管追责问责的主体责任。完善本行追责问责制度，坚持严字当头，做到失职必问、问责必严。

本行不断完善关联交易管理制度，优化管理机制，按照穿透原则动态认定、更新关联方名单，持续抓好关联交易全流程管理，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。除免予按照关联交易方式披露的交易外，2024年本行共发生需披露的一般关联交易25.34亿元（以人民币计，外币已折算为人民币），为授信、存款类关联交易，未发生重大关联交易。



In 2024, the Bank took a multi-pronged approach to continuously improve the efficiency of internal control and compliance management. Focusing on the weak links, important issues and key business units related to internal control management, the Bank identified the root causes of problems and initiated corrective actions in both policies and mechanisms to ensure that the internal control system is designed and implemented efficiently. To optimize the system of financial crime prevention, the Bank built a comprehensive mechanism that addresses the entire chain of financial crime prevention. This approach aimed to improve risk investigation and inspection efficiency. The Bank also adopted a proactive strategy for risk prevention and mitigation by strengthening the management of employee behavior, and formed a pattern of collaborative prevention and control to continuously increase the overall capacity for forestalling and controlling financial crime risks. The Bank improved its regulatory framework by promoting the application of a “regulation tree”, and forged greater synergy between internal and external regulations to meet the latest regulatory requirements and the Bank’s development needs. Targeting key risk areas and weak links, the Bank carried out on-site supervisory inspections of major business lines and worked strictly on rectification and accountability, strengthening the effectiveness of on-site inspections and clarifying the responsibilities of departments in charge of business lines for compliance, supervision and accountability. The Bank improved its accountability system with a strictest disciplinary approach, ensuring that negligence is consistently investigated and accountability is enforced without exception.

The Bank continuously improved its policies and mechanisms for connected transaction management by dynamically identifying and updating the list of related parties based on a look-through principle, implementing the end-to-end management of connected transactions, strictly fulfilling information disclosure obligations, enhancing supervision and assessment as well as data governance, and accelerating system optimization. In doing so, risks associated with connected transactions were effectively prevented. The Bank operated under commercial principles for connected transactions, ensuring that they were fairly priced. Apart from transactions exempt from disclosure, the Bank had a total of RMB2.534 billion of connected transactions that met disclosure requirements in 2024, which were credit line and deposit-related activities, as well as transactions of other types. No significant connected transactions took place during this period.



国际合作 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION





国际合作 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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，扩大国际合作网络，构建广泛伙伴关系，扎实推进多双边合作，积极推动国际合作高质量发展。

In 2024, 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 international cooperation network, built extensive partnerships, advanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and promoted high-quality development of international cooperation.

重要活动 Key Events

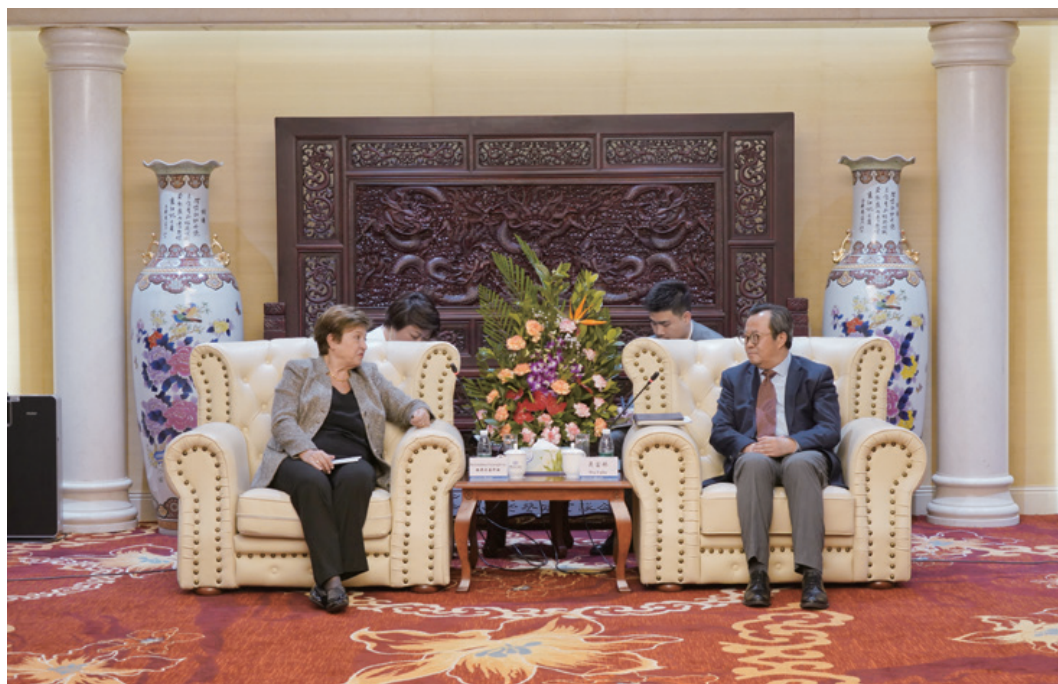
陈怀宇董事长出席博鳌亚洲论坛2025年年会

Chairman Chen Huaiyu Invited to Attend Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2025

2025年3月，陈怀宇董事长在海南参加博鳌亚洲论坛2025年年会开幕式等相关活动，期间应约拜会孟加拉国临时政府首席顾问尤努斯、与中国—东盟中心秘书长史忠俊等举行会谈。本届年会于3月25日至28日在海南博鳌举行，主题为“在世界变局中共创亚洲未来”，聚焦把握大势、促进增长、塑造未来、发掘动力四大主要方向议题，吸引了来自60多个国家和地区的近2000名中外嘉宾参加。

In March 2025, Chen Huaiyu, Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of China, was invited to attend the opening plenary of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2025 in Hainan Province, during which he also held talks with Mohammed Yunus, Chief Advisor of the Interim government of Bangladesh, and Shi Zhongjun, Secretary-General of the ASEAN-China Centre (ACC), among others. Running from March 25 to 28, this year's conference, themed "Asia in the Changing World: Towards a Shared Future," focused on four key areas: understanding global trends, driving economic growth, shaping future development, and exploring new growth drivers. The event attracted nearly 2,000 participants from over 60 countries and regions.





时任董事长吴富林会见国际货币基金组织总裁格奥尔基耶娃 Then Chairman Wu Fulin Met with IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva

2024年3月，时任董事长吴富林与国际货币基金组织总裁格奥尔基耶娃举行会谈，围绕全球及中国经济形势、发展中国家债务问题和重点领域合作等议题深入交换意见。双方表示将保持密切沟通协调，多渠道支持发展中国家应对债务问题，以发展可持续实现债务可持续。双方一致同意发挥各自优势，积极探索多层次、多形式的交流合作机制，携手为促进世界经济稳定复苏和可持续发展作出贡献。

In March 2024, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with IMF Managing Director Kristalina Georgieva. They exchanged views on global and Chinese economic situations, debt issues of developing countries, and cooperation in key areas. The two sides expressed their intention to maintain close communication and coordination and support developing countries in addressing debt issues through multiple channels, aiming to achieve debt sustainability through sustainable development. Both sides agreed to leverage their respective advantages to explore multiple cooperation mechanisms to jointly contribute to promoting the world economy's stable recovery and sustainable development.



时任董事长吴富林会见南苏丹总统基尔

Then Chairman Wu Fulin Met with Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of South Sudan

2024年9月，时任董事长吴富林会见南苏丹总统基尔，围绕推动双边关系发展、深化务实经贸合作等议题交换意见。双方一致同意积极落实中非合作论坛北京峰会成果，扎实推进重点领域项目建设，不断拓展合作空间，支持南应对风险挑战、实现发展振兴，为中非携手推进现代化、共筑高水平中非命运共同体贡献积极力量。

In September 2024, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of South Sudan. The two sides exchanged views on promoting bilateral relations and deepening pragmatic economic and trade cooperation. The two sides agreed to take active follow-up actions of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) by advancing key area projects, expanding cooperation and supporting South Sudan in coping with challenges and achieving revitalization. Both sides agreed to contribute to realizing modernization and building a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future.

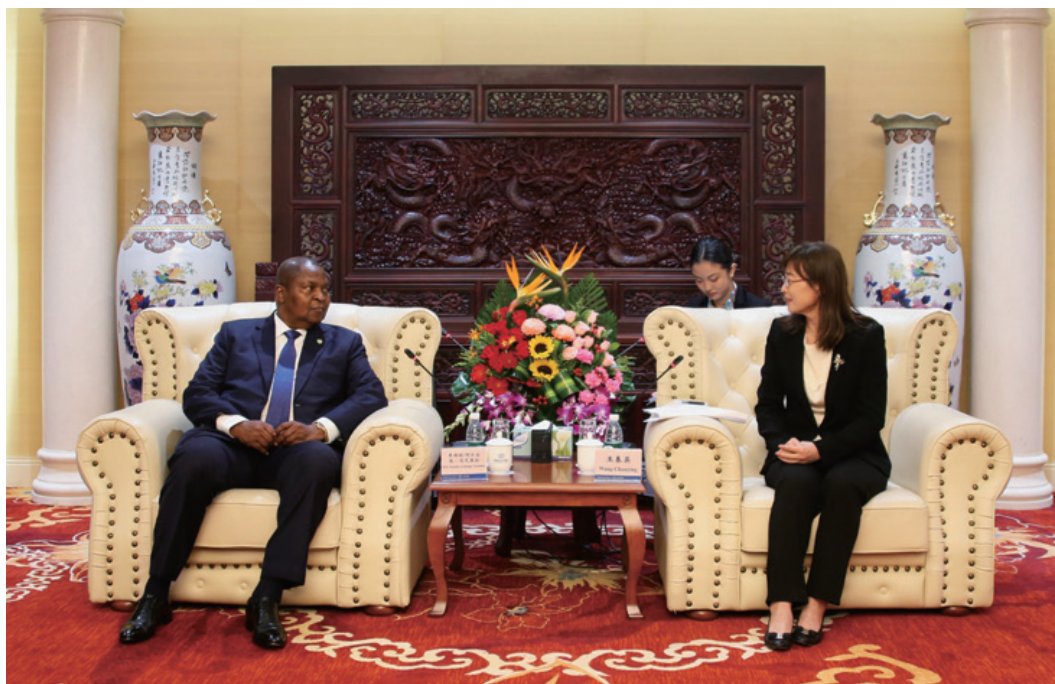


时任董事长吴富林会见日本国际协力银行总裁林信光

Then Chairman Wu Fulin Met with Hayashi Nobumitsu, Governor of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation

2024年11月，在第29届亚洲进出口银行论坛年会举行期间，时任董事长吴富林会见日本国际协力银行总裁林信光。双方围绕世界经济形势、中日经贸合作等议题交换意见，一致同意在亚洲进出口银行论坛等区域合作机制下，加强政策沟通与协调，以巩固现有合作为基础，积极探索第三方市场和投融资合作的新机遇，携手应对全球性挑战，为推动区域经济一体化和全球经济可持续发展贡献力量。

In November 2024, on the sidelines of the 29th Asian EXIM Banks Forum Annual Meeting, then Chairman Wu Fulin met with Hayashi Nobumitsu, Governor of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). The two sides exchanged views on the world economic situation, China-Japan economic and trade cooperation and others. They agreed to strengthen policy communication and coordination under regional cooperation mechanisms such as the Asian EXIM Banks Forum, build on existing cooperation to proactively explore new opportunities in third-party market and financing cooperation, and jointly address global challenges to contribute to regional economic integration and global sustainable economic growth.



王春英行长会见中非共和国总统图瓦德拉

President Wang Chunying Met with Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President of the Central African Republic

2024年9月，王春英行长会见中非共和国总统图瓦德拉，就双边友好合作交换意见。双方一致认为，中国和中非共和国是长久的友好伙伴，也是探索现代化进程中的同行者，相信两国将通过此次中非合作论坛峰会进一步深化交流合作，实现共赢发展。下一步，双方愿加强沟通与交流，共同探讨未来合作机遇，携手推动新时代中非命运共同体建设不断走深走实。

In September 2024, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President of the Central African Republic. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral cooperation. Both sides agreed that China and the Central African Republic have maintained a long-term partnership and joined hands to advance modernization. Both sides believed the two countries would deepen exchanges and cooperation through the FOCAC Beijing Summit and achieve win-win development. In the future, both sides are willing to strengthen communication and exchanges, explore future cooperation opportunities, and promote the building of a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era.



王春英行长拜会突尼斯总理马杜里

President Wang Chunying Met with Kamel Maddouri, Prime Minister of Tunisia

2024年9月，王春英行长拜会突尼斯总理马杜里一行，就中突友好关系、双方重点领域合作等议题交换了意见。双方一致同意加强沟通交流，不断巩固传统融资合作领域，积极挖掘、探讨潜在合作机遇，以中非合作论坛峰会为契机，进一步深化双边务实合作。

In September 2024, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Kamel Maddouri, Prime Minister of Tunisia. The two sides exchanged views on the China-Tunisia partnership and bilateral cooperation in key areas. The two sides agreed to strengthen communication and exchanges, enhance traditional financing cooperation, explore potential cooperation opportunities, and take the FOCAC Beijing Summit as an opportunity to deepen bilateral practical cooperation.



