

2014
ANNUAL REPORT
年度报告

中国进出口银行

THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA

2014 ANNUAL REPORT



年度 报告

2014
ANNUAL REPORT



二零一四



伴你走向世界
助你领先全球

WANT TO BE THE BEST IN A BETTER WORLD





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财务概要

Financial Highlights



单位：人民币千元
Unit: In thousands of RMB

全年度	For the Year	2014
营业收入	Total Income	22,864,953.75
营业支出	Total Expenditures	20,302,021.28
年底	At Year-end	2014
资产总额	Total Assets	2,367,765,318.78
负债总额	Total Liabilities	2,339,493,196.87
贷款总额	Total Loans	1,741,727,478.60
净利润	Net Profit	4,032,974.17





董事长、行长致辞

Message from the Chairman and President

中国进出口银行 2014 年年度报告
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA ANNUAL REPORT 2014



李若谷
Li Ruogu



中国进出口银行董事长、行长
Chairman & President of the
Export-Import Bank of China





2014年适逢中国进出口银行成立二十周年，也是我们快速成长、取得重要进步的一年。面对各种压力与挑战，我们坚持稳中求进、改革创新、开拓进取，着力提升金融服务水平，大力支持实体经济发展，有效防范化解金融风险，为稳定外贸增长，促进对外关系发展与国际经贸合作，贡献了应有的力量。

过去一年，在全体员工的辛勤努力下，中国进出口银行各项业务继续保持良好发展态势。全年共批准表内贷款8722亿元，签约贷款9946亿元，发放贷款9210亿元。年末，表内贷款余额17873亿元，表外转贷余额154亿美元，资产总额达到24691亿元。国际信用评级继续与中国主权评级一致。

立足使命，不断深化对外经济交流与合作

我们本着互利共赢、共促发展的原则，紧紧围绕落实“一带一路”、“两廊”等对外新战略，积极开展多边双边、区域次区域交流与合作。全面落实我国政府对外援助承诺，不断加大对发展中国家贷款力度，积极推动重大项目对外签约工作，帮助发展中国家增强自主发展能力，改善投资环境，加快发展进程。推动同周边国家互联互通项目建设，促进亚洲地区经济逐步融合。进一步扩大中非全面合作，大力支持非洲“三大网络”建设，打造中非合作升级版。进一步拓展与中东欧、拉美等地区务实合作。东盟、中东欧等国际投资合作基金稳步发展，促进了国与国之间金融合作模式的多元化。

攻坚克难，着力提升开放型经济发展水平

我们积极顺应对外经贸发展新趋势，多措并举推动对外贸易和投资持续健康发展。着力推动外贸稳增长和结构优化，积极帮助企业抓订单、拓市场，大力支持“两自一高”产品以及优势产品扩大出口。重点扶持具有国际竞争力的服务贸易企业，助推“中国服务”走出去。积极扩大先进技术设备、关键零部件和原材料进口。鼓励国内企业到海外并购和投资建厂，帮助企业拓展走出去新模式。充分发挥船舶融资主渠道作用，着力支持船舶工业转型发展，推动骨干船厂调整产品和产能结构，提升高端船型自主设计、建造和配套实力。大力支持航空制造业和运输业加快发展，继续推进航空器进口定向融资，加大对航空工业研发的支持力度，努力打造航空融资业务品牌。

主动作为，全力服务实体经济转型升级

我们主动适应实体经济发展新常态，大力支持培育新的经济增长点。着力推动产业结构优化升级，支持用高新技术改造提升传统产业，扶持战略性新兴产业国际化发展。加大对绿色发展、循环发展和低碳发展的金融支持力度，支持“三高”行业开展节能环保改造，推进新能源和可再生能源利用，促进循环经济发展。不断加大对“三农”的投入力度，积极支持农业产业化发展和集约化经营。加强银政与同业合作，创新丰富统贷模式，以点带面扩大对小微企业的支持。大力推动文化企业和产品走出去，扶植文化产业开放发展。落实区域发展战略，加强对港澳台合作，推动各地优势产业发展。深化金融扶贫合作，务实加强定点扶贫工作。大力发展境外人民币贷款和人民币离岸资金池，推动人民币国际化取得新进展。



深挖潜力，全面增强可持续发展能力

我们以提升发展质量为目标，严守风险底线，着力完善决策和管理机制建设。积极做好风险防控工作，规范信贷操作规程，加大风险排查和监控力度，强化国别和行业风险管理，完善限额管理机制，加强内部控制与稽核评价，严肃开展呆账责任认定，不断完善全面风险管理体系。主动加强资金营运管理，创新资产负债管理方式，大力拓展贸易金融和中间业务，推动转贷业务转型发展，努力保持并提升盈利水平。进一步完善经营管理体制，加快筹建境内外分支机构，稳步推进信息化建设，不断促进专业化人才队伍建设，切实抓好中后台部门各项工作，积极推进我行全面深化改革，加快总体改革进程。

展望未来，开启国际经济合作新征程

当前，世界经济仍处在金融危机后的深度调整期，我国经济运行虽面临不少困难和挑战，但经济发展总体向好的基本面没有改变，仍处于可以大有作为的重要战略机遇期。作为国家银行，中国进出口银行要把握好经济新常态下的新趋势、新特征，主动作为、乘势而上，积极推进战略转型，着力深化内部改革，推动经济社会发展迈上新的台阶。

潮平两岸阔，风正一帆悬。我坚信，在未来的航程中，我们一定会继续上下一心、长风破浪、履险如夷、不辱使命，以踏石留印、抓铁有痕的求真务实作风和开拓创新精神，将中国进出口银行的各项事业不断推向前进，开启国际经济合作新的征程！



中国进出口银行董事长、行长



The year 2014 marked the 20th anniversary of China Eximbank, and it was also an important year of rapid business growth for the Bank. In the face of enormous pressure and challenges, we endeavored to ensure steady performance, promote reform and innovation, upgrade financial services, support the real economy, and prevent and defuse financial risks. These efforts enabled the Bank to contribute its due share to sustaining the growth of China's foreign trade and boosting the country's external relations and international business ties.

Last year, thanks to the dedication of both the management and staff, the Bank maintained sound momentum of growth in all its businesses. Total approved on-balance-sheet lending reached RMB872.2 billion, total contracted loans stood at RMB994.6 billion, and total loan disbursement reached RMB921 billion. As of the end of 2014, the Bank had registered RMB1,787.3 billion of outstanding on-balance-sheet loans, USD15.4 billion of outstanding off-balance-sheet on-lending, and its total assets reached RMB2,469.1 billion. The Bank's international credit ratings remained the same as China's sovereign ratings.

Fulfilling our mission of advancing economic exchanges and cooperation with foreign countries

Guided by the principle of promoting mutual benefit and common development, we pursued business development in keeping with China's new diplomatic strategies, namely, the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (the Land and Maritime Silk Roads initiative) as well as the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor and the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (the "Twin Corridors" initiative), and actively engaged in multilateral, bilateral, regional and sub-regional exchanges and cooperation. We carried out foreign aid commitments of the Chinese government, increased lending to other developing countries, facilitated the signing of contracts for major overseas projects, and helped other developing countries build up capacity for self-development, improve investment environment so as to speed up development. We supported projects that connect China with its neighbors to boost regional economic integration in Asia. We expanded all-round cooperation with Africa, supported the development of high-speed railway, expressway and regional aviation networks (the "Three Networks") in Africa and worked to upgrade China-Africa cooperation. We also enhanced practical cooperation with countries in Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America. The smooth functioning of the Bank's international investment cooperation funds for ASEAN, Central and Eastern Europe and other regions has opened up new opportunities for state-to-state cooperation in the financial sector.



Working to upgrade China's open economy

Responding to new business trend, we took multiple steps to help ensure the sustained and healthy growth of China's foreign trade and investment. To keep China's foreign trade grow and make it better structured, we actively supported Chinese companies in securing overseas orders and expanding market share, and facilitated the export of products with proprietary intellectual property, proprietary brands and high value added as well as competitive products. We vigorously supported the "going global" efforts of Chinese service providers, especially service trade companies which are internationally competitive. We also facilitated the increased import of advanced technological equipment as well as key components and raw materials. We encouraged Chinese companies to acquire assets and set up factories overseas, and helped them explore new ways of expanding overseas operation. As the major provider of ship financing services in China, the Bank supported the upgrading of the country's shipbuilding industry, and encouraged leading Chinese shipbuilders to adjust their product mix and capacity, and enhance their capability to independently design and build high-end ships and make supplementary equipment. We supported the development of aircraft manufacturing and aviation transport services, continued to provide financing for aircraft import, stepped up support for aviation research and strengthened the Bank's brand-building efforts to be a leading financing service provider for China's aviation industry.

