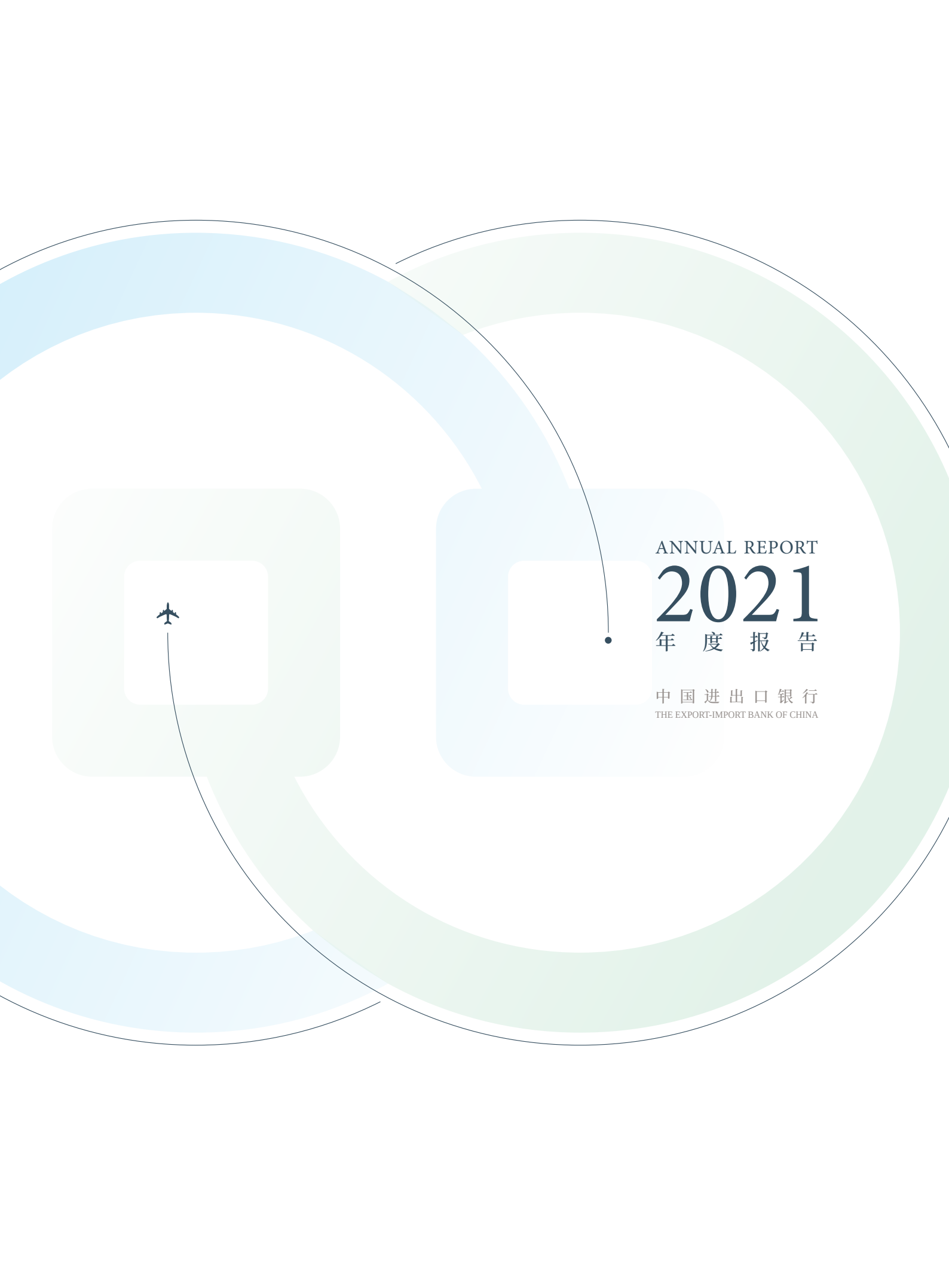




中国进出口银行 2021 年度报告
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

2021 | ANNUAL
REPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

2021

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有政策性银行。

进出口银行的经营宗旨是紧紧围绕服务国家战略，建立市场化运行、约束机制，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2021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。

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 Initiative, international industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing cooperation, the "going global" endeavors of science and technology, cultural industries as well as 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 2021, the Bank had 32 branches on the Chinese mainland, one representative office in Hong Kong SAR, and four overseas institutions, namely, the Paris Branch, Representative Office for Southern and Eastern Africa, Representative Office for Northern and Western Africa, and St. Petersburg Representative Office.

重要提示 Important Notice

本行董事会2022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2021年度财务报告已经天职国际会计师事务所（特殊普通合伙）审计，并出具标准无保留意见的审计报告。

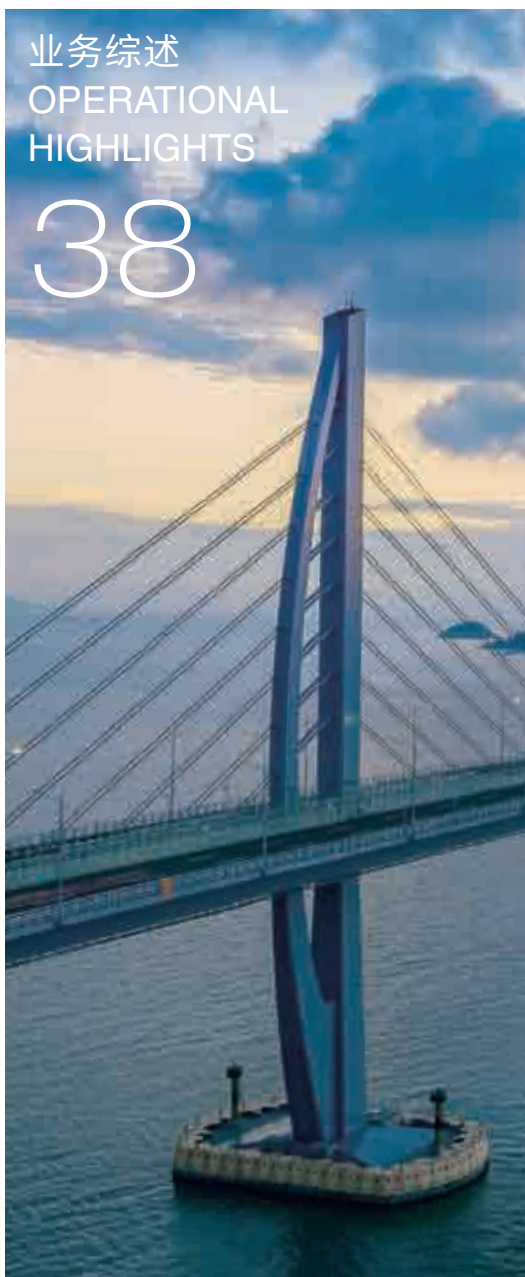
This annual report was reviewed and approved at the 3rd meeting of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of China in 2022.

The 2021 financial statements prepared by the Export-Import Bank of China in accordance with China's *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises* have been audited by Baker Tilly China, and the auditor has issued an unqualified opinion.

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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：胡晓炼
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: Hu Xiaolian
Address: No.30, Fuxingmennei Street, Xicheng District, Beijing
Zip Code: 100031
Telephone: (8610) 83579898
Facsimile: (8610) 66060636
Website: <http://www.eximbank.gov.cn>

财务摘要 Financial Highlights

单位：人民币千元
In thousands of RMB

年末	At Year-end	2021
资产总额	Total Assets	5,446,583,420.51
负债总额	Total Liabilities	5,066,103,603.12

全年度	Annual	2021
营业收入	Operating Income	25,854,018.16
营业支出	Operating Cost	15,178,857.33
税前利润	Profit Before Tax	10,542,989.29
净利润	Net Profit	7,805,098.94

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2021年成就 Major Achievements in 2021

加强党建引领

加强党建引领，深入开展党史学习教育，
全力配合中央巡视工作

The Bank strengthened Party leadership, conducted extensive activities to promote CPC history learning and education and gave full support to the central disciplinary inspection work.

聚焦主责主业

牢记“国之大者”，聚焦主责主业，
着力发挥政策性金融职能作用

The Bank kept in mind the country's most fundamental interests, focused on main mission and earnestly fulfilled responsibilities as a policy bank.

完善风控体系

深化风险攻坚，完善风控体系，
资产质量管控形势迎来重要突破

The Bank furthered its efforts to overcome difficulties in forestalling and defusing risks, improved its risk control system and ushered in a major breakthrough in asset quality management.

筑牢发展根基

编制“十四五”规划，大力提升科技赋能，
夯实资本基础，不断筑牢发展根基

The Bank formulated its development plan during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, empowered itself with Fintech and consolidated capital base to cement the foundation for development.

2021 核心数据 Operational Highlights in 2021

单位：亿元人民币
In 100 millions of Renminbi

对外贸易领域业务 Foreign Trade Business



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



对外合作领域业务 International Cooperation Business



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



国际信用评级 International Credit Rating

中国主权
China's Sovereign
Ratings



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



胡晓炼 Hu Xiaolian
董事长 Chairman

董事长致辞

Message from the Chairman

2021年，我们迎来了党的百年华诞，第一个百年奋斗目标如期实现，第二个百年恢宏画卷正徐徐展开。在党中央国务院的正确领导下，在有关部门的大力支持和指导下，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，立足新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局，紧紧围绕高质量发展主题，聚焦政策性金融主责主业，不断加大服务实体经济力度，全力服务“六稳”“六保”，积极应对各类风险挑战，在充分发挥职能作用、推进现代金融企业建设方面取得突出成效。成绩的取得凝聚着全行上下戮力同心、奋斗不辍的默默奉献，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勇毅担当。

这一年，我们加强党建引领，深入开展党史学习教育，全力配合中央巡视工作。

把准工作政治方向，把党史学习教育作为贯穿全年的重大政治任务，压茬推进“我为群众办实事”实践活动取得积极成效，完成办实事清单事项800余件。把党的领导深度融入公司治理，引导党员干部深刻领悟“两个确立”的决定性意义，以实际行动践行“两个维护”。贯彻新时代党的组织路线，把政治标准放在首位，大力选拔忠诚干净担当的高素质干部。坚定不移推动全面从严治党向纵深发展，强化作风建设，持续推进解决形式主义问题为基层减负。建立健全机制，深入推进党风廉政建设和反腐败斗争。以高度政治责任感主动接受巡视监督，认真落实巡视要求，确保巡视工作顺利开展、取得实效。

这一年，我们牢记“国之大者”，聚焦主责主业，着力发挥政策性金融职能作用。

支持“一带一路”高质量发展，中老铁路、匈塞铁路等一批重大项目稳步推进。深耕对外贸易领域，创设多个外贸贷款品种，丰富完善支持手段。着力保持产业链供应链稳定，出台创新产品体系等务实举措，持续加大信贷投放力度。提高服务“双碳”质效，完善“双碳”业务制度体系和配套政策，推动碳减排支持工具及支持煤炭清洁高效利用专项再贷款相关工作。倾力支持小微企业，新增小微外贸政策性业务品种落地，小微企业融资成本进一步降低。成立乡村振兴工作领导小组，巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果。密切国际交流与合作，金砖国家新开发银行专项贷款顺利落实，亚洲投资银行绿色信贷合作积极推进，东盟基金二期获得国务院批准。

这一年，我们深化风险攻坚，完善风控体系，资产质量管控形势迎来重要突破。

推动各类不良资产处置化解，风险防控化解攻坚取得一系列成效。全面风险管理体系更加完善，制定客户监测和风险预警制度，探索优化集团客户管理新路径，建立大额授信客户联席会议机制，推行评审分部差异化授权，全面加强股权投资业务制度建设和风险管理。将审计监督与落实国家战略、管控风险等紧密结合，加大对疫情期间执行特殊政策贷款及纾困贷款的跟踪检查力度。严肃不良贷款责任追究，有序开展不良贷款问责工作。

这一年，我们编制“十四五”规划，大力提升科技赋能，夯实资本基础，不断筑牢发展根基。

制定进出口银行“十四五”规划，确定统筹推进“五五”战略，确立彰显中国特色、引领国际实践的政策性银行总体要求和具体路径。投产运行全新科技信息系统，大幅提升科技赋能能力，金融科技水平跻身国内同业先进行列。构建国内国际双循环新产品体系，提高基础支撑能力，金融服务质效得到增强。发行首单政策性银行永续债，探索以市场化方式拓宽资本补充渠道、优化资本结构，资本充足率进一步提升。统筹规划管理职位人员队伍建设，人才工作战略性科学性协同性得到提高。

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深致谢忱！

征程万里风正劲，重任千钧再扬帆。

在实现第二个百年奋斗目标新的赶考路上，进出口银行要深入贯彻落实党的十九大、十九届历次全会和中央经济工作会议精神，坚持稳字当头、稳中求进，聚焦国家和时代赋予进出口银行的职责使命和定位要求，进一步发挥好政策性银行在战胜困难风险挑战中的作用，坚定信心、勇毅前行，奋力完成改革发展各项任务，以优异成绩迎接党的二十大胜利召开。



中国进出口银行董事长

In 2021, we celebrated the centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC). As China has realized on schedule the first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, we are embarking on a new journey toward the second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country in all respects. Under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and with the unfailing support and guidance of relevant authorities, we at the Bank followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, grounded our work in the new stage of development, applied the new development philosophy and fostered new development dynamics focusing on the main theme of high-quality development. We fulfilled our responsibilities as a policy bank to better serve the real economy, helped boost stability on six fronts and security in six key areas, dealt with various risks and challenges that had emerged, and achieved outstanding progress in performing our role and building the bank into a modernized financial institution. These achievements are the result of concerted efforts and tireless devotion of all our staff and they showcase our strong commitment to living up to the expectations of our clients and the general public.

We strengthened Party leadership, conducted extensive activities to promote CPC history learning and education and gave full support to the central disciplinary inspection work.

We kept to the right political direction, took the study of the CPC's history as a major political task throughout the year, and achieved good results in delivering services based on the needs of the people, accomplishing more than 800 tasks that had been listed. We integrated Party leadership into corporate governance, led Party members in acquiring a deep understanding of the decisive significance of the establishment of both Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and in firmly upholding Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and uphold the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership. We acted on the Party's organizational guideline in the new era and gave priority to political standards in selecting loyal, upright, responsible and high-caliber talents. We worked tirelessly to exercise full and rigorous self-discipline within the Party organization, improved work ethics and continued to tackle pointless formalities to ease the burdens on those working on the ground. We established and improved mechanisms to improve Party conduct, build integrity and prevent corruption. We readily committed ourselves, with a high sense of political responsibility, to oversight through disciplinary inspections, and acted upon the requirements to ensure that the inspections were carried out smoothly and practical results were achieved.

We kept in mind the country's most fundamental interests, focused on our main mission and earnestly fulfilled our responsibilities as a policy bank.

We supported high-quality Belt and Road cooperation and took concrete steps to ensure steady progress of such major projects as the China-Laos Railway and the Budapest-Belgrade Railway. We focused on the foreign trade sector, launched a number of foreign trade loan products, and offered more diverse and comprehensive means of support. We introduced pragmatic measures including product portfolio innovation and continued to increase credit supply in an effort to keep the industrial chain and supply chain stable. We enhanced quality and efficiency in serving carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals by improving the institutional framework and supporting policies, and promoting the carbon emission reduction facility and the re-lending program in support of clean and efficient use of coal. We redoubled efforts to support micro and small businesses, launched foreign trade policy-based facilities for MSEs, and worked to lower down their financing cost. We set up a leading group for rural revitalization to consolidate the achievements made in the poverty alleviation campaign. We strengthened international exchanges and cooperation, cooperated with the New Development Bank to on-lend its special loan, advanced the green credit cooperation with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and secured the State Council's approval of China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund II.

We furthered our efforts to overcome difficulties in forestalling and defusing risks, improved our risk control system and ushered in a major breakthrough in asset quality management.

We forged ahead with the disposal of non-performing assets and made a series of achievements in forestalling and defusing risks. We further improved comprehensive risk management system, set up customer monitoring and risk warning mechanisms, explored new ways to optimize group client management, introduced a joint meeting mechanism for large-sum credit client, adopted differentiated authorization in credit review and approval, and improved the institutional building and risk management of equity investment business. We integrated audit supervision with the implementation of national strategies and risk management, and tightened follow-up checks on loans with favourable policies and relief loans disbursed during the COVID-19 pandemic. We insisted on accountability for non-performing loans and held accountable those who were responsible.



We formulated the Bank's development plan during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, empowered ourselves with Fintech and consolidated capital base to cement the foundation for development.

We drew up the Bank's development plan during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, which determined our strategy centering on five principles, five goals, five key areas, five business segments and five capabilities, setting down the overall requirements for and specific paths toward a policy bank that highlights Chinese characteristics and takes the lead in international practices. We put into operation a new IT system and better empowered ourselves with Fintech, which took us to the forefront among domestic financial institutions. We built up a new product system to serve both domestic and foreign markets, which provided the underlying support and enhanced the quality and efficiency of our financial services. We issued the first policy bank perpetual bond, explored the use of market-oriented approach to broaden capital replenishment channels and to optimize our capital structure, which enabled us to further improve capital adequacy ratio. We made overall planning of a talent pipeline for management positions and conducted talent management in a more strategic, scientific and coordinated manner.

I would like to express, on behalf of the Board of Directors, heartfelt thanks to all those who have given their best wishes and strong support to our Bank in its reform and development.

Bearing in mind our mission in face of challenges, we will continue to forge ahead with confidence and fortitude at this new historical start.

On the journey toward the second centenary goal, we at the Bank will fully act on the guiding principles set at the 19th National Congress of the CPC, the plenary sessions of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC and the Central Economic Work Conference, and make economic stability our top priority and pursue progress while ensuring stability. We will stay true to the mission of the Bank, stay focused on the requirements of the times and the tasks entrusted by the nation, play a bigger role in dealing with various difficulties, risks and challenges, and spare no effort in accomplishing reform and development tasks with great confidence and courage. Only by working hard can we set the stage for the 20th National Congress of the CPC with outstanding achievements.



吴富林 Wu Fulin
行长 President

行长致辞

Message from the President

2021年，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，深入贯彻落实党中央国务院决策部署，业务规模稳健增长，结构持续优化，质量总体提升，效益不断改善，改革纵深推进，实现了“十四五”良好开局。截至2021年末，全行表内资产超过5.4万亿元，同比增长超8%；本外币贷款余额约4.7万亿元，较年初增长超9.4%。不良贷款率1.58%，为近五年来最低。国际信用评级继续与中国主权评级一致。

坚持金融报国，服务实体经济成效显著。

聚焦主业本源，把服务国家战略和实体经济发展作为业务经营的重中之重，引金融活水投向经济社会重点领域和薄弱环节，润泽千企万户。信贷资源向外贸领域倾斜，助力企业保订单、保履约、保市场，截至2021年末，外贸产业贷款余额同比增长超17%。紧跟制造业高端化、智能化、绿色化发展趋势，着力提升产业链供应链现代化水平，推动制造业强龙头、铸链条、壮集群，制造业贷款余额同比增长16.9%。助力共建“一带一路”行稳致远，推动一批经济效益好、具有自偿能力和“造血功能”的项目建设，增加共建国家民众的获得感、满足感、认同感，“一带一路”贷款余额同比增长超11%。

坚持为民初心，履行社会责任彰显担当。

把更好满足人民对美好生活的向往作为金融工作的出发点和落脚点，在履行社会责任中践行初心使命。统筹做好疫情防控、防汛救灾、能源保供等金融服务工作，出台专项金融扶助方案，保障正常生产生活秩序。扩大普惠金融服务覆盖面，推进解决小微企业融资难题，加快培育“专精特新”企业，截至2021年末，普惠型小微企业贷款余额同比增长超24%，惠及小微企业16万户。高度重视绿色金融发展，持续加大对光伏、风电等清洁能源支持，积极推动能源结构优化，绿色信贷余额同比增长15.4%。推动巩固拓展脱贫攻坚成果和乡村振兴有效衔接，不断加大产业、资金、干部支持力度，全力助推共同富裕。

坚持底线思维，风险防范化解扎实有力。

进一步强化风险防范化解的责任担当，全力守好底线、筑牢防线。压存量，巩固深化风险攻坚成果，扭住重点攻坚项目“牛鼻子”不放松，加快大额不良处置节奏；控增量，提高风险预判能力，搭建风险预警体系，提升重大风险信号监测有效性，强化境外风险防控；防变量，持续深化拓展合规文化建设，扎实开展合规检查，不断增强管控处置能力，切实强化严的氛围。

坚持夯基固本，经营管理效能持续增强。

制定进出口银行“十四五”规划，明确国家和时代赋予进出口银行发展定位的新要求，绘就政策性金融高质量发展蓝图。挖掘综合业务潜力，完善负债管理，提升综合服务能力。加强和优化财务管理，深化条线管理改革，夯实可持续发展基础。推进机构组织和人才队伍建设，为全行改革发展提供重要支撑。整合研究资源，强化品牌建设，打造进出口银行软实力“硬招牌”。

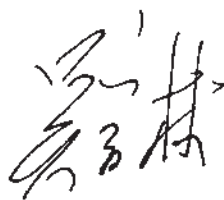
坚持科技赋能，金融科技水平大幅跃升。

投产运行全新信息科技系统，203个系统全面上线，建成了符合自身职能定位、满足业务运营和内控管理的企业级组件化系统群，形成了一套高效运转的业务管理体系和业务流程制度，大幅提升了客户体验和服务水平，标志着进出口银行成功迈出数字化转型关键一步，荣获人民银行“2020年度金融科技发展奖”一等奖。

展望

击鼓催征稳驭舟，奋楫扬帆启新程。

2022年，进出口银行将更加紧密地团结在以习近平同志为核心的党中央周围，巩固拓展党史学习教育成果，发挥政策性金融职能作用，坚守主责主业，坚持守正创新，踔厉奋发、笃行不怠，在服务经济社会高质量发展过程中推进自身高质量发展，以优异成绩向党的二十大献礼。



中国进出口银行行长

In 2021, we at the Export-Import Bank of China followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the major decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and scaled up the Bank's business in a steady manner. We spared no effort to streamline business structure, enhance performance and increase profitability, and deepened reforms on a continuing basis. All this has contributed to a good start of the Bank's overall performance during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. As of the end of 2021, the Bank's total on- and off-balance sheet assets exceeded RMB5.4 trillion, a year-on-year growth of more than 8%. Its balance of Renminbi and foreign currency loans amounted to nearly RMB4.7 trillion, a year-on-year increase of over 9.4%. The Bank's non-performing loan ratio stood at 1.58%, hitting a record low in the past five years. The Bank's international credit ratings remained the same as China's sovereign ratings.

We strived to meet China's development needs and achieved significant results in serving the real economy.

We targeted our efforts on fulfilling the Bank's mission, and put serving China's development strategies and the real economy top on our agenda. We mobilized financial resources to support key areas and weak links in China's economic and social development, benefiting tens of thousands of enterprises. We provided more credit supply to the foreign trade sector to enable the companies to secure orders, deliver goods, and maintain market shares. As of the end of 2021, the outstanding balance of the Bank's foreign trade loans saw a year-on-year growth of over 17%. We kept up with the trend of green and intelligence-driven manufacturing in the high-end market, strove to modernize industrial and supply chains, and provided support to the manufacturing sector with the focus on boosting leading enterprises, fostering chains and strengthening clusters. The outstanding balance of the Bank's loans to the manufacturing sector increased by 16.9% year on year. We also worked to facilitate Belt and Road cooperation by supporting a number of projects that could generate good economic returns to repay the principal and interest of loans. These projects brought tangible benefits to the local people and increased their confidence in jointly building the Belt and Road. The outstanding balance of the Bank's loans supporting Belt and Road cooperation grew by over 11% year on year.

We remained true to our original aspiration of serving the people and fulfilling our social responsibilities.

We made realizing people's aspirations for a better life the ultimate goal of our financial service, and performed our mission by shouldering our social responsibilities. We coordinated financial services in such sectors as pandemic prevention and control, flood control and disaster relief, energy supply, and introduced tailor-made financial solutions to help ensure the normal order of work and life. We expanded the coverage of our inclusive finance to make financing more accessible to micro and small businesses, and contributed to the accelerated nurturing of small and medium-sized enterprises featuring specialized production, refined management, customized service and innovative development. By the end of 2021, the outstanding balance of the Bank's inclusive loans provided to micro and small businesses grew by over 24% year on year, benefiting 160 thousand enterprises. We attached great importance to green finance, which can be seen in our continued efforts in supporting clean energy industries including photovoltaic and wind power, and in optimizing China's energy structure. The outstanding balance of the Bank's green credit saw a year-on-year increase of 15.4%. In addition, we consolidated the achievements in the poverty alleviation campaign and moved ahead to facilitate rural revitalization. We increased financial support, helped cultivate industries for rural development and mobilized more staff members to work on secondment in less developed areas, with the aim to promote common prosperity.

We guarded against potential dangers and made solid progress in forestalling and defusing risks.

We intensified efforts to fulfill our responsibilities in forestalling and defusing risks. By remaining mindful of potential dangers, we did our utmost to guard against risks. Existing risks were mitigated. We consolidated our achievements in risk prevention and control, stepped up efforts to mitigate risks in key projects and accelerated the disposal of large-scale non-performing assets. Incremental risks were controlled. We were better equipped to forestall risks and established the risk alert system to improve the effectiveness of major risk monitoring and strengthen risk prevention and control on overseas projects. Potential risks were prevented. We continued to foster the culture of compliance and carried out compliance inspections, thus bolstering our capacity for risk management and control and raising staff's awareness of not getting out of line.

We consolidated a stronger foundation for business development and enhanced management efficiency on a continuing basis.

We formulated the Bank's 14th Five-year Plan, which clarifies the Bank's new mandate and mission in the new era as required by the country and rolls out a blueprint for high-quality development of the Bank as a policy-based financial institution. We tapped into the potential of our business, improved liability management, and enhanced our capacity for providing comprehensive services. We fortified the Bank's financial management, strengthened management of and reform on lines of business, and solidified the foundation for sustainable development. We pressed ahead with institutional building and talent pooling as they are crucial to the Bank's reform and development. We integrated research resources to build the Bank's soft power and made it an indispensable part of our corporate image.

We empowered the Bank with science and technology and made new advances in Fintech development.

The brand new IT system, consisting of 203 subsystems, was put into operation. This system is a corporate-level and component-based one that is suited to the Bank's positioning and that can satisfy the needs of its business operation and internal management. A well-functioning business management subsystem and an efficient process subsystem were put in place to improve user experience and the Bank's services. The new IT system won the first prize in the 2020 Award for Fintech Development awarded by the People's Bank of China (PBC) and it marked a crucial step taken by the Bank toward digital transformation.

Outlook for 2022**We should steer ship firm in urging drumming and strike hard on rising waters when starting a new course.**

Nothing is more important than confidence and courage when we embark on a new journey. In 2022, we will rally more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, consolidate and expand our achievements in Party history learning and education, and give full play to our role as a policy bank. Through vigorous and determined efforts, we will stick to our mission and strive for innovation in an endeavor to bring the Bank's development to a whole new level in serving China's high-quality economic and social development and embrace the 20th National Congress of the CPC with impressive performance.

董事会成员 Board of Directors



● 胡晓炼
董事长、执行董事
Hu Xiaolian
Chairman, Executive Director



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



● 孙平
执行董事
Sun Ping
Executive Director



● 连维良
部委董事

Lian Weiliang
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 邹加怡
部委董事

Zou Jiayi
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 钱克明
部委董事

Qian Keming
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 方上浦
部委董事

Fang Shangpu
Ministry or Commission-appointed
Director



● 李颖
股权董事
Li Ying
Equity Director



● 张辉
股权董事
Zhang Hui
Equity Director



● 刘向耘
股权董事
Liu Xiangyun
Equity Director



● 邹兆荣
股权董事
Zou Zhaorong
Equity Director



● 杨丽慧
股权董事
Yang Lihui
Equity Director



● 王娉
股权董事
Wang Ping
Equity Director

高级管理层成员 Top Executives



● 吴富林
行长
Wu Fulin
President



● 孙平
副行长
Sun Ping
Vice President



● 谢平
副行长
Xie Ping
Vice President



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



● 李钧
副行长
Li Jun
Vice President



● 陈斌
副行长
Chen Bin
Vice President



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



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



● 郑丽
首席运营官
Zheng Li
Chief Operating Officer

董事、高级管理人员变更情况

Changes in the Members of the Board of Directors and the Management Team

本行董事变更情况如下：

Changes in the Members of the Board of Directors:

2021年6月，崔汉忠先生因工作调动不再担任本行股权董事，董事会审计委员会、风险管理委员会、关联交易控制委员会委员。

Mr. Cui Hanzhong no longer served as Equity Director, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Risk Management Committee and Member of the Connected Transactions Control Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank since June 2021 due to job transfer.

2021年6月，本行董事会2021年第六次会议选举王娉女士担任本行股权董事，董事会审计委员会、风险管理委员会、关联交易控制委员会委员。王娉女士的任职资格于2021年9月获得银保监会核准。

In June 2021, Madam Wang Ping was elected Equity Director, Member of the Audit Committee, Member of the Risk Management Committee and Member of the Connected Transactions Control Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank at the 6th meeting of the Board of Directors in 2021, which was later approved by China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIRC) in September 2021.

本行高级管理人员变更情况如下：

Changes in the Members of the Management Team:

2021年4月，宁咏先生因工作调动不再担任本行副行长。

Mr. Ning Yong no longer served as Vice President of the Bank since April 2021 due to job transfer.

2021年6月，本行董事会2021年第六次会议聘任陈斌先生为本行副行长。陈斌先生的任职资格于2021年8月获得银保监会核准。

Mr. Chen Bin was appointed as Vice President of the Bank at the 6th meeting of the Board of Directors in June 2021, which was later approved by CBIRC in August 2021.