陈斌副行长出席中德财政合作对话论坛

Vice President Chen Bin Attended the China-Germany Dialogue Forum on Financial Cooperation

2024年4月，陈斌副行长在京出席中德财政合作对话论坛并发言。该论坛由中国财政部与德国经济合作与发展部联合举办，主题为“四十年携手同行，共促可持续发展”，旨在全面展示中德40年财政合作推动高质量发展的历程，并对未来互利合作领域进行探索。

In April 2024, Chen Bin, Vice President of the Bank, attended the China-Germany Dialogue Forum on Financial Cooperation in Beijing and delivered a speech. Jointly organized by China's Ministry of Finance and the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development under the theme of "40 Years of Working Together to Promote Sustainable Development", the Forum aimed to comprehensively showcase the 40-year history of China-Germany financial cooperation to promote high-quality development and explore areas of mutually beneficial partnership.



张劭辉副行长会见土耳其农业银行首席执行官阿尔帕斯兰·恰卡尔

Vice President Zhang Shaohui Met with Alpaslan Çakar, CEO of Türkiye's Ziraat Bank

2024年7月，张劭辉副行长会见土耳其农业银行首席执行官阿尔帕斯兰·恰卡尔，双方就中土经贸合作、两行融资及资金合作等交换了意见。双方同意发挥各自优势，进一步加强信息分享，探讨开展人民币贷款、联合融资、第三方市场等合作，推动双方合作扩容提质，助力中土双边经贸关系不断发展，为深化“一带一路”倡议与“中间走廊”计划对接贡献力量。

In July 2024, Zhang Shaohui, Vice President of the Bank, met with Alpaslan Çakar, CEO of Ziraat Bank. The two sides exchanged views on China-Türkiye economic and trade cooperation and financial cooperation between the two banks and agreed to leverage respective advantages to strengthen information sharing and explore cooperation in RMB loans, co-financing and third-party markets. With improved cooperation in more areas, the two banks shall promote bilateral economic and trade relations and strengthen the synergy of the Belt and Road Initiative and the Middle Corridor.



王康副行长会见瓦努阿图财政部和经济管理部部长约翰尼•科纳坡并签约 Vice President Wang Kang Met with Johnny Koanapo, Minister of Finance and Economic Management of Vanuatu and Signed an Agreement

2024年10月，王康副行长与瓦努阿图财政部和经济管理部部长约翰尼•科纳坡举行会谈，围绕落实两国领导人重要共识、加强共建“一带一路”和深化双方友好合作交换意见，并签署瓦努阿图安巴岛和塔纳岛公路三期项目贷款协议。

In October 2024, Wang Kang, Vice President of the Bank, met with Johnny Koanapo, Minister of Finance and Economic Management of Vanuatu. The two sides exchanged views on implementing the consensus of the heads of state, strengthening Belt and Road cooperation and deepening bilateral relations. They also signed a loan agreement for Phase III of the Vanuatu Ambae and Tanna Road Project.



杨东宁副行长会见亚洲开发银行副行长斯科特·莫里斯

Vice President Yang Dongning Met with Scott Morris, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank

2024年9月，杨东宁副行长会见亚洲开发银行副行长斯科特·莫里斯，就推动双方合作等议题交换意见。双方同意进一步发挥各自优势，丰富合作手段，探讨转贷款、股权投资、联合融资、银团贷款等多种形式，推动双方在中国和亚太地区其他国家开展务实合作，同时加强政策沟通、知识分享与人员交流，携手推动区域次区域合作与发展，为亚太地区经济社会发展繁荣作出更多贡献。

In September 2024, Yang Dongning, Vice President of the Bank, met with Scott Morris, Vice President of the Asian Development Bank. The two sides exchanged views on promoting bilateral cooperation and agreed to leverage their respective advantages to enrich cooperation means, such as on-lending, equity investment, co-financing, syndicated loans and others, to promote the two banks' practical cooperation in China and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region. They also agreed on strengthening communication on policy, knowledge sharing and personnel exchanges to promote regional and sub-regional cooperation and development to make more significant contribution to the economic and social development of the Asia-Pacific region.



中国进出口银行乌兹别克斯坦代表处成立

Uzbekistan Representative Office of China Eximbank was Established

2024年11月，中国进出口银行乌兹别克斯坦代表处在乌兹别克斯坦首都塔什干举行揭牌开业仪式，标志着中资银行在乌设立的首家分支机构正式成立。乌兹别克斯坦代表处是中国进出口银行在中亚区域设立的第一家分支机构，其服务范围覆盖乌兹别克斯坦、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、土库曼斯坦、亚美尼亚、格鲁吉亚和阿塞拜疆等8个国家。

In November 2024, the opening ceremony of the Uzbekistan Representative Office of China Eximbank was held in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, marking the establishment of the first branch of a Chinese bank in Uzbekistan. The Uzbekistan Representative Office is also China Eximbank's first branch in Central Asia, with services covering eight countries, including Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.



成功举办第五届“中国进出口银行国外重点合作伙伴高级研修班”

China Eximbank Successfully Held the 5th Senior Executive Training Program for its Major Cooperative Partners

2024年6月，本行在北京、深圳两地举办第五届“中国进出口银行国外重点合作伙伴高级研修班”，来自15个非洲国家、国际组织及金融同业的20名代表参加研修，陈斌副行长出席开班仪式并致辞，李忠元首席风险官出席研修班结业式并向学员颁发结业证书。本届研修班以中非合作论坛为契机，以推动构建高水平中非命运共同体为目标，以赓续传统友谊、促进民心相通、深化务实合作为主线，进一步推动中非高质量共建“一带一路”走深走实。

In June 2024, the 5th Senior Executive Training Program for China Eximbank's Major Cooperative Partners was held in Beijing and Shenzhen. 20 representatives from 15 African countries, as well as international organizations and financial institutions participated in the program. Chen Bin, Vice President of the Bank, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech. Li Zhongyuan, Chief Risk Officer of the Bank, participated in the closing ceremony and presented certificates of completion to the trainees. Taking FOCAC as an opportunity, this program aimed at building a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future and focused on consolidating traditional friendships, promoting people-to-people exchanges and deepening pragmatic cooperation. It further advanced the high-quality BRI cooperation between China and Africa.

多边合作

Multilateral Cooperation

2024年，本行持续深化与多边金融机构和国际组织的交流与合作。与亚洲开发银行学院签署合作谅解备忘录，围绕亚太地区的区域合作与发展等加强双方融智合作，共同为推动可持续发展和包容性增长发挥积极作用。与联合国开发计划署签署谅解备忘录，围绕低碳转型、气候变化以及支持全球环境议程等重点领域加强双方交流合作，共同为推动全球可持续发展、促进国际金融合作发挥积极作用。主办第十二届中日韩泰四方研讨会，围绕“携手推动能源转型 共同应对气候变化”深化交流互鉴，宣介进出口银行参与国际发展合作的实践成果。与亚洲开发银行联合举办ESG相关培训，与多边开发融资合作中心(MCDF)共同举办“世界银行贷款项目管理”培训班。在我政府部门指导下，本行积极参与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做出积极贡献。此外，在人员交流方面，本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、东盟与中日韩宏观经济研究办公室(AMRO)等开展人员交流，助力国际化人才队伍培养。

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2024年末，中国进出口银行（含巴黎分行）与1039家境内外金融机构建立了双边代理行关系，覆盖全球141个国家和地区。



In 2024, the Bank continued to deepen exchanges and cooperation with multilateral financial institutions and international organizations. The Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Asian Development Bank Institute, which focused on enhancing expertise cooperation in promoting regional cooperation and development in the Asia-Pacific and jointly contributing to sustainable development and inclusive growth. The Bank also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Programme to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in key areas such as low-carbon transformation, climate change, and support for the global environmental agenda, and jointly contribute to global sustainable development and international financial cooperation. The Bank successfully hosted the 12th CEXIM-EDCF-JICA-NEDA Seminar, in which participants exchanged views on “Jointly Promoting Energy Transition, Collectively Addressing Climate Change”, and China Eximbank introduced its achievements in international development cooperation. The Bank held an ESG training program with the Asian Development Bank and a workshop on the “World Bank Policies and Practices of the Project Cycle” with the Multilateral Development Finance Cooperation Center (MCDF). Under the guidance of relevant authorities, the Bank took proactive steps to participate in multilateral cooperation mechanisms, including the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Economic Cooperation and the Greater Tumen Initiative (GTI), making positive contributions to promoting regional cooperation and development. In addition, the Bank vigorously strengthened personnel exchanges with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office (AMRO) to cultivate talents with international vision.

The Bank continued to expand its overseas correspondent banking network according to its business needs. By the end of 2024, the Bank (including its Paris Branch) has established correspondent banking relationships with 1,039 domestic and foreign financial institutions in 141 countries and regions across the world.



信息科技建设

BUILDING IT FRAMEWORK

2024年，进出口银行积极适应金融发展与科技环境的不断变化，统筹科技发展与安全，深入实施数字化转型，持续做好“数字金融”大文章，以科技赋能推动经营管理质效提升，以科技支撑筑牢改革发展事业基础，为政策性金融更好服务国家战略与外经贸发展注入更高质量的科技动能。

推进经营管理数字化转型发展，推动科技赋能提效。充分发挥信息科技组织架构优势，持续加快全行数字化转型步伐。加强总分行科技统筹管理与科技赋能支撑，重点聚焦对客服务、经营管理、数据应用、监管报送等赋能领域，着力增强系统功能、优化科技服务、提升用户体验。

加强网络安全与数据安全，夯实科技安全底座。提升网络安全治理能力，聚焦攻击防范、应急处置、海外及附属机构管理等关键领域，加快推进全行网络安全建设。强化数据治理效能，统筹把握数据安全与数据应用，构建数据安全制度体系，推进数据分类分级，健全数据安全事件应急机制，推动数据安全管理工作再上新台阶。

夯实信息科技运行与维护保障，固牢科技支撑基础。深入推动同城数据中心信息系统灾备建设，有效提升业务连续性基础保障。构建网络防护运营体系，实施终端一体化安全管控，打造运行维护纵深防御体系。强化系统运行分析与监控，提升生产运行规范化能力，不断增强运维管理精细化程度。

In 2024, the Bank coordinated technological development and security, intensified its digital transformation progress, and further promoted the “Digital Finance” agenda with sustained efforts to proactively adapt to the financial growth and evolving technological environment. Through technological empowerment, the Bank improved its operational efficiency, solidified its foundation for reform and development, and injected higher-quality technological impetus into policy-based finance to serve better China's development strategies and foreign trade and economic cooperation.

The Bank advanced its digital transformation in business management and promoted the effectiveness of technological empowerment. Leveraging the advantages of its IT structure, the Bank accelerated the institution-wide digital transformation process, strengthened technological coordination and empowerment across the head office and branches, focused mainly on fields such as client service, operational management, data application and regulatory submission, and made great efforts in enhancing system functionality, optimizing technological services, and improving user experiences.

The Bank strengthened its internet and data security management to enhance its technology safeguards.

By focusing on key areas such as threat prevention, emergency response and managing subsidiaries and overseas institutions, the Bank has accelerated the development of institution-wide cybersecurity infrastructure and improved its governance in cybersecurity. In tandem, the Bank has elevated the efficiency of data governance, coordinating data security and application processes. It has established a data security framework and implemented multi-tiered, classified data management strategies. Furthermore, the refinement of emergency response mechanisms has propelled data security management to new heights.

The Bank has ensured its IT operations and maintenance are robust to strengthen technological support.

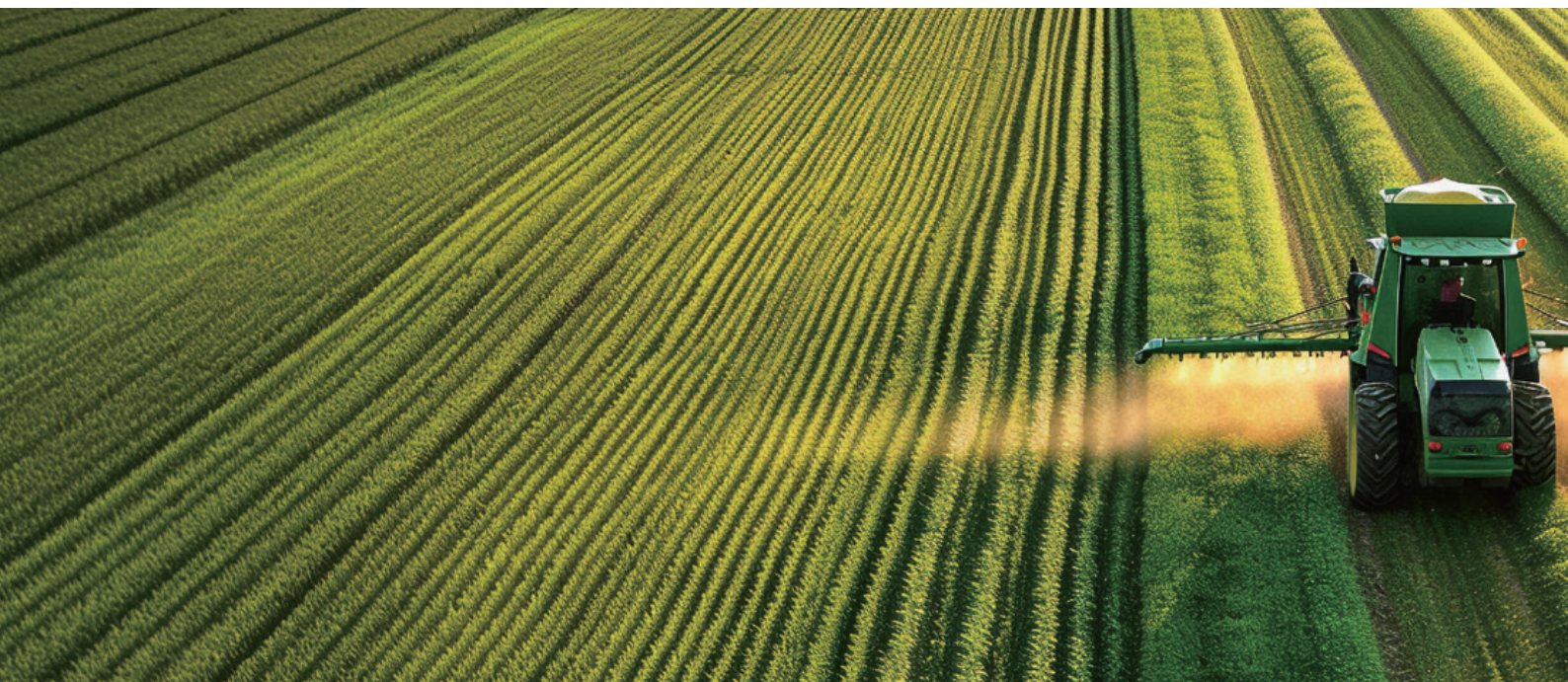
By constructing disaster recovery systems for its data centers located in the same city, the Bank effectively safeguards its business continuity. Additionally, a comprehensive network protection and operational framework has been established. This framework implements integrated terminal security management, creating a multi-tiered defense system for the Bank's operations. Furthermore, by intensifying performance analysis and monitoring, the Bank has improved its standardized operations and continuously refined its management of operations and maintenance.