Taking initiatives to support the upgrading of China's real economy

We actively adapted to the new conditions of China's economy and vigorously supported the development of new growth areas. To help transform China's industries, we supported the upgrading of traditional industries with high and new technologies, and facilitated the overseas expansion of strategic emerging industries. We increased financing to green development, circular development and low-carbon development, and promoted upgrading of industries with high pollution, high waste discharge and high energy consumption to make them energy efficient and environment friendly. The Bank encouraged the use of new and renewable energy sources, thus promoting the development of circular economy. Bank financing to agriculture, rural development and improvement of rural livelihood as well as commercialization and intensive operation of agricultural production was increased. We enhanced cooperation with the government and other banks, developed new models of making package lending to multiple borrowers, and increased support for selected small and micro businesses to spur the growth of the whole sector. We supported the overseas expansion of cultural enterprises and the export of their products, thus facilitating the opening-up of China's cultural industries. We supported the implementation of the government development strategies for various regions, enhanced cooperation with Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan of China and facilitated the development of competitive industries in local areas. We intensified financing cooperation to alleviate poverty, and strengthened such efforts in targeted areas. The Bank made vigorous efforts to develop overseas RMB lending and offshore RMB liquidity pool, making new progress in the efforts to internationalize the RMB.





Tapping the Bank's full potential to ensure its sustainable development

Taking ensuring high-standard performance as a key objective, we further improved the Bank's decision-making process and management system to prevent major risks. We actively pursued risk control and prevention, put in place well-defined procedures of lending operation, stepped up risk screening and monitoring, reinforced country and sector focused risk management, strengthened the quota management system and enhanced internal control and auditing. Accountability for causing non-performing loans was strictly pursued, and the comprehensive risk management system was improved. We enhanced supervision of capital operation, explored new ways of asset and liability management, expanded trade finance and intermediary services, transformed on-lending, and maintained and raised profitability. The operation and management system was enhanced, preparations for setting up new overseas and domestic branches and representative offices were accelerated, and ITC application was steadily advanced. We worked to raise staff competency, improved the performance of middle and back offices, and deepened and expedited the overall reform process of the Bank.

Breaking new ground in pursuing international business expansion

The global economy is still in profound post-crisis adjustment. Despite many difficulties and challenges, the Chinese economy remains fundamentally sound, and China is still in an important period of strategic opportunity in which much can be accomplished. As a state-owned bank, China Eximbank will adapt to the new economic trend and conditions, take initiative to conduct strategic transformation, deepen internal reform and help accelerate China's economic and social development.

A classic Chinese poem aptly describes the Bank's business prospects: "Surging tides will drive the sails full speed ahead." In the new year, both the management and staff of the Bank will continue to make dedicated efforts to fulfill the lofty mission that the country entrusts upon us. We will, acting in a pragmatic and enterprising spirit, break new ground and make continued progress in all the business activities of China Eximbank and further strengthen its international business ties.

Li Ruogu

Chairman & President

The Export-Import Bank of China





监事会

Board of Supervisors

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于学军

Mr. Yu Xuejun

中国进出口银行监事会主席

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Export-Import Bank of China





中国进出口银行监事会由国务院根据《国有重点金融机构监事会暂行条例》委任派出，对国务院负责，并依据该《条例》的规定对中国进出口银行的财务状况和经营管理情况实施监督。监事会设主席一名，专职监事和工作人员若干名。

In accordance with the *Provisional Regulations on the Board of Supervisors of the Key State-Owned Financial Institutions*, Board of Supervisors of the Export-Import Bank of China is appointed by and reports to the State Council. Consisting of a chairman, several full-time supervisors and member staff, the Board of Supervisors exercises supervision over financial and operational performance of the Bank pursuant to the *Regulations*.





二零一四年度总行领导

Top Executives (year 2014)

中国进出口银行 2014 年年度报告
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李若谷
Li Ruogu



中国进出口银行董事长、行长
Chairman & President





朱鸿杰
副行长
Zhu Hongjie
Vice President



刘连舸
副行长
Liu Liange
Vice President



宫杰
纪委书记
Gong Jie
Secretary of Discipline
Inspection Committee



孙平
副行长
Sun Ping
Vice President



张松涛
纪委书记 (2014.12月任)
Zhang Songtao
Secretary of Discipline Inspection
Committee (appointed in December 2014)



曹彤
副行长
Cao Tong
Vice President



袁兴永
副行长
Yuan Xingyong
Vice President



黄良波
行长助理
Huang Liangbo
Assistant President



李健
行长助理
Li Jian
Assistant President



组织机构

Organizational Chart

中国进出口银行 2014 年年度报告

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战略委员会 Strategy Committee	
财务审核委员会 Financial Review Committee	
审计与监督委员会 Auditing and Supervising Committee	
信贷审批委员会 Credit Evaluation and Approval Committee	
风险与内控委员会 Risk Management and Internal Control Committee	
资产负债管理委员会 Assets and Liabilities Management Committee	
业务发展与创新委员会 Business Development and Innovation Committee	
信息技术委员会 Information Technology Committee	
营业性分支机构 Business Branches	代表处 Representative Offices
北京分行 Beijing Branch	东南非代表处 Representative Office for Southern and Eastern Africa
上海分行 Shanghai Branch	圣彼得堡代表处 St. Petersburg Representative Office
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	
巴黎分行 Paris Branch	





主要职责

Mission

中国进出口银行成立于1994年，是直属国务院领导的、政府全资拥有的国家银行，其国际信用评级与国家主权评级一致。中国进出口银行总部设在北京。截至2014年末，在国内设有24家营业性分支机构；在境外设有巴黎分行、东南非代表处和圣彼得堡代表处；与境内外1355家银行的总分支机构建立了代理行关系，代理行网络覆盖全球160多个国家和地区。

中国进出口银行的主要职责是为扩大我国机电产品、成套设备和高新技术产品进出口，推动有比较优势的企业开展对外承包工程和境外投资，促进对外关系发展和国际经贸合作，提供金融服务。

Founded in 1994, the Export-Import Bank of China is a state bank solely owned by the Chinese government and under the direct leadership of the State Council. Its international credit ratings are the same as China's sovereign ratings. The Bank is headquartered in Beijing. By the end of 2014, the Bank has established 24 domestic business branches, and three overseas institutions, namely, the Paris Branch, Representative Office for Southern and Eastern Africa, and St. Petersburg Representative Office. It has established correspondent banking relationship with more than 1,355 banks in over 160 countries and regions worldwide.

The Bank's main mandate is to facilitate the export and import of Chinese mechanical and electronic products, complete sets of equipment and new-and high-tech products, assist Chinese companies with comparative advantages in their offshore project contracting and outbound investment, and promote international economic cooperation and trade.

业务范围

Business Scope



- 办理出口信贷和进口信贷；
- 办理对外承包工程和境外投资贷款；
- 办理中国政府对外优惠贷款；
- 提供对外担保；
- 转贷外国政府和金融机构提供的贷款；
- 办理本行贷款项下的国际国内结算业务和企业存款业务；
- 在境内外资本市场、货币市场筹集资金；
- 办理国际银行间的贷款，组织或参加国际、国内银团贷款；
- 从事人民币同业拆借和债券回购；
- 从事自营外汇资金交易和经批准的代客外汇资金交易；
- 办理与本行业务相关的资信调查、咨询、评估和见证业务；
- 经批准或受委托的其他业务。

中国进出口银行真诚希望与海内外金融、经贸界朋友建立广泛联系，扩大业务合作。

- Export credit and import credit;
- Loans for offshore contracts and overseas investment;
- Chinese Government Concessional Loan;
- International guarantee;
- On-lending of loans from foreign governments and international financial institutions;
- International and domestic settlement services and corporate deposit service under loan facilities;
- Fund raising at domestic and overseas capital and money markets;
- International inter-bank loan service; organizing or participating in international and domestic syndication loan;
- Renminbi inter-bank borrowing & lending and bond repo;
- Foreign exchange dealings on the bank's own account and commissioned foreign exchange dealings for clients as approved;
- Credit record investigation, consultation, evaluation and witness services relevant to the Bank's businesses;
- Other businesses approved or entrusted.