公司治理 Corporate Governance

公司治理综述

2021年是建党100周年，是“十四五”开局之年，是开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的第一年。在党中央、国务院的正确领导下，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，全面贯彻党的十九大和十九届历次全会精神，着力推动实现高质量发展。各治理主体协同配合，引领本行立足主责主业，不断加大服务实体经济力度，稳步推进风险处置化解，持续强化体制机制建设，一以贯之加强党的领导和完善公司治理，充分彰显政策性金融制度优势和中国特色。

股东情况

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%。

董事会运作情况

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。

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。

2021年，董事会共召开会议10次，审议议案24项，听取报告3项；专门委员会共召开会议17次，审议议案21项，听取报告6项，有效发挥在全行重大事项决策中的作用，推动本行改革经营发展各方面工作取得良好成效。一是深入贯彻中央全会精神，认真学习领会国家“十四五”规划，基于本行“十三五”时期经验总结和政策性金融职能定位，审议通过“十四五”规划，明确了国家和时代赋予本行定位的新要求。二是对标“十四五”发展目标方向，结合当前经济金融形势，统筹规模、结构、质量、效益，审定年度经营计划，进一步聚焦主责主业，体现本行使命担当。三是坚持发展和安全相统一，始终把防控金融风险摆在突出重要位置，抓牢对全行资产质量影响较大的重点

风险项目，扎实推进风险处置化解，完善全面风险管理体系，提高风险管理效能。四是推进内控合规建设，完善反洗钱内控机制，健全关联交易管理体系，充分利用内外部审计力量，推动加强审计发现问题揭示力度和审计成果运用，强化审计监督作用。五是立足可持续发展，持续加强资本管理，科学设定资本规划目标，探索建立市场化资本补充机制，着力加强内源性资本补充能力，推动资本管理水平和财务效益提升。六是持续推动健全本行薪酬体系架构，完善薪酬管理制度顶层设计，突出绩效考核导向，充分发挥薪酬的激励约束作用，激发全行员工干事创业积极性。七是高度关注金融科技发展趋势和本行信息科技建设，指导做好企业级核心系统落地实施和数据中心建设投产工作，激发金融科技创新驱动力和价值创造力，实现科技赋能落地见效。

内部审计

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。2021年，本行内审制度体系进一步健全，内审整改机制进一步完善，审计部、审计分部协同联动的作用进一步发挥，审计信息系统建设稳步推进。内部审计立足本行职能定位，聚焦国家重大政策落实及全行改革发展中心工作。以风险为导向，开展境内分支机构常规审计及纾困贷款、外贸产业贷款、中拉基金、押品管理、数据质量管理情况等专项审计。以监管要求为指引，开展资本管理、市场风险、绩效考核、关联交易、反洗钱、已核销呆账、征信等专项审计。接受地方银保监局委托，开展上海分行、重庆分行指定内审项目审计，推进协同监管机制发挥合力。以权力运行监督为职责，认真开展领导人员经济责任审计。以提升内审质量和强化内审成果运用为目标，对审计署及内审发现问题开展整改“回头看”后续审计及内部审计质量自评估。配合审计署开展对本行养老保险基金与转贷业务专项审计工作。按要求向银保监会报送审计工作情况、参加审计三方会谈，有效发挥内部审计在本行落实国家战略和重大政策措施、防范化解金融风险、提升全行风险管控水平第三道防线的监督、评价、咨询作用。

Overview

The year 2021 marked the centenary of the founding of the CPC, the start of the 14th Five-Year Plan period, and the first year on the new journey toward building a modern socialist country in all respects. Under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the Bank followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, acted on the guiding principles put forward at the 19th National Congress of the CPC and the plenary sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee, and devoted itself to promoting high-quality development. All stakeholders involved in corporate governance formed synergy through collaboration, guiding the Bank in staying focused on its mission and main business operations to better serve the real economy, in disposing of and defusing risks in a steady manner, and in consistently improving institutional mechanisms as well as Party leadership and corporate governance. As a result, the Bank could operate in a way that best illustrates the institutional strengths and unique characteristics of a Chinese policy-based financial institution.

Shareholders

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%.

Operation of the Board of Directors

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.

Under the Board of Directors, specialized committees are established, namely the Strategic Development and Investment Management Committee, Audit Committee, Risk Management Committee, Connected Transactions Control Committee, and Personnel and Remuneration Committee.

In 2021, the Board of Directors played a big 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. It convened 10 meetings to deliberate on and approve 24 proposals and hear 3 briefings, and its specialized committees convened 17 meetings to deliberate on and approve 21 proposals and hear 6 briefings. First, the Board of Directors acted on the guiding principles put forward at the plenary sessions of the CPC Central Committee, studied the 14th Five-Year Plan and deliberated on and approved the Bank's own development plan based on the experience over the 13th Five-Year Plan period and its mission as a policy bank to further clarify the Bank's new positioning in the new era as required by the country. Second, the Board of Directors aligned with goals and directions under the 14th Five-Year Plan, and took into full consideration the current economic and financial situation when reviewing and approving the Bank's annual business plan which was mapped out based on the goal of coordinating scale, structure, quality and profitability to better fulfill its mission and responsibilities. Third, the Board of Directors followed the principle of ensuring security while pursuing development, and put forestalling and controlling financial risks front and center. It paid close attention to key projects that have a great impact on the Bank's asset quality, made sure that concrete measures were taken to dispose of and defuse risks, and led the Bank in improving its comprehensive risk management system and enhancing its risk management performance. Fourth, the Board of Directors promoted the development of internal control and compliance system, anti-money laundering internal control mechanism and connected transaction management system, and gave full play to the supervision role of internal and external audit to detect more deep-seated problems and make good use of their outcomes. Fifth, the Board of Directors attached great importance to sustainable development, continued to strengthen the Bank's capital management with more scientific capital planning targets,





and explored market-oriented capital replenishment mechanism to increase internal capital generation capacity, so as to reap more capital management and financial benefits. Sixth, the Board of Directors worked consistently to improve the Bank's remuneration system and the design for remuneration management system, took a performance-oriented approach in evaluation, and fully leveraged the role of remuneration as both incentives and restraints to motivate all employees to pursue development endeavors. Seventh, the Board of Directors kept a close eye on the trend of Fintech and the Bank's IT system building, and provided guidance on the implementation of enterprise-level core system and the construction and operation of data centers, thus helping the Bank empower itself with Fintech to drive innovation and create value.

Internal Audit

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. In 2021, the Bank further improved its internal audit system and the problem rectification mechanism based on internal audit. Bearing in mind the Bank's mission and focusing on the implementation of major national policies as well as the Bank's reform and development goals, the Audit Department of the Bank further fulfilled its role through coordination with its audit units and made steady advances in building the audit information system. Oriented toward risk management, the Audit Department of the Bank carried out regular audits on domestic branches along with special audits on relief loans, foreign trade loans, China-LAC Cooperation Fund, collateral management and data quality management. Guided by regulatory requirements, the Bank also conducted special audits on asset management, market risks, performance evaluation, connected transactions, anti-money laundering, written-off loans and credit investigation. In addition, entrusted by local offices of CBIRC, the Bank carried out internal audits on designated projects of its Shanghai and Chongqing branches, thus creating synergy through coordinated supervision mechanisms. Economic responsibility audits of management personnel were carried out to ensure oversight over the exercise of power. With an aim to improve the quality of internal audit and better apply its outcomes, the Bank carried out follow-up audits on the rectification of problems identified by the National Audit Office of China and internal audits, as well as self-assessment of the quality of internal audits. The Bank also worked in close coordination with the National Audit Office in conducting special audits on the Bank's pension insurance fund and onlending business. The Bank submitted internal audit reports to CBIRC in accordance with relevant requirements and attended tripartite meetings on auditing. In so doing, the role of internal audit in supervision, evaluation and consultation was brought into full play to make sure that the Bank did a good job in implementing national strategies and major policies, forestalling and mitigating financial risks, and enhancing its own capacity for risk control and management.

员工构成及培训情况

Employees and Staff Training

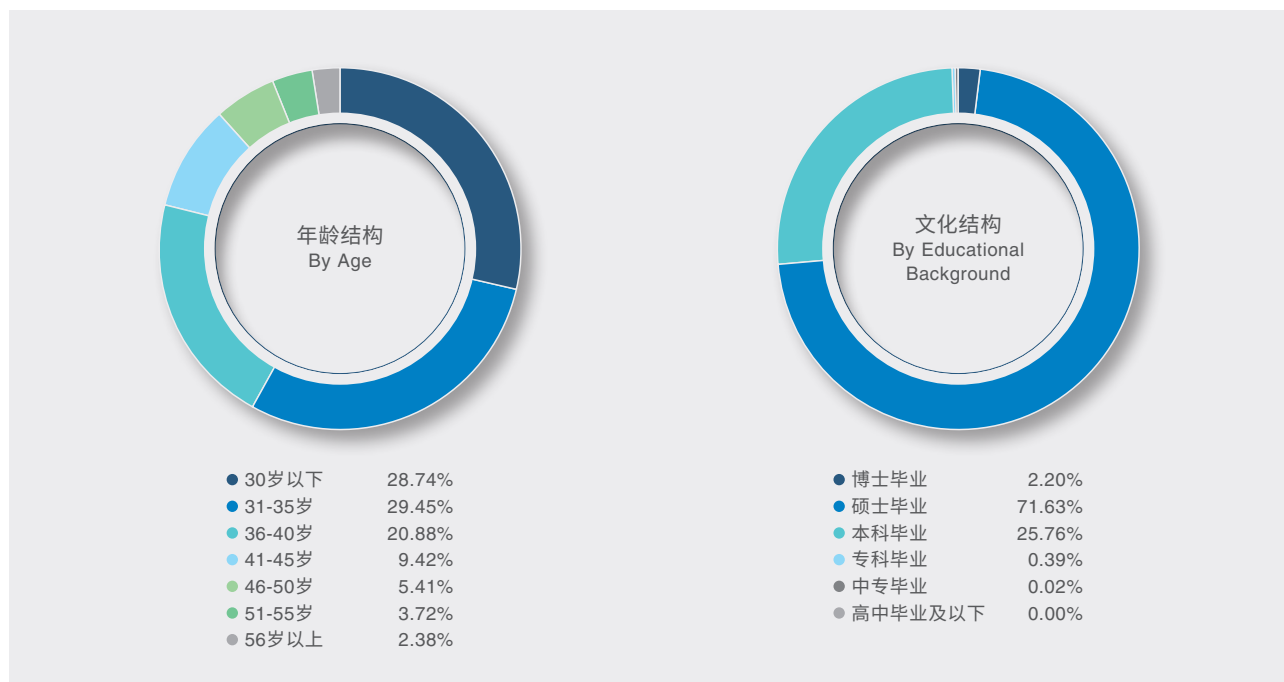
员工构成

Employees

截至2021年末，进出口银行共有员工4329名。
The Bank had 4,329 employees by the end of 2021.

	年龄档次	Age	人数 (个) Number	比重 (%) Proportion
年龄结构 By Age	30岁以下	Under 30	1,244	28.74%
	31-35岁	31-35	1,275	29.45%
	36-40岁	36-40	904	20.88%
	41-45岁	41-45	408	9.42%
	46-50岁	46-50	234	5.41%
	51-55岁	51-55	161	3.72%
	56岁以上	56 and above	103	2.38%
	合计	Total	4,329	100.00%

	文化水平	Education	人数 (个) Number	比重 (%) Proportion
文化结构 By Educational Background	博士毕业	PhD	95	2.20%
	硕士毕业	Master	3,101	71.63%
	本科毕业	Bachelor	1,115	25.76%
	专科毕业	College	17	0.39%
	中专毕业	Secondary Technical School	1	0.02%
	高中毕业及以下	High School and below	0	0.00%
	合计	Total	4,329	100.00%



员工培训

2021年，本行按照《2018-2022年全国干部教育培训规划》部署和《中国进出口银行2020-2023年教育培训规划》安排，落实常态化疫情防控要求，线上线下同步推进培训工作，助力业务发展，赋能员工成长。贯彻落实党中央要求，将党史学习教育贯穿全年，抓好十九届五中全会精神学习工作；开展任职培训和新入职人员培训，推动角色转变和履职能力提升；围绕IT蓝图系统上线开展系统使用培训，有效保障系统顺利投产上线和业务办理；聚焦业务发展，分级分类开展专业化能力培训，共举办业务条线专题培训50期，12041人次参训，网上专题班93个，44394人次参训，直播培训480场，37877人次参训；进一步丰富在线学习资源，全年新上线在线课件754门，其中外部采购272门，自主制作482门。

Staff Training

In 2021, the Bank, following the guidance of the *National Plan for Cadre Education and Training (2018-2022)* and the *Education and Training Plan of China Eximbank (2020-2023)* and conforming to the requirements of routine COVID-19 control, held training sessions both online and offline to facilitate business growth and create an enabling environment for staff's career development. The Bank fully implemented the decisions made by the CPC Central Committee to ensure that the study of CPC's history and the guiding principles of the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee was conducted on a routine basis throughout the year. By offering training sessions to the newly-appointed and newly-hired, the Bank endeavored to help them adapt to their new roles and improve job performance. Training sessions focusing on the use of the Bank's IT blueprint system played an effective role in paving the way for the launch and operation of the system. Great emphasis was laid on promoting business development by carrying out professional training at different levels and in different categories. A total of 50 specialized training sessions were conducted with 12,041 participants in business line, while 93 online special courses were taken by 44,394 participants and 480 live broadcasting lectures with 37,877 visits. In addition, the Bank's e-learning resources were further enriched and 754 new courses were launched online throughout the year, among which 272 were purchased from external sources and 482 were self-made by the Bank.

薪酬管理 Remuneration

本行按照有关法律法规、监管要求及章程规定制定并调整薪酬政策。年度薪酬总量由主管部门根据落实国家宏观政策、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、风险控制等因素核定。

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个部分。每年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核算，按公司治理程序经董事会审议批准、报主管部门备案后清算和发放，并在本行官方网站上公开披露。

员工薪酬管理。按照董事会审批的薪酬体系，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。充分发挥薪酬的激励约束作用，坚持按劳分配、按贡献分配，各级机构薪酬总量与机构绩效考核结果等挂钩，员工薪酬水平与个人绩效考核结果等挂钩。实施绩效薪酬延期支付和追索扣回，将员工当前和长远的责任、贡献与本行长期可持续发展和滞后风险挂钩。不断完善员工福利保障机制，推动社会保险改革，建立健全福利性货币收入体系。

The Bank formulates and adjusts its remuneration policy according to relevant laws and regulations, regulatory requirements and the *Articles of Association of the Export-Import Bank of China*. The total annual remuneration is determined by the competent authorities based on the Bank's performance in implementing national macro policies, serving the real economy, fulfilling its tasks as a policy bank, as well as factors including economic returns and risk control.



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 annually based on the basic annual salary base for persons-in-charge at state-owned enterprises released by relevant authorities and the result of the Bank's performance evaluation, and distributed after review and approval by the Board of Directors in line with corporate governance procedures and after filing with the competent authorities. Their remuneration information is disclosed on the Bank's website.

Remuneration of employees. Based on the remuneration system approved by the Board of Directors, the Bank continued to build up regulations on remuneration management and optimize remuneration allocation mechanism with improved effectiveness. More efforts were made to well leverage the role of remuneration serving as both incentives and restraints through performance- and contribution-based distribution. The remuneration of head office departments and affiliates is based on their respective performance results, and staff remuneration is linked with the individual performance appraisal. Remuneration deferral and clawback were put in place to connect the staff with both current and long-term responsibility and contribution, and to well connect the staff with both the Bank's sustainable development and potential risk exposure in the long run. The Bank continued to improve staff welfare and security mechanism by stepping up social security reform and building up a system for incomes generated by welfare benefits.



组织机构 Organization Chart

董事会
Board of Directors

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

总行部室
Departments at the Head Office

董事会办公室 Board of Directors Office

办公室 General Office

战略规划部 Strategic Planning Department

资产负债管理部 Asset and Liability Management Department

人力资源部 Human Resources Department

财务会计部 Financial Management and Accounting Department

国际部 International Department

客户服务管理部 Client and Credit Management Department

公司客户部 Corporate Banking Department

交通运输融资部 Transport Financing Department

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

转贷部 Onlending Department

资金营运部 Treasury Department

普惠金融服务部 Inclusive Financial Services Department

贸易金融部 Trade Finance Department

投资管理部 Investment Management Department

风险管理部 Risk Management Department

审计部 Audit Department

评审管理部 Credit Review and Approval Department

内控合规部 Internal Control and Compliance Department

法律事务部 Legal Affairs Department

运营管理部 Operation Management Department

信息科技部 Information Technology Department

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

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

行政部 Administration Department

老干部服务工作室 Retired Personnel Service Department

境内分行 Domestic Branches

北京分行 Beijing Branch

上海分行 Shanghai Branch

深圳分行 Shenzhen Branch

江苏省分行 Jiangsu Branch

辽宁省分行 Liaoning Branch

四川省分行 Sichuan Branch

山东省分行 Shandong Branch

浙江省分行 Zhejiang Branch

湖南省分行 Hunan Branch

重庆分行 Chongqing Branch

陕西省分行 Shaanxi Branch

湖北省分行 Hubei Branch

黑龙江省分行 Heilongjiang Branch

广东省分行 Guangdong Branch

云南省分行 Yunnan Branch

宁波分行 Ningbo Branch

福建省分行 Fujian Branch

安徽省分行 Anhui Branch

新疆维吾尔自治区分行 Xinjiang Branch

厦门分行 Xiamen Branch

天津分行 Tianjin Branch

江西省分行 Jiangxi Branch

海南省分行 Hainan Branch

吉林省分行 Jilin Branch

喀什分行 Kashgar Branch

河北省分行 Hebei Branch

甘肃省分行 Gansu Branch

河南省分行 Henan Branch

内蒙古自治区分行 Inner Mongolia Branch

山西省分行 Shanxi Branch

广西壮族自治区分行 Guangxi Branch

贵州省分行 Guizhou Branch

境外分行 Overseas Branch

巴黎分行 Paris Branch

代表处 Representative Offices

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

圣彼得堡代表处
St. Petersburg Representative Office

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

香港代表处
Hong Kong Representative Office

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 customers;

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;

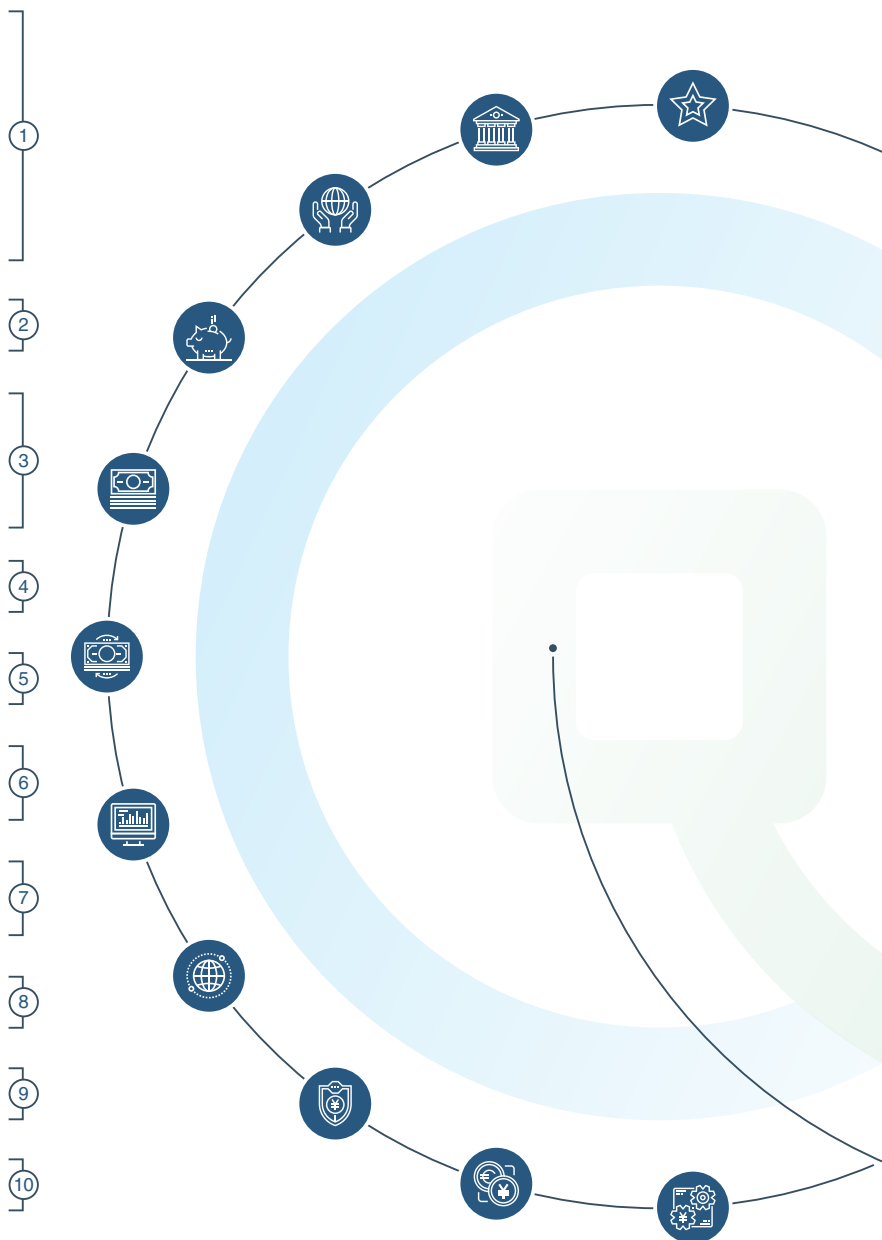
办理保函、信用证、福费廷等其他方式的贸易融资业务；
Trade finance including letter of guarantee, letter of credit, forfeiting and etc.;

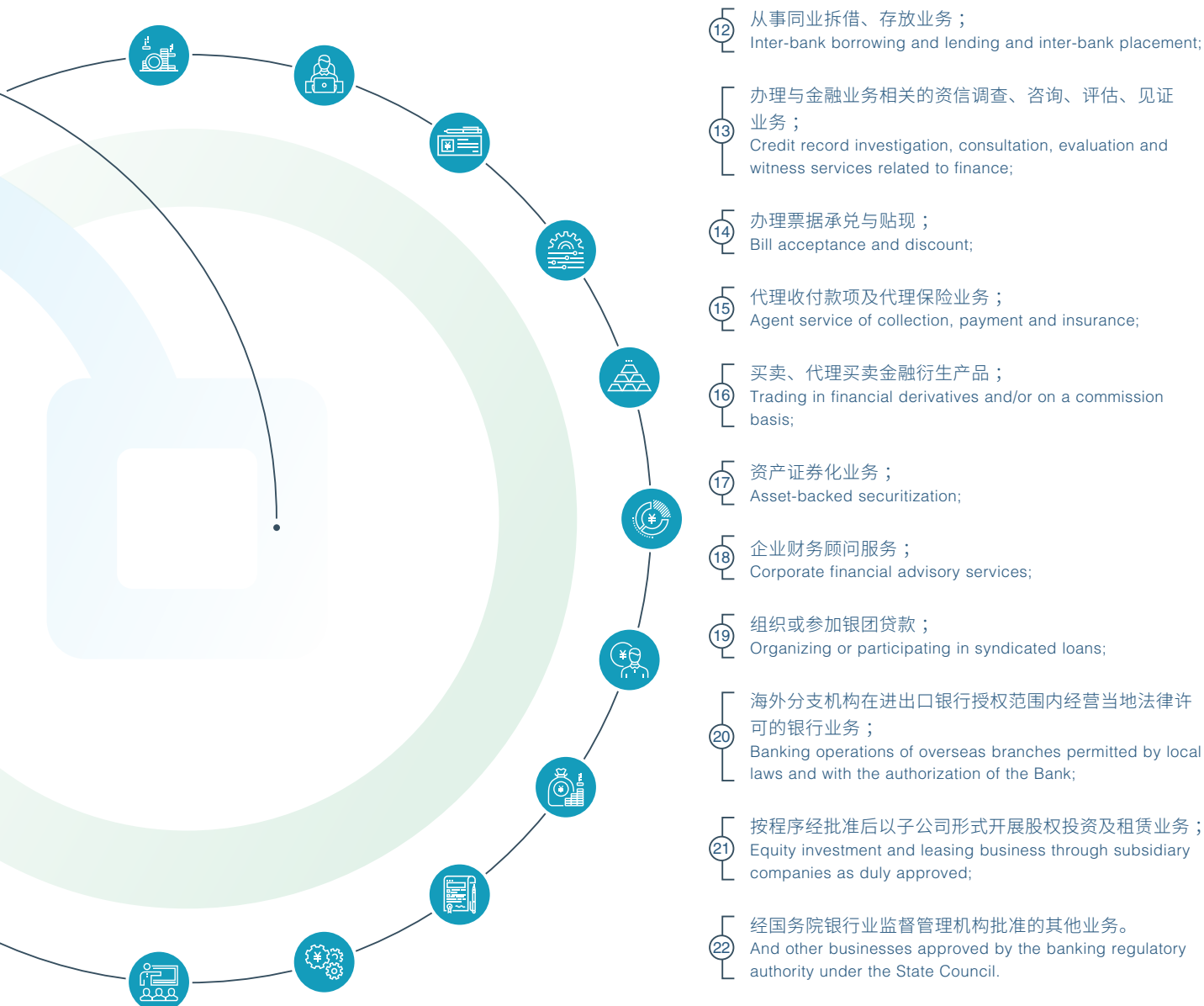
办理与对外贸易相关的委托贷款业务；
Entrusted loans related to foreign trade;

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

2021年是中国共产党成立100周年，是“十四五”开局之年，是开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的第一年。在党中央国务院的正确领导下，在有关部门的大力支持和指导下，本行坚决贯彻落实习近平总书记重要指示批示精神和党中央国务院决策部署，立足新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局，以高质量党建推动高质量发展，业务经营、内部管理方面取得了一系列新进展、新突破。

2021年，本行认真学习党的十九届五中全会精神，按照国家“十四五”规划总体部署，围绕未来五年国家发展大局，编制进出口银行“十四五”规划，为未来五年勾画发展蓝图。规划全面回顾了“十三五”时期本行推进现代金融企业建设、服务国家战略和实体经济方面取得的突出成就，总结了改革发展须长期坚持的宝贵经验，明确了国家和时代赋予本行定位的新要求，确定统筹推进由五大基本原则、五大发展目标、五大重点领域、五大业务板块和五大能力建设构成的“五五”战略。规划体现了本行对中国特色政策性金融改革发展道路的不懈探索，确立了把本行打造成为党建统领、特色鲜明、运行高效、专业精干、核心竞争力强，彰显中国特色、引领国际实践的政策性银行的总体要求和具体路径。

过去一年，进出口银行业务发展持续保持良好态势，2021年末，资产总额54465.83亿元，较年初增长8%；负债总额50661.04亿元，较年初增长7%；税前利润105.43亿元，同比增加30.65亿元；净利润78.05亿元，同比增加21.67亿元。

The year 2021 marked the centenary of the CPC and the beginning of China's 14th Five-Year Plan. It was also the first year for China to start a new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects. The Bank, under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and with the unfailing support and guidance of relevant government departments, fully implemented the important instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping and major decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, adapted to the new stage of development, applied the new development philosophy and fostered new development dynamics. Driven by high-quality Party building, the Bank pursued high-quality development with new progress and breakthroughs achieved in business operation, internal management and other aspects.

In 2021, the Bank, following the instructions of the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee and the overall arrangements of China's 14th Five-Year Plan, compiled its own 14th Five-Year Plan to outline a blueprint for the Bank's development in the next five years. The 14th Five-Year Plan of the Bank gives a comprehensive review of its performance in implementing China's development strategies, serving the real economy and building a modernized financial institution during the 13th Five-Year Plan period, summarizes the valuable experience that must be adhered to in the long run for reform and development, clarifies the Bank's new mission entrusted by the nation and by the times, and unveils the Bank's "Five-Five" strategy consisting of five basic principles, five development goals, five key areas, five business sectors and five forms of capacity building. The plan reflects the Bank's relentless exploration of the path of reform and development as a policy bank with Chinese characteristics, and identifies general requirements and specific paths to make sure that the Bank, with Party building as the lead, develops into a policy bank with distinctive features, efficient operation, professional competence and core competitiveness that demonstrates Chinese characteristics and leads international practice.

The Bank's business maintained the momentum of sound growth in 2021. At the year end, the Bank's assets totaled RMB5,446.583 billion, up by 8% year on year; the total liabilities stood at RMB5,066.104 billion, up by 7% year on year; the pre-tax profit reached RMB10.543 billion, a year-on-year increase of RMB3.065 billion; the net profit reached RMB7.805 billion, a year-on-year increase of RMB2.167 billion.

对外贸易领域业务

Foreign Trade Business

对外贸易领域业务涵盖我行提供的，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。2021年末业务余额21872.22亿元，比年初增加3157.42亿元。



2021年末业务余额

21872.22 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 on 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 RMB2,187.222 billion, an increase of RMB315.742 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.

单位：亿元，%
In 100 millions of Renminbi, %

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	比年初 Annual Increase/ Decrease (Amount)	增幅 (%) Annual Increase/ Decrease (Percentage)
货物贸易贷款 Trade-in-goods Loans	11,896.15	833.96	7.54
出口货物贷款 Loans for Export of Goods	5,611.25	474.95	9.25
出口卖方信贷 Export Sellers' Credit	4,524.90	536.11	13.44
出口买方信贷 Export Buyers' Credit	1,086.35	-61.17	-5.33
进口货物贷款 Loans for Import of Goods	6,284.90	359.01	6.06
服务贸易贷款 Trade-in-services Loans	111.43	28.99	35.16
出口服务贷款 Loans for Export of Services	79.06	21.82	38.11
出口卖方信贷 Export Sellers' Credit	56.54	20.59	57.30
出口买方信贷 Export Buyers' Credit	22.52	1.22	5.74
进口服务贷款 Loans for Import of Services	32.38	7.17	28.46
贸易融资 Trade Finance	2,803.90	463.53	19.81
外贸企业发展贷款 Loans for the Development of Foreign Trade Enterprises	4,728.75	1,276.27	36.97
外贸产业链发展贷款 Loans for the Development of Foreign Trade Industrial Chain	2,331.96	554.65	31.21
贸易融资 Mao Ying Dai	0.02	0.02	-
对外贸易领域 Foreign Trade Loans	21,872.22	3,157.42	16.87

跨境投资领域业务

Cross-border Investment Business

跨境投资领域业务涵盖我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。2021年末业务余额2179.02亿元，比年初减少121.68亿元。

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 overseas investment loans was RMB217.902 billion, a decrease of RMB12.168 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



2021年末业务余额

2179.02 亿元

单位：亿元，%
In 100 millions of Renminbi, %

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	比年初 Annual Increase/ Decrease (Amount)	增幅 (%) Annual Increase/ Decrease (Percentage)
对外投资贷款 Overseas Investment Loans	2,172.83	-121.58	-5.30
间接投资贷款 Indirect Investment Loans	377.35	43.56	13.05
直接投资贷款 Direct Investment Loans	1,795.48	-165.14	-8.42
绿地投资贷款 Green Field Investment Loans	1,190.58	-29.40	-2.41
褐地投资贷款 Brown Field Investment Loans	604.90	-135.74	-18.33
吸收境外投资贷款 Absorbing Overseas Investment Loans	6.19	-0.10	-1.59
跨境投资领域 Cross-border Investment Loans	2,179.02	-121.68	-5.29

对外合作领域业务

International Cooperation Business

对外合作领域业务涵盖我行提供的，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。2021年末业务余额9400.65亿元，比年初减少25.95亿元。

International cooperation business covers loans provided to support international economic cooperation between China and other 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 RMB940.065 billion, a decrease of RMB2.595 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



2021年末业务余额

9400.65 亿元

单位：亿元，%
In 100 millions of Renminbi, %

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	比年初 Annual Increase/ Decrease (Amount)	增幅 (%) Annual Increase/ Decrease (Percentage)
对外承包工程贷款 Loans for Overseas Project Contracting	2,157.62	-155.04	-6.70
国际主权合作贷款 Loans for International Sovereign Cooperation	5,605.62	102.50	1.86
金融机构合作贷款 Loans for Financial Institution Cooperation	1,211.25	74.78	6.58
转贷款 Onlending	58.58	2.31	4.11
其他贷款 Other Loans	367.59	-50.49	-12.08
对外合作领域 International Cooperation Loans	9,400.65	-25.95	-0.28

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我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我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。

2021年末业务余额13206.29亿元，比年初增加1016.59亿元。

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. By the end of 2021, the outstanding balance of loans for supporting open economy development was RMB1,320.629 billion, an increase of RMB101.659 billion compared with that of the beginning of the year.