社会责任 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY





社会责任

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

2024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。

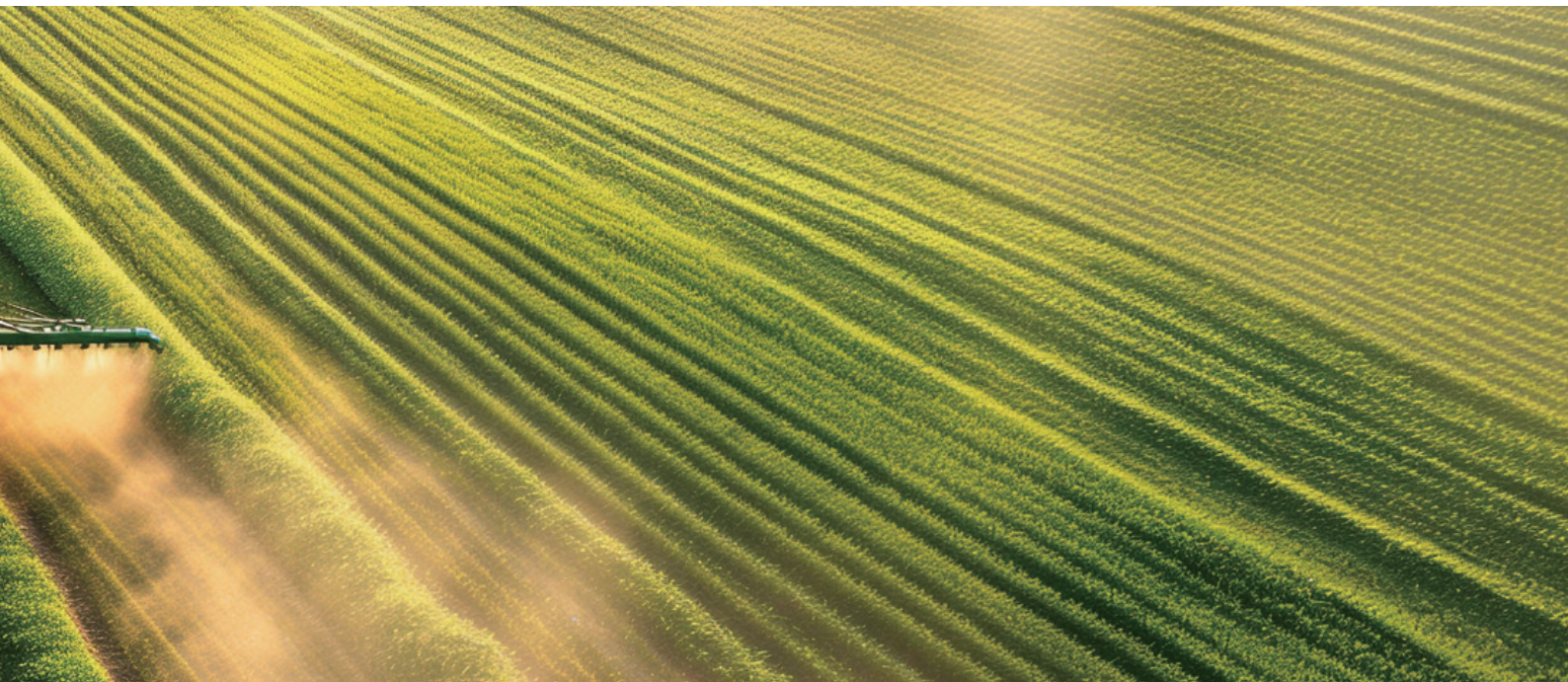
In 2024, the Bank played an important role as a policy bank in providing financial services to key areas and weak links during critical periods. It also practiced corporate social responsibility by supporting rural revitalization and public-benefit programs, and promoting green finance and inclusive 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

2024年，本行进一步深化与农业农村部战略合作，不断加强部行项目互荐，持续推动农业对外开放合作高质量发展。截至2024年末，农业涉外贷款余额425.17亿元，较年初新增98.62亿元。部行合作机制下，第十批项目落地9个，批贷金额24.52亿元，支持包括云南农垦集团老挝万象新河橡胶加工厂建设等多个典型项目，助力统筹拓展国内国外两个市场、两种资源。参加“推进中国—中东欧农产品批发市场建设座谈会”“首届中国食品农产品贸易高质量发展大会”“金融支持农业对外合作”“粮油大豆对外投资合作”研讨会，作为金融机构代表重点发言，为农业走出去建言献策。

学习运用“千万工程”经验，落实服务乡村振兴战略布局。加强顶层设计，制定《中国进出口银行2024年乡村振兴工作方案》。行董事、行领导赴帮扶县开展工作调研，行领导出席帮扶县举办的“定点帮扶30周年座谈会”。选优派强挂职干部，完成帮扶县挂职干部压茬轮换，确保帮扶工作不断线。在农业农村部和教育部门联合指导下，在帮扶县实施“老校长下乡”教育帮扶项目，助力帮扶县义务教育均衡发展。聚焦巩固提升“三保障”和饮水安全保障成果、“五大振兴”等重点领域，加大捐赠资金支持力度，全年捐赠资金合计2517万元。赴帮扶县开展实地捐后检查，督促帮扶资金发挥实效。2020至2023年，进出口银行连续四年在中央单位定点帮扶工作成效评价考核中获评“好”的等次。



In 2024, the Bank further strengthened its strategic cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs. This collaboration enhanced mutual project referrals and consistently promoted high-quality development in agricultural opening-up and international cooperation. By the end of 2024, the outstanding balance of agricultural foreign-related loans reached RMB42.517 billion, an increase of RMB9.862 billion since the beginning of the year. Through the Ministry-Bank cooperation mechanism, nine of the tenth batch of overseas agricultural cooperation projects were implemented, with approved loans totaling RMB2.452 billion. These projects included significant initiatives, such as the construction of the Vientiane New River Rubber Processing Plant in Laos by the Yunnan State Farms Group, which facilitated the coordination and expansion of both domestic and international markets and resources. The Bank also engaged in key forums, including the “Symposium on Advancing Agricultural Products Wholesale Market Development in China and Central and Eastern Europe”, the “First Conference on High Quality Development of China’s Food and Agricultural Products Trade”, and seminars on “Financial Support for International Agricultural Cooperation” and “Global Investment Cooperation in Grain and Oil Crops.” At these events, the Bank delivered keynote speeches as the representative financial institution, providing insights on advancing the “going global” initiative of China’s agricultural industry.

Applying the experience gained from the “Thousand Villages Demonstration and Ten Thousand Villages Renovation” project, the Bank has developed a strategic plan for rural revitalization, enhanced its overall design, and formulated the *Rural Revitalization Work Plan for 2024*. Board members and top executives of the Bank conducted field research in paired assistance counties and top executives attended the “30th Anniversary Symposium on Paired Assistance” hosted by these counties. To ensure continuity in its assistance efforts, the Bank optimized the appointment and rotation of capable personnel in temporary positions. Under the joint guidance of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Education, the Bank implemented an educational program that brought retired principals and senior teachers to rural areas. This initiative has helped paired counties promote balanced development in compulsory education. To build on the achievements of ensuring access for rural residents to compulsory education, basic medical services, safe housing and safe drinking water, and advance the “Five Revitalizations” framework focusing on industry, talent, culture, ecology, and primary party organizations, the Bank increased its financial support, making annual donations totaling RMB25.17 million, while conducting post-donation on-site inspections to ensure the effective utilization of funds. From 2020 to 2023, the Bank received a “good” grade in the performance evaluation of its paired assistance work for four consecutive years.

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，推动共建“一带一路”绿色发展，为全球可持续发展作出了积极贡献。

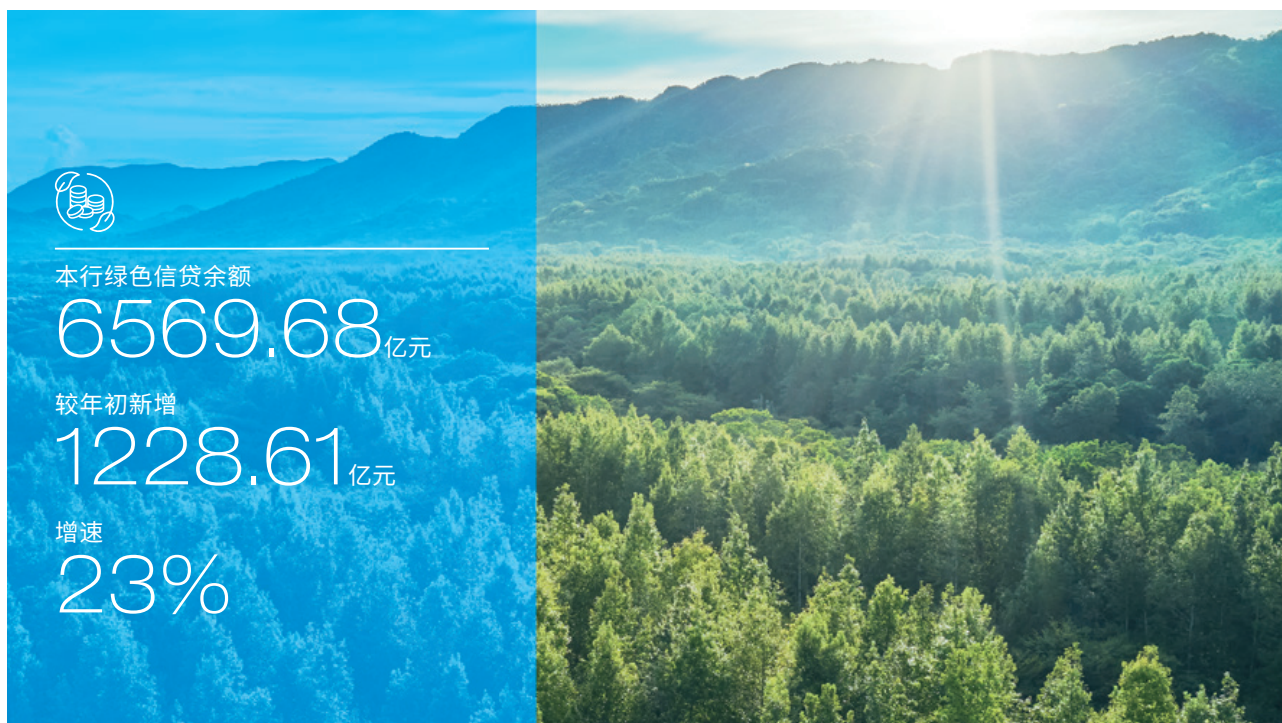
本行持续完善绿色金融管理架构顶层设计，优化绿色金融委员会职责及组织结构，出台绿色发展领域支持政策等，为贯彻落实党中央、国务院关于推动绿色发展的决策部署，完整、准确、全面贯彻新发展理念，有序推进碳达峰、碳中和有关工作，有效应对全球气候变化和环境挑战等筑牢管理基础。

本行持续优化绿色与环境相关政策制度，以优化行业授信政策管理体系为抓手，在推动相关业务高质量发展的同时，防范相关风险。优化名单制行业管理模式，建立重点行业客户分类管理机制，明确差异化支持策略，开创性制定产业链维度支持外贸“新三样”授信政策，修订产能过剩行业和环境管理行业授信政策，助力传统产业转型升级和绿色技术创新，防范ESG相关风险。

本行持续提升绿色金融服务能力，构建以绿色信贷为主，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发展绿色低碳转型。2024年末，本行绿色信贷余额6569.68亿元，较年初新增1228.61亿元，增速23%。按照人民银行绿色信贷业务六大类分析，清洁能源领域余额3238.03亿元，节能环保领域余额1686.29亿元，基础设施绿色升级领域1249亿元，合计占比93.97%。所支持的绿色信贷项目合计减少标准煤使用量2726.73万吨，二氧化碳3538.31万吨，化学需氧量93.70万吨，氨氮26.45万吨，二氧化硫76.15万吨，氮氧化物47.75万吨，细颗粒物(PM2.5)37.97万吨，挥发性有机物16.70万吨，总氮25.38万吨，总磷11.88万吨，节水2941.85万吨，产生了显著的环境保护效应。优化绿色债券—绿色信贷双轮驱动机制，全年完成135亿元绿债资金的投放，支持了广东星源锂电池隔膜、内蒙古光储基地、张兴储气库等50余个绿色项目。积极推进绿色债券国际标准应用和发行方式创新，成功落地通过公开报价方式发行的中欧《可持续金融共同分类目录》绿色债券，推动境内绿色债券市场开放发展。

本行持续推进绿色金融国际合作，积极参与“一带一路”能源部长会议、亚洲进出口银行论坛、中日韩三国进出口银行高层会议、中德财政合作对话论坛、中国—巴西金融论坛、世界银行FASP评估等一系列重要国际会议。作为能源合作网络绿色金融工作组组长单位，受邀参加“一带一路”能源部长会议期间，本行融资支持的柬埔寨农村电网扩建（七期）项目荣获“小而美”能源国际合作最佳实践案例称号。

本行积极完善绿色金融业务发展机制，持续开展绿色金融业务创新，将可持续发展理念与业务发展有机结合，将“融资+融智”金融服务理念与信贷业务创新相结合。推出《“ESG表现提升”专项金融服务方案》并于进博会、高质量共建“一带一路”合作交流等场合公开发布，服务方案包括“ESG表现提升贷款”、ESG融智服务等一揽子解决方案，以金融激励、融智助力相结合的方式精准支持客户提升ESG表现。



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 development of a green finance system, enriched green financial products and services and actively engaged in international green cooperation. The Bank has made tangible contributions to the green development of the Belt and Road and to global sustainable development.