We look forward to establishing extensive contact and expanding cooperation with friends in financial, economic and trade sectors both at home and abroad.





业务综述

Operational Highlights

2014年，中国进出口银行按照稳中求进的工作总基调，主动发挥自身职能作用，着力支持经济稳增长调结构转方式，着力落实国家对外新战略，着力防范化解金融风险，着力深化作风建设，为促进经济持续健康发展和全方位对外经济合作开展，作出了应有的贡献。

过去一年，中国进出口银行业务发展继续保持良好态势。全年签约各类贷款9946亿元，发放贷款9210亿元；新签转贷协议金额10.28亿美元。年末，表内外资产总额达到24691亿元。全年共支持了2924.48亿美元的机电产品和高新技术产品出口以及对外承包工程和境外投资项目，此外还支持了1399.36亿美元的技术装备和资源类产品进口。

In 2014, the Bank continued to follow its strategy of seeking progress while maintaining stability. Throughout the year, the Bank endeavored to give full play to its unique role as a policy bank to assist the Chinese economy to maintain steady growth, realize structural adjustment, and transform the growth model. In addition, the Bank focused its efforts on implementing China's new diplomatic strategies, preventing and defusing financial risks, and improving professionalism of its employees. As a result, the Bank made due contribution to the sustainable and healthy development of the Chinese economy, and to China's comprehensive economic cooperation with the rest of the world.

In 2014, the Bank maintained the momentum of steady growth in business scale. The total amount of loans signed reached RMB994.6 billion, with disbursement standing at RMB921 billion. New on-lending loan agreements were signed with a total contract value of USD1.028 billion. The year-end on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet assets was RMB2469.1 billion. These credits have supported the export of mechanical and electronic equipment, high-tech products, offshore contract projects and outbound investment amounting to USD292.448 billion in total, and the import of technical equipments and resource products with a total amount of USD139.936 billion.





一、出口信贷 Export Credit

出口卖方信贷

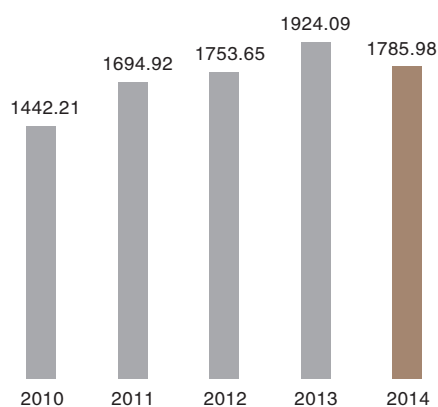
Export Seller's Credit

全年新签约贷款1842.98亿元，放款1785.98亿元，年末贷款余额4104.12亿元，比年初增加108.53亿元。

In 2014, the newly signed export seller's credit amounted to RMB184.298 billion with disbursement adding up to RMB178.598 billion. The year-end outstanding registered RMB410.412 billion, an increase of RMB10.853 billion over the previous year.

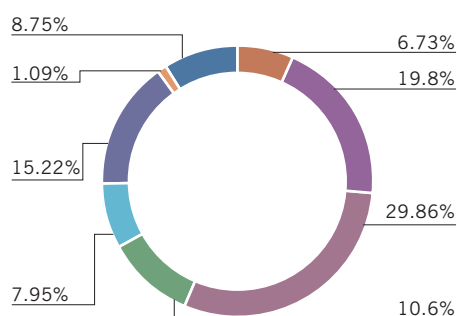
出口卖方信贷
实际发放贷款发展示意图
Growth of Actual Disbursement
of Export Seller's Credit

单位：亿元人民币
Unit : RMB100 million



出口卖方信贷
实际发放贷款投向比例示意图
Actual Disbursement of
Export Seller's Credit by Sector

- 设备出口 Equipment Export
- 船舶出口 Ship Export
- 高新技术产品 High- and New-Tech Products
- 一般机电产品 General Mechanical and Electronic Products
- 对外承包工程 Overseas Construction Contracts
- 境外投资 Overseas Investment Projects
- 农产品出口 Agricultural Products Export
- 其他 Others



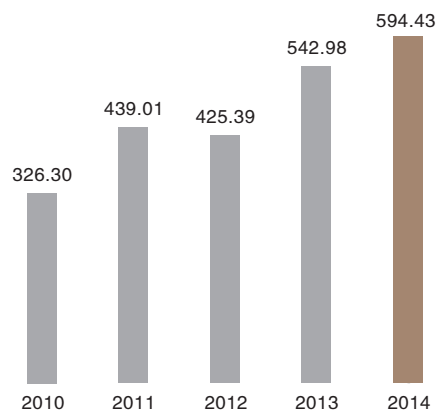
出口买方信贷 Export Buyer's Credit

全年新签出口买方信贷项目金额536.12亿元，放款594.43亿元。年末贷款余额2222.95亿元，比年初增加325.27亿元。

In 2014, the newly signed export buyer's credit amounted to RMB53.612 billion with disbursement of RMB59.443 billion. The year-end outstanding registered RMB222.295 billion, an increase of RMB32.527 billion over the previous year.

出口买方信贷
实际发放贷款发展示意图
Growth of Actual Disbursement
of Export Buyer's Credit

单位：亿元人民币
Unit: RMB100 million



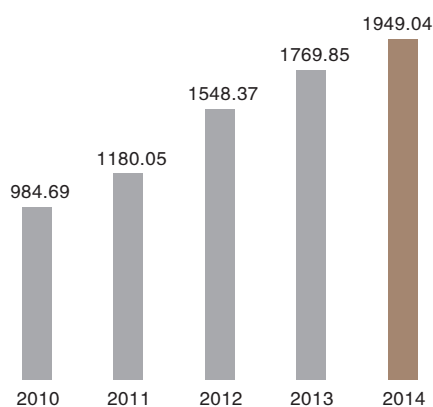
二、进口信贷 Import Credit

全年新签约贷款2073.43亿元，放款1949.04亿元。年末贷款余额3888.2亿元，比年初增加581.14亿元。

In 2014, the Bank signed import credit agreements worth RMB207.343 billion, with disbursement of RMB194.904 billion. The year-end outstanding registered RMB388.82 billion, an increase of RMB58.114 billion over the previous year.

进口信贷
实际发放贷款发展示意图
Growth of Actual Disbursement
of Import Credit

单位：亿元人民币
Unit: RMB100 million





三、优惠贷款

Concessional Loan and Preferential Export Buyer's Credit

2014年，作为中国政府援外优惠贷款和优惠出口买方信贷的唯一承贷行，中国进出口银行紧紧围绕国家对外战略，不断加大对发展中国家的贷款力度，为继续巩固和发展我国与广大发展中国家互信、互利和共同发展的战略合作伙伴关系做出了积极贡献。

全面落实了中国政府对东盟、南亚、中亚、西亚、中东欧、南太及加勒比、非洲等地区的贷款承诺，积极推动了重大项目对外签约工作，帮助发展中国家增强了自主发展能力，改善了投资环境，加快了发展进程，提高了当地人民的生活水平。

As the only bank implementing the Chinese Government Concessional Loan and Preferential Export Buyer's Credit, the Bank actively followed the government's foreign policies to reinforce its support to the developing world, making contribution to the strategic partnership between China and other developing countries, which is based on mutual trust, reciprocity and common development.

The Bank made efforts to fulfill the Chinese Government's new preferential loan commitments to countries and regions of Africa, South Asia, Central Asia, West Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, South Pacific, the Caribbean and the ASEAN. In addition, the Bank facilitated the signing of loan agreements of key overseas projects, helped other developing countries to improve their self-development capacity and investment environment, accelerated their economic growth, and raised the living standards of local people.