2021年末业务余额

13206.29 亿元

单位：亿元，%
In 100 millions of Renminbi, %

项目 Loan Facility	余额 Outstanding Balance	比年初 Annual Increase/ Decrease (Amount)	增幅 (%) Annual Increase/ Decrease (Percentage)
外贸集聚区和贸促平台建设贷款 Loans for Supporting Foreign Trade Clusters and Trade Promotion Platforms	881.64	186.50	26.83
国内重大项目建设贷款 Loans for Major Domestic Projects	3,752.85	559.43	17.52
互联互通基础设施建设贷款 Loans for Supporting Infrastructure Connectivity	999.66	79.45	8.63
普惠金融类贷款 Loans for Supporting Inclusive Finance	1,204.31	229.93	23.60
贸易融资 Trade Finance	476.46	-306.63	-39.16
其他贷款 Other Loans	5,891.37	267.91	4.76
开放型经济建设领域 Open Economy Development Loans	13,206.29	1,016.59	8.34

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（简称“两优”贷款）的承办行。2021年末，“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。

2021年，在新冠肺炎疫情肆虐全球，极大影响工程进度的情况下，本行克服困难，利用“两优”贷款帮助发展中国家新建及改扩建公路桥梁1600多公里，铁路近600公里，输变电线路近2200公里，新增发电装机容量238兆瓦，新建可满足20.1万公顷农田用水的灌溉需求，以及多个变电、轨道交通、数据通信等项目，显著改善了广大发展中国家的投资环境和民生福祉，提高经济自主发展能力，促进区域互联互通。

2021年，本行秉承正确义利观和真实亲诚的合作理念，认真落实G20“暂缓最贫困国家债务偿付倡议”延期工作，以实际行动帮助最贫困国家应对疫情冲击、恢复经济社会发展；积极践行绿色信贷，支持一批光伏、水电、污水处理项目取得重要进展，助力借款国绿色发展。

As the designated institution for carrying out the Chinese Government Concessional Loan and Preferential Export Buyer's Credit, the Bank had extended concessional facilities to over 90 countries in the ASEAN, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, Africa, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe as well as Pacific island countries by the end of 2021.

Despite the great difficulties incurred by the COVID-19 pandemic and wide-range slowdowns in undergoing constructions in 2021, the Bank made strenuous efforts to help other developing countries complete their projects with preferential facilities, supporting the construction and expansion of more than 1,600 kilometers road and bridge, the building of 600 kilometers of railways and 2,200 kilometers of power transmission lines, an increase of 238 megawatts of power-generation capacity, the provision of water supply and irrigation facilities covering 201,000 hectares of farm land and many other projects in power transformation, rail transit and data communication. All these efforts went a long way in helping developing countries improve their investment environment and people's livelihood and well-being, increase their capacity for self-development and enhance regional connectivity.

In 2021, adhering to the principle of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith and upholding justice while pursuing shared interests, the Bank implemented the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative to help the poorest countries tackle challenges posed by COVID-19 and recover economic and social development. The Bank promoted green credit business and forged ahead with a number of projects in photovoltaic, hydro-power and sewage treatment in an endeavor to help borrowing countries pursue green development.

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。2021年末，贷款余额123.17亿美元。

2021年，本行按照国家“合理、有效”利用外资的总方针，充分发挥转贷业务职能，不断拓展双向合作范围。聚焦主责主业，对标国际绿色环保标准，将“引资、引技、引智”成果侧重投放在农田水利、节能减排、资源综合利用、产业升级改造和医疗健康等重点领域，积极支持绿色制造，助力产业、能源结构优化，推进卫生健康体系建设，充分发挥转贷项目示范性引领作用和“乘数效应”。

作为主要转贷行，2021年新签转贷协议13份，协议金额9.09亿美元。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、新型基础设施建设等重点行业和领域贷款项目，助力我国疫后经济复苏，落实区域协调发展和可持续发展战略，推动实现“双碳目标”。

目前，本行转贷的外国政府贷款国别24个，国际金融机构7个。项目遍及全国30多个省（自治区、直辖市）。

The Bank is a major on-lender of loans from foreign governments and international financial institutions. By the end of 2021, the outstanding balance of onlending loans stood at USD12.317 billion.

Over the year, acting on the Chinese government's guiding principle of making proper and effective use of foreign funds, the Bank gave full play to the role of its onlending business and kept expanding the coverage of cooperation. To better fulfill its mission, the Bank, with international green standards as reference, applied the results of "bringing in foreign capital, technology and talents" to key areas such as farming and water conservancy, energy conservation and emission reduction, comprehensive utilization of resources, industry upgrading and health care. In so doing, the Bank brought into play the guiding role and multiplier effect of onlending projects to support green manufacturing and facilitate the optimization of industrial and energy structure and the building of health care system.

As a major on-lender, the Bank newly signed 13 onlending agreements with a total amount of USD909 million in 2021. By cooperating with international financial institutions, for example, participating in the New Development Bank's Emergency Assistance Program for Supporting China's Economic Recovery from COVID-19, the Bank endeavored to support projects in trade financing, health care system development, logistics, environmental protection, energy conservation and renewable energy, and new forms of infrastructure. By so doing, the Bank contributed its part to China's post-pandemic economic recovery, implemented the strategies of coordinated regional development and sustainable development, and facilitated China's efforts to achieve its carbon peak and neutrality targets.

At year-end, the Bank had onlending business with 24 foreign governments and 7 international financial institutions, and had onlent loans to projects in over 30 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities in China.



2021年末，贷款余额

123.17 亿美元

贸易金融业务 Trade Finance

2021年，进出口银行共办理国际结算、担保、贸易融资业务1889.76亿美元，其中国际结算业务1004.63亿美元、担保业务123.79亿美元、贸易融资业务761.34亿美元。2021年末，贸易金融授信业务余额920.82亿美元。

2021年，本行贸易金融业务充分发挥贸金产品政策性、效益性、轻资本特点，积极履行自身职能，不断加大在稳定外贸发展，促进“一带一路”、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方面的投入力度；积极扩大进口，促进对外贸易平衡发展，认真贯彻落实党和国家对外承诺，积极服务第四届进博会，推出“易惠全球”综合服务方案，超额落实50亿美元自非进口贸易融资专项资金；加强业务场景化应用，借助新系统上线成功开办多项新业务，数字化水平显著提升，积极发挥保理等供应链融资业务支持供应链核心企业及中小企业作用，为畅通供应链提供融资支持。

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，并严格遵守国家外汇、跨境人民币管理的各项监管要求，确保合规经营。在服务企业客户的同时，注重与金融同业开展贸易金融业务合作，通过在符合本行支持方向的业务领域为金融同业提供融资和增信服务，扩大本行金融服务覆盖面。

In 2021, the Bank conducted USD188.976 billion worth of international settlement, guarantee and trade finance business, among which international settlement registered USD100.463 billion, guarantee USD12.379 billion, and trade finance USD76.134 billion. By the end of 2021, the outstanding balance of trade finance credit business reached USD92.082 billion.

In the course of the year, the Bank made full use of trade finance products which are policy-based, profit-making and of low capital consumption to better perform its function, and stepped up efforts in ensuring steady growth of foreign trade and promoting the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), cross-border investment, overseas contracting, international industrial capacity and equipment manufacturing cooperation and other major international cooperation vehicles. In the meantime, the Bank actively supported China's imports from other countries to promote balanced development of foreign trade. The Bank launched its comprehensive financial solutions "Yi Hui Global" to better serve the fourth China International Import Expo, and extended more than USD5 billion special fund for financing imports from Africa, and worked hard to honor China's commitments to the world. Thanks to the launch of the new IT system, the Bank took a great leap forward in its digital transformation and was able to introduce a number of new businesses to apply in various scenarios. The Bank made use of factoring and other supply chain products to enhance support to core enterprises on the supply chain as well as SMEs, thus contributing to keeping the supply chain unimpeded.

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



2021年，共办理国际结算、担保、
贸易融资业务

1889.76亿美元

投资业务

Equity Investment

进出口银行累计发起和参与设立了22家基金(公司)，截至2021年末，承诺出资920.35亿元，累计出资339.67亿元，出资余额296.00亿元。

本行积极落实高峰论坛和高访成果。2021年2月，在北京中国—中东欧国家领导人峰会上，中东欧基金二期有关项目被列入峰会成果清单。继续落实23次中国—东盟领导人会议成果，持续优化东盟基金二期顶层架构设计方案，相关工作均取得积极进展。

本行加强对股权投资业务的治理管理，克服新冠肺炎疫情反复等外部挑战，积极主动作为，不断加大在促进“一带一路”建设、国际产能合作、区域经济合作、互联互通、绿色经济发展等方面的支持力度。截至目前，本行参控股的11支国际经济合作基金累计出资折合人民币278.27亿元，账面余额折合人民币243.57亿元，支持涉外项目100余个，撬动投资金额超千亿元，在全球疫情仍然蔓延的困境下，抓住市场机遇，推动正常项目退出和风险项目化解“两个轮子”有效转动，实现资产质量和收益整体提升。

本行积极引导境内基金发挥资金杠杆作用，持续深入服务国内经济发展和转型升级。积极支持科技创新产业投资，投资领域涉及电动汽车和智能驾驶、大数据和云计算、节能环保、消费品、医疗、新材料等，成功培育了一批科技型中小企业。

本行通过股权投资业务大力扶持中小微企业发展。按期完成对国家融资担保基金的全部注资。引导联担保公司积极发挥增信桥梁作用，进一步提升为小微企业和“三农”等普惠领域的融资担保服务能力，有效缓解中小微企业融资难融资贵问题。

2021年，本行股权投资业务不断建立健全制度机制，加强内控合规建设，全面落实整改和审计要求，不断增强风险化解和防控能力，为本行股权投资业务新发展苦练内功、打牢基础。



截至2021年末，累计出资

339.67 亿元

出资余额

296.00 亿元



The Bank has so far initiated and participated in the establishment of 22 investment funds (companies). By the end of 2021, it had pledged an amount of RMB92.035 billion investment with the total paid-in investment reaching RMB33.967 billion and the outstanding balance RMB29.6 billion.

The Bank actively implemented the deliverables of leaders' summits and forums hosted by China and state visits made by Chinese leaders. Projects of the China-Central and Eastern Europe Investment Cooperation Fund II were listed in the deliverables during the China-CEEC Leaders Summit held in Beijing in February 2021. The Bank continued to implement the deliverables of the 23rd China-ASEAN Summit and optimize the structural design for the China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund II. Positive progress was made in the above-mentioned work.

The Bank strengthened governance and management of its equity investment business and overcame the impact of COVID-19 pandemic resurgences and other external challenges to increase support for the BRI, international industrial capacity cooperation, regional economic cooperation, connectivity and green development. At year-end, the total paid-in investment of the 11 international economic cooperation funds held or participated by the Bank amounted to RMB27.827 billion, with a book balance equivalent to RMB24.357 billion. These funds have facilitated more than 100 projects and helped attracted over RMB100 billion investments. Moreover, the Bank seized market opportunities against the ongoing headwind of the pandemic to promote both smooth exit of normal projects and effective disposal of risk projects, improved asset quality and increased investment returns.

The Bank gave full play to the leverage role of domestic funds to serve the development, transformation and upgrade of the domestic economy. By supporting investment in technological innovation industries including electric vehicles and intelligent driving, big data and cloud computing, energy conservation and environmental protection, consumer goods, medical care and new materials, the Bank helped cultivate a number of small and medium-sized sci-tech enterprises.

Increased efforts were made to support the development of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) through equity investment. The Bank injected capital to the National Financing Guarantee Fund on schedule and in due amount. It also guided joint-venture guarantee companies in fully leveraging the role of credit enhancement to further improve their capacity for providing guarantee services for micro and small businesses, agriculture, rural areas and farmers, thus making financing more accessible and affordable to MSMEs.

In 2021, the Bank continued to establish and improve institutional framework for its equity investment business, consolidated internal control and compliance, and worked to meet the requirements of rectification and auditing while enhancing capacity for risk mitigation, prevention and control. All this laid a solid foundation for the Bank to achieve further development in its equity investment business.



金融市场业务 Capital Market Operations

资金筹措 Fund Raising

2021年，作为境内市场第四大债券发行体，进出口银行本外币债券筹资业务实现高质量发展。全年发行境内人民币金融债券1.38万亿元，年末人民币债券存量近4万亿元，再创历史新高；在境内银行间市场发行18亿美元债券和首笔政策性银行外币同业存单5亿美元。

2021年，本行积极拓宽人民币债券融资渠道，为各项信贷业务开展、持续深化逆周期调节作用提供了坚实的资本和资金保障。市场化发行首单政策性银行永续债600亿元，深入落实“强化资本约束，加强风险管理，健全激励机制”的改革要求。促进区域协调发展，发行长江三角洲区域一体化、粤港澳大湾区建设主题金融债65.9亿元；第一时间响应河南、山西等地洪涝、暴雨灾情，发行抗洪涝稳外贸、防汛复产能源保供主题金融债60亿元；推动全球低碳可持续发展，发行“债券通”绿色金融债券50亿元。

本行紧密结合市场需求，不断创新发行方式与发行品种。践行货币政策传导，持续推进以DR(银行间存款类金融机构以利率债为质押的回购利率)为基准的系列浮息债券发行；推动境内市场更深层次对外开放，试点面向全球投资人直接招标发行金融债券；满足市场对本行债券交易需求，常态化开展做市支持操作；匹配现金管理类理财产品对特定期限券种的投资需求，创新发行市场首只非标准期限零息债券。

2021年，本行在境内银行间市场发行三期合计18亿美元债券，对完善境内美元收益率曲线、推动境内美元市场高质量发展具有积极意义。发行政策性银行首笔境内外币同业存单5亿美元，获得了国有银行、股份制银行、城商行、农商行、外资银行、券商及财务公司等多元化机构的广泛支持和踊跃认购。



As the fourth largest bond issuer in China's domestic market, the Bank witnessed a high-quality growth in its Renminbi and foreign currency-denominated bond business in 2021. Throughout the year, the Bank issued RMB1.38 trillion of Renminbi-denominated financial bonds with the stock of Renminbi-denominated bonds reaching another record high of nearly RMB4 trillion. Meanwhile, the Bank issued USD1.8 billion worth of US dollar-denominated bonds and policy banks' first foreign currency-denominated inter-bank certificate of deposit (CD) registering USD500 million in China's inter-bank market.

The Bank expanded the channels for Renminbi-denominated bond financing, with the aim to bolster its credit business and continue to play its role in making counter-cyclic adjustment. In implementing the reform requirement to strengthen capital discipline, improve risk management and optimize incentive mechanism, the Bank issued its first market-based policy bank perpetual bond with an amount of RMB60 billion. In an effort to support coordinated regional development, the Bank issued RMB6.59 billion of themed financial bonds to help facilitate regional integration of the Yangtze River Delta and develop the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. In response to floods and torrential rains in Henan Province and Shanxi Province, the Bank acted swiftly to issue RMB6 billion of themed bonds to help protect against floods, resume production and ensure stable performance in foreign trade and energy supply. It also issued RMB5 billion of green finance bonds on the Bond Connect in an endeavor to promote low-carbon sustainable development around the globe.

The Bank developed new products and new ways of issuance to meet market needs. By issuing a series of floating-rate notes based on DR (repo rate with rate securities as pledge for deposit-taking financial institutions in the inter-bank market), the Bank promoted effective transmission of monetary policy. It issued on a trial basis financial bonds to global investors through direct bidding to facilitate further opening-up of China's domestic market. Moreover, the Bank carried out market making supporting operations on a regular basis to meet market demand and issued the first zero-coupon bond with non-standard maturity to satisfy the investment demand of cash management financial products for bonds with specific maturities.

In 2021, the Bank issued three US dollar-denominated bonds totaling USD1.8 billion in China's inter-bank market, which is of great significance to improving the US dollar yield curve in the domestic market and promoting high-quality development of China's dollar market. The USD500 million of inter-bank CD issued by the Bank, which featured the first foreign currency-denominated inter-bank CD issued by a policy bank, was welcomed and subscribed by a number of institutions such as state-owned banks, joint-stock banks, urban commercial banks, rural commercial banks, foreign banks, security brokers and finance companies.

资金营运与管理

Capital Operation and Management

2021年，进出口银行债券投资业务聚焦主责主业，在有效防控风险的前提下，全力提升服务实体经济质效。加强对能源、交通运输、高端制造、绿色环保、脱贫攻坚等国民经济重点领域的投资力度。践行绿色发展理念，全力落实“碳达峰、碳中和”重大决策部署，2021年多次位列绿色债务融资工具全国性银行投资人前十名。积极支持银行间债券市场对外开放和互联互通建设，2021年成为首批参与“南向通”投资交易的机构，为推动境内外资本市场融合与人民币国际化贡献力量。作为人民银行公开市场一级交易商和债券市场做市机构，积极为银行间市场的稳定和发展贡献力量。

作为银行间外汇即期、远掉期尝试做市机构，本行积极提供即远掉期报价，配合主管机构，履行做市业务，在尝试做市机构中综合排名第10；作为境内外币拆借报价行，持续优化报价能力，提供外币流动性，全年市场交易量排名第6，报价排名第5。

To better fulfill its mission, the Bank endeavored to improve the quality and efficiency of serving the real economy by developing its bond investment business on the premise of effective risk prevention and control. It also stepped up investment in major areas for economic development including energy, transportation, high-end manufacturing, environmental protection and poverty alleviation. The Bank acted in accordance with the philosophy of green development and the major decision on carbon peak and neutrality goals, and ranked top ten among national bank investors in terms of green debt financing tools for several times in 2021. As one of the first institutions to participate in the Southbound Trading deals, the Bank actively supported the opening-up and connectivity of the inter-bank bond market, thus contributing to the integration of domestic and foreign capital markets as well as the internationalization of Renminbi. As the PBC's primary dealer in the open market and a bond market maker, the Bank contributed its part to the steady development of the inter-bank market.

As a spot, forward and swap trial market maker in the inter-bank foreign exchange market, the Bank provided quotation for spots, forwards and swaps and carried out market making business in collaboration with competent authorities, ranking the 10th among trial market makers. As a CIROR contributor bank in China, the Bank continued to enhance its capacity for quotation and provide foreign currency liquidity. It ranked the 6th in terms of annual trading volume and the 5th in terms of quotation.

代客汇率利率风险管理

Foreign Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Risk Management Services for Clients

2021年，在全球新冠肺炎疫情反复、人民币双向波动增强、企业汇率利率避险需求提升的背景下，进出口银行持续深化“以客户为中心”的服务理念，引导客户树立“风险中性”理念，持续优化客户服务模式，多渠道为客户提供专业化信息；稳步提升科技赋能水平，推出网银系统便捷交易流程，提升客户交易体验；持续加强对民营企业、小微企业的服务力度，协助客户应对复杂多变的金融市场环境，积极防范汇率利率风险。

Against the backdrop of a protracted COVID-19 pandemic, intensified two-way fluctuations of the Renminbi and increased demand of its corporate clients for hedging exchange rate and interest rate risks, the Bank remained committed to a customer first philosophy, guided its clients to set up a risk-neutral mindset, improved customer services and provided professional information via multiple channels. Empowering itself with Fintech, the Bank made transactions in its online banking system more convenient to improve customer experience. It also intensified efforts to support private enterprises and micro and small businesses. By so doing, the Bank helped its corporate clients adapt to the complex and volatile financial market environment and fend off exchange rate and interest rate risks.

债券承销业务 Bond Underwriting

2021年，进出口银行稳步推进债券承销业务，服务企业直接融资，全年累计主承销债券发行金额1155亿元，同比增长近50%。积极落实“碳达峰、碳中和”政策，承销发行相关企业债券，支持我国经济社会发展全面绿色转型；主动担当作为，帮助民营企业解决融资难题。

Throughout the year, the Bank promoted its bond underwriting business in a steady manner to connect corporate clients with direct financing. The issuance volume of bonds in which the Bank acted as the lead underwriter accumulated to RMB115.5 billion in 2021, a year-on-year increase of nearly 50%. In implementing the policy of achieving carbon peak and neutrality goals, the Bank underwrote relevant corporate bonds and gave a push to the comprehensive green transformation of China's economy and society. It also took the initiative to address the financing needs of private enterprises.

国际信用评级 International Credit Rating

进出口银行目前拥有三大国际评级机构的评级。其中，穆迪评级为A1，评级展望为稳定；标准普尔评级为A+，评级展望为稳定；惠誉评级为A+，评级展望为稳定。上述评级与中国主权评级一致。

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

中国主权
China's Sovereign
Ratings



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

A1

穆迪投资者服务公司
Moody's

A+

标准普尔公司
Standard & Poor's

A+

惠誉信用评级有限公司
Fitch





本行融资支持 项目案例

MAJOR PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE BANK

本行融资支持项目案例 Major Projects Financed by the Bank

中老铁路项目 China-Laos Railway



中老铁路项目是中老两国最高领导人亲自决策和推动的重大合作项目，是落实“一带一路”倡议与老挝从“陆锁国”变“陆联国”的战略对接项目，是中老友谊的标志性工程，对构建中老命运共同体具有重大意义。该项目于2021年12月3日全线通车运营。开通运营当日，中共中央总书记、国家主席习近平与老挝人民革命党中央总书记、国家主席通伦举行视频会晤，并以视频连线形式共同见证通车。本行高度重视中老铁路项目，为项目建设提供了有力的金融支持。

Building the China-Laos Railway is a major decision made by the heads of states of China and the Laos. The railway is a bond linking Laos' national development strategy of converting itself from a landlocked country to a land-linked one with the BRI. It is a landmark project demonstrating China-Laos friendship and showcasing the significance of building the China-Laos community with a shared future. On 3 December 2021 when the railway was opened for official operation, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Chinese President Xi Jinping met with General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Lao President Thongloun Sisoulith via video link and inaugurated the railway together. The Bank has attached great importance to this project and provided strong financial support for its implementation.

塞尔维亚E763高速公路二期项目 Phase II of E763 Highway in Serbia

E763高速公路是欧洲路网11号走廊的重要组成部分,也是塞尔维亚境内的南北交通干线,对带动塞当地经济和社会发展具有重要意义,是该国公路运输的“生命线”。该项目全长17.6公里,设计时速120公里,建成后可向南连通E763高速公路现有152公里路段,有助于实现该公路的全线贯通。2021年12月,该项目完成终验,是塞近30年内首个提前完工的基建项目,获得了塞方高度评价,塞总统武契奇将该项目称为本国基建领域的标杆精品工程。

The E763 highway, the main north-south traffic line in Serbia, is an important component of the TEN-T Corridor 11. Known as the lifeline for the country's road transport, the highway plays a crucial role in promoting local economic and social development. The phase II project aims to build a 17.6-kilometer-long highway segment with a designed speed of 120 kilometers per hour that goes all the way southward to connect the existing 152 kilometer-long section, thus completing the E763 highway as a whole. The project got final acceptance inspection in December 2021 and became Serbia's first infrastructure project that had been completed ahead of schedule within the past 30 years. It is highly commended by the Serbian people and Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic refers to it as a flagship project in the country's infrastructure sector.



安哥拉地质研究所项目 Geological Institute in Angola



该项目是安首个成建制的国家地球科学实验室,于罗安达、卢班戈、绍里木三地建立国际先进水平的中心实验室,全部配置世界一流的仪器设备,用于开展区域地质、矿产地质、水文地质、化探采样等领域的数据测试分析工作,提供矿产资源研究的发布、规划国家矿产资源的可持续使用、防范自然地质灾害等方面的服务。该项目作为地球科学研究与矿业开发的科技平台,对安地质矿产事业的发展具有重要的战略意义,助力挖掘矿业经济潜力,拉动地质调查行业的发展,为安哥拉经济发展助力。

The project includes the building of three central laboratories in Luanda, Lubango and Saurimo with world-leading standards, which forms the first national geoscience institute in Angola. Fully equipped with first-class facilities and instruments, the institute is dedicated to carrying out tests and data analysis in regional geology, mineral geology, hydrogeology and geochemical sampling. It also provides services including sharing of research results on mineral resources, planning on sustainable use of national mineral resources, and geological disaster prevention. Serving as a technological platform for geoscience research and mineral resource exploitation, the institute plays a strategic role in the development of geoscience and mining industry in Angola. By tapping into the country's economic potential in mining industry, the project gives a strong boost to Angola's geological survey industry and contributes to the country's economic growth.

喀麦隆雅温得至杜阿拉快速路（一期）项目 Yaounde-Douala Expressway (Phase I) in Cameroon



喀麦隆首都雅温得是该国政治文化中心和全国主要交通枢纽之一，杜阿拉是喀水、陆、空交通中心和最重要的海上门户，同时也是中部非洲地区主要交通枢纽和乍得、中非等内陆国家的主要出海口。两座城市场间的道路承担着喀国内及中非、乍得等内陆国家物资转运的重要功能。该项目为雅温得至杜阿拉城市快速路的一期工程，全长45公里，于2021年12月完成施工。该项目是喀国首条收费高速路，对提高喀公路运力、改善喀基础设施条件、促进喀经济发展具有重大意义。

Yaounde, as Cameroon's capital city and the political and cultural center, is a major traffic hub in the country. Douala, as Cameroon's pivotal center of water, land and air transportation and the country's most important gateway to maritime connectivity, is a major traffic hub in the central Africa and serves as the main access to sea transport for inland countries including Chad and Central Africa. The roads connecting these two cities are indispensable for cargo delivery in Cameroon as well as Chad, Central Africa and other inland countries. Completed in December 2021, the Yaounde-Douala Expressway (Phase I) project involves the construction of an expressway between Yaounde and Douala with a total length of 45 kilometers. As the first toll highway in the country, the expressway is expected to help increase the road transport capacity, improve infrastructural conditions and boost economic growth of Cameroon.

厄瓜多尔米纳斯圣弗朗西斯科水电站项目 Minas-San Francisco Hydropower Station in Ecuador

该项目位于厄南部阿苏艾省西南部，总装机容量27万千瓦，最大年发电量12.91亿度，为厄第三大水电站，是厄太平洋水系开发的重要水利工程。据厄政府统计，受惠于本项目提供的清洁电力，厄每年可减少69万吨二氧化碳排放和化石燃料使用。2021年4月，面对抗击新冠肺炎疫情的严峻形势，该项目在中厄双方共同努力下顺利完成最终验收与移交。项目累计发电逾14亿度，为当地创造超2000个就业岗位，可满足约120万居民的生活用电和2000户生产型企业的商业用电需求，为厄社会经济复苏提供了重要绿色能源保障。

Located in the southwest of Azuay, a province in southern Ecuador, the hydropower station has an installed capacity of 270,000 kilowatts and a maximum annual power generation capacity of 1.291 billion kWh. It is the country's third largest hydropower station, and a water conservancy project exploiting the country's Pacific water systems. According to Ecuadorian government's estimation, thanks to the clean power generated by the station, the country's use of fossil fuels can be reduced and 690,000 tons of carbon emission can be saved annually. Despite the challenging circumstances brought by COVID-19, the project, with the joint efforts of China and Ecuador, got final acceptance and was delivered in April 2021. So far it has generated power of over 140 million kWh and created more than 2,000 jobs, catering to nearly 1.2 million people's daily consumption and 2,000 manufacturing companies' commercial use of electricity. The green energy produced by the hydropower station contributed significantly to the social and economic recovery of Ecuador.



山东港口青岛港集团互联互通基础设施运营项目 Qingdao Port Group Infrastructure Connectivity Operation Project



青岛港是中国沿黄河流域和环太平洋西岸的国际贸易口岸和中转枢纽、“一带一路”交汇点上的重要桥头堡。青岛港货物、集装箱吞吐量常年居于全国前五，7次刷新世界集装箱自动化装卸记录，是国内最重要的大宗商品集散地之一，在区域发展中发挥着对外开放窗口和经济产业链带动的重要作用。本行立足企业实际，为青岛港集团制定精细化、个性化的服务方案，向青岛港建设提供有力资金支持，用于该公司现有五大港区码头等项目的营运周转，支持企业建设开放性国际港口，联动国内国际两个市场、两种资源，带动区域外贸高质量发展。

Qingdao Port is an international trade hub and transit hub in the Yellow River basin and the west coast of the Pacific Rim, and is also an important gateway of the Belt and Road. It ranks among top five ports nation-wide in cargo and container throughput all year round, and has broken world record for automated container handling seven times. As one of the most important domestic distribution centers of bulk commodities, Qingdao Port plays a significant role in regional development as a window for opening-up and an aggregate of industrial chain. The Bank formulated a targeted and customized service plan based on the actual conditions of Qingdao Port Group, and provided strong financial support for its operation of wharves in five major port areas. In so doing, the Bank enabled the company to build open international ports, utilize both domestic and international markets and resources and promote high-quality development of foreign trade in the region.

挪威Avenir LNG航运公司4艘LNG加注/运输船项目

LNG Carrying and Bunkering Vessel Project of Avenir LNG



该项目为本行向挪威船东Avenir LNG公司在国内船厂建造4艘LNG加注/运输船舶提供融资支持。项目融资标的不仅自身为节能环保的高端绿色船型，还是LNG动力船的“绿色输氧管”，系目前全球最大的在建LNG燃料加注船，能够在兼营LNG运输的同时为日益增长的LNG动力船舶提供燃料加注服务，大大提升绿色能源在全球区域及产业的覆盖范围。该项目的实施是本行支持高技术、高附加值的“双高”船型出口，助力我国船舶工业绿色发展和转型升级的积极举措，也是推动落实“双碳”目标的具体实践。

The Bank provided financing for Norwegian ship-owner Avenir LNG to build 4 LNG carrying and bunkering vessels at Chinese shipyards. The vessels are high-end green ships that serve as green energy pipelines for LNG-powered ships to conserve energy and protect the environment. As the world's largest LNG bunkering vessels under construction, they can operate as LNG carriers while providing bunkering services for LNG-powered ships, boosting the global use of green energy in the shipping industry. This is an example of the Bank's endeavor in both helping China's shipbuilding industry move towards green development transformation and upgrading and supporting the export of high-tech and high-added-value vessels. It is also a concrete action to help pursue China's carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals.