The Bank has made continuous efforts to enhance the top-level design of its green financial management structure. This includes optimizing the roles and responsibilities, as well as the organizational structure of the Bank's Green Finance Committee, and introducing policies that support green development. These measures have laid a solid foundation for implementing the major decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding the promotion of green development. They also ensure the full and faithful application of the new development philosophy on all fronts, facilitate the achievement of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality in an orderly manner, and effectively respond to global climate change and environmental challenges.

The Bank has continued to improve its green and environment-related policies and systems, specifically focusing on credit management policies. This approach aims to facilitate high-quality business development while forestalling risks. The Bank enhanced its industry management by implementing a list-based framework and established a classification mechanism for clients in key industries, offering differentiated support strategies. Additionally, the Bank has taken the lead in developing credit policies that align with the industrial chain, specifically supporting the exports of the "new three", namely new energy vehicles, lithium-ion batteries and photovoltaic products. It has also revised policies related to overcapacity and environmental management industries. Through these efforts, the Bank has contributed to the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, green technology innovation and the prevention of ESG-related risks.

The Bank has continued to improve its capacity for green finance services by establishing a comprehensive green finance service system. This system focuses primarily on green loans while also promoting the development of green bonds, green funds, green guarantees and carbon finance. With the expansion of its business scope, the Bank has supported the green and low-carbon transformation of economic and social development. By the end of 2024, the outstanding balance of the Bank's green loans was RMB656.968 billion, up by 23% since the beginning of the year and an increase of RMB122.861 billion. Among the 6 main sectors supported by the green credit defined by the People's Bank of China, the Bank's support for clean energy, energy conservation and environmental protection and green upgrading of infrastructure accounted for 93.97% of the total, with an outstanding balance of RMB323.803 billion, RMB168.629 billion and RMB124.9 billion, respectively. The green credit projects supported by the Bank have generated significant environmental benefits, saving 27.2673 million tonnes of standard coal and 29.4185 million tonnes of water, and reducing emissions of 35.3831 million tonnes of carbon dioxide, 937,000 tonnes of chemical oxygen demand, 264,500 tonnes of ammonia nitrogen, 761,500 tonnes of sulphur dioxide, 477,500 tonnes of nitrogen oxides, 379,700 tonnes of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), 167,000 tonnes of volatile organic compounds, 253,800 tonnes of total nitrogen, and 118,800 tonnes of total phosphorus. The Bank optimized the dual driving mechanism of green bonds and green loans, issuing RMB13.5 billion in green bonds over the year. This funding supported more than 50 green projects, including the Guangdong Xingyuan Lithium Battery Separator Project, the Inner Mongolia PV Power Base Project and the Zhangxing Gas Storage Project. The Bank took the initiative to adopt international standards for green bonds and innovate in their issuance. It successfully launched green bonds aligned with China-EU common ground taxonomy (CGT) by public offering, thereby promoting the openness and growth of China's green bond market.

The Bank has continued to promote international cooperation in green finance and participated in several important international conferences. These included the Belt and Road Energy Ministerial Conference, the Asian EXIM Banks Forum, the Three Exim High Level Meeting (CEXIM-EDCF-JICA), the China-Germany Dialogue Forum on Financial Cooperation, the China-Brazil Financial Forum and the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) of the World Bank Group. As the group leader of the Green Finance Task Force within the Belt and Road Energy Partnership Network, the Bank was invited to participate in the Belt and Road Energy Ministerial Conference. During this event, the Phase VII of the Cambodia Rural Power Grid Expansion Project, which the Bank supported, was recognized as the best practice for a "small and beautiful" project in international energy cooperation.

The Bank actively improved its green finance development mechanism through ongoing innovation. It incorporated the philosophy of sustainable development into its business practices and combined credit business innovation with the provision of both financing and expertise. Additionally, the Bank launched and publicly announced the *Special Financial Solutions for Improving ESG Performance* at both the China International Import Expo and the High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation Conference. This initiative introduced a package of financial solutions, including "ESG Performance Enhancement Loans" and "ESG Consultancy and Expertise Services", offering targeted support that emphasizes both financing and expertise to help its clients achieve improved ESG performance.

支持小微企业

Supporting Micro and Small Businesses

2024年，本行全面落实党中央国务院关于普惠金融高质量发展的相关政策，研究制定《中国进出口银行关于贯彻中央金融工作会议精神做好普惠金融大文章的工作方案》，聚焦主责主业，打造政策性金融精准支持小微外贸企业特色品牌。截至2024年末，小微外贸政策性贷款余额409.14亿元，年内新发放金额393.04亿元，累计支持近2.5万户有进出口实绩的小微外贸企业。

本行充分发挥稳外贸主力银行作用，用足用好小微外贸企业风险共担转贷款。截至2024年末，小微外贸企业风险共担转贷款年内累计发放389亿元。风险共担转贷款获2024中国普惠金融国际论坛“普惠金融产品创新奖”，“园贸贷”政银合作风险分担模式获评中小商业企业协会“2024年全国普惠金融典型案例”。认真落实人民银行、金融监管总局政策要求，持续优化小微企业转贷款利率传导机制，做好对转贷行的终端利率把控。截至2024年末，小微外贸企业实际用款利率4.11%（含互联网银行），较年初下降39BPs，充分发挥了政策性金融引领示范作用。

本行加力探索外贸新业态领域，推动小微直贷业务进一步创新。制定“跨境电商+产业带”金融赋能专项行动方案，形成具有本行特色的跨境电商小微企业金融服务新模式。开发“外贸通”产品，试点期内上海、深圳等多家分行实现业务首笔落地，不断丰富政策性金融服务小微外贸企业场景。持续提升数字金融赋能水平，通过机器学习、逻辑回归等技术自主设计小微外贸制造业企业、小微制造业企业风控模型并投入使用，探索出一条具有本行特色的数字化风控新路。

In 2024, the Bank fully implemented the policies of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council regarding the high-quality development of inclusive finance. It developed a *Work Plan on the Implementation of the Guiding Principles of the Central Financial Work Conference and the Promotion of Inclusive Finance*. The Bank focused on its core tasks and businesses, establishing a unique brand focused on providing targeted financial support to micro and small foreign trade enterprises. At the year end of 2024, the outstanding balance of special loans for micro and small foreign trade businesses stood at RMB40.914 billion, with a new disbursement of RMB39.304 billion, serving more than 25,000 micro and small foreign trade businesses with actual import and export transactions.

The Bank played a crucial role in maintaining the stability of foreign trade and effectively utilized risk-sharing on-lending loans for small and micro foreign trade enterprises, with a total disbursement of RMB38.9 billion in 2024. The risk-sharing on-lending loan facility was recognized as the “Innovative Inclusive Finance Product” at the 2024 China International Forum on Inclusive Finance, and the Bank’s risk-sharing model for government-bank cooperation, namely “Yuan Mao Dai”, was honored as the “2024 National Inclusive Finance Typical Case” by the China Association of Small and Medium Enterprises. In line with the regulatory rules set by the People’s Bank of China and the National Financial Regulatory Administration, the Bank continued to optimize the interest rate transmission mechanism for on-lending to micro and small enterprises and strengthened its control over the final interest rates charged by the on-lending banks. At the year end of 2024, the actual interest rate for micro and small foreign trade businesses was 4.11% (including internet banks), down by 39 BPs since the beginning of the year. This decline demonstrated the pivotal role of the Bank.

The Bank has intensified efforts to explore new business models in foreign trade and promote innovation in direct lending to small and micro enterprises. By introducing special financial solutions for cross-border e-commerce and industrial belt, the Bank has developed a new financial service model tailored for SMEs engaged in cross-border e-commerce. The financial facility, “Foreign Trade Connect”, developed by the Bank, was utilized by several of its branches, including those in Shanghai and Shenzhen, during the pilot period. This initiative enhanced the scenarios for policy-based financing aimed at supporting small and micro foreign trade enterprises. The Bank has made continuous efforts to strengthen digital finance capabilities. It independently developed a risk control model for small and micro foreign trade and manufacturing businesses using technologies such as machine learning and logistic regression. This model has been implemented in practice, creating a new approach to digital risk control that aligns with the Banks’ characteristics.

员工关怀 Staff Care

2024年，本行持续深入竭诚服务职工群众，做实关爱品牌，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。

In 2024, the Bank continued to place emphasis on caring for its employees. It implemented the caring program with concrete measures to resolve the pressing difficulties and problems that concern employees, increase their sense of fulfillment, happiness and security.

本行切实关爱帮扶员工。持续做好困难职工的常态化帮扶工作，同时在传统节日、职工生日、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。

The Bank prioritized staff welfare and consistently provided support to staff in need. Greetings were sent to staff during traditional festivals and on significant occasions such as weddings, births and when facing serious illnesses.

本行重视员工身心健康。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。常年开通心理咨询电话，开展“关爱女性、关心健康”义诊活动和心理团辅活动，帮助职工进行心理健康维护，以健康饱满的精神状态投入工作、享受生活。

The Bank placed a strong emphasis on employees' physical and mental health. The Bank conducted annual physical examinations and arranged more comprehensive and targeted check-ups to better protect the well-being of its staff. Additionally, the Bank operated a year-round psychological counselling hotline and offered free clinics and counselling services specifically for female employees to help them maintain good mental health and enjoy their work and lives more fully.





本行关怀员工成长与生活。开展以“锻造金融人才队伍助力金融强国建设”为主题的第三届“进银星光杯”劳动和技能竞赛，发挥先进示范引领作用。开展“凝心铸魂跟党走 团结奋进谱新篇”庆祝新中国成立75周年职工文艺演出活动，广大员工以精彩的表演和真挚的情感，歌唱祖国，礼赞口行30周年，彰显了在进一步全面深化改革、推进中国式现代化壮阔征程中砥砺奋进、拼搏奉献的信心和决心。举办全行职工羽毛球比赛等丰富多彩的文体活动，充分展示本行职工团结向上、努力拼搏、奋发进取的精神风貌，为全行工作开展注入蓬勃活力。

The Bank was also dedicated to the growth and well-being of its employees. The third “Exim Bank Star Cup” skills competition, themed “Nurturing Financial Talents to Facilitate China’s Financial Development”, was held to set a good example for staff. A gala celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China took place, during which the Bank’s staff expressed their heartfelt appreciation for the country and celebrated the 30th anniversary of the Bank with artistic performances. This event showcased their confidence and determination to further deepen reforms and promote Chinese modernization. Furthermore, the Bank organized a variety of cultural and sports activities for all employees, such as badminton matches, which demonstrated their unity, dedication and entrepreneurial spirit, injecting vitality into the entire organization.

社会公益事业

Public-benefit Programs

2024年，本行认真学习贯彻习近平总书记关于深入开展学雷锋活动的重要指示精神，加强青年志愿服务队伍建设。总行各团支部、各分行团委积极开展敬老助残、扶智支教、扶危助困、绿色环保等方面的志愿活动，并充分发挥金融机构特色优势，广泛开展“送金融知识进企业、进校园、进社区、进乡村”、反诈宣传等特色活动。

总行机关团委积极联系对接周边社区，组织开展多次青年志愿活动。总行机关青年志愿服务队在3·5学雷锋日组织总行机关13位青年赴受水河社区开展社区清扫志愿服务；组织资产负债管理部、贸易金融部青年参与社区共建、社区展演等活动。

各分行团委深化推进“青春志愿行”行动，结合属地特色，积极组织青年投身社会公益。上海分行团委组织青年赴上海市崇明区明强村开展新春对口帮扶志愿活动；陕西省分行团委组织开展“守护秦岭”青年志愿活动，组织开展“春风十里，正‘植’有你——我为陕西添新绿”主题植树活动；宁波分行团委组织青年积极参与“爱满甬城 我年轻 我献血”无偿献血主题活动；深圳分行团委组织青年员工前往分行周边社区开展“警惕诈骗新手法，不做电诈工具人”为主题的反诈宣传活动；贵州、海南省分行团委开展“金融知识万里行”宣传活动；贵州省分行团委组织青年赴社区开展“防范诈骗，共建平安社区”反诈宣传活动；甘肃省分行团委联合甘肃省中心医院赴岷县开展“青春同行暖岷县，共筑健康新篇章”调研义诊活动等。

In 2024, the Bank was actively engaged in learning and implementing General Secretary Xi Jinping's instructions on drawing inspiration from the model soldier Lei Feng. As part of this initiative, the Bank strengthened its youth volunteer team building. All youth leagues at the Bank's head office and its branches carried out various volunteer services, including caring for the elderly and disabled, assisting individuals in poverty or difficulty, supporting education, and protecting the environment. The Bank also leveraged its strengths as a financial institution by providing financial and anti-fraud training to enterprises, schools, local communities and rural areas.