四、外国政府及国际金融机构贷款转贷

On-lending Loans from Foreign Governments and International Financial Institutions

2014年，中国进出口银行新签转贷协议41份，协议金额10.28亿美元，年末贷款余额169亿美元，继续保持主要转贷行的地位。

按照国家“合理、有效”利用外资的总方针，着力支持基础设施、医疗卫生、教育、农业、环保等重点项目建设，为改善民生、促进中西部地区经济社会全面发展发挥了积极作用；积极贯彻落实国家节能减排政策，引进国际金融机构优惠贷款，稳步推进以节能减排与新能源贷款为主要内容的绿色信贷业务；大力发展国际商贷转贷业务，利用低成本资金支持国家政策鼓励的先进技术和关键设备等进口。

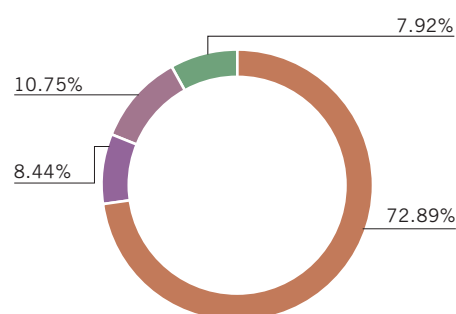


2014年，转贷业务大力支持农业、教育等民生项目，加速推动西北五省农田水利建设项目、黑龙江农垦总局农用飞机项目等农用项目实施；通过引进德国的先进职业教育理念和模式，支持新疆职业大学实施职业教育实训等项目；继续推动节能减排及新能源贷款业务的实施，稳步扩大绿色信贷规模；积极引进中长期国际商业贷款，用于支持钢铁产业升级和生物医药高新技术领域。

目前，中国进出口银行转贷的外国政府贷款国别和国际金融机构为日本、德国、以色列、荷兰、奥地利、西班牙、法国、葡萄牙、意大利、瑞典、波兰、澳大利亚、挪威、芬兰、丹麦、科威特、韩国、沙特阿拉伯、瑞士、卢森堡、加拿大、英国、比利时及世界银行、亚洲开发银行、北欧投资银行、北欧发展基金、欧洲投资银行、美国进出口银行和欧佩克基金，共23个国家和7个国际金融机构。项目遍及全国36个省、自治区、直辖市和计划单列市。

外国政府及国际金融机构
贷款余额国别分布图
Outstanding Balance of Foreign
Government and International Financial
Institution Loans by Country

- 日本政府贷款 Japanese Government Loan
- 德国政府贷款 German Government Loan
- 其他国别 Other Countries
- 国际金融组织 International Financial Institutions



In 2014, the 41 new on-lending agreements were signed with a total contract value of USD1.028 billion. The year-end loan balance totaled USD16.9 billion. The Bank remained a leading on-lender.

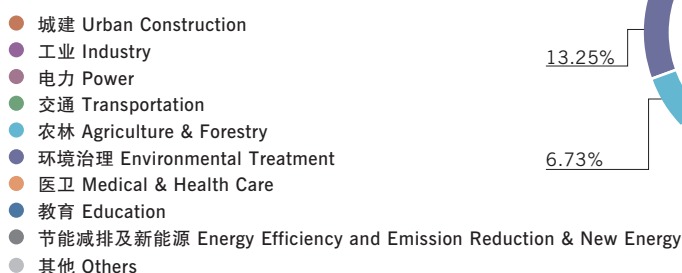
According to the government's guiding principle of making good use of foreign funds, the Bank gave strong support to priority projects in infrastructure, medical care, education and environmental protection, playing an important role in improving people's livelihood and promoting socio-economic development in central and western China. The Bank also made active efforts to implement energy efficiency and emission reduction policies by on-lending preferential loans from international financial institutions and developed its own green finance facilities centered on energy efficiency, emission reduction and new energy projects. In addition, the Bank worked to expand its commercial loan on-lending businesses to use low-cost funds to import advanced technology and key equipments that are encouraged by the government.



In 2014, the Bank on-lent loans to vigorously support projects in agriculture and education sectors. These projects include the irrigation project in five Northwestern provinces, agricultural airplane project of the Agricultural Cultivation Bureau of Heilongjiang Province, and the vocational education project of Xinjiang Vocational University, which is backed by advanced vocational education concepts and model from Germany. The Bank also further promoted its energy efficiency and new energy business to lay a solid foundation for its green credit product line. In addition, the Bank introduced mid-to-long term international commercial loans to encourage the upgrading of the iron and steel industry and the growth of bio-medical industry.

So far, the Bank has on-lent loans provided by 23 foreign governments and 7 international financial institutions, including Japan, Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, Austria, Spain, France, Portugal, Italy, Sweden, Poland, Australia, Norway, Finland, Denmark, Kuwait, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Canada, United Kingdom, Belgium, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Nordic Investment Bank, the Nordic Development Fund, the European Investment Bank, the U.S. Eximbank and OPEC Fund for International Development. Projects covered are located in 36 provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and cities specifically designated in the state plan.

外国政府及国际金融机构
贷款转贷余额行业分布图
Outstanding Balance of Foreign
Government and International
Financial Institution Loans by Sector



五、贸易金融业务 Trade Finance

2014年，中国进出口银行在贸易金融业务方面继续加强风险控制、创新业务品种、提升信息化水平，业务发展速度和整体服务能力显著提升，充分发挥了其稳定外贸增长、服务实体经济、支持我国外向型经济发展的重要金融服务手段职能。

2014年，中国进出口银行共办理国际结算、保函、贸易融资业务1810.12亿美元，比上年增长15.04%，服务领域涉及船舶、通讯、制造、纺织、汽车、机械、家电及农产品等，服务范围涵盖全行各类信贷业务品种，并且积极研发推出保函融资通、贸易便利通、出口融信通等结构化、组合型产品，进一步拓宽了企业结算融资渠道，提升了我行贸易金融综合服务能力。

In conducting trade finance business, the Bank continued to strengthen risk control, product innovation and information technology application. As a result, significant progress was made in speeding up business development and improving financial services in all respects, thus fully playing its role in ensuring steady growth in foreign trade, serving the real economy and supporting the development of China's open economy through financial services.

In 2014, the Bank conducted international settlement, letter of guarantee and trade financing transactions altogether worth of USD181.012 billion, up by 15.04% over the previous year. These transactions covered a wide range of fields such as shipping, telecommunication, manufacturing, textile, automobile, machinery, household electrical appliance, and agricultural produce. All of the Bank's loan facilities have been supported by these transactions. The Bank also developed structural and combination products such as loans backed by letter of guarantee, combination of receivables and payables, and purchase of commercial receivables. These products expanded settlement and funding resources for the Bank's clients, and strengthened the Bank's trade financing capacity.



保函业务

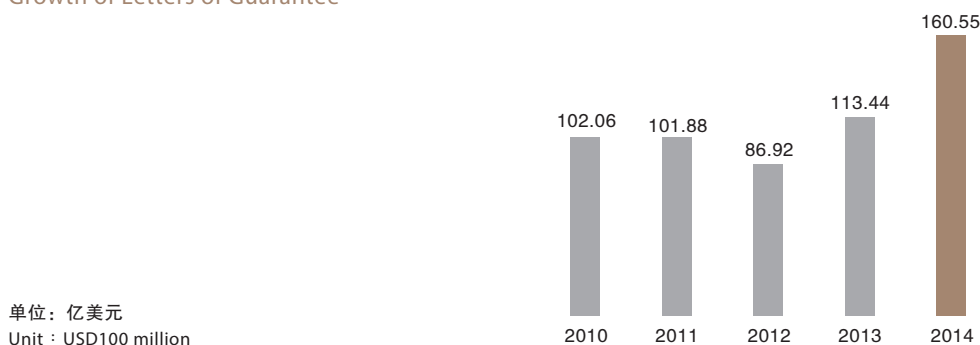
Letter of Guarantee

全年共办理保函业务160.55亿美元，年末担保责任余额314.31亿美元。保函是中国进出口银行一项重要政策性金融业务，在支持中国企业“走出去”、参与国际经济技术合作与竞争方面发挥着重要作用，有力地促进了我国企业高新技术产品、机电产品、成套设备与资本性货物出口及境外工程承包、境外投资等国际经贸活动的开展。

In 2014, the Bank issued letters of guarantee with a total value of USD16.055 billion. The year-end outstanding was USD31.431 billion. As an important business of the Bank, letters of guarantee played a key role in supporting Chinese companies to go global and participate in economic and technological cooperation and competition. This business has firmly tightened China's international economic and trade ties, including the export of new- and high-tech products, mechanical and electrical products, complete sets of equipment, capital goods, offshore contracts and overseas investments.