上海微创医疗器械（集团）有限公司器械研发及智能化制造项目

MicroPort Medical Device R&D and Smart Manufacturing Project



该公司推出的可降解药物涂层支架Firehawk是国内唯一登上世界顶级医学杂志《柳叶刀》的国产医疗器械，技术水平已达国际一流。本行为其提供资金支持，重点用于帮助企业进行冠脉支架生产线智能化改造和微创医疗器械类关键性原材料研发。该项目开展的高性能医疗器械类关键性特种原材料开发，有利于帮助完善我国微创介入与植入医疗器械原材料制造技术体系，逐步改变行业关键原材料依赖进口局面，对增强我国在微创介入医疗器械研究方面自主创新能力，增强国家医疗器械水平具有重要意义。

With the application of world-class technology, the biodegradable drug-eluting stent Firehawk developed by MicroPort was the only medical device whose clinical trial result was published in the world's leading medical journal *The Lancet*. The Bank provided financial support to MicroPort to facilitate its adoption of smart technologies on coronary stent production lines and key raw materials R&D for minimally-invasive devices. Focusing on developing the key special raw materials for high-performance medical devices, the project can help improve China's manufacturing technology system of raw materials for minimally-invasive interventional and implantable medical devices, and gradually reduce industrial dependency on imports of key raw materials, thus contributing to China's independent innovation in minimally-invasive interventional medical device research and the country's medical device development.

京能康保风电项目

Kangbao Wind Power Project of Beijing Energy Holding Co., Ltd.

该项目位于河北省张家口市康保县，由本行与新开发银行合作，以转贷款方式提供资金支持。项目所在地风力资源优越，风电出力特性与北京市热负荷高度匹配，是国家级可再生能源清洁供热示范工程配套风电项目。该项目承担着北京冬奥会绿电供应和首都清洁供热的重任，国际赛事结束后，其将继续为北京北部地区供应绿色能源。该项目作为绿色能源项目，是本行践行绿色信贷，支持“碳达峰、碳中和”目标落地，助力绿色低碳循环发展的重要体现，也是推动京津冀地区能源合作的重要举措。

Located in Kangbao County, Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province, the wind power project was financed by the Bank in cooperation with the New Development Bank via onlending loans. As a supporting component of state-level renewable energy and clean heating demonstration project, it took advantage of rich local wind resources, and its sound power output capability well matched the demand of heating load in Beijing. The project provided green electricity for the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics and Paralympics and clean heating for the city, and would continue to supply green energy to the northern part of Beijing after the events ended. This green energy project exemplified the Bank's green finance endeavor in pursuing the country's carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals and in promoting green, low-carbon, and circular development. It was also an important action taken to promote energy cooperation in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.



宜宾至彝良高速公路项目

Yibin-Yiliang Expressway

2021年底，本行融资支持的宜宾至彝良高速公路正式通车。宜宾至彝良高速公路位于宜宾市境内，是宜宾市“一绕九射”高速公路网和四川南向出川大通道的重要组成部分，北接成（都）宜（宾）高速公路。该项目进一步优化了四川与云南的省际通道布局，便于区域内高速公路接线及交通流转换，强化四川与滇中及东盟的联系，畅通区域运输通道，带动高县、筠连县等乌蒙山地区乡村振兴、经济发展。

The Yibin-Yiliang Expressway was officially opened for traffic at the end of 2021. Located in Yibin city and linked to Chengdu-Yibin Expressway in the north, it is an important part of Yibin's expressway network and the southbound corridor out of Sichuan. The project further optimized the layout of interprovincial corridors between Sichuan and Yunnan, helped connect expressways and shift traffic flows in the region, and strengthened the connection between Sichuan and central Yunnan as well as ASEAN countries. The project contributed to smoothing regional transportation and promoting rural revitalization and economic development of the Wumeng Mountain area where Gaoxian County and Junlian County are located.



客户服务

Customer Service

进出口银行致力构建和完善“以客户为中心”的金融综合服务体系，秉承“合规运营、高效服务，精细管理、务实创新，担当有为、廉洁守诚”的服务理念，不断改进业务流程、提升服务能力、创新供给模式。2021年，本行将“我为群众办实事”实践活动与客户服务结合起来，开展金融助企行动，通过主动贴近市场、问需客户，适时适宜加大金融支持力度。

上下齐心，靠前为企业把脉问需。本行围绕为企业客户纾困解难核心目标，聚焦外贸产业和制造业及配套产业，甄别受外部环境变化、疫情影响遭遇暂时困难的企业，重点筛选制造业、新兴产业相关领域企业作为目标客户。全行上下深入一线、靠前服务，走访“问诊”企业客户的真实生产经营和资金周转情况，全面摸排企业痛点难点和迫切诉求。银企双方逐步形成“高层会谈达成共识、总部对接共谋对策、基层落实合作双赢”的工作机制。

贴近市场，精准细分客户层级。本行不断寻求发挥政策性职能、满足企业需求的新方法、新机制，主动贴近市场，推动客户分层，对不同客户群体配置差异化金融资源，通过制定一户一策的金融服务方案、配备高效的客户经理团队、实施有针对性的风险防控措施，全力满足企业需求，有力推动实体经济高质量发展。

精益求精，不断提升客户服务体验。本行强化金融产品储备，备足备精金融服务政策，梳理和重构金融产品体系，逐步推广订制针对客户的综合金融服务方案。优化信贷支持方向，连续出台多项阶段性、差异化信贷政策，简化审批手续，着力增强客户获得感，提升客户服务满意度。

不懈努力，持续提高服务客户专业能力。为更精准捕捉客户需求，提供更高效优质的金融服务，本行不断提高客户经理综合能力，致力于打造一支具有本行特色的胸怀大局、担当作为、创新务实、专业协作的客户经理团队，推进“以客户为中心”服务管理体系建设，全面提升本行服务实体经济的水平。

科技赋能，提供高效便捷金融服务。充分运用本行金融数字化转型成果，发挥网上银行多渠道建设、多样性产品、定制化服务等优势，推动网上银行开户率、活客率、替代率稳步提升。开通首家银企直联客户，将线上服务优势运用到服务战略客户、重点客户中，为客户提供更加优质的服务体验。在全国万众一心抗击新冠疫情的特殊背景下，积极利用网上银行系统“非接触式”服务渠道优势，创新远程开户模式，推出“账户办理一站通”产品，在减少接触的前提下，给客户

The Bank remained committed to building a comprehensive customer-centered financial service system. Acting on the philosophy of compliant operation, efficient service, refined management, pragmatic innovation, responsibility and integrity, the Bank improved its business procedures, enhanced service quality and developed new service models. In 2021, the Bank devoted itself to the campaign of serving the people with real action, and delivered services to its corporate customers on that basis. By keeping close to the market and learning about customer demands, the Bank increased support to its customers in a timely and appropriate manner.

Taking the initiative to find out customer demands with the joint efforts of all the staff. The Bank put solving difficulties for its clients at the center of its operation, focused on foreign trade, manufacturing and relevant supporting industries, screened out enterprises that were experiencing temporary difficulties due to changes in external environment and COVID-19, and gave special attention to enterprises in the manufacturing and emerging industries as target clients. The Bank took the initiative to provide clients with timely services. Staff at all levels paid site visits to corporate clients, learning about their status of production, operation and cash flow, and trying to understand the challenges they faced and their urgent needs. A working mechanism was gradually formed between the Bank and its clients, according to which, the top executives reach consensus through talks, the head offices design solutions accordingly, and the technical teams translate the consensus and solutions into win-win results.

Staying close to the market and making accurate customer classification. The Bank continued to explore new ways and mechanisms to fulfill its responsibilities as a policy bank and meet the needs of its corporate clients. It kept a close eye on the market and pushed forward customer classification in order to allocate differentiated financial resources to different customer groups. Through tailor-made financial solutions, highly efficient customer managers, and targeted risk prevention and control measures, the Bank made every effort to meet the demands of its clients and contributed to the high-quality development of the real economy.

Improving customer experience by the provision of fine services. The Bank made adequate and refined financial service policies, reviewed and rebuilt its product system, and put sufficient financial products in place. Tailor-made comprehensive financial solutions were delivered to clients at a gradual pace. The Bank also optimized targeted areas of its services, introduced a number of time-bound and differentiated credit policies and streamlined credit review and approval procedures in an endeavor to satisfy its customers.

Enhancing capacity building to deliver better services. To better understand the needs of its clients and deliver financial services with higher efficiency and quality, the Bank worked to improve client managers' comprehensive abilities and build a team of managers who can always bear in mind the big pictures, and be responsible, innovative, pragmatic, highly professional and cooperative. Efforts were also made to establish a service management system featuring customer first, with the aim to enhance the Bank's capacity for serving the real economy.

Providing efficient and convenient financial services with empowerment of technology. The Bank kept pace with the trend of digital transformation, took advantage of online banking featuring multi-channel, diversified products and tailor-made services. It witnessed a steady increase of its online banking account numbers and a growth of active customer ratio, and more clients began to use online service other than counter service. The Bank welcomed the first client that opened corporate-to-bank connect, expanded online services to strategic and key clients and tried hard to improve their experience. In the battle against COVID-19, the Bank made best use of the contact-free service of its online banking system, innovated the remote account opening measures and introduced the one-stop service. In so doing, the Bank managed to deliver efficient and convenient financial services with less physical contact.

风险管理 Risk Management

全面风险管理体系建设持续完善

Improving the Building of a Comprehensive Risk Management System

2021年，进出口银行以制度建设为抓手，强化风险条线管理，夯实风险管理基础工作，提升风险计量应用水平。完善风险偏好指标体系，进一步发挥风险偏好宏观引领与导向作用。修订近20项基础性制度，从制度层面进一步健全和完善全面风险管理体系。按照“一类一方、一国（一户）一策”原则，积极推动重点国家、重点类别项目风险防控化解，深化境外风险防控工作机制，有序推动并做好对贫困发展中国家实施缓债相关工作，加强境外业务资产质量管控。严格把控国别限额集中度风险，动态开展风险信号和事件监测，强化风险预警力度。优化客户内部评级体系，投产上线41个评级模型，进一步完善本行客户统一授信管理要求，强化授信业务集中管控。建立估值引擎、金融市场风险管理和衍生品交易对手信用风险管理系统等统一独立的市场风险管理系统，优化同业业务交易对手风险管理要求；加强股权投资业务二道风险防控，兼顾风险穿透和分层管理要求。加强操作风险管理制度体系建设，对本行操作风险管理 workflow、管理手段进行调整，切实提升操作风险管理质效。坚持资产负债业务协调发展原则，动态监控全行现金流缺口和资产负债匹配情况，统筹平衡资金来源和运用，逐步完善流动性储备体系，不断加强日间流动性风险管理，流动性运行平稳安全。推进反洗钱系统建设，完善洗钱风险评估制度体系，组织开展全行反洗钱“岗位大练兵”活动，不断提升反洗钱工作有效性。紧扣“双碳”目标优化行业授信结构，完成行业评估评级，不定期开展重点行业风险分析研究。组织开展全行信用风险、市场风险、操作风险、流动性风险和国别风险压力测试工作，建立大额风险暴露统计监测机制，加强经济资本、风险成本计量结果深度应用，提高经济资本、风险成本应用的系统支持水平。2021年，本行参与了人民银行组织的气候风险压力测试，评估碳达峰碳中和目标转型对本行信贷资产的潜在影响。测试结果表明，在压力情景下，本行火电、钢铁、水泥行业客户的信用风险有所上升，但对本行资本充足水平的影响整体可控。



In 2021, the Bank strengthened management on the risk line with the focus on institutional building, continued to consolidate the foundation for risk management and improved the application of risk measurement. It refined risk appetite indicators to ensure risk-appetite's leading and guiding role in the Bank's overall business operations. Nearly 20 basic rules and regulations were revised to improve and strengthen the Bank's comprehensive risk management system. Following the principle of adopting customized policies and solutions for different clients and assets, the Bank took proactive measures to forestall and defuse risks in major countries and key projects. A working mechanism was further developed for risk prevention and control on overseas projects. Debt service suspension and related work was advanced as planned for poverty-stricken developing countries. More measures were put in place to strengthen risk management on overseas assets. The Bank took strict control on the concentration risk of country-specific credit quotas, intensified dynamic monitoring on risk signals and risk events, and emphasized early warning of risks. By putting in place 41 rating models, the Bank optimized internal system for client rating. Furthermore, it improved the unified management of credit lines granted to clients and realized collective management. The Bank adopted unified and independent market risk management systems including a valuation engine, a financial market risk management system and a counter-party risk management system for derivative business. It also improved counter-party risk management for inter-bank business. Taking into account risk penetrating and separate stratum control in risk management, the Bank strengthened risk and compliance management in conducting equity investment business. The Bank facilitated the building of operational risk management system by making adjustments to working procedures and control methods, aiming to improve the quality and efficiency of management. Adhering to the principle of coordinated development between assets and liabilities, it kept a close eye on cash flow gap and asset-liability matching status, and stroke a balance between fund inflow and outflow. To make sure that its liquidity is safe and sound, the Bank improved the liquidity reserve system and strengthened intraday liquidity risk management. The Bank continued to improve the institutional framework for anti-money laundering (AML) risk management and the evaluation system of money laundering risks. Bank-wide AML training and practices were carried out in an effort to enhance the effectiveness of AML risk management. In line with the carbon peaking and neutrality targets, the Bank optimized the structure of credit lines, finished evaluation and rating of various industries, and carried out risk analysis and research on key industries aperiodically. The Bank conducted stress tests in different risk scenarios including credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, and country-specific risk. A statistical monitoring mechanism was established for large-scale risk exposures and the application of the measurement results of economic capital and risk cost was strengthened, both of which were done with the empowerment of IT application. In 2021, the Bank participated in the climate risk stress test organized by the PBC to assess the potential impact of carbon peaking and neutrality on the Bank's credit assets. The result showed that under the stress scenario, credit risk of the Bank's clients in thermal power, steel and cement industries increased somewhat, but its impact on the Bank's capital adequacy was generally under control.





风险防范化解成果显著

Making Significant Achievements in Forestalling and Defusing Risks

2021年，受新冠肺炎疫情蔓延等因素影响，风险防控形势更加严峻。本行凝心聚力、攻坚克难，千方百计控增量、化存量、防变量，有效控制全行资产质量劣变，全行资产质量基本保持稳定。制定年度重点攻坚项目风险化解工作方案及具体实施方案、风险巡回督导工作实施方案，对18个重点攻坚项目开展专项督导并取得显著进展，实现重大风险项目大幅压降；按照《“一类一方、一户一策”风险化解工作方案》，将全行风险项目进行分类，对于风险隐患较大的项目，指导经营单位制定风险应对预案，主动应对风险；先后对不良贷款净新增较多的经营单位发送加强风险管控提示函，指导其对新增不良贷款采取有效措施，及时遏制资产质量劣变趋势，想方设法抢救资产，风险防范化解取得重大成果。

In 2021 the surging global COVID-19 pandemic brought more challenges and pressure on risk prevention and control. The Bank intensified efforts, overcame obstacles and took multiple measures to mitigate existing risks, control incremental risks and prevent potential ones, thus effectively keeping its asset quality stable in general and preventing it from deteriorating. The Bank formulated a work plan and a detailed implementation plan for the year on defusing risks of key projects as well as an implementation plan for risk itinerant supervision. Significant progress was achieved in the supervision on 18 key projects, contributing to a substantial decrease in the number of projects with major risks. According to the *Work Plan on Defusing Risks Through Tailor-made Solutions for Each Client and Category*, the Bank classified risk projects and guided business units in responding to risks by formulating response plans for projects with large risk potentials. For those business units that saw fast increase in NPLs, the Bank reminded them to pay closer attention to risk control and take effective responding measures for the newly-occurred NPLs, and urged them to try every effort to prevent asset quality from deteriorating and rescue assets. Good results were achieved in forestalling and defusing risks.



内部控制有效性与合规经营水平持续提升

Building the Capacity for Effective Internal Control and Compliance

2021年，进出口银行深入开展经营单位内部控制评价，进一步完善内控体系，持续提升内部控制管理水平。组织开展合规专项检查，加大对疫情期间执行特殊政策贷款以及纾困贷款的跟踪检查力度，以监督检查促合规经营。做好常态化股权和关联交易专项整治工作，排查违规问题和风险隐患，不断巩固股权和关联交易专项整治成果。坚持做实做细案件防控工作，加强员工行为管理，提升案防工作质效。扎实开展“内控合规管理建设年”活动，持续推进合规文化建设，培育“不能违规、不敢违规、不愿违规”的合规文化。

In 2021, the Bank carried out in-depth evaluation of internal control at business units, improved internal control system, and continued to build up the capacity for internal control and management. Special inspections on compliance were conducted and follow-up inspections were intensified on the special loans and relief loans disbursed during the pandemic to ensure compliant operation. By conducting routine rectification of equity transactions and connected transactions, the Bank screened violation of rules, watched out for potential risks, and worked to consolidate the results of rectification. Persistent and pragmatic efforts were made to forestall and control the risk of financial crime and bank-wide implementation of code of conduct was intensified for employees, helping improve the quality and efficiency of the work. With the launch of the Year of Compliance Management program, the Bank took multiple measures to foster a compliance culture that the staff neither can, dare nor even think of getting out of line.



国际合作 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



国际合作 International Cooperation

2021年，进出口银行全力践行自身职责使命，积极参与国际抗疫合作，搭建深化国际合作交流新平台。

In 2021, the Bank took an active part in global cooperation on combating COVID-19 and worked to build new platforms for deepening international cooperation to fulfill the mission of promoting international economic cooperation.

重要活动 Key Events

出席2021博鳌亚洲论坛年会 Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2021

2021年4月，胡晓炼董事长应邀参加博鳌亚洲论坛2021年年会，并在“可持续融资助力高质量共建‘一带一路’圆桌会”发表主旨演讲，阐述“一带一路”可持续融资理念。2021年是博鳌亚洲论坛成立20周年，本届年会以“世界大变局：共襄全球治理盛举 合奏‘一带一路’强音”为主题，中外领导人、外国前政要、国际组织负责人、知名企业家和学者等通过线上或线下方式出席年会，围绕全球经济展望、WTO改革、全球贸易、金融合作、绿色发展等亚洲及全球经济社会面临的重大议题展开讨论。

In April, Hu Xiaolian, Chairman of the Bank, was invited to the BFA Annual Conference 2021 and delivered a keynote speech at the roundtable themed “Promoting Sustainable Financing to Facilitate High-quality Belt and Road Cooperation”, during which she shared views on providing sustainable financing for Belt and Road cooperation. The year 2021 marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the BFA, and the theme of the annual conference was “A World in Change: Join Hands to Strengthen Global Governance and Advance Belt and Road Cooperation”. Chinese and foreign state leaders, former senior officials of foreign governments, heads of international organizations, well-known entrepreneurs and scholars attended the conference online or offline and exchanged views on major issues faced by Asia and the world in economic and social development such as global economic outlook, reforms of the World Trade Organization, global trade, financial cooperation and green development.





参加中国—中东欧国家联合商会第六次会议

The 6th Meeting of China-Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) Business Council

2021年6月，胡晓炼董事长参加中国—中东欧国家联合商会第六次会议并作为中方理事会主席在联合商会第六次会议开幕式上致辞。作为中国—中东欧合作的重要参与者，进出口银行对推动中国—中东欧合作发挥了积极作用。中国—中东欧国家联合商会是中国—中东欧国家合作框架下的重要合作机制之一，作为联合商会中方理事会主席单位，进出口银行以实际行动积极落实《2021年中国—中东欧国家合作北京活动计划》。

In June, Hu Xiaolian, Chairman of the Bank, attended the 6th Meeting of the China-CEEC Business Council and delivered a speech at the opening ceremony as Chairman of the Chinese Committee. As an important participant in China-CEEC cooperation, the Bank has played an active role in promoting China-CEEC collaboration. China-CEEC Business Council is one of the important cooperation mechanisms under the China-CEEC framework. As the Chair of the Chinese Committee of the Business Council, the Bank implemented the *2021 Cooperation Between China and Central and Eastern European Countries Beijing List of Activities* with concrete actions.



举办亚洲进出口银行论坛RCEP视频研讨会

Asian EXIM Banks Forum (AEBF) Online Seminar on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)

2021年9月，进出口银行举办亚洲进出口银行论坛“区域全面经济伙伴关系（RCEP）：区域合作发展新动力”线上研讨会。韩国输出入银行、日本国际协力银行、泰国进出口银行、马来西亚进出口银行等9家论坛成员机构高级管理层围绕RCEP助力经济复苏、深化成员机构间合作等议题进行研讨。胡晓炼董事长致欢迎辞，吴富林行长作主题发言。与会嘉宾一致认为RCEP的签署和实施将为本地区乃至全球经济增长注入强大动力，提升区域供应链韧性，亚洲各国出口信用机构将加强交流，在绿色经济发展、数字化转型、产业链供应链稳定和支持中小企业发展方面探讨务实合作。

The Bank held an online seminar themed “RCEP: New Dynamic for Regional Cooperation” with AEBF members in September 2021. Senior management of 9 AEBF member institutions including the Export-Import Bank of Korea, Japan Bank for International Cooperation, Export-Import Bank of Thailand and Export-Import Bank of Malaysia exchanged views on topics such as RCEP's contribution to economic recovery and closer cooperation among AEBF members. Hu Xiaolian, Chairman of the Bank, made welcome remarks and Wu Fulin, President of the Bank, delivered a keynote speech. Participants agreed that the signing and implementation of RCEP will inject strong impetus into regional and global economy and increase the resilience of regional supply chain. Export credit agencies of Asian countries need to strengthen exchanges and seek practical cooperation in facilitating green economic development and digital transformation, keeping industrial and supply chains stable and supporting SMEs.



出席2021年亚洲进出口银行论坛线上年会 Asian EXIM Banks Forum (AEBF) Online Annual Meeting 2021

2021年11月，吴富林行长、孙平副行长应邀出席2021年亚洲进出口银行论坛线上年会，与各论坛成员机构就疫情对本国经济的影响、疫情应对措施和成员机构合作情况进行交流。吴富林行长围绕“新冠肺炎疫情对亚洲贸易和投资造成的影响和可能的结果”发表演讲。各成员机构对疫情后经济恢复充满信心，愿意进一步加强业务合作，强化支持绿色经济、数字化转型和中小企业发展方面经验交流分享，共同为企业提供更专业化、精细化的金融解决方案。

In November 2021, Wu Fulin, President of the Bank, and Sun Ping, Vice President of the Bank, were invited to the AEBF online annual meeting 2021 and exchanged views with other member institutions on topics such as the impact of COVID-19 on Asian economies, COVID-19 response measures and cooperation among member institutions. President Wu Fulin talked about the impact of the pandemic on and the possible results it might bring to Asia's trade and investment. Representatives from AEBF member institutions said that they have every confidence in the post-pandemic economic recovery and indicated willingness to further strengthen business cooperation, enhance experience sharing in supporting green economy, digital transformation and SMEs, and work together to provide more professional and refined financial solutions.

会见新开发银行行长马可并签署两行间合作备忘录

Meeting with President of the New Development Bank (NDB) and Signing MOU between the Two Banks

2021年5月，吴富林行长会见了新开发银行行长马可并签署两行间合作备忘录。该备忘录的签署是在双方已有的转贷业务合作基础上建立起长期战略合作框架，有助于进一步深化两行关系，推动双方整体合作。双方将利用各自的经验、资源和专长，加强在宏观经济、行业、项目风险管理等方面的信息交流，以转贷、联合融资等形式在双方业务范围内共同支持绿色金融、可再生能源、基础设施等可持续发展项目。目前，转贷新开发银行支持疫后经济恢复发展专项贷款顺利开展，已支持18个项目落地实施，覆盖全国9个省区，预计项目全部落地实施后可创造就业机会1827个，带动农村人口收入增量3930万人民币，对中小企业资金投放达32.73亿人民币。

Wu Fulin, President of the Bank, met with Marcos Troyjo, President of NDB in May 2021. An MOU was signed during the meeting, which is a long-term strategic cooperation framework on the basis of the existing onlending business collaboration and will help deepen the relationship and promote overall cooperation between the two banks. Both sides were committed to leveraging their experience, resources and expertise, strengthening information exchange on macroeconomy, industry, risk management and other aspects, and supporting green finance, renewable energy, infrastructure and other sustainable development areas through the means of onlending and co-financing within their respective business scope. NDB's Emergency Assistance Program for Supporting China's Economic Recovery from COVID-19 is well underway, and it has supported 18 projects in 9 provinces and autonomous regions across China. It is expected that once all the projects under the program are implemented, about 1,827 jobs could be created, the income of rural population could increase by RMB39.3 million and investment going to SMEs could reach RMB3.273 billion.



出席第四届中国国际进口博览会

The Fourth China International Import Expo (CIIE)

2021年11月，第四届中国国际进口博览会在上海开幕。进出口银行在本届进博会现场举行支持进口融资签约仪式，积极满足企业进口融资需求，以实际行动助力进博会放大溢出效应，推进高水平对外开放。吴富林行长通过视频形式发表致辞。

The Bank held a signing ceremony for import financing at the fourth CIIE in November in Shanghai. By meeting companies' needs in import financing, the Bank helped expand the spillover effects of CIIE and promoted high-standard opening-up of China. Wu Fulin, President of the Bank, delivered a speech via video link.





出席第五届中国—阿拉伯国家博览会 The Fifth China-Arab States Expo

2021年8月，孙平副行长应邀以视频方式出席第五届中国—阿拉伯国家博览会，并在“一带一路”投资促进大会上发表主题演讲。进出口银行是“一带一路”建设的重要融资参与方，阿拉伯国家是进出口银行重要的业务拓展地区。进出口银行将秉持绿色发展理念，继续发挥专业优势，与各方凝聚共识、携手共进，为深化中阿务实合作和高质量共建“一带一路”作出更大贡献。

In August 2021, Sun Ping, Vice President of the Bank, attended the fifth China-Arab States Expo via video link, and delivered a keynote speech at the BRI Investment Promotion Conference. Vice President Sun Ping stated that as a major financial institution promoting the BRI, the Bank takes Arab states as key partners for its business development and that it will adhere to the vision of green development and continue to give full play to its professional advantages so as to make greater contribution to deepening China-Arab pragmatic cooperation and the high-quality development of the BRI.



出席2021亚信金融峰会

The 2021 Finance Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

2021年4月，李钧副行长应邀出席2021亚信金融峰会，并在“共建亚洲区域经济发展新格局”环节发表演讲。进出口银行高度重视亚洲区域的互利合作，疫情发生以来，充分发挥逆周期调节作用，全力保障企业和项目资金供给。进出口银行将继续发挥专业优势，大力推动亚洲经贸往来和跨境投资，为各国经济增长注入动力，为共建亚洲经济发展新格局增添活力。

Li Jun, Vice President of the Bank, attended the 2021 CICA Finance Summit in April and delivered a speech on jointly building a new pattern of regional economic development in Asia. He noted that the Bank attaches great importance to mutually beneficial cooperation in Asia. Since the outbreak of COVID-19, the Bank has fully played its role in making counter-cyclical adjustment and spared no effort in ensuring fund supply to relevant enterprises and projects. The Bank will continue to make use of its expertise, promote economic cooperation and trade and cross-border investment in Asia, inject new impetus into the economy of Asian countries and add to the dynamism in jointly building a new pattern of regional economic development.

出席第二届中国—非洲经贸博览会

The Second China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo (CAETE)

2021年9月，陈斌副行长应邀出席第二届中国—非洲经贸博览会，在进出口银行参与承办的中非基础设施合作论坛发表主旨演讲。中国—非洲经贸博览会作为落实2018年中非合作论坛北京峰会“八大行动”的重要举措，是首个国家级、综合性、国际化的对非经贸平台。进出口银行全力落实中非合作“八大行动”，支持了一批辐射效应大、带动作用强的重点项目，为非洲地区经济社会发展和人民生活水平提高作出积极贡献。进出口银行将积极拓展合作空间，丰富合作模式，提升金融服务质效，为促进中非合作发挥更大作用。

Chen Bin, Vice President of the Bank, attended the second CAETE in September 2021 and delivered a keynote speech at the China-Africa Infrastructure Cooperation Forum co-organized by the Bank. Vice President Chen Bin stated in his speech that as an important step toward implementing the eight major initiatives put forward at 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, CAETE marked China's first comprehensive economic and trade platform on Africa with global engagement. The Bank spared no effort in facilitating the eight major initiatives through financing to a number of key projects. In so doing, the Bank contributed to the economic and social development in Africa, and the improvement of African people's livelihoods. The Bank will explore new areas and patterns of cooperation, improve financial services in terms of both quality and efficiency, and play a greater role in promoting China-Africa cooperation.



多边合作

Multilateral Cooperation

2021年，进出口银行继续深化与多边金融机构和国际组织的交流与合作。与新开发银行签署合作谅解备忘录，进一步深化两行关系，建立长期战略性合作框架，与新开发银行合作支持疫后经济恢复发展，转贷49亿人民币专项贷款，多个项目顺利实施。与亚洲基础设施投资银行绿色信贷转贷项目取得阶段性成果，助力绿色信贷制度建设及有关政策实施推广。作为唯一受邀中方机构，与联合国粮食及农业组织、世界银行、非洲开发银行、非洲进出口银行、非盟开发署等多边机构组织共同参与联合国工业发展组织牵头的《综合农业工业园区指南》编写工作。积极参加非洲开发银行、欧洲复兴开发银行等机构举办的各类线上研讨会，加强知识与信息交流合作。在我政府部门指导下，积极参与多边开发融资合作中心国内协调机制相关工作。参加大图们倡议部长级会议、大湄公河次区域经济合作高官会及领导人会议、中亚区域经济合作部长级会议，在相关机制下积极与各方探讨合作机会。截至目前，本行与亚洲基础设施投资银行、欧亚开发银行、新开发银行、黑海贸易与开发银行、非洲开发银行、非洲进出口银行等全球二十余家多边金融机构和国际组织建立了良好合作关系，与多家多边金融机构和国际组织签署了合作协议，在多边合作平台上发挥积极作用。

In the course of the year, the Bank continued to deepen exchanges and cooperation with multilateral financial institutions and international organizations. The MOU was signed between the Bank and the New Development Bank to deepen the relationship and establish a long-term strategic cooperation framework. The Bank cooperated with the New Development Bank to support post-pandemic economic recovery by providing RMB4.9 billion special onlending loans, which enabled the smooth implementation of multiple projects. The Bank worked with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and achieved milestones in green-credit onlending projects, which also helped the Bank establish a green credit system and follow green development policies. As the only Chinese institution being invited, the Bank was involved in the compilation of the *Integrated Agro-food Park for Rural Industrialization Guidelines* led by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization along with multilateral institutions and organizations including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Bank, African Development Bank, African Export-Import Bank and the African Union Development Agency. The Bank staff actively participated in various online seminars sponsored by African Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other institutions to strengthen information sharing and cooperation. Following the guidance of Chinese government agencies, it actively participated in the domestic coordination mechanism of the Multilateral Cooperation Center for Development Finance (MCDF). Bank representatives also attended the Meeting of the Greater Tumen Initiative Consultative Commission, the Ministerial Conference of the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation and the Ministerial Conference on Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Program (CAREC), during which they explored cooperation opportunities with other parties of relevant mechanisms. The Bank had partnerships with more than 20 multilateral financial institutions and international organizations, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Eurasian Development Bank, New Development Bank, Black Sea Trade and Development Bank, African Development Bank and African Export-Import Bank, and has signed cooperation agreements with many of them.