The youth league of the Bank's head office maintained close contact with local communities and conducted a series of youth volunteer activities. For instance, the youth volunteer team sent a 13-member group to clean the streets in Shoushuihe Community and mobilized young employees from the Asset and Liability Management Department and the Trade Finance Department to engage in joint party-building activities and performances within the community.

The youth leagues at the Bank's branches continued the "Youth Volunteer Action", incorporating local characteristics to encourage young employees to get involved in social welfare initiatives. The youth league of the Shanghai Branch carried out volunteer activities in its paired village, Mingqiang Village, located in Chongming District, Shanghai. The youth league of the Shaanxi Branch organized volunteer activities under the theme "Protecting Qinling Mountain", which included a tree planting initiative. The youth league of the Ningbo Branch encouraged its young employees to take part in the blood donation activities. The youth leagues of the Shenzhen and Guizhou Branches led activities in nearby communities to raise awareness about anti-fraud measures among local residents. The youth leagues of the Guizhou and Hainan Branches conducted activities to promote financial literacy. The youth league of the Guizhou Branch conducted anti-fraud public education program in local communities. The youth league of the Gansu Branch organized volunteer clinic services in Min County in collaboration with Gansu Provincial Central Hospital.



重大事项 MAJOR EVENTS

一月 • January

1月3日，《中国金融》刊发进出口银行时任行长任生俊署名文章：以政策性金融之力推动高质量发展。

On January 3, *China Finance* published an article by Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, titled "Promoting High-Quality Development through Policy-based Finance".

1月17日，进出口银行时任副行长张文才应邀出席欧盟成员国驻华经济金融参赞研讨会，围绕“中欧合作与共同发展”主题发表主旨演讲。

On January 17, Zhang Wencai, then Vice President of the Bank, was invited to attend a seminar with economic and financial counselors from EU member states in China, and delivered a keynote speech on the theme of "China-Europe Cooperation and Common Development".

1月23日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见日本国际协力银行总裁林信光。

On January 23, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with Nobumitsu Hayashi, Governor of the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.

1月24日至25日，进出口银行召开2024年全行工作会议。

On January 24-25, the Bank's 2024 Work Conference was held.

1月24日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林拜会来华进行国事访问的乌兹别克斯坦总统沙夫卡特•米尔济约耶夫并签署关于加强双方合作的谅解备忘录。

On January 24, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Uzbekistan's President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, who was on a state visit to China, and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed to strengthen cooperation between the two parties.

1月25日，进出口银行召开2024年党风廉政建设暨纪检工作会议、全行警示教育大会。进出口银行时任董事长吴富林总结2023年党风廉政建设，部署2024年重点任务。进出口银行驻行纪检监察组组长曾明子通报有关案件，就做好全行纪检监察工作作出部署安排。

On January 25, the Bank's 2024 Meeting on Party Conduct, Clean Governance and Discipline Inspection, as well as a Disciplinary Warning Education Meeting were held. Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, delivered a brief speech on the Bank's efforts to build a clean and honest organization in 2023 and outlined key tasks for 2024. 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 the Bank, reported on relevant cases and provided guidance for the overall discipline inspection and supervision work of the Bank.

二月 • February

2月20日，世界银行宣布进出口银行时任副行长张文才出任世界银行常务副行长兼首席行政官。

On February 20, the World Bank announced the appointment of Zhang Wencai, then Vice President of the Bank, as Managing Director and Chief Administrative Officer of the World Bank.

2月28日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见马来西亚进出口银行代理行长兼首席执行官努尔巴育•卡西姆•昌。

On February 28, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with Nurbayu Kasim Chang, Acting President and CEO of the Export-Import Bank of Malaysia.

三月 • March

3月1日，进出口银行发布《政策性金融赋能虹桥国际开放枢纽专项方案》。

On March 1, the Bank released the *Special Plan for Empowering the Hongqiao International Open Hub with Policy-based Finance*.

3月25日，进出口银行与新华通讯社签署战略合作协议。

On March 25, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Xinhua News Agency.

3月15日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第一次会议。

On March 15, the first meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

3月25日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见哈萨克斯坦交通部长马拉特•卡拉巴耶夫。

On March 25, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with Marat Karabayev, Minister of Transport of Kazakhstan.

3月19日，进出口银行副行长张劭辉会见哈萨克斯坦开发银行董事长马拉特•耶利巴耶夫。

On March 19, Zhang Shaohui, Vice President of the Bank, met with Marat Yelibayev, Chairman of the Development Bank of Kazakhstan.

3月26日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林与国际货币基金组织总裁格奥尔基耶娃举行会谈。

On March 26, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Kristalina Georgieva, Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

四月 • April

4月9日，进出口银行与中国能源建设集团有限公司签署战略合作协议。

On April 9, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with China Energy Engineering Group Co., Ltd.

4月26日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第二次会议。

On April 26, the second meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

4月15日，进出口银行与亚洲开发银行学院签署谅解备忘录。

On April 15, the Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Asian Development Bank Institute.

4月28日，进出口银行与奇瑞控股集团有限公司签署战略合作协议。

On April 28, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Chery Holding Group Co., Ltd.

4月16日，《中国金融》刊发进出口银行时任董事长吴富林署名文章：开启进出口银行服务对外开放新征程。

On April 16, *China Finance* published an article by Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, titled "Embarking on a New Journey of the Bank's Support for Opening-Up".

4月30日，进出口银行与深圳市前海深港现代服务业合作区管理局签署战略合作协议。

On April 30, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with the Authority of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone of Shenzhen.

五月 • May

当地时间5月7日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林在巴黎会见法国能源集团首席执行官凯瑟琳•麦克格雷戈并签署《融资合作备忘录》以及相关项目融资条件清单。

On May 7, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Catherine MacGregor, CEO of ENGIE in Paris and signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Financing Cooperation along with a list of financing conditions for related projects.

5月16日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林会见巴基斯坦副总理兼外长伊沙克•达尔。

On May 16, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Ishaq Dar, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

5月22日，进出口银行副行长张劭辉出席第三届亚洲基础设施投资银行东道国交流研讨会并发表主旨演讲。

On May 22, Zhang Shaohui, Vice President of the Bank, attended the Third AIIB-Host Country Engagement Workshop and delivered a keynote speech.

5月28日，进出口银行融资支持的柬埔寨金边市第三环线公路被命名为“习近平大道”，柬埔寨首相洪玛奈出席道路命名仪式。

On May 28, the third ring road in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, which was financed by the Bank, was officially named "Xi Jinping Boulevard." Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Manet attended the naming ceremony.

5月17日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见坦桑尼亚外交与东非合作部长贾努阿里•马坎巴。

On May 17, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with January Makamba, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of Tanzania.

5月23日，进出口银行首席风险官李忠元会见非洲开发银行副行长哈萨图•恩塞莱。

On May 23, Li Zhongyuan, Chief Risk Officer of the Bank, met with Hassatou Diop N'Sele, Vice President of the African Development Bank Group.

5月30日，进出口银行与北京大学签署战略合作协议。

On May 30, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Peking University.

当地时间5月9日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林在内罗毕拜会肯尼亚总统鲁托。

On May 9, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with William Ruto, President of Kenya in Nairobi.

5月22日，进出口银行与联合国开发计划署签署谅解备忘录。

On May 22, the Bank signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Development Programme.

5月27日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见国际货币基金组织第一副总裁吉塔•戈皮纳特。

On May 27, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with Gita Gopinath, First Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund.

5月，行刊《海外投资与出口信贷》连续第六年获得国家哲学社会科学文献中心年度经济学最受欢迎期刊奖。

In May, the Bank's *Overseas Investment & Export Credits* won the Most Popular Journal Award in Economics from the National Center for Philosophy and Social Sciences Documentation for the sixth consecutive year.

六月 • June

6月6日，国家副主席韩正在北京同巴西副总统阿尔克明举行会谈并共同主持中巴高层协调与合作委员会第七次会议，进出口银行副行长陈斌参加会议并与巴西财政部副部长罗熙丹举行会谈。

On June 6, Chinese Vice President Han Zheng held talks with Vice President of the Federative Republic of Brazil Geraldo Alckmin and they co-chaired the 7th meeting of the China-Brazil High-level Coordination and Cooperation Committee in Beijing. Chen Bin, Vice President of the Bank, attended the meeting and spoke with Tatiana Rosito, secretary for international affairs at the Brazilian Ministry of Finance.

6月27日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第三次会议。

On June 27, the third meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

6月6日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林拜会巴基斯坦总理夏巴兹•谢里夫。

On June 6, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Shehbaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan.

七月 • July

7月4日，进出口银行成功举办第十二届中日韩泰四方研讨会。

On July 4, the Bank held the 12th CEXM-EDCF-JICA-NEDA Seminar.

7月11日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见巴巴多斯副总理兼交通、工程和水资源部长桑蒂娅•布拉德肖一行。

On July 11, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with Santia Bradshaw, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport and Works of Barbados.

7月29日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊会见乌干达信息技术和国家指导部部长克里斯•巴里奥蒙西。

On July 29, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank, met with Chris Baryomunsi, Minister of Information, Communication Technology and National Guidance of Uganda.

7月8日，进出口银行召开警示教育大会。

On July 8, the Bank's Disciplinary Warning Education Meeting was held.

7月22日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林会见马尔代夫外交部长扎米尔。

On July 22, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Moosa Zameer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Maldives.

7月11日，进出口银行副行长陈斌会见沙特阿拉伯公共投资基金高级常务董事、全球资本融资负责人法赫德•赛义夫并见证签署合作备忘录。

On July 11, Chen Bin, Vice President of the Bank, met with Fahad AlSaif, Head of Global Capital Finance Division at the Public Investment Fund of Saudi Arabia, and they witnessed the signing of a Memorandum of Cooperation between the two parties.

7月30日至31日，召开全面贯彻党的二十届三中全会精神暨2024年全行年中工作会议。

On July 30-31, the Conference on fully implementing the guiding principles of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on all fronts and the Bank's mid-year Work Conference for 2024 were held.

八月 • August

8月7日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第四次会议。

On August 7, the fourth meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

8月20日至21日，进出口银行时任行长任生俊在格鲁吉亚开展工作调研，期间拜会格鲁吉亚第一副总理兼经济和可持续发展部部长列文•达维塔什维利。

On August 20-21, Ren Shengjun, then President of the Bank paid a working visit to Georgia. During the visit, he met with Levan Davitashvili, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia.

九月 • September

9月2日，进出口银行行长王春英会见非洲进出口银行行长贝内迪克特•奥拉马。

On September 2, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Benedict Oramah, President of the African Export-Import Bank.

9月3日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林会见乌干达副总统阿卢波。

On September 3, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Jessica Alupo, Vice President of Uganda.

9月4日，在国家主席习近平和塞内加尔总统法耶的共同见证下，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林与塞内加尔经济、计划和合作部部长萨尔签署塞内加尔乡村打井二期项目贷款协议。

On September 4, in the presence of President Xi Jinping and Senegal's President Bassirou Diomaye Faye, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, and Abdourahmane Sarr, Minister of Economy, Planning and Cooperation of Senegal, signed a loan agreement for the Phase II of the Senegal Rural Water Supply Project.

9月4日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林会见刚果（金）副总理兼交通部长让-皮埃尔•本巴•贡博。

On September 4, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Jean-Pierre Bemba Gombo, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Transport of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

9月4日，进出口银行行长王春英会见中非共和国总统图瓦德拉。

On September 4, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Faustin-Archange Touadéra, President of the Central African Republic.

9月4日，进出口银行副行长王康会见卢旺达财政和经济计划部长优素福•穆朗瓦。

On September 4, Wang Kang, Vice President of the Bank, met with Yusuf Murangwa, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of Rwanda.

9月5日，进出口银行行长王春英拜会突尼斯总理马杜里一行。

On September 5, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Kamel Maddouri, Prime Minister of Tunisia.

9月5日，进出口银行副行长王康会见马里经济和财政部长塞努。

On September 5, Wang Kang, Vice President of the Bank, met with Alousséni Sanou, Minister of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Mali.

9月6日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林会见南苏丹总统基尔。

On September 6, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of South Sudan.

9月6日，进出口银行行长王春英拜会科特迪瓦副总统蒂耶莫科•科内。

On September 6, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Tiemoko Koné, Vice President of Côte d'Ivoire.

9月7日，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林拜会尼日尔总理泽内。

On September 7, Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, met with Ali Mahamane Lamine Zeine, Prime Minister of Niger.

当地时间9月12日，国务院总理李强在迪拜出席中国—阿拉伯国家工商论坛并致辞，进出口银行时任董事长吴富林在“共同投资愿景”专题研讨环节发言。

On September 12, Premier Li Qiang attended the China-UAE Business Forum in Dubai and delivered a speech. Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, spoke at the special session on “Shared Investment Vision”.

9月26日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第五次会议。

On September 26, the fifth meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

9月10日，进出口银行举办“3500亿•口行在行动”——高质量共建“一带一路”合作交流会。

On September 10, the Bank held a seminar on “CEXIM in Action to Facilitate the RMB350 Billion Financing Window”- High Quality Belt and Road Cooperation.