保函业务发展示意图

Growth of Letters of Guarantee



国际结算业务

International Settlement

全年共办理国际结算（含结售汇）业务1193.02亿美元。其中，全年办理结售汇业务290.28亿美元，同比增长24.33%；办理信用证业务255.9亿美元，同比增长14.5%。

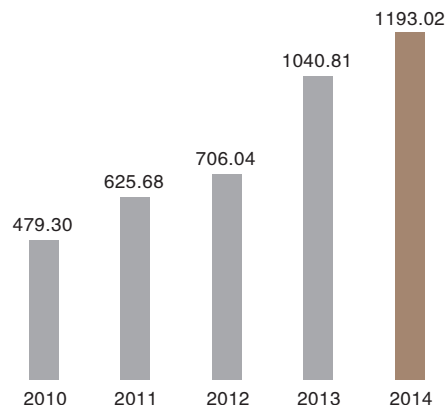
Throughout the year, the Bank carried out international settlement transactions (including the sales and purchases of foreign exchange) worth of USD119.302 billion. The Bank handled sales and purchases of foreign exchange amounted to USD29.028 billion, up by 24.33% over the previous year; letters of credit worth USD25.59 billion, up by 14.5% over the previous year.



国际结算业务发展示意图

Growth of International Settlement

单位：亿美元
Unit : USD100 million



贸易融资业务 Trade Finance

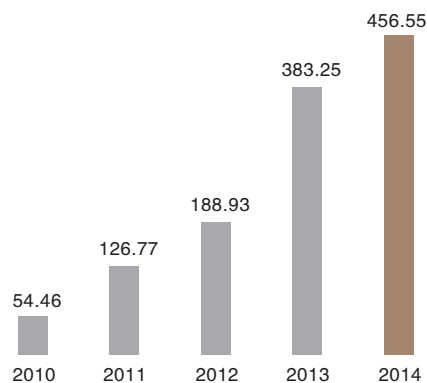
2014年，中国进出口银行贸易融资业务继续保持良好发展势头，全年共办理贸易融资业务456.55亿美元，同比增长19.12%。除开展出口押汇、出口商业发票贴现、打包贷款、进口押汇、提货担保、进口代付、汇出汇款融资、信保融资等传统贸易融资业务外，国内保理、工商企业国内代付、国际双保理、国内信用证福费廷包买、同业代付／偿付、信用证保兑、风险参与等高端贸易融资产品均有突破性发展，逐步形成了全方位、多层次、多支柱的贸易融资服务体系，进一步提升了政策性银行职能作用。

In 2014, trade finance maintained a strong momentum of growth. Throughout the year, the Bank handled trade finance transactions worth USD45.655 billion, up by 19.12% year-on-year. Apart from traditional products such as export bill purchase, discount of export commercial invoice, packing loan, inward bill advance, delivery against bank guarantee, import refinance, outward remittance finance, insurance finance, high-end products such as domestic factoring, domestic enterprise refinancing, international dual factoring, forfeiting, interbank refinancing, confirmed letter of credit, and risk participation also achieved important breakthroughs. The Bank has gradually built up an all-around, multi-level, and multi-pillar trade finance system.

贸易融资业务发展示意图

Growth of Trade Finance Transactions

单位：亿美元
Unit : USD100 million





六、金融市场业务 Capital Market Operations

资金筹措 Fund Raising

2014年，中国进出口银行面对复杂的市场环境，继续加强政策研究力度，合理安排发行计划，不断加大产品和渠道创新力度，两次通过商业银行发行了柜台债，并设计发行了“3+2”投资人选择权债券，不仅满足了投资者需求，也进一步拓宽了人民币筹资渠道。全年在境内银行间市场发行人民币金融债券84期，筹资5025.1亿元，较2013年增长23%。

2014年，中国进出口银行在香港成功发行70亿元人民币债券，成为国内首家使用“香港金管局央行统筹配售窗口”向外国央行、主权基金和地区货币当局定向配售人民币债券的金融机构，并首次实现中国进出口银行债券在香港联交所上市交易。

此外，境外发债工作也取得重大突破。继2005年之后，中国进出口银行再次在国际市场公开发行30亿美元全球债券，这是国内准主权类机构9年来首次在境外公开发行美元债券，在国际市场树立了我国进出口银行的主权级发行体形象。该笔发行被亚洲《财资》杂志评为2014年度最佳准主权债券发行，并为中资机构发行美元全球债券提供了重要的定价参考。

In 2014, facing a challenging market environment, the Bank, on the basis of strengthening policy research, made sound fund raising plans, developed new products and opened new channels. We completed two issues of over-the-counter bonds through commercial banks, and designed and issued the “3+2” puttable bonds, which not only met the needs of investors but also broadened the channels of fund raising in RMB. During the year, 84 RMB financial bonds were issued on the inter-bank market, raising a total of RMB502.51 billion, 23% more than the previous year.

Also in 2014, the Bank successfully issued RMB7 billion of bonds in Hong Kong, becoming the first financial institution in China to make targeted offering of RMB-denominated bonds to foreign central banks, sovereign funds and regional monetary authorities through the “Central Bank Placement Coordinating Window of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority”. The bonds of the Bank were also traded on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for the first time.

In addition, major breakthroughs were made in overseas bond issuance. The Bank made a public offering of USD3 billion of global bonds in the international market, for the first time since 2005. It was also the first overseas public offering of USD-denominated bonds by a quasi-sovereign Chinese institution in nine years, which secured China Eximbank’s position as a sovereign issuer in the international market. The offering received the best quasi-sovereign bond of the year award of the *Asset* magazine, and provided an important benchmark price for USD-denominated global bonds issued by Chinese financial institutions.



资金营运与管理

Capital Operation and Management

2014年，境内人民币流动性较为充裕，货币市场拆出利率不断下行。中国进出口银行重点通过跨资产、跨币种的资产配置交易，实现收益的稳步增长。为客户办理结售汇笔数首次突破万笔大关，结售汇远期在银行间外汇市场中排名第一。

In 2014, due to sufficient RMB liquidity in the domestic market, the offered rate in the money market kept falling. The Bank increased its revenue mainly through cross-asset and cross-currency asset allocation. The number of foreign exchange purchases and sales we completed for our clients exceeded 10,000 for the first time, and we ranked the first in the purchase and sale of forward foreign exchange on the inter-bank foreign exchange market.

汇率风险管理

Exchange Rate Risk Management

2014年，人民币汇率双向波动成为常态。在此背景下，中国进出口银行加强对市场的分析研究，及时制定汇率风险管理方案，有效控制购汇敞口汇率风险，平抑了人民币汇率波动带来的不利影响。

In 2014, two-way fluctuation of RMB exchange rate became a normal condition. Against such a backdrop, the Bank intensified market analysis and research, and made timely plans for managing exchange rate risks. We thus placed exchange rate risk exposure of foreign exchange purchase under effective control, and mitigated the adverse impact of RMB exchange rate fluctuation.

代客债务保值

Debt Hedging for Clients

2014年，中国进出口银行继续拓展代客资金业务，为客户提供个性化定制化的利率、汇率管理方案，通过利率掉期、货币掉期、远期结售汇、期权等交易工具协助客户管理和规避本外币利率、汇率风险。全年为近百家客户提供了相关服务，交易金额50亿元人民币，累计交易400多笔，有效帮助企业规避了利率、汇率风险。

In 2014, the Bank further expanded its discretionary treasury activities, provided clients with individualized and customized interest rate and exchange rate management plans, and helped clients manage and avoid local/foreign currency interest rate and exchange rate risks through such trading tools as interest rate swap, currency swap, purchase and sale of forward foreign exchange and options. In the year, we provided relevant services to some 100 clients, completing over 400 transactions with a total value of RMB5 billion. This significantly reduced the interest rate and exchange rate risks of our clients.





承销业务

Bond Underwriting

2014年度债券承销业务贯彻落实中央“降低实体融资成本、切实解决中小企业融资难”的政策指引，结合客户融资需求积极稳健开展产品创新，拓展对发行人主承销服务的广度，进一步密切银企合作，切实帮助企业调整融资结构，降低财务成本，有效支持了实体经济的发展。全年完成主承销债券33期，金额600.5亿元，实现较大幅度增长。



In 2014, to implement the Chinese government's policy of lowering the financing costs for the real economy and resolving the financing difficulties of SMEs, the Bank promoted product innovation in an active and prudent way to meet the financing needs of its clients, expanded the scope of underwriting services for issuers, strengthened bank-business cooperation, and helped client companies adjust the financing structure and reduce financial costs to support the growth of the real economy. In 2014, the Bank underwrote 33 issues of bonds with a total value of RMB60.05 billion, registering a major increase over the previous year.