代理行网络

Correspondent Banking Network

截至2021年末，本行（含巴黎分行）境内外代理行1105家，覆盖全球145个国家和地区。

By the end of the year, the Bank (including its Paris Branch) had correspondent banking relationships with 1,105 bank head offices and branches in 145 countries and regions across the world.

信息科技建设

Building IT Framework

2021年，进出口银行致力于全面提升信息科技水平，决战IT蓝图系统建设，倾力构建新IT基础设施，着力提升数据治理能力，加快推进构建网络安全防护体系，为本行生产运转和业务发展提供有力保障。

决战IT系统建设，绘制IT蓝图。2021年，本行按照“学习借鉴、以我为主，科学设计、量身打造，联合开发、自主可控”原则实施的企业级核心系统数字化转型集成工程（IT蓝图系统一期建设项目）分两个批次全部成功投产上线。其中，第一批次一次性同步投产189个物理子系统，第二批次投产14个系统，并对105个系统进行了功能扩展与优化，系统功能达到了业内先进水平。在系统建设中，本行把自身业务特色融入其中，系统上线后监管报表指标机采率大幅提升至将近90%，达到业内先进水平。建立以七层级十平台为特征、采用面向服务和事件驱动的IT架构框架，形成组件化、平台化企业级IT架构体系；建立了全行统一参数管理体系，实现了企业级产品工厂、业务一致性自动核对、报表用数灵活定制、决策支持精细管理；推动业务数字化转型，打造“慧聚口行”、支持交易与核算分离、零级清算体系、多维度总账体系，开辟网上银行、手机APP、银企直联电子渠道。实现了企业级应用架构布局，打造符合现代政策性银行组织、经营、管理架构的企业级政策性银行IT系统。2021年，本行企业级核心系统数字化转型集成工程荣获人民银行2020年度金融科技发展奖一等奖。

构建新IT基础设施，建成投产稻香湖数据中心。稻香湖数据中心建设自启动以来，历经规划、设计、实施三个阶段，通过高效管理、科学规划、有序实施，顺利完成了数据中心机房建设、IT基础设施集成、ECC及运维场地部署、运维支撑体系建设等各项工作，达到了行业领先水平。该数据中心于2021年内正式投产运行，有效保障了IT蓝图系统的安全稳定运行，满足了本行信息系统基础设施需要。该数据中心对标数字化运维新趋势、赋能业务发展新目标，为全行信息化运行和数据处理提供了坚实保障。

加强数据治理与安全防护，夯实数字化转型基础支撑。以IT蓝图建设为契机，夯实数据治理基础，优化数据服务体系，增强数据应用，发挥数据价值。谋划数据治理“十四五”期间重点工作，构建数字化业务模式，积极发挥数据对经营管理、客户服务、产品应用及满足监管要求的支撑作用。

推进企业级网络安全防护体系建设，提升网络防御防控和应急处突能力。全面加强网络安全保障体系和能力建设，制定《网络安全防护三年规划（2021-2023）》，以实战化、体系化、常态化为建设思路，布局动态防御、主动防御、纵深防御、精准防护、整体防控、联防联控等措施，逐步提升网络安全威胁发现、监测预警、应急指挥、攻击溯源等四个能力。在稻香湖数据中心部署态势感知、高级持续威胁、抗DDOS、IPS、WAF等安全防护设备，构建防毒墙、网络准入、威胁情报、服务器风控平台、态势感知分行探针、异构WAF等安全系统，实施蜜罐、G01等防护软件系统，优化增强安全防护系统策略，提高威胁感知、攻击诱捕、攻击阻断等总体安全监控和威胁阻断能力。

The Bank took the final step in building an IT blueprint. In 2021, the Bank witnessed the successful launching of its digital transformation and integration project of the enterprise-level core system (the phase one project in building IT infrastructure) in two batches, which was well designed, tailor-made, independent and controllable. 189 physical subsystems were simultaneously put into operation in the first version and 14 subsystems were launched in the second version. The system function reached an advanced level in the banking industry with functions of 105 subsystems being extended and optimized. While building the system, the Bank integrated business characteristics into it. After the launching of the system, the collection rate of regulatory report indicators increased to nearly 90%, also reaching advanced standards in the industry. The Bank established a service-oriented and event-driven IT architecture characterized by seven levels and ten platforms, and formed a modularized and platformized IT architecture at enterprise level. It established a unified parameter management system for the whole bank, which realized enterprise-level product settings, automatic check of accounting consistency, flexible customization of data report and fine decision support. To promote the digital transformation of its businesses, the Bank built Smarthub CEXIM (SHC), enabling the separation of transaction from accounting and supporting zero-level clearing system and multi-dimension general ledger system. It provided digital channels including online banking, app on mobile phone, and bank-corporate connect. The Bank realized the layout of enterprise architecture, and made its own enterprise-level IT system which was in tune with the organization, operation and management architectures of a modern policy bank. In 2021, the Bank won the first prize in 2020 Award for Fintech Development awarded by PBC with its digital transformation and integration project of the enterprise-level core system.

The Bank strengthened data governance and security protection, consolidating the foundation of digital transformation. The Bank took IT development as an opportunity to solidify the foundation for data governance, optimize data services, enhance data application, and make the most of data value. In pursuit of major goals of its 14th Five-Year Plan in data governance, the Bank was committed to building digital business modules. In so doing, it gave full play to the supporting role of data in business management, customer service, product application, and in meeting regulatory requirements.

The Bank improved enterprise-level network security protection system and enhanced network safeguarding and emergency response capabilities. Comprehensive measures were taken to strengthen security of the network and build relevant capacity. The Three-Year Plan for Network Security Protection (2021-2023) was formulated. Bearing in mind the principle of practical, systemic and day-to-day routine protection, the Bank built functions such as dynamic, active and in-depth defense, precise protection, comprehensive and joint prevention and control into the system. It deployed situation awareness, defense against advanced and persistent threat, DDOS-resistant, IPS, WAF and other security protection devices in Daoxiang Lake Data Center. The Bank also introduced anti-virus software and network access control, threat intelligence, server risk control platforms, as well as situation awareness function at business branch level and heterogeneous WAF. Protective softwares including Honeypot and G01 were launched to improve security strategies. With those approaches, the Bank improved its capability in security monitoring and threat blocking, which involved threat detection, attack trapping and blocking.



社会责任 SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

社会责任 Social Responsibility

2021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，立足新发展阶段，贯彻新发展理念，构建新发展格局，主动发挥在重点领域、薄弱环节、关键时期的金融职能作用。秉承“忠诚奉献、诚信严谨、开放包容、开拓创新”的核心价值观，积极践行社会责任，助力乡村振兴与社会公益事业，发展绿色金融、普惠金融，提升客户服务质量，为统筹经济、社会、环境的可持续发展作出积极贡献。

Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a new era, the Bank better adapted to the new development stage, applied the new development philosophy, fostered new development dynamics, and played an active role in providing financial services to key areas and weak links during this critical period. It observed the core values of loyalty and dedication, integrity and rigour, openness, inclusiveness and innovation, practiced corporate social responsibility, supported rural revitalization and public-benefit programs, championed green finance and inclusive finance, and improved service quality for clients. By doing so, the Bank made significant contribution to sustainable development of the economy, society and environment.





助力乡村振兴

Supporting Rural Revitalization

2021年，是全面推进乡村振兴工作的起步之年。进出口银行持续深入学习贯彻习近平总书记关于乡村振兴工作重要讲话精神，不折不扣落实中央决策部署，不断提升政治站位，强化责任担当，突出问题导向，创新金融产品和服务，保持帮扶力度不减，全力以赴助力甘肃省岷县和重庆市云阳县全面推进产业、人才、文化、生态、组织振兴，确保“十四五”开好局、起好步。本行在2020年中央单位定点扶贫工作成效分类评价中等级为“好”。

本行精心构建乡村振兴新格局，让脱贫攻坚成果更巩固，成效更可持续，全年投入定点帮扶资金2575万元。聚焦“两不愁三保障”突出问题，着力提升教育医疗水平，确保不发生规模性返贫。支持脱贫地区乡村特色产业发展，引导农业主导产业和龙头企业发挥引领作用，带动脱贫户稳定增收。抓实人才培养，打造乡村振兴“人才高地”。提供坚强组织保障，将党建工作与乡村振兴深度融合，持续增强基层党组织凝聚力和战斗力。不断强化政策性金融职能，加大对脱贫地区的信贷投放，以金融手段推动产业振兴。精耕农产品消费帮扶，帮助两县农产品拓宽销售渠道。

本行立足职能定位，着力构建以支持大中型企业在县域以下地区项目为依托，以服务脱贫地区和国家乡村振兴重点帮扶县为重点，以推动农业对外合作为亮点的金融支持乡村振兴布局。按照全年涉农贷款新增计划，稳步推进信贷投放，截至2021年末，涉农贷款业务新增187.81亿元，超额完成任务指标。设置乡村振兴专项转贷款，引导地方性商业银行加大对乡村振兴重点领域的支持力度，截至2021年末，专项转贷款业务余额7.6亿元。畅通银政合作渠道，强化部行合作机制，建立农业对外投资合作联盟，支持涉农企业走出去。2021年，本行被列为赣南等原中央苏区对口支援单位。



The year 2021 marked the first year for China to make comprehensive advancement in rural revitalization. In the course of the year, the Bank earnestly implemented the important instructions of General Secretary Xi Jinping on rural revitalization and the major decisions made by the CPC Central Committee. The Bank heightened political stand, strengthened social responsibilities, adopted problem-oriented approaches and innovated on financial products and services. It went all out to support Minxian County in Gansu Province and Yunyang County in Chongqing Municipality to revitalize industry, talents, culture, ecology and strengthen institutional building, which all contributed to a good start of the 14th Five-Year Plan period. The Bank ranked among the best in the performance of paired-up assistance to poverty alleviation among all the departments and institutions under the direct leadership of the central government in 2020.

The Bank endeavored to build a new pattern in promoting rural revitalization so that more solid and sustainable results could be achieved in poverty alleviation. Its total input in paired-up assistance to poverty reduction reached RMB25.75 million in 2021. Special emphasis was placed on making sure that rural impoverished do not have to worry about food and clothing and have access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing, that education and medical services in poverty-stricken areas keep improving, and that people do not slip back into poverty in large numbers. The Bank supported areas that had been lifted out of poverty in developing distinctive local businesses, guided major agro-industries and companies to play a leading role in helping people who are no longer in poverty steadily increase incomes, and focused on training talents to build a talent pool for rural revitalization. It advanced the integration of Party building into rural revitalization and fortified the cohesion and competence of primary Party organizations. The Bank continued to give full play to its role as a policy bank by increasing credit disbursement to areas that had just been lifted out of poverty and used financial means to promote industrial revitalization. It also helped with sales of agricultural products of the two counties by expanding marketing channels.

To better fulfill its mission, the Bank worked out an overall financial arrangement that relied on the projects conducted by large and medium-sized enterprises in counties, towns and villages, prioritized supporting areas that had just been lifted out of poverty and key counties in pursuing rural revitalization, and highlighted the external agricultural cooperation in the big picture of revitalizing the rural areas. The Bank made steady credit disbursement to agriculture and agribusiness upon annual scheme, which saw an increase of RMB18.781 billion at the end of 2021, well surpassing the targeted amount. The Bank provided special onlending loans and encouraged local commercial on-lenders to support key sectors of rural revitalization. The year-end outstanding balance of the special onlending reached RMB760 million in 2021. The Bank strengthened cooperation with government departments and established a cooperation mechanism on international agricultural investment to support the going-global endeavors of agribusinesses. In addition, the Bank became a paired-up assistance provider for former Central Soviet Area including southern Jiangxi province in 2021.



本行绿色信贷业务余额

3481.68 亿元

占全行表内信贷规模

7.6%

较年初增长

532.28 亿元

增长

18.3%

绿色金融 Green Finance

2021年，本行围绕主责主业，持续加快信贷结构调整，不断加大绿色信贷投放力度，助力产业和能源结构优化。重点支持水电、风电等清洁能源领域建设；大力推进制造业企业绿色化转型升级，构建绿色产业链供应链；积极支持绿色贸易，服务绿色企业走出去和产品进出口。同时，本行严格控制“两高”行业资产规模，精准支持其中的煤炭清洁利用和安全保供等领域。

绿色信贷方面，截至2021年末，本行绿色信贷业务余额3481.68亿元，占全行表内信贷规模7.6%，较年初增长532.28亿元，增长18.3%。2021年全年完成绿色信贷投放1093.15亿元，圆满完成投放目标。清洁能源贷款余额1979.8亿元，较年初增长192.6亿元，增速10.8%，清洁能源贷款占绿色信贷比例位居21家全国性主要银行第一位。所支持的绿色信贷项目合计减少标准煤使用量1356.65万吨，二氧化碳3856.24万吨，化学需氧量66.45万吨，氨氮5.01万吨，二氧化硫297.09万吨，氮氧化物400.68万吨，细颗粒物（PM_{2.5}）12.08万吨，挥发性有机物2.3万吨，总氮2.96万吨，总磷2.34万吨，节水2518.7万吨，产生了显著的环境保护和社会效益。

绿色债券方面，经人民银行批准，本行于2021年12月通过“债券通”面向全球投资人成功发行2021年第一期绿色金融债券50亿元，获得来自欧洲、日本、美国等全球10余个金融市场、超70余家投资机构的积极参与。募集资金专项用于支持全球最大在建水电工程白鹤滩水电站项目，大力推动长江清洁能源走廊建设。本行积极推进绿色债券承销业务，为国家电网有限公司发行了50亿元的2021年度第一期绿色中期票据（碳中和债），助力构建以新能源为主体的新型电力体系。

绿色基金方面，本行积极运用股权投资基金、担保等多种金融形式，重点支持“一带一路”清洁项目合作和绿色可持续发展。通过区域信用担保与投资基金（CGIF基金）以增信担保方式支持绿色经济发展，累计为3个境外绿色债券提供担保。此外，本行积极布局碳金融业务，为重点碳排放企业量身定制碳配额质押绿色融资模式，拓宽企业融资渠道，盘活企业资产，助力企业节能减排和绿色转型。

In 2021, the Bank focused on the fulfillment of its mission, continued to adjust credit structure and increase green credit supply, and contributed to the optimization of industrial and energy structure of China. Major efforts were made to promote development of clean energy including hydro- and wind- power, green transformation and upgrading of manufacturing enterprises to help forge green industrial chain and supply chain. Support also went to green trade covering enterprises' going-global endeavors in green industries as well as their exports and imports. While taking strict control over the volume of assets in industries with high pollution and high energy consumption, the Bank offered targeted financial support to such fields as clean utilization of coal and energy supply sufficiency.

The Bank's year-end outstanding balance of green credit stood at RMB348.168 billion, accounting for 7.6% of on-sheet loan balance, up by RMB53.228 billion or 18.3% compared with that at the beginning of the year. Over 2021, a total amount of RMB109.315 billion green credit was put in place, well satisfying the Bank's set target for the year. The outstanding balance of clean energy loan stood at RMB197.98 billion, up by RMB19.26 billion or 10.8% compared with that at the beginning of the year. The ratio of clean energy loan to green credit ranked the first among 21 major Chinese banks. The green credit projects financed by the Bank produced favorable environmental and social benefits, saving the consumption of 135.656 million tons of standard coal, 664,500 tons of oxygen in chemical industry and 25.187 million tons of water, and reducing the emission of 385.624 million tons of carbon dioxide, 50,100 tons of ammonia nitrogen, 2.9709 million tons of sulfur dioxide, 4.0068 million tons of nitric oxide, 120,800 tons of fine particulate matter (pm2.5), 23,000 tons of volatile organic compound, 29,600 tons of total nitrogen, and 23,400 tons of total phosphorus.

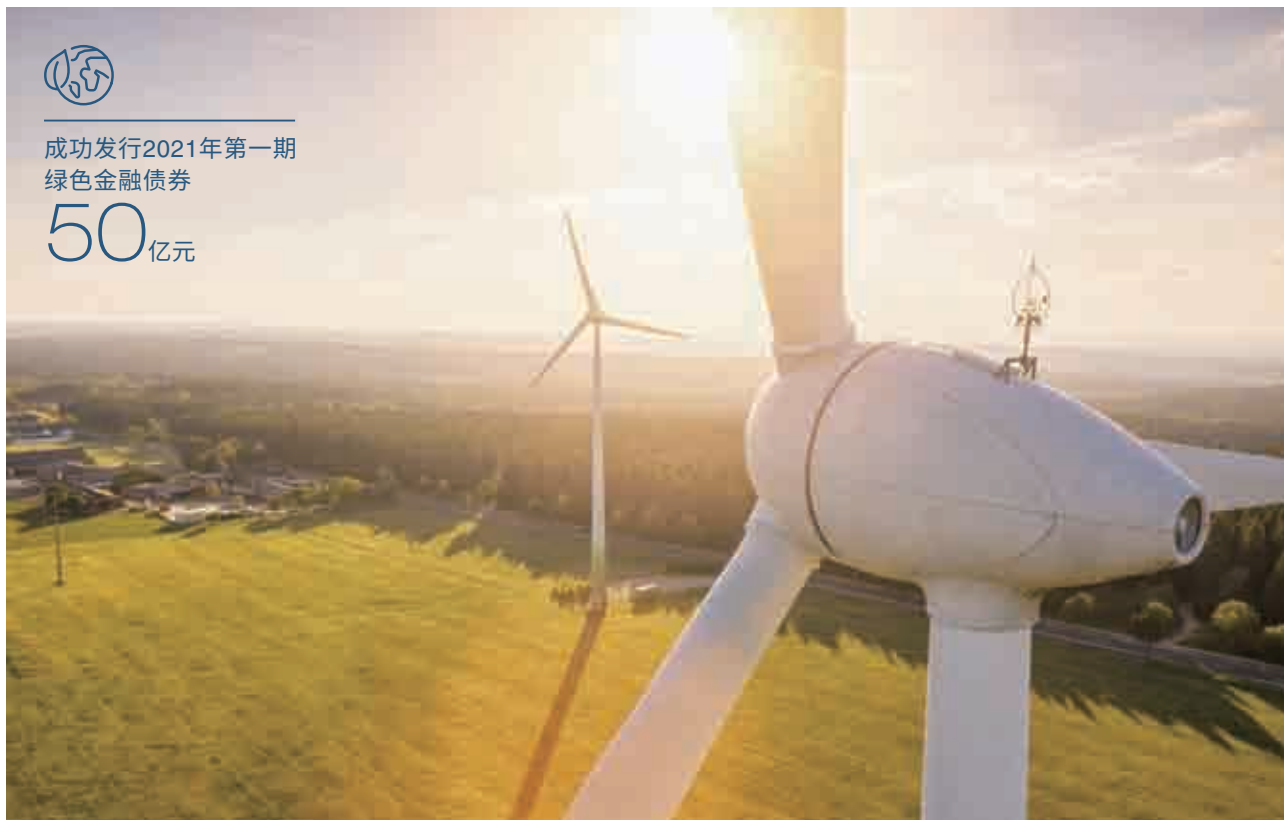
As approved by PBC, the Bank issued the first green financial bond of RMB5 billion to global investors through Bond Connect in December 2021. The bond attracted investment over 70 institutions in more than 10 financial markets including Europe, Japan and the United States. The fund raised was extended to support Baihetan hydro power station, the world's largest hydro power project under construction, which is built to boost the development of Yangtze River clean energy corridor. In addition, the Bank worked on green bond underwriting and issued the first medium-term green note (carbon neutrality debt) of RMB5 billion for State Grid Corporation of China to help build new energy oriented power system.

The Bank supported clean energy projects and green sustainable development under the framework of BRI, through equity investment funds, guarantee and other financial instruments. Credit enhancement tools were utilized to support green economic development through the Credit Guarantee & Investment Facility (CGIF), of which the Bank is a shareholder, with guarantee provided to 3 green bonds in overseas market. Initiative was taken to promote carbon finance. The Bank offered major high-carbon-emission enterprises with tailor-made green finance model featuring carbon quota pledge to expand their financing channels, liquidize assets, conserve energy, reduce emission and achieve green transformation.



成功发行2021年第一期
绿色金融债券

50 亿元



支持小微企业

Supporting Micro and Small Businesses

进出口银行坚决贯彻落实党中央国务院相关决策部署，扎实推进普惠金融信贷供给“量增价降”，以科技赋能提升经营效率，积极发挥政策性金融在支持小微实体经济领域的引领和示范作用，取得良好成效。截至2021年末，本行普惠金融贷款余额8730.15亿元，较年初增长550.27亿元。

本行构建以“小微企业银行转贷款+创新小微直贷”为主体的普惠小微金融服务“双贷”模式。一方面，以小微企业银行转贷款为主渠道扩大普惠型小微企业信贷增量供给，利用资金市场窗口期加大投放力度，2021年末小微企业银行转贷款余额1204.31亿元，较年初增长23.60%，全年累计服务小微企业（含个体工商户）16万余户；对转贷款利率和终端利率实行“双控”，确保用款企业终端利率低于全国普惠型小微企业贷款平均利率，切实让利小微企业。另一方面，开发上线符合本行业务特点的小微直贷产品系统，科技赋能经营服务水平提升。“保理E贷”产品单笔业务办理人员减至3人，效率接近行业先进水平；“贸赢贷”产品从申请到支用实现半小时审批，零人工干预。

本行聚焦主责主业，积极发挥自身职能作用，引领带动商业信贷资源精准“滴灌”重点领域小微企业。通过专项转贷款引导转贷行进一步倾斜信贷资源，支持外贸、制造业高质量发展。创设“风险共担转贷款”、专项“保理E贷”、专项“保赢贷”等小微外贸专项产品，在5个外贸重点省市实现落地，职能作用发挥再上新台阶。积极与工信部对接，筛选“专精特新”小微企业名单，综合运用专项转贷款和“保赢贷”等普惠金融重点产品予以支持。

The Bank resolutely implemented policies and decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and took pragmatic measures to increase inclusive finance supply at a lower price and enhanced operation efficiency by empowering itself with Fintech. It leveraged its advantages as a policy bank to play a leading and demonstration role in supporting micro and small businesses and made solid progress in this field. The 2021 year-end outstanding balance of inclusive finance loans stood at RMB873.015 billion, up by RMB55.027 billion compared with that at the beginning of the year.

The Bank built a two-leg inclusive micro and small businesses financial service model based on onlending and direct lending. Using onlending as a major vehicle, the Bank



seized the time window when interbank market liquidity was tight to increase inclusive credit supply to micro and small enterprises. By the end of 2021, the Bank's outstanding balance of onlending loans for micro and small enterprises stood at RMB120.431 billion, up by 23.60% compared with that at the beginning of the year, serving more than 160,000 micro and small businesses (individual businesses included). To deliver tangible benefits to these businesses, the Bank closely watched the onlending loan interest rate to commercial banks and the interest rate at the end-users' side to make sure that the end rate was lower than the average rate of inclusive loans extended to micro and small businesses in the Chinese market. As for direct lending to micro and small enterprises, the Bank optimized operation and service with Fintech application, and developed direct lending products with its own characteristics. Thanks to that, only 3 bank staff were needed to perform a transaction of E-factoring, helping the Bank catch up with advanced peers in efficiency. As for Mao Ying Dai, an innovative inclusive finance service of the Bank, it took just half an hour to complete the whole process from application to disbursement, running automatically without any manual intervention.

The Bank focused on fulfilling its mission and played an active role to usher in and encourage commercial credit resources targeted to micro and small enterprises in key sectors. Through special onlending, it worked with the on-lenders to scale up allocation of credit resources to support high-quality development of foreign trade and manufacturing industry. The Bank introduced, in five major provinces and municipalities in foreign trade sector, special products for micro and small enterprises on foreign trade, such as risk sharing onlending loan, special E-factoring and special Bao Ying Dai. The Bank also worked closely with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology to identify advanced micro and small enterprises in technology and supported them with a set of inclusive financial products including special onlending loans and Bao Ying Dai.

专项金融支持 Special Financial Support

2021年，进出口银行立足自身职能定位，出台疫情防控、防汛救灾等多类专项信贷政策，充分彰显本行的使命担当。

一是出台常态化下疫情防控有关政策。新冠肺炎疫情发生以来，为落实党中央、国务院相关要求，本行出台了一系列超常规、临时性专项信贷政策，为疫情防控和经济社会发展做出了积极贡献。2021年4月，在疫情防控已转为常态化前提下，本行在保持政策连续性、稳定性、可持续性的前提下，对特殊时期的特殊信贷政策进行调整，出台《中国进出口银行关于做好常态化疫情防控下有关信贷工作的通知》，持续做好金融服务疫情防控以及精准支持贸易高质量发展等工作。

二是助力河南等地区应对洪涝灾害。2021年7月，河南等地突发洪涝灾害以后，本行高度重视金融支持防汛救灾有关工作，积极响应、迅速行动，印发《中国进出口银行抗洪涝稳外贸专项金融扶助方案》，出台配置专项信贷投放额度、发行抗洪涝稳外贸主题金融债、运用应急响应贷款和专项纾困资金、增加小微企业银行转贷款投放等七项金融举措，着力为河南等受灾情影响的地区提供实实在在的金融服务。2021年10月，山西、陕西等地出现极端强降雨天气引发的洪涝灾害后，本行及时部署，制定《关于进一步做好金融支持防汛救灾有关工作的通知》，引导有关经营单位充分用好现有支持政策，做好防汛救灾和能源电力保供工作，确保金融服务精准高效。

三是助力湖北疫后重振和经济社会发展。为贯彻落实党中央支持湖北省经济社会发展一揽子政策，保持本行对湖北省金融支持政策的延续性，2021年4月，本行印发了《中国进出口银行关于支持湖北省常态化疫情防控下经济社会发展的若干意见》，从保障信贷规模、加大对小微企业支持、择机发行湖北振兴主题债、给予评审政策便利等方面出台八项政策措施。

In 2021, the Bank introduced special credit policies for the prevention and control of COVID-19 pandemic, flood control and disaster relief, demonstrating the Bank's resolve to perform its mission and responsibility.

First, the Bank introduced feasible policies in line with changing requirements on COVID-19 control. Since the outbreak of the pandemic, a series of extraordinary and temporary special credit policies were launched to follow up the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, contributing to the country's efforts in pandemic prevention and control and socio-economic development. In April 2021 when pandemic prevention and control turned routine, the Bank adjusted the special credit policies made for the early days of the outbreak to a farther stage on the prerequisite that the continuity, stability and sustainability of the policies were ensured. Further notice on credit business in the context of routine COVID-19 control was issued, continuing to facilitate pandemic prevention and control efforts and support high-quality development of trade in a well-targeted manner.

Second, the Bank helped Henan Province and other affected regions in tackling flood disaster. In July 2021, when torrential rain flooded Henan Province, the Bank made quick response and took immediate actions with great concern. It issued a special financial plan for tackling flood control and stabilizing foreign trade, and took seven financial measures to give a helping hand to the regions hit hard by the floods. The measures include allocating a special line of credit, issuing special financial bonds for flood relief and foreign trade stability, providing emergency response loans and special relief fund, as well as increasing onlending credit supply to micro and small businesses. In October 2021 when Shanxi and Shaanxi Provinces were battered by heavy rainfall and consequent floods, the Bank made quick arrangement on providing further financial support to flood control and disaster relief, requiring relevant business units to make full use of supportive policies and deliver precise and efficient financial services to facilitate disaster response efforts and ensure energy and power supply.

Third, the Bank helped with post-pandemic recovery and socio-economic revitalization in Hubei province. To follow CPC Central Committee's policies of promoting the socio-economic development of Hubei Province, and to render continuous support to the Province, the Bank issued the guidelines on supporting the socio-economic development of Hubei Province in the context of routine COVID-19 control, and introduced eight measures to boost Hubei's post-pandemic recovery as well as socio-economic development. The measures include ensuring credit supply, stepping up support to micro and small businesses, issuing special bonds for Hubei recovery when appropriate, and facilitating the loan review and approval process.

员工关怀 Staff Care

2021年，本行深入开展“我为群众办实事”实践活动，注重员工身心健康，暖心慰问帮扶困难职工，关心关爱女性职工，维护女性职工合法权益，不断增强职工的获得感幸福感安全感，努力打造让广大员工安心舒心放心的“温馨港湾”。

切实关爱帮扶员工。持续做好困难职工的常态化帮扶工作，在传统节日、职工生育、职工新婚、职工患重大疾病时，及时送去工会组织的慰问。组织开展“幸福敲敲门”“沟通的艺术”等专题心理讲座，开通心理咨询电话服务，购买并发放防疫物品3批次，为职工身心健康提供保障。

丰富员工精神文化生活。组织全行职工以集体歌舞、诗歌朗诵、情景短剧等方式重温党史上的重大事件、重要人物和珍贵瞬间，进一步增强学习的针对性和实效性，展示本行精神风貌；2021年新春佳节开展向广大基层职工“送春联送祝福”“迎新春职工云上大联欢”活动；组织开展元宵节猜灯谜活动。

竭诚服务和关爱女职工。元旦春节“两节”对单亲困难女职工进行了慰问；举办亲子关系知识讲座，帮助女职工平衡好工作和家庭的关系；全行32家基层工会建立了“女职工关爱室”，让广大基层女职工有了交流思想、放松心情、调整情绪的地方，感受到“家”的温暖；2021年《中国进出口银行女职工权益保护专项集体合同》正式生效，推动提升女职工法律意识和能力。

In 2021, the Bank devoted itself to the campaign of serving the people with real actions. Valuing the staff's physical and mental health, it offered comfort and assistance to



those in need, and cared for the needs of female staff with attention given to their legitimate rights and interests. Continuous efforts were made to raise the sense of fulfillment, happiness and security of the staff as well as to create a warm environment where they could feel safe, comfortable and relieved.

Attending to the needs of the staff with concrete measures.

The Bank continued to provide support to the staff in difficulties on a regular basis. Greetings were sent out to the staff on traditional festivals and their big days when they get married, give birth or suffer from serious illness. Lectures were held, consultancy hotline service was opened and anti-pandemic materials were distributed in time. All these were done to help staff maintain mental and physical health.

Enriching the cultural life of the staff.

Poetry recitation, short drama and group singing and dancing were organized to help learn the CPC history and keep the staff's spirits high. With their own participation, the staff looked back on and better understood the major events, important figures and precious moments in the Party history. Online celebrations were held during the traditional Chinese new year, such as online show of Spring Festival couplets and Spring Festival Cloud Gala, and Lantern Festival online riddle-guessing.