9月25日，进出口银行副行长杨东宁出席第21届中国—东盟博览会，并在2024年中国—东盟金融合作与发展大会上发表主题演讲。

On September 25, Yang Dongning, Vice President of the Bank, attended the 21st China-ASEAN Expo and delivered a keynote speech at the 2024 China-ASEAN Financial Cooperation and Development Conference.

十月 • October

10月13日，进出口银行融资支持的柬埔寨农村电网七期项目获评“一带一路”项下“小而美”能源国际合作最佳实践（绿色金融类），全国仅三家金融机构的项目获此荣誉。

On October 13, the Cambodian Rural Grid Extension Phase VII Project, which was financed by the Bank, was recognized as the best practice in the category of “small and beautiful” energy international cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative focused on green finance. Only three financial institutions across the country received this honor.

10月17日，进出口银行副行长王康会见瓦努阿图财政部和经济管理部部长约翰尼•科纳坡并签约。

On October 17, Wang Kang, Vice President of the Bank, met with Johnny Koanapo, Minister of Finance and Economic Management of Vanuatu, and signed a cooperation agreement.

10月25日，进出口银行在上海召开新闻发布会，发布为第七届中国国际进口博览会量身定制的“智融全球2024”专项金融服务方案。

On October 25, the Bank held a press conference in Shanghai to announce the “Zhi Rong Global 2024” tailored financial solutions for the 7th China International Import Expo.

10月15日，中国进出口银行与多边开发融资合作中心(MCDF)共同举办“世界银行贷款项目管理”培训班。

On October 15, the Bank and the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF) jointly held a workshop on the “World Bank Policies and Practices of the Project Cycle.”

10月29日，《人民日报》刊发进出口银行时任董事长吴富林署名文章：以深层次改革稳步扩大制度型开放。

On October 29, People's Daily published an article by Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, titled “Steadily Expanding Institutional Opening-up through Deep Reform.”

十一月 • November

11月1日，进出口银行与蒙古国财政部签署了额尔登布仁水电站项目和骨干网络拓展及加强无线电频率管控项目两份贷款协议，为中蒙双方政府重要外交活动增添务实成果。

On November 1, the Bank and the Ministry of Finance of Mongolia signed two loan agreements: one for the Erdeneburen Hydropower Plant Project and another for Expanding the National Backbone Network and Strengthening National Radio Frequency Monitoring. These agreements contribute to the practical outcomes of significant diplomatic activities between the governments of China and Mongolia.

11月6日，进出口银行与中国远洋海运集团有限公司签署战略合作协议。

On November 6, the Bank and China COSCO Shipping Corporation Limited signed a strategic cooperation agreement.

11月12日，《中国日报》刊发进出口银行时任董事长吴富林署名文章：China Eximbank backs BRI cooperation.

On November 12, *China Daily* published an article by Wu Fulin, then Chairman of the Bank, titled "China Eximbank Backs BRI Cooperation".

11月6日，在第七届中国国际进口博览会期间，进出口银行在上海举办“共促带路发展，共谱合作新篇——‘3500亿•口行在行动’”专场活动，并与多家企业签约。

On November 6, during the 7th China International Import Expo, the Bank hosted a special event in Shanghai called "Composing a New Chapter of Belt and Road Cooperation-CEXIM in Action to Facilitate the RMB350 Billion Financing Window." During this event, contracts were signed with several enterprises.

11月6日，在第七届中国国际进口博览会期间，进出口银行在上海举办“‘链’接世界，‘智’惠全球”主题外资企业座谈会，并举办银企签约活动。

On November 6, during the 7th China International Import Expo, the Bank hosted a seminar on "Global Industrial Chain Development and Expertise Sharing with Foreign-funded Enterprises" in Shanghai. The event also included a signing ceremony between the Bank and participating enterprises.

11月12日至14日，中国进出口银行在上海主办第29届亚洲进出口银行论坛年会，与各方围绕亚洲区域合作与全球经济一体化深入交流探讨，凝聚共识、共享机遇。论坛期间，中国进出口银行与马来西亚进出口银行、越南开发银行在上海签署框架合作协议；举办第三届中日韩三国进出口银行高层会议，中国进出口银行、日本国际协力银行、韩国输入银行共同参加本次会议；与复旦大学联合发布《亚洲发展报告》。

On November 12-14, the Bank hosted the 29th Asian EXIM Banks Forum Annual Meeting in Shanghai. During this event, participants engaged in in-depth discussions about regional cooperation in Asia and global economic integration, aiming to build consensus and identify shared opportunities. At the Forum, the Bank signed a framework cooperation agreement with the Export-Import Bank of Malaysia and the Vietnam Development Bank. The 3rd Three Exim High Level Meeting also took place, featuring collaboration with the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and the Export-Import Bank of Korea. Additionally, the Bank released the Asia Development Report in partnership with Fudan University.

11月22日，进出口银行乌兹别克斯坦代表处成立。进出口银行副行长杨东宁出席代表处开业仪式，并分别与乌兹别克斯坦副总理兼经济与财政部长库奇卡罗夫和乌兹别克斯坦投资、工业与贸易部长库德拉托夫举行会谈。

On November 22, the Uzbekistan representative office of the Bank was officially established. Yang Dongning, Vice President of the Bank, attended the opening ceremony and met with Jamshid Kuchkarov, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and Laziz Kudratov, Minister of Investment, Industry and Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

11月25日，进出口银行行长王春英会见法国开发署署长何睿欧并签署合作谅解备忘录。

On November 25, Wang Chunying, President of the Bank, met with Rémy Rioux, CEO of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD), and signed a Memorandum of Understanding on cooperation.

十二月 • December

12月2日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第六次会议。

On December 2, the sixth meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

12月17日，进出口银行与徐州工程机械集团有限公司签署战略合作协议。

On December 17, the Bank signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group Co., Ltd.

12月5日，进出口银行副行长杨东宁会见哈萨克斯坦交通部部长马拉特•卡拉巴耶夫。

On December 5, Yang Dongning, Vice President of the Bank, met with Marat Karabayev, Minister of Transport of Kazakhstan.

12月24日，进出口银行召开第三届董事会2024年第七次会议。

On December 24, the seventh meeting of year 2024 of the third Board of Directors was held.

12月15日，进出口银行深入传达学习中央经济工作会议精神研究部署贯彻落实举措。

On December 15, the Bank thoroughly studied the guiding principles of the Central Economic Work Conference and developed measures for implementation.

审计报告 AUDITOR'S REPORT

信会师报字[2025]第ZA32862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2024年12月31日的合并及银行资产负债表，2024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2024年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2024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2024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，就可能导致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。



二〇二五年四月二十八日

中国注册会计师：

朱建弟



中国注册会计师：

钟一丁



AUDITOR'S REPORT

2025-ZAB046

To the Export-Import Bank of China:

I. 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 2024, 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 2024 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.

II. 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.

III. Other Information

Management of the Bank ("Management") is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the 2024 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.

IV. 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.

V. 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

2024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	
	2024年12月31日	2023年12月31日	2024年12月31日	2023年12月31日
资产				
现金及存放中央银行款项	16,696	22,899	16,696	22,899
存放同业款项	14,933	17,415	13,970	16,694
拆出资金	108,440	223,036	108,440	223,036
衍生金融资产	2,286	2,093	2,286	2,093
买入返售金融资产	158,966	273,208	158,966	273,208
发放贷款和垫款	5,404,763	5,191,802	5,405,430	5,192,871
交易性金融资产	173,819	155,844	165,907	147,723
债权投资	374,545	265,713	309,470	199,195
其他债权投资	153,377	173,066	153,377	173,066
长期股权投资	7,125	7,200	77,935	79,982
投资性房地产	377	424	377	424
固定资产	3,126	3,306	2,623	2,786
在建工程	1	1	1	1
无形资产	671	845	671	845
使用权资产	596	979	581	953
递延所得税资产	42,001	41,603	41,826	41,438
其他资产	5,636	6,502	5,439	6,417
资产总计	6,467,358	6,385,936	6,463,995	6,383,631

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	本集团		本行	
	2024年12月31日	2023年12月31日	2024年12月31日	2023年12月31日
负债				
向中央银行借款	51,043	292,678	51,043	292,678
同业及其他金融机构存放款	320,089	169,448	320,089	169,448
拆入资金	36,875	30,032	36,875	30,032
交易性金融负债	433	448	—	—
衍生金融负债	13,429	23,662	13,429	23,662
卖出回购金融资产款	—	25,009	—	25,009
吸收存款	219,596	216,522	222,434	220,341
应付职工薪酬	322	292	297	272
应交税费	2,943	2,833	2,794	2,660
预计负债	3,069	4,186	3,069	4,186
应付债券	5,405,007	5,208,530	5,405,007	5,208,530
租赁负债	483	850	472	827
递延所得税负债	2,909	2,108	2,907	2,106
其他负债	16,040	16,324	15,201	15,556
负债合计	6,072,238	5,992,922	6,073,617	5,995,307
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	141,533	141,507	141,533	141,507
其他综合收益	2,452	982	1,990	622
盈余公积	2,729	2,313	2,454	2,172
一般风险准备	21,305	18,919	21,305	18,919
未分配利润	15,114	17,192	13,220	15,228
归属于母公司所有者权益合计	393,009	390,789	390,378	388,324
少数股东权益	2,111	2,225	—	—
所有者权益合计	395,120	393,014	390,378	388,324
负债和所有者权益总计	6,467,358	6,385,936	6,463,995	6,383,631

Consolidated and the Bank's Balance Sheet*

As at 31 December 2024

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	The Group		The Bank	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
ASSETS:				
Cash and deposits with central bank	16,696	22,899	16,696	22,899
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	14,933	17,415	13,970	16,694
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	108,440	223,036	108,440	223,036
Derivative financial assets	2,286	2,093	2,286	2,093
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	158,966	273,208	158,966	273,208
Loans and advances to customer	5,404,763	5,191,802	5,405,430	5,192,871
Financial assets held for trading	173,819	155,844	165,907	147,723
Debt investments	374,545	265,713	309,470	199,195
Other debt investments	153,377	173,066	153,377	173,066
Long-term equity investments	7,125	7,200	77,935	79,982
Investment properties	377	424	377	424
Fixed assets	3,126	3,306	2,623	2,786
Construction in progress	1	1	1	1
Intangible assets	671	845	671	845
Right-of-use assets	596	979	581	953
Deferred incomes tax assets	42,001	41,603	41,826	41,438
Other assets	5,636	6,502	5,439	6,417
TOTAL ASSETS	6,467,358	6,385,936	6,463,995	6,383,631

* (English Translation for Reference Only)

	The Group		The Bank	
	31 December	31 December	31 December	31 December
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Liabilities:				
Borrowings from central bank	51,043	292,678	51,043	292,678
Due to banks and other financial institutions	320,089	169,448	320,089	169,448
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	36,875	30,032	36,875	30,032
Financial liabilities held for trading	433	448	–	–
Derivative financial liabilities	13,429	23,662	13,429	23,662
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	–	25,009	–	25,009
Due to customers	219,596	216,522	222,434	220,341
Employee benefits payable	322	292	297	272
Taxes payable	2,943	2,833	2,794	2,660
Provisions	3,069	4,186	3,069	4,186
Debt securities issued	5,405,007	5,208,530	5,405,007	5,208,530
Leases liabilities	483	850	472	827
Deferred income tax liabilities	2,909	2,108	2,907	2,106
Other liabilities	16,040	16,324	15,201	15,556
Total Liabilities	6,072,238	5,992,922	6,073,617	5,995,307
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	141,533	141,507	141,533	141,507
Other comprehensive income	2,452	982	1,990	622
Surplus reserves	2,729	2,313	2,454	2,172
General reserves	21,305	18,919	21,305	18,919
Undistributed profits	15,114	17,192	13,220	15,228
Total equity attributable to the Bank	393,009	390,789	390,378	388,324
Non-controlling interests	2,111	2,225	–	–
Total Non-controlling Equity	395,120	393,014	390,378	388,324
Total Liabilities and Equity	6,467,358	6,385,936	6,463,995	6,383,631

合并及银行利润表

2024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	
	2024年	2023年	2024年	2023年
一、营业收入	10,303	23,308	9,963	22,215
利息净收入	14,717	25,440	12,870	23,429
利息收入	193,498	198,390	191,724	196,462
利息支出	(178,781)	(172,950)	(178,854)	(173,033)
手续费及佣金净收入	2,283	2,296	2,284	2,296
手续费及佣金收入	2,940	3,090	2,940	3,090
手续费及佣金支出	(657)	(794)	(656)	(794)
投资收益	7,384	5,000	8,777	5,939
其中：对联营和合营企业的投资收益/（损失）	19	(306)	69	(15)
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认产生的收益	2,867	1,316	2,867	1,316
公允价值变动损益	1,763	1,438	1,893	1,434
汇兑损益	(15,924)	(10,960)	(15,923)	(10,961)
其他业务收入	63	66	45	50
资产处置收益	-	-	-	-
其他收益	17	28	17	28
二、营业支出	(6,842)	(12,223)	(7,071)	(11,792)
税金及附加	(1,495)	(1,433)	(1,481)	(1,400)
业务及管理费	(4,624)	(5,131)	(4,404)	(4,890)
信用减值损失	(698)	(5,635)	(1,140)	(5,478)
其他资产减值损失	-	-	(23)	-
其他业务成本	(25)	(24)	(23)	(24)
三、营业利润	3,461	11,085	2,892	10,423
加：营业外收入	51	13	51	13
减：营业外支出	(75)	(95)	(75)	(95)
四、利润总额	3,437	11,003	2,868	10,341
减：所得税费用	(510)	(2,165)	(48)	(1,685)
五、净利润	2,927	8,838	2,820	8,656
归属于本行股东的净利润	2,884	8,799	2,820	8,656
少数股东损益	43	39	-	-