七、国际信用评级

International Credit Rating

中国进出口银行目前拥有3家国际权威评级机构的评级。其中，穆迪投资者服务公司评级为Aa3，评级展望为稳定；标准普尔公司评级为AA-，评级展望为稳定；惠誉信用评级有限公司评级为A+，评级展望为稳定。上述评级均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 Aa3 with stable outlook. Standard & Poor's, AA- with stable outlook. And Fitch, A+ with stable outlook. All these ratings are the same as China's sovereign ratings.

	 中国主权 China's Sovereign Ratings	 中国进出口银行 THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA
穆迪投资者服务公司 Moody's Investors Service	Aa3	Aa3
标准普尔公司 Standard & Poor's	AA-	AA-
惠誉信用评级有限公司 Fitch Ratings	A+	A+



业务创新

Business Innovation

2014年,中国进出口银行创新业务继续保持快速增长,对支持外贸稳增长、调结构作用进一步凸显。2014年,全行创新业务签约贷款3674.74亿元人民币,创新业务新增贷款余额1651.65亿元,新增贷款直接带动货物进出口总额1490.80亿美元和服务进出口总额375.19亿美元。

In 2014, the Bank maintained rapid growth in expanding innovative business and thus played an increasingly important role in ensuring stable growth of China's foreign trade and improving its mix. In the year, the Bank's innovative businesses registered a total contract value of RMB367.474 billion, and the outstanding loans rose by RMB165.165 billion. The increased loans were responsible for generating USD149.08 billion of trade in goods and USD37.519 billion of trade in services.

金融支持开放型经济发展业务体系不断丰富

A greater range of financial services were provided to support the development of China's open economy.

一是深化金融产品的二次创新和业务整合工作。在对已有创新业务进行整合的基础上,全面开展二次创新,设计开发了服务贸易贷款和转型升级贷款两大类产品。二是在金融同业中率先出台《公私合营(PPP)项目融资指引(试行)》,助力中国装备“走出去”和“一路一带”建设。三是创新推出非洲中小企业发展贷款、境外中资企业发展贷款等业务,打造更加全面、一体化的支持“走出去”的政策性业务体系。四是出台《碳金融业务实施方案》,在碳金融业务领域迈开开创性一步,丰富绿色金融服务体系。





First, further innovation and integration of financial products was made. Building on the integration of current innovative businesses, we made all-around efforts to conduct a new round of innovation by creating two major categories of loans which respectively focused on supporting trade in services and industrial upgrading. Second, we were the first in China's financial sector to release the *Guidelines on Financing Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects (Provisional)* to support the export of Chinese equipment and China's land and maritime Silk Roads initiative. Third, new businesses like African SME development loans and overseas Chinese enterprises development loans were launched, which created a more comprehensive and integrated mechanism for conducting policy-based businesses to support the "going global" efforts of Chinese companies. Fourth, the *Plan for Conducting Carbon Based Financing* was adopted, which broke new ground in carbon based financing and expanded China's green financing services.

金融支持重点领域发展成效显著

Financing support to key sectors delivered good results.

支持文化产业国际化发展。截至2014年，全行累计支持了160余个文化重点项目，占全国文化“走出去”项目的60%，成为支持文化“走出去”项目数量最多、贷款余额最大的金融机构，在拓展支持文化产业的广度和深度方面发挥了良好的示范作用。



支持科技创新，推动重大技术装备“走出去”。支持了三一重工收购奥地利帕尔菲格集团股权、中联重科收购m-tec公司、哈尔滨航空工业有限公司出口委内

瑞拉Z9直升机、中芯国际建设集成电路生产线、华大基因收购美国CGI、渤海造船厂关键技术研发等一批意义重大、效益良好、示范效应较强的重点项目。

积极扶持节能环保行业发展。成功支持了虎丘湿地公园生态修复、中材节能余热发电、大连国家静脉产业示范园废旧再生资源回收等一批示范性强、社会效益和经济效益兼具的节能环保项目和合同能源管理项目。

大力推动部行合作机制。分别与工业和信息化部、农业部、国务院扶贫领导小组办公室、国务院台湾事务办公室就推动集成电路产业实现重点突破和整体提升、支持重大技术装备企业“走出去”、推动农业国际化发展、落实精准扶贫、支持台资陆资企业赴对方市场投资及联合“走出去”等重点领域签署合作协议。



The Bank supported the overseas growth of China's cultural industries. By the end of 2014, the Bank had provided financing support to over 160 major overseas cultural projects, accounting for 60% of all such projects launched by China, exceeding other Chinese financial institution in terms of both the number of projects involved and the amount of loans provided. The Bank thus acted as a pacesetter in providing extensive support to the overseas growth of Chinese cultural industries.



We also supported technical innovation and the overseas expansion of key technological equipment manufactures. We financed a number of major pacesetting business projects with good returns. They include Sany Heavy Industry's acquisition of stakes in the Austria-based Palfinger Group, Zoomlion's acquisition of M-Tec, Harbin Aviation Industry's Z9 helicopter export to Venezuela, SMIC's integrated circuit production lines, BGI's acquisition of the American company CGI and the key technological research programs of Bohai Shipyard.

We provided financing support to the energy conservation and environment industries. A number of energy conservation and environment projects as well as energy performance contracting projects that serve as pacesetters and have good social and economic benefits have received our financing support. They include the project of restoring the ecology of the Tiger Hill Wetland Park in Suzhou, the waste heat power generation project of Sinoma and the renewable energy recovery project of the National Venous Industry Demonstration Park in Dalian.

The Bank enhanced cooperation with relevant government agencies. We signed cooperation agreements with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Office of the State Council Leading Group of Poverty Alleviation and the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council. They respectively cover key areas, such as promoting major breakthroughs in and upgrading the integrated circuit industry, supporting the overseas growth of major technological equipment companies, advancing the overseas expansion of the agricultural sector, improving targeted poverty alleviation, supporting mutual investment and "going global" partnership between mainland and Taiwan companies.



同业合作成果继续扩大

Cooperation with other financial institutions produced more deliverables.

一是拓宽中间业务收入来源，丰富金融服务手段。二是调整信贷结构，盘活存量资产，出台《信贷资产流转业务指引（暂行）》。三是成功发行第二期信贷资产支持证券，为优化信贷结构探索出新路径。四是与资产管理公司加强全面合作，借助资产管理公司在处置监控类资产和不良资产方面的专业优势，化解信贷业务风险。

We secured new sources of revenue for our intermediary businesses and developed new tools to provide financial services. We also adjusted the credit structure, made more effective use of existing assets and adopted the *Guidelines on the Circulation of Credit Assets (Provisional)*. The second credit asset-backed securities were successfully issued, and we explored new ways to improve the credit structure. We strengthened all-round cooperation with asset management companies, and made good use of their expertise in managing under-surveillance and non-performing assets to defuse risks in credit business.

网上银行业务迅速发展

Online banking registered rapid growth.

充分发挥科技创新对业务发展的助推作用，丰富网上银行产品、健全网上银行客户服务体系，向境内企业客户全面推出包括查询、转账、信贷和贸易金融在内的网上银行服务。2014年，境内经营单位已全部开通网上银行业务服务，签约客户超过1000家，全行共办理网上银行申请类业务近9900笔，金额超过600亿元人民币。



To maximize the role of science and technology in promoting business growth, we broadened the portfolio of online banking products, improved the online client service system, and provided a full range of online banking services, including inquiry, transfer, credit and trade finance, to our domestic business clients. In 2014, online banking was launched in all our domestic operating offices, with over 1,000 registered clients. During the year, the Bank processed close to 9,900 business applications online, with a total value of over RMB60 billion.



重大项目

Major Projects

中国进出口银行 2014 年年度报告 THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA ANNUAL REPORT 2014

一、秘鲁 Las Bambas 铜矿收购项目

Acquisition of the Las Bambas Copper Mine in Peru

2014 年，中国进出口银行融资支持的中国五矿集团公司收购秘鲁 Las Bambas 铜矿项目。

该项目是迄今为止我国在金属矿业领域最大的境外收购项目，项目的实施有利于增加我国矿业公司在国际矿业领域的话语权，对推动我国企业“走出去”具有重要作用。

The Las Bambas Copper Mine in Peru, acquired by China Minmetals Corporation with the loan of the Bank, was China's biggest overseas acquisition in the metal mining industry. The project helps the Chinese mining companies increase their presence in the international mining arena and plays a significant role in helping Chinese companies to go global.