Caring for the female staff with warmth.

Greetings and special care were sent to single moms in difficulty during the New Year and the Spring Festival. Lectures on parent-child relationship were offered to help female staff strike a balance between work and life. Thirty-two female-only rooms were put in place at both head office and branches, where female staff can chat, relax and cope with emotions. The *Collective Contracts for Protecting Female Workers' Rights and Interests* came into effect in 2021, helping female staff increase their legal awareness and capability.



社会公益事业

Public-benefit Programs

全行群团组织持续深入开展送金融知识进校园、社区、乡村活动。**新疆分行**团委前往石河子大学开展“金融知识进校园”活动，向学生们介绍树立正确消费观念，谨防不良借贷行为相关内容。**内蒙古分行**团委深入呼和浩特五塔前街社区，将存款保险、防范电信诈骗等知识送到社区群众身边，利用口头讲解、发放宣传手册、留守老人入户宣传等，切实增强了群众金融风险防范意识。**江西省分行**团委赴南昌铜锣湾广场开展了防范非法集资、反洗钱联合宣传活动，引导社会公众参与非法集资及反诈骗宣传。**总行审计部**与文昌社区建立长期志愿服务关系，赴社区开展针对性强、有特色的“普及金融知识、防范金融诈骗”宣传活动，切实发挥银行金融服务的业务优势，社区居民强化了风险防范意识。

Mass organizations in the Bank continued to popularize financial knowledge in universities, communities and rural areas. The Communist Youth League of **Xinjiang Branch** visited Shihezi University for “Bringing Financial Knowledge on Campus”, helping college students set up right consumption concept and protect themselves from risky loan-borrowings. The Communist Youth League of **Inner Mongolia Branch** worked closely with Wutaqian Street community in Hohhot to help local residents learn more about deposit insurance and avoid telecommunication fraud. By handling out brochures to residents and making visits to the elderly people whose children lived and worked in other cities, the Bank staff helped enhance the residents' awareness of financial risks. The Communist Youth League of **Jiangxi Branch** held a public lecture at the Causeway Bay Square in Nanchang to share the knowledge of illegal fundraising and anti-money laundering and encourage public participation in anti-fraud and anti-illegal fundraising. Staff of **Audit Department** established a long-term relationship with the Wenchang community in doing voluntary work. Making use of their professional background, they focused on popularizing financial knowledge and introducing how to avoid financial fraud, helping the residents strengthen awareness of risk prevention.





陕西省分行团委联合陕西慈善协会，赴西安市碑林区第三爱心护理院开展“情暖夕阳，爱心助老”主题志愿者服务活动，为护理院送去米面油等爱心物资，为护理院的老人准备午餐。

The Communist Youth League of **Shaanxi Branch** joined hands with Shaanxi Charity Association, and organized a voluntary activity for the senior people at No.3 Care and Attention Home in Beilin District of Xi'an city. They brought rice, flour, oil and other daily necessities, stayed in accompany and prepared lunch for the aged.



贵州分行向定点帮扶村贵州省黔南布依族苗族自治州三都水族自治县中和镇中和村捐赠10万元，用于修建村民文化广场，为群众传承水族文化提供舞台，扎紧文化之“根”、铸牢文化之“魂”，培育文明乡风。

The Bank's **Guizhou Branch** donated RMB100,000 to Zhonghe Village in Guizhou Province, its pair-up rural revitalization area, for the building of a culture square to enable villagers to pass on the culture and spirit of Shui ethnic minority and to cultivate social etiquette and civility.

审计报告

Auditor's Report

天职业字[2022]15553号

中国进出口银行全体股东：

一、 审计意见

我们审计了中国进出口银行（以下简称“进出口行”）财务报表，包括2021年12月31日的合并及银行资产负债表，2021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，公允反映了进出口行2021年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2021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、 管理层和治理层对财务报表的责任

进出口行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，除非管理层计划进行清算、终止营运或别无其他现实的选择。

治理层负责监督进出口行的财务报告过程。

四、 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：

(1) 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。

(2) 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。

(3) 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。

(4) 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行不能持续经营。

(5) 评价财务报表的总体列报、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。

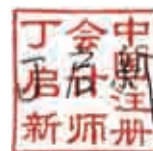
(6) 就进出口行中实体或业务活动的财务信息获取充分、适当的审计证据，以对财务报表发表审计意见。我们负责指导、监督和执行集团审计，并对审计意见承担全部责任。

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。

以下无正文



中国注册会计师：



中国注册会计师：



中国注册会计师：



Auditor's Report

English Translation for Reference Only
Baker Tilly China [2022] No. 15553

All shareholders of the Export-Import Bank of China:

I. Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Export-Import Bank of China (hereinafter "the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated and the Bank's balance sheets as at December 31, 2021, and the consolidated and the Bank's income statements, consolidated and the Bank's cash flow statements and consolidated and the Bank's statements of changes in owner's 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 positions as at December 31, 2021, and their financial performance and their 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. 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 and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management of the Bank is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements to achieve fair presentation in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the 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, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

IV. 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 auditing standards 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 auditing standards, 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 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 the 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, the auditing standards require us to draw attention to users of the financial statements 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, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, 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 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.

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

2021年12月31日

编制单位：中国进出口银行

单位：人民币千元

项目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日	2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日
资产：				
现金及存放中央银行款项	17,593,189.60	23,770,136.71	17,593,187.38	23,770,134.49
贵金属				
存放同业款项	279,422,691.24	337,524,201.00	278,407,018.90	337,049,134.41
拆出资金	213,407,352.53	170,919,153.70	213,407,352.53	170,919,153.70
衍生金融资产	14,865,441.58	31,222,544.48	14,865,441.58	31,222,544.48
买入返售金融资产	86,158,471.10	59,370,799.00	86,158,471.10	59,370,799.00
持有待售资产				
应收利息	不适用	23,273,066.71	不适用	23,402,351.63
发放贷款和垫款	4,334,891,109.78	3,949,353,400.52	4,338,059,977.29	3,953,127,514.51
金融投资：				
交易性金融资产	141,125,638.98	不适用	130,059,508.86	不适用
债权投资	85,611,537.80	不适用	85,611,537.80	不适用
其他债权投资	220,457,184.57	不适用	220,457,184.57	不适用
其他权益工具投资		不适用		不适用
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	不适用	67,289,569.80	不适用	56,562,874.05
可供出售金融资产	不适用	285,340,984.58	不适用	285,340,984.58
持有至到期投资	不适用	40,566,138.22	不适用	40,566,138.22
应收款项类金融资产	不适用		不适用	
长期股权投资	8,575,000.83	8,774,832.96	13,026,552.39	13,208,555.78
投资性房地产	386,744.87	360,889.07	386,744.87	360,889.07
固定资产	3,990,431.70	4,260,276.04	3,435,409.13	3,687,944.64
在建工程		287.92		287.92
无形资产	241,556.82	170,109.75	240,928.27	169,135.35
商誉				
使用权资产	745,722.33	不适用	711,796.47	不适用
递延所得税资产	33,729,275.92	37,273,724.74	33,726,455.10	37,272,795.34
其他资产	5,382,070.86	4,358,045.03	5,142,766.83	4,079,163.41
资产总计	5,446,583,420.51	5,043,828,160.24	5,441,290,333.07	5,040,110,400.58

编制单位：中国进出口银行

单位：人民币千元

项目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日	2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日
负债：				
向中央银行借款	216,686,985.38	294,400,000.00	216,686,985.38	294,400,000.00
同业及其他金融机构存放款	408,061,721.35	462,282,763.29	408,061,721.35	462,282,763.29
拆入资金	53,694,709.88	67,014,605.59	53,694,709.88	67,014,605.59
以公允价值计量且其变动计入 当期损益的金融负债	不适用	428,497.65	不适用	
交易性金融负债	426,493.86	不适用		不适用
衍生金融负债	1,999,564.08	6,630,458.52	1,999,564.08	6,630,458.52
卖出回购金融资产款	29,388,004.19	7,520,000.00	29,388,004.19	7,520,000.00
吸收存款	169,404,437.54	157,839,057.98	169,404,437.54	157,839,057.98
应付职工薪酬	176,706.67	136,190.41	165,277.44	132,201.29
应交税费	2,505,993.29	2,302,667.47	2,500,299.48	2,297,878.50
应付利息	不适用	2,681,755.77	不适用	2,681,755.77
持有待售负债				
预计负债	3,463,693.37	1,505,743.31	3,463,693.37	1,505,743.31
应付债券	4,153,155,170.26	3,696,486,249.33	4,153,155,170.26	3,696,486,249.33
租赁负债	625,667.69	不适用	593,806.67	不适用
递延所得税负债	5,360,133.22	7,879,780.74	5,360,133.22	7,879,780.74
其他负债	21,154,322.34	17,277,910.26	20,460,082.47	17,179,858.54
负债合计	5,066,103,603.12	4,724,385,680.32	5,064,933,885.34	4,723,850,352.86
所有者权益：				
实收资本	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00
其他权益工具	59,876,160.00		59,876,160.00	
其中：优先股				
永续债	59,876,160.00		59,876,160.00	
资本公积	141,506,518.45	141,506,518.45	141,506,518.45	141,506,518.45
减：库存股				
其他综合收益	432,639.10	-47,526.55	1,017,061.89	338,837.77
盈余公积	503,723.95	2,159,584.83	503,723.95	2,159,584.83
一般风险准备	18,919,467.93	18,919,467.93	18,919,467.93	18,919,467.93
未分配利润	6,449,585.74	4,128,757.83	4,533,515.51	3,335,638.73
归属于母公司所有者权益合计	377,688,095.17	316,666,802.50	376,356,447.73	316,260,047.72
少数股东权益	2,791,722.22	2,775,677.42		
所有者权益合计	380,479,817.39	319,442,479.91	376,356,447.73	316,260,047.72
负债和所有者权益总计	5,446,583,420.51	5,043,828,160.24	5,441,290,333.07	5,040,110,400.58

Consolidated and the Bank's Balance Sheets As at December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2021/12/31	2020/12/31	2021/12/31	2020/12/31
Assets:				
Cash and deposits with central bank	17,593,189.60	23,770,136.71	17,593,187.38	23,770,134.49
Precious metals				
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	279,422,691.24	337,524,201.00	278,407,018.90	337,049,134.41
Interbank lending	213,407,352.53	170,919,153.70	213,407,352.53	170,919,153.70
Derivative financial assets	14,865,441.58	31,222,544.48	14,865,441.58	31,222,544.48
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	86,158,471.10	59,370,799.00	86,158,471.10	59,370,799.00
Assets held for sale				
Interest receivable	N/A	23,273,066.71	N/A	23,402,351.63
Loans and advances	4,334,891,109.78	3,949,353,400.52	4,338,059,977.29	3,953,127,514.51
Financial investments:				
Financial assets held for trading	141,125,638.98	N/A	130,059,508.86	N/A
Debt investments	85,611,537.80	N/A	85,611,537.80	N/A
Other debt investments	220,457,184.57	N/A	220,457,184.57	N/A
Investments in other equity instruments		N/A		N/A
Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss	N/A	67,289,569.80	N/A	56,562,874.05
Available-for-sale financial assets	N/A	285,340,984.58	N/A	285,340,984.58
Held-to-maturity investments	N/A	40,566,138.22	N/A	40,566,138.22
Financial assets – accounts receivable	N/A		N/A	
Long-term equity investments	8,575,000.83	8,774,832.96	13,026,552.39	13,208,555.78
Investment properties	386,744.87	360,889.07	386,744.87	360,889.07
Fixed assets	3,990,431.70	4,260,276.04	3,435,409.13	3,687,944.64
Construction in progress		287.92		287.92
Intangible assets	241,556.82	170,109.75	240,928.27	169,135.35
Goodwill				
Right-of-use asset	745,722.33	N/A	711,796.47	N/A
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities	33,729,275.92	37,273,724.74	33,726,455.10	37,272,795.34
Other assets	5,382,070.86	4,358,045.03	5,142,766.83	4,079,163.41
Total Assets	5,446,583,420.51	5,043,828,160.24	5,441,290,333.07	5,040,110,400.58

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2021/12/31	2020/12/31	2021/12/31	2020/12/31
Liabilities:				
Borrowings from central bank	216,686,985.38	294,400,000.00	216,686,985.38	294,400,000.00
Due to banks and other financial institutions	408,061,721.35	462,282,763.29	408,061,721.35	462,282,763.29
Interbank borrowings	53,694,709.88	67,014,605.59	53,694,709.88	67,014,605.59
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	N/A	428,497.65	N/A	
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	426,493.86	N/A		N/A
Derivative financial liabilities	1,999,564.08	6,630,458.52	1,999,564.08	6,630,458.52
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreement	29,388,004.19	7,520,000.00	29,388,004.19	7,520,000.00
Due to customers	169,404,437.54	157,839,057.98	169,404,437.54	157,839,057.98
Employee benefits payable	176,706.67	136,190.41	165,277.44	132,201.29
Taxes payable	2,505,993.29	2,302,667.47	2,500,299.48	2,297,878.50
Interest payable	N/A	2,681,755.77	N/A	2,681,755.77
Liabilities held for sale				
Provisions	3,463,693.37	1,505,743.31	3,463,693.37	1,505,743.31
Debt securities issued	4,153,155,170.26	3,696,486,249.33	4,153,155,170.26	3,696,486,249.33
Leases liabilities	625,667.69	N/A	593,806.67	N/A
Deferred income tax liabilities	5,360,133.22	7,879,780.74	5,360,133.22	7,879,780.74
Other liabilities	21,154,322.34	17,277,910.26	20,460,082.47	17,179,858.54
Total Liabilities	5,066,103,603.12	4,724,385,680.32	5,064,933,885.34	4,723,850,352.86
Owner's equity:				
Paid-in capital	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00	150,000,000.00
Other equity instruments	59,876,160.00		59,876,160.00	
Including: Preferred stock				
Perpetual debt	59,876,160.00		59,876,160.00	
Capital reserves	141,506,518.45	141,506,518.45	141,506,518.45	141,506,518.45
Less: Treasury stock				
Other comprehensive income	432,639.10	-47,526.55	1,017,061.89	338,837.77
Surplus reserves	503,723.95	2,159,584.83	503,723.95	2,159,584.83
General risk reserves	18,919,467.93	18,919,467.93	18,919,467.93	18,919,467.93
Undistributed profits	6,449,585.74	4,128,757.83	4,533,515.51	3,335,638.73
Total owners' equity attributable to the parent company	377,688,095.17	316,666,802.50	376,356,447.73	316,260,047.72
Minority interests	2,791,722.22	2,775,677.42		
Total Owners' Equity	380,479,817.39	319,442,479.91	376,356,447.73	316,260,047.72
Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity	5,446,583,420.51	5,043,828,160.24	5,441,290,333.07	5,040,110,400.58

合并及银行利润表

2021年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

单位：人民币千元

项目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2021年度	2020年度	2021年度	2020年度
一、营业收入	25,854,018.16	21,844,630.93	24,250,882.57	21,517,186.77
(一) 利息净收入	6,843,144.38	7,458,079.03	6,876,195.62	7,537,255.03
利息收入	153,369,998.79	146,467,935.49	153,403,050.03	146,547,111.49
利息支出	146,526,854.41	139,009,856.46	146,526,854.41	139,009,856.46
(二) 手续费及佣金净收入	3,470,894.42	4,653,380.05	3,470,894.42	4,653,380.05
手续费及佣金收入	4,271,220.76	5,375,477.24	4,271,220.76	5,375,477.24
手续费及佣金支出	800,326.34	722,097.19	800,326.34	722,097.19
(三) 投资收益(损失以“-”号填列)	6,912,306.00	10,616,062.00	5,987,820.23	10,933,370.43
其中：对联营企业和合营企业的投资收益	196,912.36	-194,759.27	-12,966.93	181,734.09
以摊余成本计量的金融资产终止确认产生的收益(损失以“-”号填列)	1,411,845.52		1,411,845.52	
(四) 净敞口套期收益(损失以“-”号填列)				
(五) 其他收益	55,485.28	52,300.35	53,680.99	52,300.35
(六) 公允价值变动收益(损失以“-”号填列)	-9,547,465.30	31,429,445.34	-10,257,955.28	30,705,930.23
(七) 汇兑收益(损失以“-”号填列)	18,101,834.67	-33,218,584.04	18,102,520.63	-33,218,628.29
(八) 其他业务收入	41,520.64	854,461.39	41,427.91	854,092.15
(九) 资产处置收益(损失以“-”号填列)	-23,701.94	-513.19	-23,701.94	-513.19
二、营业支出	15,178,857.33	14,339,437.78	14,961,058.17	14,111,065.78
(一) 税金及附加	1,043,438.11	1,127,316.34	1,042,535.96	1,125,512.04
(二) 业务及管理费	4,174,903.30	3,828,200.90	3,981,773.30	3,623,956.17
(三) 信用减值损失(转回金额以“-”号列示)	9,671,157.77	不适用	9,647,390.75	不适用
(四) 其他资产减值损失(转回金额以“-”号列示)	268,561.95	不适用	268,561.95	不适用
(五) 资产减值损失(转回金额以“-”号列示)	不适用	9,295,095.57	不适用	9,272,772.60
(六) 其他业务成本	20,796.21	88,824.97	20,796.21	88,824.97
三、营业利润(亏损以“-”号填列)	10,675,160.83	7,505,193.15	9,289,824.40	7,406,120.99
加：营业外收入	53,645.64	36,025.61	53,645.64	36,025.61
减：营业外支出	185,817.18	63,065.15	185,817.18	63,065.15
四、利润总额(亏损以“-”号填列)	10,542,989.29	7,478,153.60	9,157,652.87	7,379,081.44
减：所得税费用	2,737,890.35	1,840,192.21	2,729,659.12	1,834,302.67
五、净利润(亏损以“-”号填列)	7,805,098.94	5,637,961.40	6,427,993.75	5,544,778.77
归属于母公司所有者的净利润	7,560,246.64	5,519,459.47	6,427,993.75	5,544,778.77
少数股东损益	244,852.30	118,501.93		

编制单位：中国进出口银行

单位：人民币千元

项目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2021年度	2020年度	2021年度	2020年度
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	185,488.22	-1,505,464.02	383,557.75	-1,012,813.40
(一) 归属于母公司所有者的其他综合收益的税后净额	185,499.27	-1,506,131.66	383,557.75	-1,012,813.40
1. 以后不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益		1,220.89		1,220.89
(1) 权益法下不可转损益的其他综合收益		1,220.89		1,220.89
2. 以后将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	185,499.27	-1,507,352.54	383,557.75	-1,014,034.28
(1) 权益法下可转损益的其他综合收益	-48,793.79	-10,890.52	-48,793.79	-11,055.19
(2) 其他债权投资公允价值变动	386,922.55	不适用	386,922.55	不适用
(3) 其他债权投资信用损失准备	21,468.31	不适用	21,468.31	不适用
(4) 可供出售金融资产公允价值变动	不适用	-1,000,746.69	不适用	-1,000,746.69
(5) 外币财务报表折算差额	-174,097.81	-495,715.33	23,960.67	-2,232.40
(二) 归属于少数股东的其他综合收益的税后净额	-11.06	667.64		
七、综合收益总额	7,990,587.16	4,132,497.37	6,811,551.49	4,531,965.37
归属于母公司所有者的综合收益总额	7,745,745.91	4,013,327.81	6,811,551.49	4,531,965.37
归属于少数股东的综合收益总额	244,841.25	119,169.57		

Consolidated and the Bank's Income Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
I. Operating revenue	25,854,018.16	21,844,630.93	24,250,882.57	21,517,186.77
(1) Net interest income	6,843,144.38	7,458,079.03	6,876,195.62	7,537,255.03
Interest income	153,369,998.79	146,467,935.49	153,403,050.03	146,547,111.49
Interest expenses	146,526,854.41	139,009,856.46	146,526,854.41	139,009,856.46
(2) Net fee and commission income	3,470,894.42	4,653,380.05	3,470,894.42	4,653,380.05
Fee and commission income	4,271,220.76	5,375,477.24	4,271,220.76	5,375,477.24
Fee and commission expenses	800,326.34	722,097.19	800,326.34	722,097.19
(3) Investment income ("-" for loss)	6,912,306.00	10,616,062.00	5,987,820.23	10,933,370.43
Including: investment income from associates and joint ventures	196,912.36	-194,759.27	-12,966.93	181,734.09
Net gains on derecognition of debt instruments at amortized cost ("-" for loss)	1,411,845.52		1,411,845.52	
(4) Net exposure hedging income ("-" for loss)				
(5) Other gain	55,485.28	52,300.35	53,680.99	52,300.35
(6) Gains from changes in fair value ("-" for loss)	-9,547,465.30	31,429,445.34	-10,257,955.28	30,705,930.23
(7) Exchange gain ("-" for loss)	18,101,834.67	-33,218,584.04	18,102,520.63	-33,218,628.29
(8) Other operating income	41,520.64	854,461.39	41,427.91	854,092.15
(9) Gain from disposal of assets ("-" for loss)	-23,701.94	-513.19	-23,701.94	-513.19
II. Operating expenses	15,178,857.33	14,339,437.78	14,961,058.17	14,111,065.78
(1) Taxes and surcharges	1,043,438.11	1,127,316.34	1,042,535.96	1,125,512.04
(2) Business and administrative expenses	4,174,903.30	3,828,200.90	3,981,773.30	3,623,956.17
(3) Credit impairment losses	9,671,157.77	N/A	9,647,390.75	N/A
(4) Other impairment losses on assets	268,561.95	N/A	268,561.95	N/A
(5) Assets impairment loss	N/A	9,295,095.57	N/A	9,272,772.60
(6) Other operating expenses	20,796.21	88,824.97	20,796.21	88,824.97
III. Operating Profit ("-" for loss)	10,675,160.83	7,505,193.15	9,289,824.40	7,406,120.99
Add: Non-operating income	53,645.64	36,025.61	53,645.64	36,025.61
Less: Non-operating expenses	185,817.18	63,065.15	185,817.18	63,065.15
IV. Total Profit ("-" for loss)	10,542,989.29	7,478,153.60	9,157,652.87	7,379,081.44
Less: Income tax expenses	2,737,890.35	1,840,192.21	2,729,659.12	1,834,302.67
V. Net profit ("-" for loss)	7,805,098.94	5,637,961.40	6,427,993.75	5,544,778.77
Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company	7,560,246.64	5,519,459.47	6,427,993.75	5,544,778.77
Net profit attributable to minority interests	244,852.30	118,501.93		

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Item	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
VI. Other comprehensive income – after tax	185,488.22	-1,505,464.02	383,557.75	-1,012,813.40
Other comprehensive income – after tax attributable to owners of the parent company	185,499.27	-1,506,131.66	383,557.75	-1,012,813.40
(1) Other comprehensive income not reclassified into profit or loss subsequently		1,220.89		1,220.89
i. Other comprehensive income of the investee accounted for using equity method which will be not reclassified into profit or loss subsequently		1,220.89		1,220.89
(2) Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss subsequently	185,499.27	-1,507,352.54	383,557.75	-1,014,034.28
i. Other comprehensive income of the investee accounted for using equity method which will be reclassified into profit or loss subsequently	-48,793.79	-10,890.52	-48,793.79	-11,055.19
ii. Changes in fair value of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	386,922.55	N/A	386,922.55	N/A
iii. Credit losses of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	21,468.31	N/A	21,468.31	N/A
iv. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	N/A	-1,000,746.69	N/A	-1,000,746.69
v. Translation differences arising on translation of foreign currency financial statements	-174,097.81	-495,715.33	23,960.67	-2,232.40
Other comprehensive income – after tax attributable to minority interests	-11.06	667.64		
VII. Total comprehensive income	7,990,587.16	4,132,497.37	6,811,551.49	4,531,965.37
(1) Total comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company	7,745,745.91	4,013,327.81	6,811,551.49	4,531,965.37
(2) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority interests	244,841.25	119,169.57		

合并及银行现金流量表

2021年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

单位：人民币千元

项目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2021年度	2020年度	2021年度	2020年度
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	69,925,865.01		69,925,865.01	
向中央银行借款净增加额		173,200,000.00		173,200,000.00
收取利息、手续费及佣金的现金	160,113,473.70	186,723,437.26	160,049,783.04	186,981,842.81
回购业务资金净增加额	21,860,000.00		21,860,000.00	
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	16,765,586.25	2,032,582.92	16,720,749.18	2,511,012.52
经营活动现金流入小计	268,664,924.97	361,956,020.18	268,556,397.23	362,692,855.34
客户存款和同业存放款项净减少额	44,150,392.24	361,668,033.38	44,150,392.24	361,668,033.38
客户贷款及垫款净增加额	391,771,023.43	409,011,250.43	390,989,820.95	408,731,897.10
向中央银行借款净减少额	77,906,000.00		77,906,000.00	
存放中央银行和同业款项净增加额		268,263.06		268,263.06
为交易目的而持有的金融资产净增加额	16,581,105.09	17,635,131.41	16,950,156.91	17,975,692.96
拆入资金净减少额	13,347,933.93	21,001,701.85	13,347,933.93	21,001,701.85
拆出资金净增加额	25,282,166.13	89,773,710.01	25,282,166.13	89,773,710.01
返售业务资金净增加额	16,510.73	17,463,400.00	16,510.73	17,463,400.00
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金	15,244,384.07	64,054,087.14	15,244,384.07	64,054,087.14
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金	2,030,201.70	1,985,588.48	1,993,175.03	1,935,630.21
支付的各项税费	11,297,535.87	15,229,402.47	11,289,398.98	15,227,039.32
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	1,219,804.58	36,952,746.21	1,643,044.85	36,829,066.97
经营活动现金流出小计	598,847,057.76	1,035,043,314.43	598,812,983.82	1,034,928,522.00
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	-330,182,132.79	-673,087,294.25	-330,256,586.58	-672,235,666.66
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：				
收回投资收到的现金	207,377,245.23	230,529,619.77	207,419,242.91	231,116,718.31
处置固定资产、长期待摊费用及无形资产所收到的现金净额	8,554.04	616.43	8,554.04	616.43
取得投资收益收到的现金	12,507,035.85	9,530,082.09	11,679,886.36	9,394,366.97
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金				
投资活动现金流入小计	219,892,835.13	240,060,318.29	219,107,683.31	240,511,701.70
投资支付的现金	229,204,093.95	248,092,819.41	229,405,983.89	248,906,588.90
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	309,918.04	546,448.00	309,213.77	546,160.57
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金				
投资活动现金流出小计	229,514,011.99	248,639,267.41	229,715,197.66	249,452,749.47
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-9,621,176.86	-8,578,949.12	-10,607,514.35	-8,941,047.76

编制单位：中国进出口银行

单位：人民币千元

项目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2021年度	2020年度	2021年度	2020年度
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：				
吸收投资收到的现金	107,168.48	209,645.97		
其中：子公司吸收少数股东权益性 投资收到的现金	107,168.48	209,645.97		
发行债券收到的现金	1,411,860,777.71	1,366,877,380.50	1,411,860,777.71	1,366,877,380.50
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金				
筹资活动现金流入小计	1,411,967,946.19	1,367,087,026.46	1,411,860,777.71	1,366,877,380.50
偿还债务支付的现金	884,440,598.57	641,870,535.14	884,440,598.57	641,870,535.14
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的现金	138,519,196.23	115,949,082.27	137,938,379.00	115,918,293.03
其中：子公司支付少数股东的现金股利	580,817.23	30,789.23		
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	651,742.87		616,068.68	
其中：子公司减资支付少数股东的现金				
筹资活动现金流出小计	1,023,611,537.67	757,819,617.41	1,022,995,046.25	757,788,828.17
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	388,356,408.52	609,267,409.06	388,865,731.46	609,088,552.32
四、汇率变动对现金的影响额	-1,589,895.60	-3,802,324.99	-1,579,033.00	-3,747,979.91
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	46,963,203.26	-76,201,159.30	46,422,597.53	-75,836,142.01
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额	144,462,365.10	220,663,524.40	143,987,296.29	219,823,438.30
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	191,425,568.37	144,462,365.10	190,409,893.81	143,987,296.29

Consolidated and the Bank's Cash Flow Statements For the year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
I. Cash flows from operating activities				
Net decrease in balances with central banks and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	69,925,865.01		69,925,865.01	
Net increase in borrowings from central bank		173,200,000.00		173,200,000.00
Cash received from interest, fee and commission	160,113,473.70	186,723,437.26	160,049,783.04	186,981,842.81
Net increase in repurchase agreements	21,860,000.00		21,860,000.00	
Other cash received relating to operating activities	16,765,586.25	2,032,582.92	16,720,749.18	2,511,012.52
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities	268,664,924.97	361,956,020.18	268,556,397.23	362,692,855.34
Net decrease in due to customers and deposits with banks	44,150,392.24	361,668,033.38	44,150,392.24	361,668,033.38
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	391,771,023.43	409,011,250.43	390,989,820.95	408,731,897.10
Net decrease in due to central banks	77,906,000.00		77,906,000.00	
Net increase in deposits in central bank and other banks		268,263.06		268,263.06
Net increase in financial investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	16,581,105.09	17,635,131.41	16,950,156.91	17,975,692.96
Net decrease in interbank borrowings	13,347,933.93	21,001,701.85	13,347,933.93	21,001,701.85
Net increase in Interbank lending	25,282,166.13	89,773,710.01	25,282,166.13	89,773,710.01
Net increase in reverse repurchase agreements	16,510.73	17,463,400.00	16,510.73	17,463,400.00
Cash paid for interest, fee and commission	15,244,384.07	64,054,087.14	15,244,384.07	64,054,087.14
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	2,030,201.70	1,985,588.48	1,993,175.03	1,935,630.21
Payments of all types of taxes	11,297,535.87	15,229,402.47	11,289,398.98	15,227,039.32
Other cash paid relating to operating activities	1,219,804.58	36,952,746.21	1,643,044.85	36,829,066.97
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities	598,847,057.76	1,035,043,314.43	598,812,983.82	1,034,928,522.00
Net cash flows from operating activities	-330,182,132.79	-673,087,294.25	-330,256,586.58	-672,235,666.66
II. Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash received from disposal of investments	207,377,245.23	230,529,619.77	207,419,242.91	231,116,718.31
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment and other assets	8,554.04	616.43	8,554.04	616.43
Cash received from returns on investments	12,507,035.85	9,530,082.09	11,679,886.36	9,394,366.97
Other cash received relating to investing activities				
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities	219,892,835.13	240,060,318.29	219,107,683.31	240,511,701.70
Cash paid to investments	229,204,093.95	248,092,819.41	229,405,983.89	248,906,588.90
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	309,918.04	546,448.00	309,213.77	546,160.57
Other cash paid relating to investing activities				
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities	229,514,011.99	248,639,267.41	229,715,197.66	249,452,749.47
Net cash flows from investing activities	-9,621,176.86	-8,578,949.12	-10,607,514.35	-8,941,047.76