(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	
	2024年	2023年	2024年	2023年
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	1,470	634	1,368	464
(一) 归属于本行股东的其他综合收益的税后净额	1,470	634	1,368	464
1. 以后不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益	(6)	—	(6)	—
2. 以后将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	1,476	634	1,374	464
(1) 权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益	6	—	6	—
(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	1,373	474	1,373	474
(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	(7)	(4)	(7)	(4)
(4) 外币财务报表折算差额	104	164	2	(6)
(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	4,397	9,472	4,188	9,120
归属于本行股东的综合收益总额	4,354	9,433	4,188	9,120
归属于少数股东的综合收益总额	43	39	—	—

Consolidated and the Bank's Income Statements*

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

Items	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
I. Operating income	10,303	23,308	9,963	22,215
Net interest income	14,717	25,440	12,870	23,429
Interest income	193,498	198,390	191,724	196,462
Interest expenses	(178,781)	(172,950)	(178,854)	(173,033)
Net fee and commission income	2,283	2,296	2,284	2,296
Fee and commission income	2,940	3,090	2,940	3,090
Fee and commission expenses	(657)	(794)	(656)	(794)
Investment income	7,384	5,000	8,777	5,939
Including: Investment income from associates and joint ventures	19	(306)	69	(15)
Net gains on derecognition of debt instruments at amortized cost	2,867	1,316	2,867	1,316
Gains/(losses) from changes in fair value	1,763	1,438	1,893	1,434
Exchange (losses)/gains	(15,924)	(10,960)	(15,923)	(10,961)
Other operating income	63	66	45	50
Losses from disposal of assets	–	–	–	–
Other gains	17	28	17	28
II. Operating cost	(6,842)	(12,223)	(7,071)	(11,792)
Taxes and surcharges	(1,495)	(1,433)	(1,481)	(1,400)
Operating and administrative expenses	(4,624)	(5,131)	(4,404)	(4,890)
Credit impairment losses	(698)	(5,635)	(1,140)	(5,478)
Other assets impairment losses	–	–	(23)	–
Other operating costs	(25)	(24)	(23)	(24)
III. Operating Profit	3,461	11,085	2,892	10,423
Add: Non-operating income	51	13	51	13
Less: Non-operating expenses	(75)	(95)	(75)	(95)
IV. Profit before income tax	3,437	11,003	2,868	10,341
Less: Income tax expenses	(510)	(2,165)	(48)	(1,685)
V. Net profit	2,927	8,838	2,820	8,656
Net profit attributable to Equity holders of the Bank	2,884	8,799	2,820	8,656
Non-controlling interests	43	39	–	–

* (English Translation for Reference Only)

Items	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
VI. Other comprehensive income	1,470	634	1,368	464
(I) Other comprehensive income after tax attributable to the Bank	1,470	634	1,368	464
(1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(6)	–	(6)	–
(2) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	1,476	634	1,374	464
i. Other comprehensive income of recognised under equity method	6	–	6	–
ii. Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,373	474	1,373	474
iii. Allowance for credit losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7)	(4)	(7)	(4)
iv. Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	104	164	2	(6)
(II) Other comprehensive income – after tax attributable to non-controlling interests	–	–	–	–
VII. Total comprehensive income	4,397	9,472	4,188	9,120
(1) Total comprehensive income attributable to the Bank	4,354	9,433	4,188	9,120
(2) Total comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	43	39	–	–

合并所有者权益变动表

2024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
2024年1月1日余额	150,000	59,876	141,507
本期增减变动金额	-	-	26
(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. 提取一般风险准备	-	-	-
3. 对所有者的分配	-	-	-
4. 对其他权益工具持有者的分配	-	-	-
(四) 其他	-	-	26
2024年12月31日余额	150,000	59,876	141,533
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

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
982	2,313	18,919	17,192	390,789	2,225	393,014
1,470	416	2,386	(2,078)	2,220	(114)	2,106
1,470	—	—	2,884	4,354	43	4,397
—	—	—	—	—	61	61
—	416	2,386	(4,962)	(2,160)	(218)	(2,378)
—	416	—	(416)	—	—	—
—	—	2,386	(2,386)	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	(218)	(218)
—	—	—	(2,160)	(2,160)	—	(2,160)
—	—	—	—	26	—	26
2,452	2,729	21,305	15,114	393,009	2,111	395,120
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

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity*

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserves
Balance at 1 January 2024	150,000	59,876	141,507
Movements over the year	–	–	26
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–
(II) Owner's contributions and decreases of capital	–	–	–
(III) Appropriation of profits	–	–	–
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	–	–	–
2. Appropriation to general risk reserves	–	–	–
3. Distributions to owners	–	–	–
4. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments	–	–	–
(IV) Other	–	–	26
Balance at 31 December 2024	150,000	59,876	141,533
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 capital	–	–	–
(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

* (English Translation for Reference Only)

Attributable to equity holders of the Bank						
Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserves	General reserves	Undistributed profits	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
982	2,313	18,919	17,192	390,789	2,225	393,014
1,470	416	2,386	(2,078)	2,220	(114)	2,106
1,470	–	–	2,884	4,354	43	4,397
–	–	–	–	–	61	61
–	416	2,386	(4,962)	(2,160)	(218)	(2,378)
–	416	–	(416)	–	–	–
–	–	2,386	(2,386)	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	(218)	(218)
–	–	–	(2,160)	(2,160)	–	(2,160)
–	–	–	–	26	–	26
2,452	2,729	21,305	15,114	393,009	2,111	395,120
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

银行所有者权益变动表

2024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
2024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. 提取一般风险准备	-	-
3. 对其他权益工具持有者的分配	-	-
（四）其他	-	-
2024年12月31日余额	150,000	59,876
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	-	-
2023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	622	2,172	18,919	15,228	388,324
26	1,368	282	2,386	(2,008)	2,054
—	1,368	—	—	2,820	4,188
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	282	2,386	(4,828)	(2,160)
—	—	282	—	(282)	—
—	—	—	2,386	(2,386)	—
—	—	—	—	(2,160)	(2,160)
26	—	—	—	—	26
141,533	1,990	2,454	21,305	13,220	390,378
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

Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity*

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments
Balance at 1 January 2024	150,000	59,876
Movements over the year	—	—
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year	—	—
(II) Owner's contributions and decreases of capital	—	—
(III) Appropriation of profits	—	—
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves	—	—
2. Appropriation to general risk reserves	—	—
3. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments	—	—
(IV) Other	—	—
Balance at 31 December 2024	150,000	59,876
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 capital	—	—
(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

* (English Translation for Reference Only)

Capital reserves	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserves	General reserves	Undistributed profits	Total equity
141,507	622	2,172	18,919	15,228	388,324
26	1,368	282	2,386	(2,008)	2,054
—	1,368	—	—	2,820	4,188
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	282	2,386	(4,828)	(2,160)
—	—	282	—	(282)	—
—	—	—	2,386	(2,386)	—
—	—	—	—	(2,160)	(2,160)
26	—	—	—	—	26
141,533	1,990	2,454	21,305	13,220	390,378
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

合并及银行现金流量表

2024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	
	2024年	2023年	2024年	2023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	6	278	—	998
拆出资金净减少额	99,679	519	99,679	519
向中央银行借款净增加额	—	41,888	—	41,888
客户存款和同业存放款项净增加额	151,266	21,189	150,285	24,474
拆入资金净增加额	6,881	—	6,881	—
卖出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	195,598	192,987	195,662	193,046
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	5,270	7,873	4,682	7,985
经营活动现金流入小计	458,700	280,244	457,189	284,420
存放中央银行和同业款项净增加额	—	—	(713)	—
客户贷款及垫款净增加额	(215,086)	(280,663)	(215,137)	(280,654)
向中央银行借款净减少额	(241,352)	—	(241,352)	—
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净增加额	(16,425)	(25,095)	(16,489)	(25,383)
拆入资金净减少额	—	(22,691)	—	(22,691)
卖出回购业务资金净减少额	(25,000)	—	(25,000)	—
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金	(22,197)	(14,796)	(22,270)	(14,879)
支付的各项税费	(11,793)	(17,640)	(11,282)	(17,095)
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金	(2,445)	(2,554)	(2,407)	(2,516)
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	(28,495)	(43,413)	(28,327)	(43,461)
经营活动现金流出小计	(562,793)	(406,852)	(562,977)	(406,679)
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	(104,093)	(126,608)	(105,788)	(122,259)
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：				
收回投资收到的现金	178,475	229,344	179,073	228,970
处置固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产所收到的现金净额	35	—	35	—
取得投资收益收到的现金	15,280	13,826	15,262	12,531
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金	—	—	—	—
投资活动现金流入小计	193,790	243,170	194,370	241,501
投资支付的现金	(265,947)	(229,792)	(265,947)	(229,653)
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	(158)	(234)	(158)	(234)
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金	—	—	—	—
投资活动现金流出小计	(266,105)	(230,026)	(266,105)	(229,887)
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	(72,315)	13,144	(71,735)	11,614

(除另有注明外，金额单位均为人民币百万元)

	本集团		本行	
	2024年	2023年	2024年	2023年
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：				
吸收投资收到的现金	61	70	—	—
发行债券收到的现金	1,250,094	1,403,324	1,250,094	1,403,324
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金	—	—	—	—
筹资活动现金流入小计	1,250,155	1,403,394	1,250,094	1,403,324
分配股利支付的现金	(218)	(222)	—	—
偿还债务支付的现金	(1,050,730)	(992,269)	(1,050,730)	(992,269)
偿付利息支付的现金	(160,169)	(153,307)	(160,169)	(153,307)
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	(367)	(704)	(355)	(689)
筹资活动现金流出小计	(1,211,484)	(1,146,502)	(1,211,254)	(1,146,265)
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	38,671	256,892	38,840	257,059
四、汇率变动对现金的影响额	141	295	127	269
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	(137,596)	143,723	(138,556)	146,683
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额	362,810	219,087	362,808	216,125
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	225,214	362,810	224,252	362,808

Consolidated and the Bank's Cash Flow Statements*

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amounts in millions of RMB unless otherwise stated)

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
Net decrease in balances with central banks and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	6	278	–	998
Net decrease in placements with banks and other financial institutions	99,679	519	99,679	519
Net increase in borrowings from central bank	–	41,888	–	41,888
Net increase in due to customers, banks and other financial institutions	151,266	21,189	150,285	24,474
Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions	6,881	–	6,881	–
Net increase in repurchase agreements	–	15,510	–	15,510
Cash received from interest, fee and commission	195,598	192,987	195,662	193,046
Other cash received relating to operating activities	5,270	7,873	4,682	7,985
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	458,700	280,244	457,189	284,420
Net increase in placements with banks and other financial institutions	–	–	(713)	–
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	(215,086)	(280,663)	(215,137)	(280,654)
Net increase in financial assets hold under resale agreements	(241,352)	–	(241,352)	–
Net decrease in due to customers, banks and other financial institutions	(16,425)	(25,095)	(16,489)	(25,383)
Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions	–	(22,691)	–	(22,691)
Net decrease in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	(25,000)	–	(25,000)	–
Cash paid for interest, fee and commission	(22,197)	(14,796)	(22,270)	(14,879)
Payments of taxes	(11,793)	(17,640)	(11,282)	(17,095)
Payments to and for employees	(2,445)	(2,554)	(2,407)	(2,516)
Other payments relating to operating activities	(28,495)	(43,413)	(28,327)	(43,461)
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	(562,793)	(406,852)	(562,977)	(406,679)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(104,093)	(126,608)	(105,788)	(122,259)
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash received from disposal of investments	178,475	229,344	179,073	228,970
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	35	–	35	–
Cash received from returns on investments	15,280	13,826	15,262	12,531
Other cash received relating to investing activities	–	–	–	–
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	193,790	243,170	194,370	241,501
Cash paid to investments	(265,947)	(229,792)	(265,947)	(229,653)
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(158)	(234)	(158)	(234)
Other cash paid relating to investing activities	–	–	–	–
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	(266,105)	(230,026)	(266,105)	(229,887)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(72,315)	13,144	(71,735)	11,614

* (English Translation for Reference Only)

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from capital contribution	61	70	–	–
Cash received from debt securities issued	1,250,094	1,403,324	1,250,094	1,403,324
Cash received relating to other financing activities	–	–	–	–
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	1,250,155	1,403,394	1,250,094	1,403,324
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits	(218)	(222)	–	–
Cash paid for and repayments of securities issued	(1,050,730)	(992,269)	(1,050,730)	(992,269)
Cash payments for interest expenses	(160,169)	(153,307)	(160,169)	(153,307)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	(367)	(704)	(355)	(689)
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities	(1,211,484)	(1,146,502)	(1,211,254)	(1,146,265)
Net cash flows from financing activities	38,671	256,892	38,840	257,059
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	141	295	127	269
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(137,596)	143,723	(138,556)	146,683
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	362,810	219,087	362,808	216,125
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	225,214	362,810	224,252	362,808

财务报表附注

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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2024年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2024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

本集团境内机构的记账本位币为人民币，境外机构根据其经营所处的主要经济环境自行决定其记账本位币。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，是指本集团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，是指被本集团控制的主体（含企业、被投资单位中可分割的部分、结构化主体等）。

2024年，本集团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、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