二、老挝卫星系列项目

Satellites Series Project in the Laos

2014 年，中国进出口银行融资支持的老挝卫星系列项目。

该项目实现了我国对东盟地区整星出口的零突破，带动了我国航天技术产品创新以及推动航天技术应用产业国际化发展。同时，对促进老挝经济、文化发展有重要的作用。

The Satellites Series Project in the Laos, supported by the Bank's loan, was the first of its kind that involves the export of China's assembled satellites to ASEAN countries. The project promoted the innovation of China's aerospace technology as well as the internationalization of China's aerospace industry. It also played an important role in the economic and cultural development of the Laos.





三、肯尼亚蒙巴萨至内罗毕铁路项目 The Mombasa-Nairobi Railway Project in Kenya

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的肯尼亚蒙巴萨至内罗毕铁路项目。

该项目是采用中国标准、中国资金、中国技术、中国管理、中国设备建造的国际干线铁路，也是“东非大动脉”的首要路段，对推动中国铁路标准进入非洲以及促进东非经济一体化合作具有重要意义。



The Mombasa-Nairobi Railway Project in Kenya, supported by the Bank's loan, was an international artery line. It has adopted Chinese standards, funds, technologies, management and equipments. As the most important section of the East African artery, the railway is of great significance for the application of Chinese railway standards in Africa and for economic integration in East Africa.

四、塔吉克斯坦杜尚别2号热电厂二期建设项目 The Second Phase of the Dushanbe No.2 Thermal Power Plant in Tajikistan

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的塔吉克斯坦杜尚别2号热电厂二期建设项目。

该项目被双方领导人誉为中塔合作的标志性项目，建成后可改善塔吉克斯坦首都杜尚别市冬季电力不足和供热短缺现状，项目的顺利实施将进一步推动中塔睦邻友好和互利合作迈向新台阶。



The second phase of the Dushanbe No.2 Thermal Power Plant in Tajikistan, constructed with the Bank's loan, was hailed by the leaders of both countries as the landmark project of China-Tajikistan cooperation. Upon completion, the project will reduce the shortages in power and heat supply in Dushanbe in winter time. It will also enhance the good-neighborly friendship and mutually-beneficial cooperation between China and Tajikistan.



五、塞尔维亚泽蒙 — 博尔察大桥项目 The Zemun-Borca Bridge Project in Serbia

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的塞尔维亚泽蒙 — 博尔察大桥项目。

该项目是中国公司在欧洲承建的第一座大桥，备受中塞两国政府关注，大桥顺利建成通车，对于完善当地交通网络起到了重要作用，受到各界民众好评。

The Zemun-Borca Bridge Project in Serbia, supported by the Bank's loan, was the first bridge built by Chinese companies in Europe, and attracted enormous attention from governments of both countries. The completion of the bridge, which plays a considerable role in improving the local transport network, was well received by the Serbian people.



六、挪威Prosafe公司半潜式海工生活平台项目 The Prosafe Semi-submersible Accommodation Unit Project in Norway

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的挪威Prosafe公司半潜式海工生活平台项目。

该项目是我行首次参与的海工生活平台项目，对提升我国船厂海工平台建造能力，增强船舶工业国际竞争力，促进船舶企业转型升级具有重大意义。

The Prosafe Semi-submersible Accommodation Unit Project in Norway, built with the Bank's loan, was the Bank's first involvement in carrying out accommodation unit projects. It had great significance for the improvement of Chinese shipbuilders' capacity to build offshore platforms, the enhancement of international competitiveness of China's ship-building industry and the transformation and upgrading of Chinese ship-building companies.





七、观致汽车C平台衍生车型研发项目

The Qoros Auto C Platform Derivative Model Research Project

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的观致汽车C平台衍生车型研发项目。

该项目对推动我国自主品牌汽车提档升级，实现重大技术装备国产化，起到了积极的带动示范效益。

The Qoros Auto C Platform Derivative Model Research Project, supported by the Bank's loan, played a demonstrative and motivating role in promoting the upgrading of China's proprietary brand automobiles and the localization of major technical equipments.



八、融科储能装备有限公司全钒液流电池储能装备产业化项目

The Storage Equipment Industrialization Project of All-Vanadium Redox Flow Battery of Rongke Power

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的融科储能装备有限公司全钒液流电池储能装备产业化项目。

该项目代表了储能装备领域的发展方向，是新能源技术发展的有力支撑，是升级电力、电网建设的关键，具有极高的战略价值和广阔的市场前景。

The Storage Equipment Industrialization Project of All-Vanadium Redox Flow Battery of Rongke Power, supported by the Bank's loan, represented the trend of storage equipments development. It also provided strong support to the development of new energy technology and was key to the upgrading of electricity grid construction. The project has high strategic value and broad market prospects.



九、文成公主实景剧及配套商业风情街建设 The Princess Wencheng Live-action Drama and Related Commercial and Cultural Street

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的文成公主实景剧及配套商业风情街建设项目。

该项目是金融机构向西藏自治区投放的首个大型演出及配套设施建设项目，项目的实施对藏民族的文化遗产和保护将起到重要的作用，对促进当地藏族同胞就业和改善民生具有重要意义。

The Princess Wencheng Live-action Drama and Related Commercial and Cultural Street, developed with the Bank's loan, was the first large-scale performance and related facilities project that financial institutions operated in the Tibet Autonomous Region. The implementation of this project played an important role in the inheritance and protection of the Tibetan culture and in the improvement of the employment and livelihood of local people.



十、顺丰控股(集团)有限公司中转枢纽建设项目 The Transit Hub Construction Project of Shunfeng Group

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的顺丰控股(集团)有限公司上海青浦中转枢纽建设项目。

该项目旨在建造集快件集散、快件分拣、网络运行管理和仓储配套的国际现代化物流基地，对提升我国服务贸易企业服务质量和国际竞争力具有积极的意义。

The Transit Hub Construction Project of Shunfeng Group in Qingpu, Shanghai, constructed with the Bank's loan, aimed at constructing an international logistics base covering express distribution and sorting, Internet operation and management, and storage. It improved the service quality and international competitiveness of Chinese service trade companies.





十一、福清核电站三、四号机组项目 The No.3 and No.4 Unit Project of Fuqing Nuclear Power Plant

2014年，中国进出口银行融资支持的福清核电三、四号机组项目。

该项目是国家批准建设的重大能源工程之一，项目建成后将极大地缓解当地电力需求，减少燃煤发电所带来的污染排放，更好地满足福建和华东地区电力和环保的需求，为海峡西岸经济可持续发展增添动力。



The No.3 and No.4 Unit Project of Fuqing Nuclear Power Plant, built with the Bank's loan, was one of the key energy projects approved by the government. The completion of this project shall greatly ease the locally demand pressure on electricity and reduce the pollution caused by coal power generation. It shall also fulfill the power and environmental protection need of Fujian Province and other eastern China provinces, and add momentum to the sustainable economic development of the west coast of the Taiwan Straits.



2014年，中国进出口银行以信贷风险防控为中心，以全面风险管理为抓手，不断提高信贷管理精细化水平，夯实全面风险管理基础，全行资产质量保持良好水平。

一、建立健全风险责任制。加强风险动态监控和预警，开展“自上而下”和“自下而上”的双向风险排查工作，建立并实施信贷风险排查定期报告机制，及时掌握风险项目变化情况。加强对经营单位现场检查和指导力度，提高贷后管理水平。妥善应对信贷风险突发事件，化解重点项目风险。

二、切实加强国别风险管理。扩大国别风险限额管理范围，明确国别风险专项额度使用要求，对重点国家开展国别风险评估，将国别风险内部评级范围扩大至已经或计划开展境外业务的全部国家和地区，试点开展了主权风险压力测试。

三、强化行业风险管理。大力调整产能严重过剩行业信贷规模和结构，加强对船舶、钢铁、光伏等行业的授信管理，采取差异化授信政策支持过剩行业中优质企业发展。对铁路、公路和其他基础设施行业实施贷款余额占比限额管理和动态监控。

四、有序开展内控合规工作。持续推进流程优化，不断完善全行制度体系。扎实有效开展合规检查，加强操作风险管理，防控操作风险。积极应对国际新形势，加强反洗钱管理。强化组织机制，稳步推进案件防控工作。

五、提高评审质量和效率。做好业务健康可持续发展的“助推器”和“防火墙”，深入研究项目情况，合理设置风险防范措施，采取特事特办、加急评审和绿色通道等方式，提高评审效率。创新评审手段，提高评审专业化水平，建立经济效益评价模型，积极引入“外脑”与行业专家合作，探索建立行内专家库充实评审队伍。





In 2014, the Bank worked meticulously to further enhance the precision of credit management, with focus on preventing and defusing credit risks to ensure comprehensive risk management. As a result, the asset quality of the Bank was kept sound.