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Item	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
III. Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from capital contribution	107,168.48	209,645.97		
Including: Cash received from investment by minority interests of subsidiaries	107,168.48	209,645.97		
Cash received from debt securities issued	1,411,860,777.71	1,366,877,380.50	1,411,860,777.71	1,366,877,380.50
Cash received relating to other financing activities				
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities	1,411,967,946.19	1,367,087,026.46	1,411,860,777.71	1,366,877,380.50
Cash repayments of amounts borrowed	884,440,598.57	641,870,535.14	884,440,598.57	641,870,535.14
Cash payments for interest expenses and distribution of dividends or profits	138,519,196.23	115,949,082.27	137,938,379.00	115,918,293.03
Including: Dividend paid to minority interests of subsidiaries	580,817.23	30,789.23		
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	651,742.87		616,068.68	
Including: cash paid to minority interests in capital reduction of subsidiaries				
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities	1,023,611,537.67	757,819,617.41	1,022,995,046.25	757,788,828.17
Net cash flows from financing activities	388,356,408.52	609,267,409.06	388,865,731.46	609,088,552.32
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	-1,589,895.60	-3,802,324.99	-1,579,033.00	-3,747,979.91
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	46,963,203.26	-76,201,159.30	46,422,597.53	-75,836,142.01
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalent	144,462,365.10	220,663,524.40	143,987,296.29	219,823,438.30
VI. Closing balance of cash and cash equivalent	191,425,568.37	144,462,365.10	190,409,893.81	143,987,296.29

合并所有者权益变动表

2021年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项目				
	实收资本	其他权益工具	资本公积	减：库存股
一、上期期末余额	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45	
加：会计政策变更				
前期差错更正				
同一控制下企业合并				
其他				
二、本期期初余额	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45	
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）		59,876,160.00		
（一）综合收益总额				
（二）所有者投入和减少资本		59,876,160.00		
1. 所有者投入资本				
2. 其他权益工具持有者投入资本		59,876,160.00		
3. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额				
4. 其他				
（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				
5. 其他				
（四）所有者权益内部结转				
1. 资本公积转增资本				
2. 盈余公积转增资本				
3. 盈余公积弥补亏损				
4. 一般风险准备弥补亏损				
5. 其他				
四、本期期末余额	150,000,000.00	59,876,160.00	141,506,518.45	

单位：人民币千元

本期金额						
归属于母公司所有者权益						
其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	少数股东权益	所有者权益合计	
-47,526.55	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	4,128,757.83	2,775,677.42	319,442,479.91	
294,666.38			-6,895,279.62		-6,600,613.24	
	-2,159,584.83		2,159,584.83			
247,139.83		18,919,467.93	-606,936.95	2,775,677.42	312,841,866.68	
185,499.27	503,723.95		7,056,522.69	16,044.80	67,637,950.71	
185,499.27			7,560,246.64	244,841.25	7,990,587.16	
				107,168.48	59,983,328.48	
				107,168.48	107,168.48	
					59,876,160.00	
	503,723.95		-503,723.95	-335,964.93	-335,964.93	
	503,723.95		-503,723.95			
				-335,964.93	-335,964.93	
432,639.10	503,723.95	18,919,467.93	6,449,585.74	2,791,722.22	380,479,817.39	

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Items				
	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares
I. Balance at end of previous year	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45	
Add: Changes in accounting policies				
Correction of errors				
Business combination under common control				
Others				
II. Balance in beginning of year	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45	
III. Movement over the year ("-" for decrease)		59,876,160.00		
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year				
(II) Owner's contributions and decrease of capital		59,876,160.00		
1. Common shares by the Owners				
2. Contributions from the holders of other equity instruments		59,876,160.00		
3. Increase in owner's equity resulted from share-based payments				
4. Others				
(III) Appropriation of profits				
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves				
2. Transfer to general risk reserve				
3. Distributions to Owners				
4. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments				
5. Others				
(IV) Transfer within equity				
1. Capital reserves converting into share capital				
2. Surplus reserves converting into share capital				
3. Surplus reserves cover the deficit				
4. General risk reserves cover the deficit				
5. Others				
IV. Balance at end of year	150,000,000.00	59,876,160.00	141,506,518.45	

Unit: In thousands of RMB

2021					
Attributable to owners of the parent company					
Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profits	Minority interests	Total owner' s equity
-47,526.55	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	4,128,757.83	2,775,677.42	319,442,479.91
294,666.38			-6,895,279.62		-6,600,613.24
	-2,159,584.83		2,159,584.83		
247,139.83		18,919,467.93	-606,936.95	2,775,677.42	312,841,866.68
185,499.27	503,723.95		7,056,522.69	16,044.80	67,637,950.71
185,499.27			7,560,246.64	244,841.25	7,990,587.16
				107,168.48	59,983,328.48
				107,168.48	107,168.48
					59,876,160.00
	503,723.95		-503,723.95	-335,964.93	-335,964.93
	503,723.95		-503,723.95		
				-335,964.93	-335,964.93
432,639.10	503,723.95	18,919,467.93	6,449,585.74	2,791,722.22	380,479,817.39

合并所有者权益变动表（续）

2021年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项目				
	实收资本	其他权益工具	资本公积	减：库存股
一、上期期末余额	150,000,000.00		141,505,718.45	
加：会计政策变更				
前期差错更正				
同一控制下企业合并				
其他				
二、本期期初余额	150,000,000.00		141,505,718.45	
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）			800.00	
（一）综合收益总额				
（二）所有者投入和减少资本			800.00	
1. 所有者投入资本				
2. 其他权益工具持有者投入资本				
3. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额				
4. 其他			800.00	
（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				
5. 其他				
（四）所有者权益内部结转				
1. 资本公积转增资本				
2. 盈余公积转增资本				
3. 盈余公积弥补亏损				
4. 一般风险准备弥补亏损				
5. 其他				
四、本期期末余额	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45	

单位：人民币千元

上期金额					
归属于母公司所有者权益					
其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	少数股东权益	所有者权益合计
1,458,605.10	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-1,390,701.63	2,477,651.12	315,130,325.81
1,458,605.10	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-1,390,701.63	2,477,651.12	315,130,325.81
-1,506,131.66			5,519,459.47	298,026.30	4,312,154.11
-1,506,131.66			5,519,459.47	119,169.57	4,132,497.37
				209,645.97	210,445.97
				209,645.97	209,645.97
					800.00
				-30,789.23	-30,789.23
				-30,789.23	-30,789.23
-47,526.55	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	4,128,757.83	2,775,677.42	319,442,479.91

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Items				
	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares
I. Balance at end of previous year	150,000,000.00		141,505,718.45	
Add: Changes in accounting policies				
Correction of errors				
Business combination under common control				
Others				
II. Balance in beginning of year	150,000,000.00		141,505,718.45	
III. Movement over the year ("-" for decrease)			800.00	
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year				
(II) Owner's contributions and decrease of capital			800.00	
1. Common shares by the Owners				
2. Contributions from the holders of other equity instruments				
3. Increase in owner's equity resulted from share-based payments				
4. Others			800.00	
(III) Appropriation of profits				
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves				
2. Transfer to general risk reserve				
3. Distributions to Owners				
4. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments				
5. Others				
(IV) Transfer within equity				
1. Capital reserves converting into share capital				
2. Surplus reserves converting into share capital				
3. Surplus reserves cover the deficit				
4. General risk reserves cover the deficit				
5. Others				
IV. Balance at end of year	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45	

Unit: In thousands of RMB

2020					
Attributable to owners of the parent company					
Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profits	Minority interests	Total owner's equity
1,458,605.10	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-1,390,701.63	2,477,651.12	315,130,325.81
1,458,605.10	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-1,390,701.63	2,477,651.12	315,130,325.81
-1,506,131.66			5,519,459.47	298,026.30	4,312,154.11
-1,506,131.66			5,519,459.47	119,169.57	4,132,497.37
				209,645.97	210,445.97
				209,645.97	209,645.97
					800.00
				-30,789.23	-30,789.23
				-30,789.23	-30,789.23
-47,526.55	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	4,128,757.83	2,775,677.42	319,442,479.91

银行所有者权益变动表

2021年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项目	实收资本	其他权益工具	资本公积
一、上期期末余额	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45
加：会计政策变更			
前期差错更正			
其他			
二、本期期初余额	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）		59,876,160.00	
（一）综合收益总额			
（二）所有者投入和减少资本		59,876,160.00	
1. 所有者投入资本			
2. 其他权益工具持有者投入资本		59,876,160.00	
3. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额			
4. 其他			
（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			
5. 其他			
（四）所有者权益内部结转			
1. 资本公积转增资本			
2. 盈余公积转增资本			
3. 盈余公积弥补亏损			
4. 一般风险准备弥补亏损			
5. 其他			
四、本期期末余额	150,000,000.00	59,876,160.00	141,506,518.45

单位：人民币千元

[illegible]

Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity For the year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Items	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve
I. Balance at end of previous year	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45
Add: Changes in accounting policies			
Correction of errors			
Others			
II. Balance in beginning of year	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45
III. Movement over the year ("-" for decrease)		59,876,160.00	
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year			
(II) Owner's contributions and decrease of capital		59,876,160.00	
1. Common shares by the Owners			
2. Contributions from the holders of other equity instruments		59,876,160.00	
3. Increase in owner's equity resulted from share-based payments			
4. Others			
(III) Appropriation of profits			
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves			
2. Transfer to general risk reserve			
3. Distributions to Owners			
4. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments			
5. Others			
(IV) Transfer within equity			
1. Capital reserves converting into share capital			
2. Surplus reserves converting into share capital			
3. Surplus reserves cover the deficit			
4. General risk reserves cover the deficit			
5. Others			
IV. Balance at end of year	150,000,000.00	59,876,160.00	141,506,518.45

Unit: In thousands of RMB

2021					
Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profits	Total owner's equity
	338,837.77	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	3,335,638.73	316,260,047.72
	294,666.38			-6,885,977.86	-6,591,311.48
		-2,159,584.83		2,159,584.83	
	633,504.15		18,919,467.93	-1,390,754.30	309,668,736.24
	383,557.75	503,723.95		5,924,269.80	66,687,711.49
	383,557.75			6,427,993.75	6,811,551.49
					59,876,160.00
					59,876,160.00
		503,723.95		-503,723.95	
		503,723.95		-503,723.95	
	1,017,061.89	503,723.95	18,919,467.93	4,533,515.51	376,356,447.73

银行所有者权益变动表（续）

2021年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项目	实收资本	其他权益工具	资本公积
一、上期期末余额	150,000,000.00		141,505,718.45
加：会计政策变更			
前期差错更正			
其他			
二、本期期初余额	150,000,000.00		141,505,718.45
三、本期增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）			800.00
（一）综合收益总额			
（二）所有者投入和减少资本			800.00
1. 所有者投入资本			
2. 其他权益工具持有者投入资本			
3. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额			
4. 其他			800.00
（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			
5. 其他			
（四）所有者权益内部结转			
1. 资本公积转增资本			
2. 盈余公积转增资本			
3. 盈余公积弥补亏损			
4. 一般风险准备弥补亏损			
5. 其他			
四、本期期末余额	150,000,000.00		141,506,518.45

单位：人民币千元

上期金额					
减：库存股	其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	所有者权益合计
	1,351,651.16	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-2,209,140.03	311,727,282.35
	1,351,651.16	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-2,209,140.03	311,727,282.35
	-1,012,813.40			5,544,778.77	4,532,765.37
	-1,012,813.40			5,544,778.77	4,531,965.37
					800.00
					800.00
	338,837.77	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	3,335,638.73	316,260,047.72

Statement of Changes in Owner's Equity (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Items		
	Paid-in capital	Other equity instruments
		Capital reserve
I. Balance at end of previous year	150,000,000.00	141,505,718.45
Add: Changes in accounting policies		
Correction of errors		
Others		
II. Balance in beginning of year	150,000,000.00	141,505,718.45
III. Movement over the year ("-" for decrease)		800.00
(I) Total comprehensive income for the year		
(II) Owner's contributions and decrease of capital		800.00
1. Common shares by the Owners		
2. Contributions from the holders of other equity instruments		
3. Increase in owner's equity resulted from share-based payments		
4. Others		800.00
(III) Appropriation of profits		
1. Appropriation to surplus reserves		
2. Transfer to general risk reserve		
3. Distributions to Owners		
4. Distributions to the holders of other equity instruments		
5. Others		
(IV) Transfer within equity		
1. Capital reserves converting into share capital		
2. Surplus reserves converting into share capital		
3. Surplus reserves cover the deficit		
4. General risk reserves cover the deficit		
5. Others		
IV. Balance at end of year	150,000,000.00	141,506,518.45

Unit: In thousands of RMB

2020					
Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Undistributed profits	Total owner's equity
	1,351,651.16	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-2,209,140.03	311,727,282.35
	1,351,651.16	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	-2,209,140.03	311,727,282.35
	-1,012,813.40			5,544,778.77	4,532,765.37
	-1,012,813.40			5,544,778.77	4,531,965.37
					800.00
					800.00
	338,837.77	2,159,584.83	18,919,467.93	3,335,638.73	316,260,047.72

财务报表附注

Notes to the Financial Statements

2021年度（除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元）

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (all amounts in RMB unless otherwise stated)

一、财务报表的编制基础

本财务报表按照财政部颁布的企业会计准则及其应用指南、解释及其他有关规定（统称“企业会计准则”）编制。

本财务报表以持续经营为基础列报。

本行的会计核算以权责发生制为基础。

本行执行企业会计准则后，对以下事项仍执行特殊会计政策：

1、外国政府贷款转贷业务

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

按照不同的还款责任，本行的转贷款业务分为以下三类：

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

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

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

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

2、一般准备金

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

3、退休福利义务

按照主管政府部门的政策要求，本行对退休等员工的福利义务采用收付实现制核算。

二、重要会计政策及会计估计

1、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2021年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2021年度的合并及银行经营成果和合并及银行现金流量等有关信息。

2、会计期间

本行会计期间采用公历年度，即每年自1月1日起至12月31日止。

3、记账本位币

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

4、合营安排的分类及共同经营的会计处理方法

合营安排，是指一项由两个或两个以上的参与方共同控制的安排。本行合营安排分为共同经营和合营企业。

(1) 共同经营

共同经营是指本行享有该安排相关资产且承担该安排相关负债的合营安排。

本行确认与共同经营中利益份额相关的下列项目，并按照相关企业会计准则的规定进行会计处理：

- 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。

(2) 合营企业

合营企业是指本行仅对该安排的净资产享有权利的合营安排。

本行按照长期股权投资有关权益法核算的规定对合营企业的投资进行会计处理。

5、现金及现金等价物的确定标准

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

6、外币折算

(1) 外币业务

本行收到投资者以外币投入资本时按当日即期汇率折合为人民币，其他外币交易在初始确认时按交易发生日的即期汇率或采用按照系统合理的方法确定的、与交易发生日即期汇率近似的汇率折算为记账本位币金额。

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

(2) 外币财务报表的折算

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

7、金融工具

(1) 金融工具的确认和终止确认

本行于成为金融工具合同的一方时确认一项金融资产或金融负债。

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

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

① 收取金融资产现金流量的权利届满；

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

(2) 金融资产分类和计量

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

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

A、以摊余成本计量的金融资产

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

B、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资

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

C、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的权益工具投资

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

D、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

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

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

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

(3) 金融负债／权益工具的确认及金融负债分类和计量

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

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

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

金融负债的后续计量取决于其分类：

A、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

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

B、以摊余成本计量的金融负债

对于此类金融负债，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

(4) 衍生金融工具及嵌入衍生工具

本行衍生金融工具包括远期外汇合约、货币汇率互换合同、利率互换合同及外汇期权合同等，初始以衍生交易合同签订当日的公允价值进行计量，并以其公允价值进行后续计量。衍生金融工具的公允价值采用活跃市场报价（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》对适用套期会计处理的具体规则，因此，本行将这些衍生金融工具按照以交易目的持有的衍生金融工具处理，其公允价值的变动计入“公允价值变动收益／（损失）”。

(5) 金融资产减值

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

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

A、预期信用损失一般模型

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

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

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

第一阶段：信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加

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

第二阶段：信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加但尚未发生信用减值

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

第三阶段：初始确认后发生信用减值

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

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

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

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

C、应收款项及租赁应收款

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

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

(6) 金融资产转移

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

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

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

(7) 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。

(8) 核销

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

8、公允价值计量

公允价值是指市场参与者在计量日发生的有序交易中，出售一项资产所能收到或者转移一项负债所需支付的价格。

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

9、买入返售和卖出回购交易

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、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。本行能够对被投资单位施加重大影响的，为本行的联营企业。

(1) 初始投资成本确定

对于企业合并形成的长期股权投资：同一控制下企业合并取得的长期股权投资，在合并日按照取得被合并方所有者权益在最终控制方合并财务报表中的账面价值份额作为投资成本；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。

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，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进行调整后确认。

(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二、18。

11、投资性房地产

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

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

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

12、固定资产

(1) 固定资产的确认条件

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

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

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

(2) 各类固定资产的折旧方法

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

类别	使用年限(年)	残值率(%)	年折旧率(%)
房屋及建筑物	30-35	3	2.77-3.23
机器设备	3-5	3	19.40-32.33
运输工具	6	3	16.17
其他设备	5	3	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二、18。

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

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

13、在建工程

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

在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产。

在建工程计提资产减值方法见附注二、18。

14、无形资产

本行无形资产包括土地使用权、软件等。

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

使用寿命有限的无形资产摊销方法如下：

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

无形资产计提资产减值方法见附注二、18。

15、研究开发支出

本行将内部研究开发项目的支出，区分为研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出。

研究阶段的支出，于发生时计入当期损益。

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

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

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

16、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二、18。

17、长期待摊费用

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

18、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、抵债资产、采用成本模式进行后续计量的投资性房地产、固定资产、在建工程、无形资产的资产减值，按以下方法确定：

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

可收回金额根据资产的公允价值减去处置费用后的净额与资产预计未来现金流量的现值两者之间较高者确定。本行以单项资产为基础估计其可收回金额；难以对单项资产的可收回金额进行估计的，以该资产所属的资产组为基础确定资产组的可收回金额。资产组的认定，以资产组产生的主要现金流入是否独立于其他资产或者资产组的现金流入为依据。

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

资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不再转回。

19、预计负债

如果与或有事项相关的义务同时符合以下条件，本行将其确认为预计负债：

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

对表外开出信用证、开出保函的责任余额比照表内类似金融资产是否存在减值的客观证据进行组合评估的方法计提表外信贷风险准备，确认为预计负债。

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

本行对保函、信用证等表外业务参照贷款减值政策确认预计负债。

20、收入

在相关的经济利益能够流入及收入的金额能够可靠地计量时，本行确认收入。

(1) 利息收入

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

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

(2) 手续费及佣金收入

手续费及佣金收入通常在提供相关服务时按权责发生制原则确认。

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

本行独立或参与为第三方提供企业兼并及转让服务、证券发行业务所产生的手续费收入，在交易完成时确认。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。

(3) 汇兑损益

汇兑损益主要是本行保留的外汇敞口随市场汇率波动而形成的汇兑差额。

21、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。

22、所得税

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

于资产负债表日，本行对递延所得税资产的账面价值进行复核。如果未来期间很可能无法获得足够的应纳税所得额用以抵扣递延所得税资产的利益，减记递延所得税资产的账面价值。在很可能获得足够的应纳税所得额时，减记的金额予以转回。

23、租赁

(1) 本行作为出租人

融资租赁中，在租赁开始日本行按最低租赁收款额与初始直接费用之和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、初始直接费用及未担保余值之和与其现值之和的差额确认为未实现融资收益。未实现融资收益在租赁期内各个期间采用实际利率法计算确认当期的融资收入。

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

(2) 本行作为承租人

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

24、职工薪酬

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

注：2021年度合并口径实际计提的工资、奖金及补贴金额为1,670,470,904.46元。

(1) 员工社会保障

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

(2) 员工退休福利

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

(3) 住房公积金及住房补贴

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

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

25、受托业务

本行在受托业务中担任客户的托管人、受托人或代理入。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。

26、企业合并的会计处理方法

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。

27、合并财务报表编制方法

(1) 合并范围

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

(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。

28、重大会计判断和估计

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

(1) 预期信用损失的计量

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

(2) 金融工具公允价值

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

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

(3) 所得税

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

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

29、重要会计政策、会计估计的变更

(1) 重要会计政策变更

根据财政部于2017年发布的《企业会计准则第22号——金融工具确认和计量》(财会〔2017〕7号)、《企业会计准则第23号——金融资产转移》(财会〔2017〕8号)、《企业会计准则第24号——套期会计》(财会〔2017〕9号)以及《企业会计准则第37号——金融工具列报》(财会〔2017〕14号)，该准则的首次执行日为2021年1月1日。本行根据累积影响数，调整期初留存收益、其他综合收益及财务报表其他相关项目金额，对可比期间信息不予重述。

根据财政部于2018年12月发布的《关于修订印发2018年度金融企业财务报表格式的通知》(财会〔2018〕36号)，本行从2021年1月1日开始的会计年度起采用新的金融企业财务报表格式编制财务报表，本行无需重述前期可比数。上述修订的采用对本行的财务状况、经营成果及现金流量未产生重大影响。

根据财政部于2018年12月颁布的《企业会计准则第21号——租赁》(财会〔2018〕35号)，该准则的首次执行日为2021年1月1日。该变化构成了会计政策变更，本行根据累积影响数，调整使用权资产、租赁负债、期初留存收益及财务报表其他相关项目金额。根据新租赁准则的过渡要求，本行选择不比较期间信息进行重述。

根据财政部于2017年颁布的《企业会计准则第14号——收入》(财会〔2017〕22号)，该准则的首次执行日为2021年1月1日。本行在编制2021年年度财务报表时已采用上述准则，且采用上述准则未对本行的财务报表产生重大影响。

A、新金融工具准则

新金融工具准则就金融资产的分类和计量、金融资产减值的计量以及套期会计引入新的要求，自2021年1月1日起适用，本行按照新金融工具准则的衔接规定，对未终止确认金融工具的分类和计量进行追溯调整。本行未调整比较财务报表数据，将金融工具的原账面价值和新金融工具准则实施日的新账面价值之间的差额计入2021年年初未分配利润或其他综合收益。

B、新租赁准则

对于新租赁准则转换，本行选择采用简化处理，对于部分低价值资产的租赁，以及租赁期不超过12个月的短期租赁，本行选择不确认使用权资产和租赁负债。本行在租赁期内按照直线法将该类租赁相关的租赁付款额确认为费用。

本行在计量租赁负债时，使用2021年1月1日的增量借款利率将租赁付款额进行折现。本行采用其类似经济环境下获得与使用权资产价值接近的资产，与类似期间以类似抵押条件借入资金而必须支付的利率作为增量借款利率。

本行运用判断来确定部分本行为承租人且合同包括续租选择权的租赁合同的租赁期。本行是否合理确定会行使上述选择权的评估结果关系到租赁期的确定，而租赁期会对租赁负债以及使用权资产的确认金额产生重大影响。

本行在计量使用权资产时，采用与租赁负债相等的金额，并根据预付租金等进行必要调整。

(2) 重要会计估计变更

本行本年度无重要会计估计变更事项。

(3) 前期重大会计差错更正

本行本年度无前期重大会计差错更正事项。

三、税项

1、主要税种及税率

税种	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。本行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) 本行香港子公司银鼎控股有限公司、欧鼎控股有限公司和美鼎控股有限公司遵从所在地税务规定计提缴纳相关税费。

四、关联方关系

1、关联方的认定标准

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

2、本行的股东

(1) 梧桐树投资平台有限责任公司

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

于2021年及2020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2021年及2020年12月31日，财政部均持有本行10.74%的股权。

本行与财政部进行的日常业务交易按正常商业条款进行，主要包括在公开市场购买及转让财政部发行的国债等。

3、本行的子公司情况

子公司名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	注册资本（元）	持股比例(%)		取得方式
					直接	间接	
银鼎控股有限公司	香港	香港	投资管理	美元3,352,564.00	100.00		直接投资
欧鼎控股有限公司	香港	香港	投资管理	美元174,577,256.00	100.00		直接投资
美鼎控股有限公司	香港	香港	投资管理	美元552,436,246.00	100.00		直接投资
上海盛盈房地产有限公司	上海	上海	建筑／物业	人民币211,705,038.01	100.00		直接投资

4、本行重要的合营和联营企业情况

合营企业或联营企业名称	主要经营地	注册地	业务性质	持股比例(%)		对合营企业或联营企业投资的会计处理方法
				直接	间接	
① 合营企业						
成都银科创业投资有限公司	成都	成都	投资管理	50.00		权益法
中日节能环保创业投资管理有限公司	杭州	杭州	投资管理	55.00		权益法
中日节能环保创业投资有限公司	杭州	杭州	投资管理	16.50		权益法
② 联营企业						
重庆进出口融资担保有限公司	重庆	重庆	担保	40.00		权益法
东北中小企业融资再担保股份有限公司	长春	长春	担保	29.49		权益法
丹东临港集团有限公司	丹东	丹东	港口服务	19.27		权益法

五、承诺及或有事项

1、重要的承诺事项

(1) 信贷承诺

单位：人民币千元

项目	2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日
开出信用证	44,887,466.05	30,255,603.69
开出保函	207,550,898.06	190,087,933.57
银行承兑汇票	37,086,136.87	
不可撤销的贷款承诺	329,192,423.83	420,325,302.30
合计	618,716,924.81	640,668,839.56

(2) 资本承诺

单位：人民币千元

已签约但尚未于财务报表中确认的资本承诺	2021年12月31日	2020年12月31日
对外投资承诺	64,454,401.12	60,910,900.48

2、或有事项

期末本行存在100万元以上作为原告／申请人的未决诉讼案件97件，涉及标的159.11亿元。

截至2021年12月31日止，本行不存在其他应披露的或有事项。

I. Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and guidelines, interpretations and other related provisions (collectively "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises").

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis.

The Bank adopts the accrual basis of accounting.

Besides of applying the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, 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 Chinese Ministry of Finance in the name of 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 repayment guarantee for it.

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

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

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

II. Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

1. Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance to truly and completely reflect the consolidated and the Bank's financial positions as of December 31, 2021 and their operating performance and their cash flows and other relevant information for the year ended December 31, 2021.

2. Accounting period

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

3. Functional currency

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

4. Joint arrangement classification and accounting treatment for joint operation

A joint arrangement is an arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control. The Bank classifies joint arrangements into joint operations and joint ventures.

(1) Joint operations

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the joint operators have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.

The Bank recognizes the following items in relation to its interest in a joint operation, and account for them in accordance with relevant accounting standards:

- A. its solely-held assets, and its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- B. its solely-assumed liabilities, and its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- C. its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- D. its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- E. its solely-incurred expenses, and its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

(2) Joint ventures

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the joint ventures have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

The Bank adopts equity method under long-term equity investment in accounting for its investment in joint venture.

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, interbank 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 reasonably systematic method to determine the exchange rate similar to the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences between the spot exchange rate on 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 recognised in "other comprehensive income", are translated at the spot exchange rate at the dates on which such items arose. The revenue and expenditures in the statement of income are translated using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date. The above exchange differences resulted in the translation of foreign currency financial statements are recognised in "other comprehensive income" under the caption of owner's equity. Items of the cash flow statement are translated using the spot exchange rate when it incurs. Effects arising from changes of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents are presented separately as "Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents" in the cash flow statement.

7. Financial instruments

(1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognized when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner should be recognized and derecognized in 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), write off from its accounts and balance sheet:

- ① the Bank's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- ② the rights to receive cash flows from an asset are transferred, or the obligations to pay the cash flows to a third party in full and in a timely manner are assumed;
 - the Bank transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets;
 - 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 assets is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, at FVOCI, or at FVTPL. The subsequent measurements of financial assets depend on their classification.

The bank's classification of financial assets is based on the bank's business model of managing financial assets and the cash flow characteristics of financial assets.

A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost

- 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 amortised cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost shall be recognised in profit or loss through the amortisation process or in order to recognise impairment gain or loss.

B. Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

- 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 recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

C. Equity instruments measured at FVOCI

The Bank irrevocably chooses to designate certain investments in non-tradable equity instruments as FVOCI. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognised 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 amortised 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 amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Only if the Bank changes its business model of managing financial assets, all affected related financial assets are reclassified.

For financial assets measured at FVTPL, the relevant fees are directly included in the current profit or loss, and the fees related to other types of financial assets are included in their initial recognition amount.

(3) Recognition of financial liabilities/equity instruments and classification and measurement of financial liabilities

The Bank classifies financial liabilities into different categories at initial recognition: financial liabilities measured at amortized cost or financial liabilities measured at FVTPL.

The Bank may, at initial recognition, irrevocably designate a financial liability as measured at FVTPL: (i) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an accounting mismatch); (ii) a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity's key management personnel; (iii) this financial liability contains derivatives that need to be spun off separately.

The Bank classifies financial liabilities into different categories at initial recognition. For financial liabilities measured at FVTPL, the relevant fees are directly included in the current profit or loss, and the fees related to other types of financial liabilities are included in their initial recognition amount.

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on the categories:

A. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

Financial liability is classified as measured at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading (including derivative financial liability) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

B. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(4) Derivative financial instruments and embedded derivative instruments

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 instrument, 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 for applicable hedge accounting, the Bank treats these derivative financial instruments in accordance with derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes, and the changes in fair value are included in "gains or losses from changes in fair value".

(5) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI; and
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

Credit losses refers to the difference between all contract cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received, discounted by the Bank at the original effective interest rate, that is, the present value of all cash shortfalls.

The Bank considers all reasonable and substantiated information, including forward-looking information, to estimate the expected credit loss of financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at FVOCI (debt instruments) individually or in combination.

A. General model of expected credit loss

If the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank measures its loss provision in an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss over the lifetime of the financial instrument; and if the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Bank measures its loss provision in an amount equivalent to the expected credit loss of the financial instrument over the next 12 months. The amount of the resulting increase or reversal of the loss provision is included in the current profit or loss as an impairment loss or gain.

The Bank considers that the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly if there is an more than 30 days overdue payment, unless there is conclusive evidence that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Specifically, the Bank divides the process of credit impairment of financial instruments that are not credit-impaired at the time of purchase or origination into three stages. There are different accounting treatment methods for the impairment of financial instruments in different stages:

The three risk stages are defined as follows:

Stage 1: Credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition

For financial instruments at this stage, the Bank shall measure the loss provision based on the expected credit loss in the next 12 months, and calculate the interest income based on its book balance (that is, before deducting the impairment provision) and the actual interest rate (if the instrument is a financial asset, The same below).

Stage 2: Credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred

For a financial instrument at this stage, the Bank shall measure the loss provision based on the expected credit loss of the entire duration of the instrument, and calculate the interest income based on its book balance and actual interest rate.

Stage 3: Credit impairment occurs after initial recognition

For financial instruments in this stage, the Bank shall measure the loss provision according to the expected credit loss of the entire duration of the instrument, but the calculation of interest income is different from the financial assets in the first two stages. For credit-impaired financial assets, the enterprise shall calculate interest income based on its amortized cost (book balance minus provision for impairment, ie book value) and actual interest rate.