本集团合营安排分为共同经营和合营企业。

共同经营是指本集团享有该安排相关资产且承担该安排相关负债的合营安排。

本集团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。

本集团对合营企业的投资采用权益法核算，详见会计政策见附注三、11。

5. 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

现金及现金等价物，是指本集团持有的期限短、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

本行在编制本财务报表时，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

本集团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，是指本集团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，但未保留对该金融资产的控制。

(2) 金融资产分类和计量

本集团的金融资产于初始确认时根据本集团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。

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：本集团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：本集团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

本集团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。

当且仅当本集团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

本集团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。

本集团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

本集团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，是指本集团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。

本集团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，本集团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，本集团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，本集团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，本集团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、本集团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。

如果本集团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

本集团对于《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。

本集团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，本集团作出会计政策选择，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公司类贷款及垫款外，预期信用损失的计量采用风险参数模型法，关键参数包括违约概率（以下简称“PD”）、违约损失率（以下简称“LGD”）及违约风险暴露（以下简称“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。

已发生信用减值的公司类贷款及垫款减值损失计量采用现金流贴现法，如果有客观证据显示贷款或垫款出现减值损失，损失金额以资产账面总额与按资产原实际利率折现的估计未来现金流量的现值之间的差额计量。

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，每半年对这些经济指标进行预测。本行结合宏观数据分析及专家判断结果确定乐观、基准、悲观的情景及其权重，从而计算加权平均预期信用损失准备金。对于国内生产总值，以基准情景下当年全年GDP增速预测值为基础，乐观情景和悲观情景下当年全年GDP增速预测值分别在此基础上上浮和下浮一定水平形成。

(5) 金融资产转移

本集团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。

本集团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：未保留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；保留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

当本集团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，本集团将决定核销贷款及冲销相应的损失准备。如在期后本集团收回已核销的贷款，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。本集团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。本集团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。本集团定期评估估值技术，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。

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”或“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，外汇衍生金融工具产生的损益计入“汇兑收益/（损失）”，其余衍生金融工具的公允价值的变动计入“公允价值变动收益/（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，本行将混合工具整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。

本集团能够对被投资单位施加重大影响的，为本集团的联营企业。

(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。

本集团与联营企业、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集团的部分，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。

本集团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，本集团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。本集团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。

本集团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

本集团固定资产是指本集团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，本集团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。本集团主要固定资产的分类折旧年限、预计净残值率、折旧率如下：

	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，本集团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

本集团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

本集团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：

	使用寿命	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

本集团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。

本集团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

本集团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、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、无形资产等的资产减值，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，本集团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。本集团或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，本集团或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，本集团将其确认为预计负债：

- (1) 该义务是本集团承担的现时义务；
- (2) 该义务的履行很可能导致经济利益流出本集团；
- (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。本集团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，本集团确认收入。

(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。本集团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。

本集团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

汇兑收益主要包括外币货币性资产和负债折算产生的损益，以及外汇衍生金融工具产生的损益。

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。

本集团根据资产、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，本集团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，本集团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，本集团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) 本集团作为出租人

融资租赁中，在租赁开始日本集团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，本集团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) 本集团作为承租人

在租赁期开始日，本集团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。

本集团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，本集团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，本集团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。

本集团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，本集团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；
- 本集团对购买选择权、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，本集团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，本集团将剩余金额计入当期损益。

本集团已选择对短期租赁（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

职工薪酬是本集团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。本集团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：2024年度合并口径实际计提的工资、奖金及补贴金额为人民币18.29亿元。

(1) 员工社会保障

根据相关政策规定，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

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。

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

本集团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，本集团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，本集团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，本集团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。本集团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。

本集团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。本集团慎重评估各项交易的税务影响，并计提相应的所得税。本集团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。本集团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

- (1) 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。境外机构按照当地税率在当地缴纳企业所得税。
- (2) 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。
- (3) 本行子公司进银基础设施基金有限公司、上海盛盈房地产有限公司、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或共同控制，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2024年及2023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2024年及2023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2.30亿元	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0.99亿元	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3.39亿元	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286亿元	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30亿元	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30.52亿元	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(%)
进银基础设施基金有限公司	北京市	投资管理	人民币50亿元	100
上海盛盈房地产有限公司	上海市	建筑/物业	人民币2.12亿元	100
美鼎控股有限公司	中国香港	投资管理	美元3.91亿元	100
欧鼎控股有限公司	中国香港	投资管理	美元2.81亿元	100
银鼎控股有限公司	中国香港	投资管理	美元335万元	100

七、或有事项及承诺

1. 法律诉讼

于2024年12月31日及2023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	
	2024年12月31日	2023年12月31日
对外投资承诺	55,900	55,947

3. 信贷承诺

	本行	
	2024年12月31日	2023年12月31日
开出保函	284,122	277,956
不可撤销的贷款承诺	157,932	220,979
开出信用证	96,126	73,755
银行承兑汇票	14,511	20,440
合计	552,691	593,130

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 collecting 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 Cai Zhai Zi [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, 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 gains or net losses 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 2024, as well as their operating performance, cash flows and other relevant information by the end of 2024.

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 Group's domestic establishments is Renminbi ("RMB"). The overseas establishments determine their own functional currencies which best represent the economic environment they operate in. The 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).

In 2024, 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, no adjustment is made to the opening of the consolidated balance sheet, 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group 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 Group'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.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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. In such case, the financial instrument can be regarded as having a relatively low credit risk.

C. Receivables and lease receivables

The Group 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 Group 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 technique

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 corporate loans and advances that have incurred credit impairment, 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.

For corporate loans and advanced that have incurred credit impairment, the measurement of impairment losses adopts the discounted cash-flow method. If there is objective evidence indicating that the loans or advances have incurred impairment losses, the loss amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the present values of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate of assets.

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. The Bank predicts these indicators every six months. 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. For the GDP, based on the annual GDP growth rate forecast under the baseline scenario, the Bank's annual GDP growth rate forecasts under the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios are respectively formed by increasing and decreasing a certain level from the baseline scenario.

(5) Transfer of financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 Group determines that a loan has no reasonable prospect of recovery after the Group has completed all the necessary legal or other proceedings, the loan is written off against its allowance for impairment losses according to the regulations of 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 Group'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 Group selects valuation techniques that were generally accepted by market participants and verified by previous market transaction prices. The Group 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, the gains and losses arising from foreign exchange derivative financial instruments are included in "exchange (losses)/gains", and the changes in fair value of other derivative financial instruments are included in "gains/(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 separate 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 recognised 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 Group engages in business activities through joint control with one or more parties in accordance with contractual agreements.

Associates are entities over which the Group 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group'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 for various types of fixed assets

The Group 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 Group 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 gains 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 Group'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 Group 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, investment property subsequently measured at cost model, fixed assets, construction in progress, and intangible assets, etc. are determined as follows:

At each balance sheet date, the Group determines whether there may be indication of impairment of the assets, if there is any, the Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group;
- (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 provisions.

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 Group reviews the carrying amount of provisions at the balance sheet date and adjusts the carrying amount to reflect the best estimate.

21. Revenue

The Group 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 Group's fee income generated from the Group'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 or losses mainly consist of profits and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities, as well as those arising from foreign exchange derivative financial instruments.

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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group in 2024 is RMB1.829 billion.

(1) Social welfare

According to related regulations, 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

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.

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 in applying accounting policies

The Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Group 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 Guo Shui Han [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 subsidiaries of the Bank, Jinyin Infrastructure Fund Co., Ltd., Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd., 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 or jointly controlled 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 according to law, business activities can only be carried out after approval by relevant departments)

As at 31 December 2023 and 2024, 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 ('MOF') is a ministry under the State Council of the PRC. As at 31 December 2023 and 2024, 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	RMB 230 million	50.00
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Investment management	RMB 99 million	55.00
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Investment management	RMB 339 million	16.50
Dandong Port Group Co., Ltd	Dandong	Port services	RMB 28.6 billion	18.60
Chongqing Export-Import Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Chongqing	Guarantee	RMB 3 billion	40.00
Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Financing Re-Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Changchun	Guarantee	RMB 3.05 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 (%)
Jinyin Infrastructure Fund Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Investment management	RMB 5 billion	100
Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Construction/Properties	RMB 212 million	100
CLACF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD 391 million	100
CEEF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD 281 million	100
EIBC Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD 3.35 million	100

VII. Commitments and contingencies

1. Legal proceedings

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, 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 2024	31 December 2023
External investment commitments	55,900	55,947

3. Credit commitments

	The Bank	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
Issued letters of guarantee	284,122	277,956
Irrevocable loan commitments	157,932	220,979
Issued letters of credit	96,126	73,755
Bank acceptance bills	14,511	20,440
Total	552,691	593,130

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	2024年12月31日
存放同业款项	385
应收利息	1,316
其他应收款	31
转贷外国政府贷款	43,326
其他资产	1,710
资产合计	46,768
负债	2024年12月31日
借入外国政府贷款	43,393
其他应付款	478
其他负债	2,735
负债合计	46,606
所有者权益	2024年12月31日
未分配利润	162
所有者权益合计	162
负债及所有者权益合计	46,768

Balance Sheet of Onlending Loans of Foreign Governments

ASSETS	31 December 2024
Due from Banks	385
Interest Receivable	1,316
Other Receivables	31
Onlent Foreign Government Loans	43,326
Other Assets	1,710
TOTAL ASSETS	46,768
LIABILITIES	31 December 2024
Borrowings of Foreign Government Loans	43,393
Other Payables	478
Other Liabilities	2,735
TOTAL LIABILITIES	46,606
OWNER'S EQUITY	31 December 2024
Undistributed Profits	162
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY	162
TOTAL LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY	46,768

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, Beiheyang 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：EIBCCNBJSHA 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: EIBCCNBJSHA 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：EIBCCNBJQDB 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: EIBCCNBJQDB Tel: 0532-80899999 Fax: 0532-83889731</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：EIBCCNBJZJP 电话：0571-87851888 传真：0571-87851800	Zhejiang Branch Business Coverage: Zhejiang Province (excluding Ningbo) Address: No.18 Jiaochang Road, Xiacheng District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China Zip Code: 310006 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJZJP Tel: 0571-87851888 Fax: 0571-87851800
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：EIBCCNBJHUN 电话：0731-82819888 传真：0731-82819376	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: EIBCCNBJHUN Tel: 0731-82819888 Fax: 0731-82819376
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：EIBCCNBJCQB 电话：023-86078899 传真：023-86078866	Chongqing Branch Business Coverage: Chongqing Address: Muxing Science & Technology Building, No.7, Huangshan Avenue Middle Section, Yubei District, Chongqing, China Zip Code: 401121 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJCQB Tel: 023-86078899 Fax: 023-86078866
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	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
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：EIBCCNBJHUB 电话：027-87112345 传真：027-87112360	Hubei Branch Business Coverage: Hubei Province Address: No.108-2, Zhongbei Road, Wuchang District, Wuhan, Hubei Province, China Zip Code: 430077 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHUB Tel: 027-87112345 Fax: 027-87112360
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：EIBCCNBJHLJ 电话：0451-51100500 传真：0451-51100599	Heilongjiang Branch Business Coverage: Heilongjiang Province Address: No.125 Chuangxin 1st Road, Songbei District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, China Zip Code: 150028 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHLJ Tel: 0451-51100500 Fax: 0451-51100599
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：EIBCCNBJGDB 电话：020-89332600 传真：020-89332674	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: EIBCCNBJGDB Tel: 020-89332600 Fax: 020-89332674

<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：EIBCCNBJNB 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: EIBCCNBJNB 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：EIBCCNBJAHH 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: EIBCCNBJAHH 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>

<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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>喀什分行 经营服务区：新疆四地州（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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Hebei Branch Business Coverage: Hebei Province Address: Floor 9-11, Minsheng Plaza, No.197 Yuhuangdong Road, Chang'an District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China Zip Code: 050000 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHEB Tel: 0311-86908518 Fax: 0311-86908516</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Henan Branch Business Coverage: Henan Province Address: Tower 8, Kailin Center, No.51 Jinshuidong Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, China Zip Code: 450012 SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHEN Tel: 0371-66270500 Fax: 0371-66270688</p>

<p>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</p>	<p>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>
<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：EIBCCNBJGXB 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: EIBCCNBJGXB 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：EIBCCNBJGZH 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: EIBCCNBJGZH Tel: 0851-88643510 Fax: 0851-88643694</p>
<p>巴黎分行 地址：法国巴黎市八区库勒塞勒街62号 邮编：75008 SWIFT：EIBCFRPP 电话：0033-173000666 传真：0033-173000667</p>	<p>Paris Branch Address: 62 Rue de Courcelles, 75008 Paris, France 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>

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	Representative Office for Northern and Western Africa Address: No. 30, Rue Ejoukak, Souissi, Rabat, Morocco Tel: 00212-0-537638518 Fax: 00212-0-537652003
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：00852-3848-9810	Hong Kong Representative Office Address: 5707, 57F, Two IFC, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong Tel: 00852-3848-9810
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：0048-223759843 传真：0048-223759842	Poland Representative Office Address: Grzybowska 5a, 2F, 00-132, Warsaw, Poland Tel: 0048-223759843 Fax: 0048-223759842
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	Chile Representative Office Address: Office 705, Building El Golf 2001, Apoquindo 3650, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile Tel: 0056-9-40794912
乌兹别克斯坦代表处 地址：乌兹别克斯坦塔什干市雅卡萨雷区布拉基斯拉瓦大街2号 电话：00998-555177752	Uzbekistan Representative Office Address: No.2, Bratislava Street, Yakkasaray District, Tashkent, Uzbekistan Tel: 00998-555177752



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) 83579988
传真 (Fax): (8610) 66060636
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJ
网址 (Website): <http://www.eximbank.gov.cn>