For financial assets that have incurred credit impairment at the time of purchasing or origin, only the change in the expected credit loss for the entire period after initial recognition should be recognized as a loss provision. And the interest income shall be calculated at its amortized cost and the credit-adjusted interest rate.

B. The Bank will not compare the credit risk of a financial instrument with a lower credit risk at the balance sheet date, and directly assumed that the credit risk of the instrument had not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

A financial instrument may be considered to have a lower credit risk if the bank determines that the risk of breaking the contract is low, the borrower's ability to perform its obligation is strong, and it will not necessarily reduce the borrower's ability to meet its obligation to pay contractual cash flows even if there are adverse changes in the economic situation and operating environment over a longer period of time.

C. Receivables and lease receivables

The Bank adopts a simplified model of expected credit losses for receivables under CAS14-Revenue that do not contain a material financing component (including where the financing component of a contract not exceeding one year is not taken into account under the Standard) and always measures its loss provision against the amount of the expected credit loss over the lifetime.

For receivables containing a significant financing component and lease receivables regulated by CAS21-Leases, the Bank has chosen to adopt a simplified model of expected credit losses, i.e. to measure loss provisions in an amount equivalent to expected credit losses over the lifetime.

(6) Transfer of financial assets

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to the transferee. If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset is retained, the financial asset is not derecognized.

The Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and the accounting treatment is shown as following: if the Bank has forgone control over the financial asset, the financial assets is 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.

(7) 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.

(8) Write off

When the Bank determines that a loan has no reasonable prospect of recovery after the Bank has completed all the necessary legal or other proceedings, the loan is written off against its allowance for impairment losses according to the Ministry of Finance. If in a subsequent period the loan written off is recovered, the amount recovered will be recognised in profit or loss through impairment losses.

8. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial instruments are measured at fair value. The fair value of the Bank's financial instruments such as bond investments with active markets (excluding derivative financial products) generally refer directly to quotes in active markets. Quotes in active markets refer to readily and regularly available from an exchange, broker, industry group, or pricing service agency, and represents the actual occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. For financial instruments such as bond investments that do not have active market quotes and derivative financial products, their fair value is determined by valuation method. Valuation techniques used include reference to prices used in recent market transactions by parties familiar with the situation under voluntary transactions, current fair values of other financial instruments that are substantially identical, discounted cash flow methods, and option pricing models. The Bank selects valuation techniques that were generally accepted by market participants and verified by previous market transaction prices. The Bank regularly evaluates valuation techniques and tests their effectiveness.

9. Transaction of purchased under resale agreements and sold under repurchase agreement

A transaction of purchased under resale agreements is the purchase of securities from a counterparty 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 counterparty 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 recognised 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 recognised as interest income and interest expense over the period of the agreement using the effective interest method.

10. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments include equity investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. Where the Bank can exercise significant influence over the investee, the investee is an associate.

(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. The Bank recognizes its share of the investee's net profits or losses based on the fair values of the investee's individual separately identifiable assets at the time of acquisition, after making appropriate adjustments thereto in conformity with the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Bank.

(3) Method of impairment testing and impairment provision

For investment of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, refer to Note II. 18 for the method of asset impairment.

11. Investment properties

Investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. The Bank's investment property includes land use rights and buildings leased to other party, and land use rights held for appreciation.

The Bank's investment property is initially measured at acquisition cost, and is depreciated or amortized according to the same policy for fixed assets or intangible assets.

When an investment property is sold, transferred, retired or damaged, the amount of proceeds on disposal of the property deducting the carrying amount and related taxes and surcharges is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

12. 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 are based on the lower of the fair value of the leased assets on the lease start date and the present value of the minimum lease payment.

Subsequent expenditures incurred on a fixed asset, such as repairs and maintenance cost, dismantlement, removal and restoration costs, is included in the cost of the fixed asset, only if it meets the recognition criteria of a fixed asset. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Other subsequent expenditures that fails to meet the recognition criteria of a fixed asset shall be recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(2) Depreciation methods

The Bank provides depreciation for all its fixed assets other than fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use and land that is separately valued and accounted for. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis and expensed 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 rates (%)	Annual depreciation rates (%)
Buildings	30-35	3	2.77-3.23
Equipment	3-5	3	19.40-32.33
Motor vehicles	6	3	16.17
Other equipment	5	3	19.40

(3) Impairment testing and the impairment provision of fixed assets refer to Note II. 18.

(4) The Bank reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value and the depreciation method of fixed assets at the end of each financial year. Useful lives of fixed assets are adjusted if they are different with the initial estimates.

A fixed asset is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or losses arising from selling, transferring, retiring or damaging the asset, which calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and related tax expenses is recognized in the profit or loss for the current period.

13. 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 II. 18.

14. Intangible assets

The Bank's intangible assets include land use right and software.

Intangible asset is initially measured at cost and its useful life is determined on acquisition. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized by a method which can reflect the expected realization of economic benefits related to the asset since the intangible asset is available for use. When the expected realization of economic benefits cannot be reliably determined, intangible asset is amortized under straight-line method. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized.

Amortization methods of intangible assets with finite useful life are shown as follows:

Categories	Useful life (years)	Amortization method
Land use right	37.75-40	Straight-line method
Software	3-10	Straight-line method

Impairment method of intangible assets refers to Note II. 18.

15. Research and development expenditures

Expenditures on an internal research and development project is classified into expenditures on the research phase and expenditures on the development phase.

Expenditures on the research phase is recorded in profit or loss when incurred.

Expenditures on the development phase is capitalized only when the Bank can satisfy all of the following conditions: it is technical feasible that the intangible asset can be used or sold upon completion; there is intention to complete the intangible asset for use or sale; the intangible asset can generate economic benefits, including there is evidence that the products produced using the intangible asset has a market or the intangible asset itself has a market; if the intangible asset is for internal use, there is evidence that there is usage for the intangible asset; there is sufficient support in terms of technology, financial resources and other resources in order to complete the development of the intangible asset, and there is capability to use or sell the intangible asset; the expenses attributable to the development stage of the intangible asset can be measured reliably. Expenditures on the development phase is recorded in profit or loss for the current period if the above conditions are not met.

Research and development projects of the Bank will enter into the development phase when they meet the above conditions and pass the technical feasibility and economic feasibility studies and necessary approval of the project.

Capitalized expenditures on the development phase is presented as "development costs" in the balance sheet and is transferred to intangible assets when the project is completed to its intended use.

16. 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 II. 18.

17. 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.

18. Impairment of other assets

The impairment of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures in the long-term equity investments, foreclosed assets, investment property subsequently measured at cost model, fixed assets, construction in progress, and intangible assets are determined as follows:

At each balance sheet date, the Bank determines whether there may be indication of impairment of the assets, if there is any, the Bank will estimate the recoverable amount of the asset, and perform test for impairment.

The recoverable amount of an asset is determined by the higher of the net amount after deducting the disposal costs from the asset's fair value and the present value of the asset's estimated future cash flow. The recoverable amount of asset is estimated on individual basis. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the Bank determines the recoverable amount of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The identification of the asset group is based on whether the cash flow generated from the asset group is independent of the major cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

When the asset or asset group's recoverable amount is lower than its carrying amount, the Bank reduces its carrying amount to its recoverable amount. The reduced amount is recorded in profit or loss for the current period and the provision for impairment of assets are recognized.

Once an impairment loss is recognized, it is not reversed in a subsequent period.

19. Provisions

A provision is recognized as a liability when an obligation related to a contingency satisfied all of the following conditions:

- (1) The obligation is a present obligation of the Bank;
- (2) It is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- (3) The amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

For off-balance sheet, including the outstanding amount of letter of credit and letter of guarantee is taking reference to the similar financial assets on the balance sheet in assessing, on a group basis, whether there are objective evidences for the provision of credit risks and provisions are recognised.

Provisions are initially measured at the best estimate of the payment to settle the associated obligations by considering the relevant risk, uncertainty and time value of money. If the impact of time value of money is significant, the best estimate is determined as its present value of future cash outflow. The Bank reviews the carrying amount of provisions at the balance sheet date and adjusts the carrying amount to reflect the best estimate.

The Bank recognizes the provisions for letters of guarantee and letters of credit off-balance-sheet businesses by referring to the loan impairment policy.

20. Revenue

The Bank recognizes revenue when the relevant economic benefits can flow in and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

(1) Interest income

Interest income is recognized according to the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and apportioning interest income or interest expense during the relevant period. An effective interest rate is the interest rate used to discount the future cash flows of financial assets and financial liabilities within the estimated period to the net book value of the financial assets or financial liabilities. The Bank considers all contractual terms of financial instruments when estimating future cash flows, but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all transaction fees and premium or discounts attributable to the component under effective interest rate method.

Where a financial asset is impaired, the interest income is recognized based on the interest rate which is the discount rate used in the assessment of impairment loss.

(2) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income is generally recognized on an accrual basis when relevant services are provided.

The loan commitment fee (and its associated direct costs) associated with the loan that may be granted is deferred and used as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. When the syndicated loan arrangement has been completed and the Bank does not retain any loans, or only retains part of the loan at the same effective interest rate as other syndicated members, the syndicated loan handling fee is recognized as income.

The Bank's fee income generated from the Bank's solely or participating in providing mergers and acquisitions and securities issuance services to third parties is recognized 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.

(3) Foreign exchange gains or losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly exchange differences resulted by the Bank's retained foreign currency exposure with exchange rate fluctuations in the market.

21. Basis in recognition of expenditures

Interest expense is recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method.

Other expenses are recognized on the accrual basis.

22. Income tax

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to transactions or items recognized directly in equity and goodwill arising from a business combination.

Temporary differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of an asset or liability and its tax base, and item not recognized as asset and liability but the temporary difference between the book value and the tax base of that item whose tax base is determined according to the tax law, are recognized as deferred tax using the balance sheet liability method.

All the taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred tax liabilities except for those incurred in the following transactions:

- (1) Initial recognition of goodwill or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) when the transaction occurs;
- (2) The taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and the Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The Bank recognizes a deferred tax asset for the carry forward of deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits to subsequent periods, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits can be utilized, except for those incurred in the following transactions:

- (1) The transaction is neither a business combination nor affects accounting profit or taxable profit (or deductible loss) when the transaction occurs;
- (2) The deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, the corresponding deferred tax asset is recognized when both of the following conditions are satisfied: it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future against which the temporary difference can be utilized.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, and their tax effect is reflected.

At the balance sheet date, the Bank reviews the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset. If it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will not be available in future periods to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilized, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset is reduced. Any such reduction in amount is reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

23. Leases

(1) As lessor

In finance leases, at the commencement of the lease, the Bank recognizes the sum of minimum lease receipt amount and initial direct costs 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, the initial direct costs and the unguaranteed residual value, and the aggregate of their present value is recognized as unearned finance income. Unrealized finance income is allocated over the lease period by effective interest method and finance income is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Income derived from operating leases is recognized in profit or loss using the straight-line method over the lease term. Initial direct costs are charged to profit or loss immediately.

(2) As lessee

The Bank recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method. If the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option by the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date. The Bank determined incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate that a lessee would have to pay to borrow to obtain a similar assets, close to the right-of-use asset, in a similar economic environment with a similar term and under similar mortgage conditions.

A constant periodic rate is used to calculate the interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is charged to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate as incurred.

Under the following circumstances after the commencement date, the Bank remeasures lease liabilities based on the present value of revised lease payments:

- there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments;
- there is a change in the assessment of whether the Bank will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or there is a change in the exercise of the extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Bank has elected not to recognise 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 recognises 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.

24. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given and other relevant expenditures incurred by the Bank in exchange for service rendered by employees. In the accounting period in which an employee has rendered services, the Bank recognizes the employee benefits payable for those services as a liability, and recognizes relevant asset or expense for the current period.

Note: The consolidated amount of salaries, bonuses and subsidies accrued by the Bank in 2021 is RMB1,670,470,904.46.

(1) Social Welfare

According to related regulations, the Bank adopts the social welfare policy for government sponsored institutions. Employees of the headquarters of the Bank are enrolled in unemployment insurance schemes and employment injury insurance schemes. Some branches are enrolled in local social welfare schemes according to the local policies. Expenditures related to payments for employees' social welfare is included in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

(2) Retirement Benefits

According to the regulations issued by the regulatory authority, expenditures related to pension and benefits for retired employees is included in profit or loss for the period in which it is incurred.

(3) Housing Funds and Subsidy

Pursuant to related regulations, all employees of the Bank participate in various local housing funds schemes administered by local governments. The Bank contributes on a monthly basis to these funds based on certain percentages of the salaries of the employees. These payments are recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred.

The Bank provides housing allowance to the employees applicable. Housing allowance is recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are disbursed.

25. 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 consigner, and the Bank grants loans to borrowers at the direction of the consigner 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 consigner 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.

26. Accounting treatment of business combination

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 acquire. 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.

27. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

(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).

(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 of consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting periods of the subsidiaries should be consistent with those established by the Bank, and all significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

During the reporting period, where a subsidiary and business was acquired by business combination under common control, the beginning balances of the consolidated balance sheet were adjusted. The revenue, expenses, profit and cash flow of the subsidiary and business of the current year were consolidated into the reporting period. The subsidiary or business is deemed to be included in the consolidated financial statements from the date they are controlled by the ultimate controlling party.

Where a subsidiary or business has been acquired during the reporting period, through a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the revenue, expenses and profit of the subsidiary or business after the acquisition date are included in the consolidated income statement, the cash flows after the acquisition date are included in consolidated cash flow statement.

The portion of a subsidiary's equity that is not attributable to the parent is treated as minority interests and presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholders' equity. The portion of net profit or loss of subsidiaries for the period attributable to minority interests is presented in the consolidated income statement below the "net profit" line item as "minority interests". When the amount of loss for the current period attributable to minority interests of the subsidiary exceeds the minority interests' share of the opening equity of the subsidiary, the excess is still allocated against the minority interests.

Where the Bank acquires a minority interest from a subsidiary's minority shareholders or disposes of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary without a change in control, the transaction is treated as equity transaction, and the book value of shareholder's equity attributed to the Bank and to the minority interest is adjusted to reflect the change in the Bank's interest in the subsidiaries. The difference between the proportion interests of the subsidiary's net assets being acquired or disposed and the amount of the consideration paid or received is adjusted to the capital reserve 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.

28. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The Bank makes continuous evaluation on significant accounting estimates and key assumptions based on historical experience and other factors, including reasonableness of estimation about future events. The followings are the significant accounting estimations and key assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. When there is significant variance between the reality and the following accounting estimates and judgments, the Bank shall make reasonable adjustment according to the facts.

(1) The measurement of the expected credit loss

The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI and with exposure arising from loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behavior (the likelihood of customers defaulting and the resulting losses).

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

The Bank establishes fair value of financial instruments with reference to a quoted market price in an active market or, if there is no active market, using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques include using recent arm's length transactions, observable prices for similar instruments, discounted cash flow analysis using risk-adjusted interest rates, and commonly used market pricing models. Valuation models applied to determine fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments use observable market inputs and data including, for example, interest rate yield curves and foreign currency rates. The results of using valuation techniques are calibrated against industry practice and observable current market transactions in the same or similar instruments.

The Bank revises the valuation scope according to the operational strategy and risk management policies. Valuation techniques and models are updated in accordance with the establishment and improvement of risk quantification and assessment system.

(3) Income tax

In the course of general business, income tax recognition involves judgment on future tax treatment, and, the final tax treatment is uncertain. The Bank assesses the tax effect of all transactions prudentially and calculates relevant income tax. The Bank has taken into consideration the existing tax legislation and the judgment of past practice made by government institutions, to decide whether impairment loss shall deduct taxable income. If the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will be determined as the income tax and deferred income tax for the period.

The Bank recognizes deferred tax assets in accordance with deductible temporary differences and deductible losses. The Bank assesses the judgment on deferred income tax continuously, and recognizes deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in the future.

29. Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Changes in accounting policies

According to the accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – recognition and measurement of financial instruments (CK [2017] No. 7), accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 23 – transfer of financial assets (CK [2017] No. 8), accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 24 – hedge accounting (CK [2017] No. 9) and accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 37 – presentation of financial instruments (CK [2017] No. 14) issued by the Ministry of Finance in 2017, the first implementation date of the standards is January 1, 2021. The bank adjusts the amount of retained earnings, other comprehensive income and other relevant items in the financial statements at the beginning of the period according to the cumulative impact, and does not restate the information of the comparable period.

According to the notice on revising and Issuing the format of financial statements of financial enterprises in 2018 (CK [2018] No. 36) issued by the Ministry of Finance in December 2018, the Bank adopts the new format of financial statements for financial enterprises from the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2021, and the bank does not need to restate the comparable figures in the previous period. The adoption of the above amendments had no significant impact on the bank's financial position, operating results and cash flow.

According to the accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 21 – leases (CK [2018] No. 35) issued by the Ministry of Finance in December 2018, the first implementation date of the standards is January 1, 2021. This change is determined as a change in accounting policy. The bank adjusts the amount of use right assets, lease liabilities, opening retained earnings and other relevant items in the financial statements according to the cumulative impact. According to the transition requirements of the new leasing standards, the bank chose not to restate the information of the comparable period.

According to the accounting standards for Business Enterprises No. 14 – Revenue (CK [2017] No. 22) issued by the Ministry of Finance in 2017, the first implementation date of the standard is January 1, 2021. The bank has adopted the above standards when preparing the 2021 annual financial statements, and the adoption of the above standards has no significant impact on the financial position.

A. New financial instruments

New financial instruments introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial instruments, measurement of impairment for financial assets and hedge accounting. New financial Instruments is effective on 1 January 2021. The Bank retroactively adjusted the classification and measurement of financial instruments that were not derecognized in accordance with the reconciliations requirements under New financial Instruments. The Bank did not adjust the comparative figures of consolidated financial statements, and included the difference between the original book value of financial instruments and the new book value on the implementation date of New financial Instruments into the undistributed profits or other comprehensive income at the beginning of 2021.

B. New leases standards

When applying new leases standards, the Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the low-value assets and short-term leases with lease terms not exceeding 12 months, known as practical expedient described above. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When measuring lease liabilities, the Bank discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate at 1 January 2021. The Bank determined incremental borrowing rate as the interest rate that a lessee would have to pay to borrow to obtain a similar assets, close to the right-of-use asset, in a similar economic environment with a similar term and under similar mortgage conditions.

The Bank has applies judgement to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Bank is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognised.

The Bank chose to measure the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liabilities, and adjusted by the amount of prepaid lease payment.

(2) Changes in accounting estimates

There was no change in significant accounting estimates in the year.

(3) Correction of major accounting errors in the previous period

There was no correction of major accounting errors in the year.

III. Taxation

1. Major taxes and tax rates

Taxes	Tax Basis	Tax Rates %
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	Assessable profit	25

2. Tax policies

- (1) According to the provisions of Guoshuihan [2010] No. 184, the Bank's enterprise income tax is uniformly paid by the head office. The enterprise income tax of overseas entities of the Bank is subject to the local tax rate.
- (2) According to the relevant documents of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on "Notice about several policies on the Reform of Value-added Tax for Business Taxes" (Cai Shui [2016] No. 36), as of May 1, 2016, the Bank's interest income, income from transfer of financial commodities etc. are subject to value-added tax with a rate of 6%.
- (3) The relevant taxes of the Hong Kong subsidiaries of the Bank, EIBC Holdings Limited, CEEF Holdings Limited and CLACF Holdings Limited are subject to the local tax rate in accordance with the local tax regulations.

IV. Related Parties

1. Recognition criteria for related parties

If one party controls, jointly controls or exerts significant influence on the other party, and two or more parties are controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by one party, they constitute related parties.

2. Shareholders of the Bank

(1) Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd. ('Buttonwood')

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.

As at 31 December 2020 and 2021, 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 MOF is a ministry under the State Council of the PRC. As at 31 December 2020 and 2021, the MOF directly owned 10.74% of the issued share capital of the Bank.

The Group enters into transactions with the MOF in its ordinary course of business, including subscription and redemption of treasury bonds.

3. Subsidiaries of the Bank

Companies	Principal places of business	Registration places	Business natures	Paid-in capital	Shareholding%		Acquisition method
					Direct	Indirect	
EIBC Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD3,352,564.00	100.00		Direct investment
CEEF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD174,577,256.00	100.00		Direct investment
CLACF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD552,436,246.00	100.00		Direct investment
Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	Construction/Properties	CNY211,705,038.01	100.00		Direct investment

4. Significant joint ventures or associates of the bank

Companies	Principal places of business	Registration places	Business natures	Shareholding(%)		Accounting treatment of investments in joint ventures or associates
				Direct	Indirect	
① Joint ventures						
Chengdu Yinke Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	Chengdu	Investment management	50.00		Equity method
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Investment management	55.00		Equity method
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Hangzhou	Investment management	16.50		Equity method
② Associates						
Chongqing Export-Import Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Chongqing	Chongqing	Guarantee	40.00		Equity method
Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Financing Re-Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Changchun	Changchun	Guarantee	29.49		Equity method
Dandong Port Group Co., Ltd	Dandong	Dandong	Port services	19.27		Equity method

V. Commitments and contingencies

1. Significant commitments

(1) Credit commitments

Unit: In thousands of Renminbi

Items	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Issued letter of credit	44,887,466.05	30,255,603.69
Issued letter of guarantee	207,550,898.06	190,087,933.57
Bank acceptance bill	37,086,136.87	
Irrevocable loan commitment	329,192,423.83	420,325,302.30
Total	618,716,924.81	640,668,839.56

(2) Capital commitment

Unit: In thousands of Renminbi

Capital commitments entered into but not recognized in the financial statements	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
External investment commitment	64,454,401.12	60,910,900.48

2. Contingencies

As at December 31, 2021, the Bank, as the plaintiff/applicant, involved in 97 cases with total amount more than RMB1 million, and the total subject amount is RMB15.91 billion.

As of December 31, 2021, there is no other contingency to be disclosed.

补充信息

Supplementary Information

外国政府贷款转贷业务资产负债表

单位：人民币千元

资产	2021年12月31日
存放同业款项	666,508.55
应收利息	1,349,978.69
其他应收款	335,609.17
转贷外国政府贷款	65,604,154.62
其他资产	935,727.24
资产合计	68,891,978.27
负债	2021年12月31日
借入外国政府贷款	68,278,502.88
其他应付款	452,841.47
其他负债	16,405.04
负债合计	68,747,749.39
所有者权益	2021年12月31日
未分配利润	144,228.88
所有者权益合计	144,228.88
负债及所有者权益合计	68,891,978.27

Balance Sheet of Onlending Loans of Foreign Governments

Unit: In thousands of Renminbi

ASSETS	December 31, 2021
Due from Banks	666,508.55
Interest Receivable	1,349,978.69
Other Receivables	335,609.17
Onlent Foreign Government Loans	65,604,154.62
Other Assets	935,727.24
TOTAL ASSETS	68,891,978.27
LIABILITIES	December 31, 2021
Borrowings of Foreign Government Loans	68,278,502.88
Other Payables	452,841.47
Other Liabilities	16,405.04
TOTAL LIABILITIES	68,747,749.39
OWNER'S EQUITY	December 31, 2021
Undistributed Profits	144,228.88
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY	144,228.88
TOTAL LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY	68,891,978.27

分支机构

Branches and Representative Offices

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

Beijing Branch

Business Coverage: Beijing

Address: No.77, Beiheyuan Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China

Zip Code: 100009

SWIFT: EIBCCNBJBJB

Tel: 010-64099688

Fax: 010-64069226

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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
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Fax: 028-86130398

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

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

浙江省分行
经营服务区：浙江省（不含宁波市）
地址：浙江省杭州市下城区教场路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

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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号保利国际广场北塔
25-28层
邮编：510308
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJGDB
电话：020-89332600
传真：020-89332674

Guangdong Branch
Business Coverage: Guangdong Province (excluding
Shenzhen)
Address: Floor 25-28, North Tower, Poly International Plaza,
No.688, Yuejiangzhong Road, Haizhu District, Guangzhou,
Guangdong Province, China
Zip Code: 510308
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJGDB
Tel: 020-89332600
Fax: 020-89332674

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

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

宁波分行
经营服务区：宁波市
地址：浙江省宁波市民安东路268号国际金融中心A座27-31层
邮编：315040
SWIFT:EIBCCNBJNBB
电话：0574-87209999
传真：0574-87209912

Ningbo Branch
Business Coverage: Ningbo
Address: Floor 27-31, Building A, Ningbo International
Financial Service Center, No. 268 Min'andong Road, Ningbo,
Zhejiang Province, China
Zip Code: 315040
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJNBB
Tel: 0574-87209999
Fax: 0574-87209912

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

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

安徽省分行

经营服务区：安徽省

地址：安徽省合肥市梅山路18号安徽国际金融中心54-57层

邮编：230022

SWIFT：EIBCCNBJAHJ

电话：0551-65170666

传真：0551-65170688

Anhui Branch

Business Coverage: Anhui Province

Address: Floor 54-57, Anhui International Financial Center, No.18 Meishan Road, Hefei, Anhui Province, China

Zip Code: 230022

SWIFT: EIBCCNBJAHJ

Tel: 0551-65170666

Fax: 0551-65170688

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

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

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

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

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

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

江西省分行
经营服务区：江西省
地址：江西省南昌市红谷滩新区丰和大道1198号中江国际大厦2、3、6层
邮编：330038
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJJXB
电话：0791-83952788
传真：0791-83952727

Jiangxi Branch
Business Coverage: Jiangxi Province
Address: Floor 2-3, 6, Zhongjiang International Plaza, No.1198 Fenghe Avenue, Honggutan New District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, China
Zip Code: 330038
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJJXB
Tel: 0791-83952788
Fax: 0791-83952727

海南省分行
经营服务区：海南省
地址：海南省海口市海甸五西路21号
邮编：570208
SWIFT：EIBCCNBHJNB
电话：0898-36368181
传真：0898-36368080

Hainan Branch
Business Coverage: Hainan Province
Address: No.21, Haidianwuxi Road, Haikou, Hainan Province, China
Zip Code: 570208
SWIFT: EIBCCNBHJNB
Tel: 0898-36368181
Fax: 0898-36368080

吉林省分行

经营服务区：吉林省

地址：吉林省长春市朝阳区人民大街3299号长春宏汇国际广场19-21层

邮编：130061

SWIFT：EIBCCNBJJLB

电话：0431-81189099

传真：0431-81189088

Jilin Branch

Business Coverage: Jilin Province

Address: Floor 19-21, Honghui International Square, No.3299 Renmin Road, Chaoyang District, Changchun, Jilin Province, China

Zip Code: 130061

SWIFT: EIBCCNBJJLB

Tel: 0431-81189099

Fax: 0431-81189088

喀什分行

经营服务区：南疆四地州（喀什地区、阿克苏地区、克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州、和田地区）、新疆生产建设兵团1、3、14师

地址：新疆维吾尔自治区喀什市色满路6号

邮编：844000

电话：0998-6858901

传真：0998-6858937

Kashgar Branch

Business Coverage: Kashgar Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Division 1, 3, 14 of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

Address: No.6 Seman Road, Kashgar, Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, China

Zip Code: 844000

Tel: 0998-6858901

Fax: 0998-6858937

河北省分行

经营服务区：河北省

地址：河北省石家庄市长安区裕华东路197号民生大厦9-11层

邮编：050000

SWIFT：EIBCCNBJHEB

电话：0311-86908518

传真：0311-86908516

Hebei Branch

Business Coverage: Hebei Province

Address: Floor 9-11, Minsheng Plaza, No.197 Yuhua Dong Road, Chang'an District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, China

Zip Code: 050000

SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHEB

Tel: 0311-86908518

Fax: 0311-86908516

甘肃省分行

经营服务区：甘肃省

地址：甘肃省兰州市城关区农民巷8-1号盛达金融大厦3-5层

邮编：730000

SWIFT：EIBCCNBJGSB

电话：0931-6191888

传真：0931-6191844

Gansu Branch

Business Coverage: Gansu Province

Address: Floor 3-5, Shengda Financial Plaza, No.8-1, Nongmin Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province, China

Zip Code: 730000

SWIFT: EIBCCNBJGSB

Tel: 0931-6191888

Fax: 0931-6191844

河南省分行
经营服务区：河南省
地址：河南省郑州市金水东路51号楷林中心8座
邮编：450012
SWIFT:EIBCCNBJHEN
电话：0371-66270500
传真：0371-66270688

Henan Branch
Business Coverage: Henan Province
Address: Tower 8, Kailin Center, No.51 Jinshuidong Road, Zhengzhou, Henan Province, China
Zip Code: 450012
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJHEN
Tel: 0371-66270500
Fax: 0371-66270688

内蒙古自治区分行
经营服务区：内蒙古自治区
地址：内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市如意开发区如意和大街金泰中心A座写字楼
邮编：010010
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJNMG
电话：0471-6649399
传真：0471-6649383

Inner Mongolia Branch
Business Coverage: Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Address: Tower A, Jintai Center, Ruyihe Avenue, Ruyi Development Zone, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
Zip Code: 010010
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJNMG
Tel: 0471-6649399
Fax: 0471-6649383

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

Shanxi Branch
Business Coverage: Shanxi Province
Address: Floor 19-21, B Juxin International, No.331, Changzhi Road, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, China
Zip Code: 030006
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJSXB
Tel: 0351-7688111
Fax: 0351-7688164

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

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
Zip Code: 530021
SWIFT:EIBCCNBJGXB
Tel: 0771-2102098
Fax: 0771-2102099

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

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
Zip Code: 550081
SWIFT:EIBCCNBJGZH
Tel: 0851-88643510
Fax: 0851-88643694

巴黎分行
地址：法国巴黎市八区库尔塞勒街62号
邮编：75008
SWIFT：EIBCFRPP
电话：0033-173000666
传真：0033-173000667

Paris Branch
Zip Code: 75008
SWIFT: EIBCFRPP
Tel: 0033-173000666
Fax: 0033-173000667

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

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

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

St. Petersburg Representative Office
Address: No.19, Sapyorny Per. St. Petersburg, Russia
Tel: 007-812-5793977
Fax: 007-812-5794830

西北非代表处
地址：摩洛哥拉巴特苏伊希伊如卡克街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：香港中环港景街1号国际金融中心1期19楼1904-1905室
电话：00852-2165-0888
传真：00852-2253-0178

Hong Kong Representative Office
Address: Room 1904-1905, IFC Mall One, No.1 Harbour View
Street, Central, Hong Kong
Tel: 00852-2165-0888
Fax: 00852-2253-0178



中国北京市西城区复兴门内大街30号
No.30, Fuxingmennei Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, China
邮编 (Zip): 100031
电话 (Tel): (8610) 83579898
传真 (Fax): (8610) 66060636
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJ
网址 (Website): <http://www.eximbank.gov.cn>