First, a well-designed risk accountability system was established. We strengthened risk surveillance and early-warning on an ongoing basis, conducted risk screening in both top-down and bottom-up directions, and introduced a mechanism of regular reporting of credit risk screening to conduct timely monitoring of changes in projects with risks. We strengthened on-site inspection and guidance of companies that had borrowed loans from the Bank, and improved post-lending management. We properly managed credit risk emergencies and defused risks in priority projects.

Second, country-specific risk management was strengthened. We expanded the scope of country-specific risk quota management, set well defined requirements for using country-specific risk quota, and conducted country-specific risk assessment of targeted countries. We expanded coverage of internal rating of country-specific risks to all countries and regions where we have established business operation or plan to do so, and carried out stress test of sovereign risks on a pilot basis.

Third, sector-based risk management was reinforced. We made a major overhaul of the scale and structure of credit made to industries with serious excess capacity, strengthened credit extension management in shipbuilding, iron and steel and photovoltaic sectors, and adopted a differentiated credit extension policy to support the development of well performing companies in industries with excess capacity. We also introduced quota management and ongoing surveillance of outstanding loans made to railway, highway and other infrastructure sectors.

Fourth, internal control and compliance was strengthened. We improved internal operating procedures and strengthened the management system of the Bank. We carried out effective compliance inspection, and strengthened prevention and control of operating risks. Responding to new international developments, we strengthened anti-money laundering management, reinforced the relevant organizational mechanism, and effectively handled cases of risk prevention and control.

Fifth, the quality and efficiency of evaluation and appraisal was improved. To build a firewall against risks and boost the healthy and sustainable growth of our businesses, we conducted in-depth project analysis, developed appropriate risk prevention measures, and improved efficiency of evaluation and appraisal through priority case processing, expedited processing and green channel. We developed new ways of conducting evaluation and appraisal, ensured that the evaluation and appraisal process meets due standards, established the model of economic returns evaluation, used non-bank expertise in conducting evaluation and appraisal, and began developing a database of banking experts to better conduct evaluation and appraisal.





信息化建设

IT Development

2014年，中国进出口银行信息化建设继续发扬“务实、高效、协作、创新”的核心价值观，加大科技创新工作力度，全面落实科技保障和服务发展工作任务。

一、基础设施建设不断加强。完成总行局域网、全行广域网、国内各分行及下辖工作组局域网、巴黎分行局域网以及境外代表处局域网的网络改造，增强了系统安全性和稳定性，为移动办公创造了基础条件。

二、应用系统建设与推广工作取得进展。大力推进数据治理职能建设；投产信贷、网银、资金等多个新需求及改造项目；顺利实施两个平台及统计分析项目，满足各类业务应用系统接口及数据管理要求。

三、信息安全管理稳步推进。开展信息安全检查，做好特殊时期信息安全保障工作；开展全行应急演练，完善应急预案；完成全年漏洞扫描及整改工作；推进等级保护定级及测评工作；严格开展信息系统上线前安全评估；及时准确做好外部监管信息报送。



In 2014, the Bank continued to be guided by its core values of “being pragmatic, efficiency, coordination and innovation” in pursuing IT development. It stepped up efforts to make technological innovation and enhance IT development to support the Bank’s business growth.

First, IT infrastructural development was further strengthened. We upgraded the Intranet of the Bank’s headquarters, the Wide Area Network (WAN) covering the entire system of the Bank, as well as the Intranet of our domestic branches and working groups, the Paris Branch and our overseas representative offices. This has enhanced the security and stability of the Bank’s operating system and paved the way for introducing mobile office in the Bank.

Second, progress was made in the development and extension of application systems. Data management was strengthened, and projects were launched to upgrade credit, online banking and capital operations to meet new demand. Two platforms and a statistical analysis project were carried out to meet the interface and data management requirements of various types of business application systems.

Third, information security was ensured. Information security check was carried out regularly, and extra steps were taken under special circumstances to ensure information security. Exercises were conducted to respond to IT contingency scenarios, and emergency response plans were improved. Annual vulnerability scanning and rectification was completed. Security protection level classification and evaluation was advanced. Security assessment was conducted before an information system was put into use. Information on external supervision was reported in a timely and accurate fashion.



2014年，中国进出口银行积极推动人力资源管理工作创新发展，为银行的改革提供有力的人才支持。

一、努力构建有效管用、简便易行的选人用人机制。坚持个别提拔和竞争上岗并重，着力推动干部选拔方式“多条腿走路”。积极贯彻落实《关于完善竞争性选拔干部方式的指导意见》，干部选拔流程坚持程序简约、操作方便，提高了竞争上岗的工作质量。尝试引入全行统一的资格认证，在总行开展试点，专业人才职务层级晋升更加注重专业资格。

二、坚持分类施教，着力推进能力培训和知识更新。认真开展各类专题培训及讲座，完善了员工的知识结构，拓宽了宏观视野。全年总行共举办培训项目120个，培训总学时约11万小时，参训近6250人次。积极构建具有我行特色的在线学习平台，建成网络培训学院。

三、优化考核指标，完善约束激励机制。印发《中国进出口银行行员年度考核评价办法（试行）》，努力创造更好的人才成长环境。完善绩效考核管理体系，调整绩效考核指标，通过科学激励，努力做到全面、客观、公平、公正。

In 2014, the Bank improved human resources management and enhanced staff competence in the interest of carrying out reform of the Bank.

First, we instituted a simplified and effective mechanism for post selection and appointment. We placed equal emphasis on both special and competitive post promotion and adopted a multi-pronged approach in selecting senior managers. We fully implemented the *Guidelines on Improving the Use of Competitive Methods in Selecting Senior Managers*, streamlined the procedures of senior manager selection, thus ensuring the competence of senior managers selected through competition. We introduced on a trial basis a unified qualification certificate system in the Bank's headquarters, with the aim of extending it bank wide and make professional qualifications a key requirement for promotion to senior positions.

Second, we took a differentiated approach to staff training to enhance capacity building and upgrade staff knowledge. Training courses and lectures on various topics were organized, which enabled the bank employees to acquire more knowledge and broaden their horizon. In 2014, 120 training classes were organized, providing 110,000 hours of training for the staff 6,250 person/times. We also developed an online learning platform tailored to the Bank's needs and opened an online training college.

Third, we adjusted the performance evaluation indicators and improved the compliance and incentive system. The *Methods for Conducting Annual Performance Evaluation of Employees of China Eximbank (Provisional)* were issued to create an enabling environment for fostering high-calibre professionals. We improved the performance evaluation system, adjusted indicators for performance evaluation and provided more effective incentives to make the evaluation process more comprehensive, objective, impartial and fair.



中国进出口银行职工年龄、文化结构(2014年)

Age Composition and Education Background of the Employees of China Eximbank (2014)

			人数 Number of Employees	比重 Proportion
年龄结构 Age Composition	30岁及以下	30 years or below	969	38.1%
	31 – 40岁	31-40 years	1041	40.8%
	41 – 50岁	41-50 years	391	15.4%
	51岁及以上	51 years or above	145	5.7%
	合 计	Total	2546	100%
文化结构 Education Background	博士	PhD	63	2.5%
	硕士及研究生	Master	1375	54%
	大学	Bachelor	1064	41.8%
	大专	Junior college	36	1.4%
	中专以下	Secondary technical school or below	78	0.3%
	合 计	Total	2546	100%



国际合作

International Cooperation

2014年，中国进出口银行积极贯彻落实互利共赢的对外开放战略，深化和扩大对外交往与合作，鼎力支持对外交流，服务双多边经济合作，国际影响力持续提升。

In 2014, the Bank continued to implement the win-win strategy of opening up, strengthened and expanded international cooperation, gave strong support to international exchanges, promoted bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation and increased its international influence.

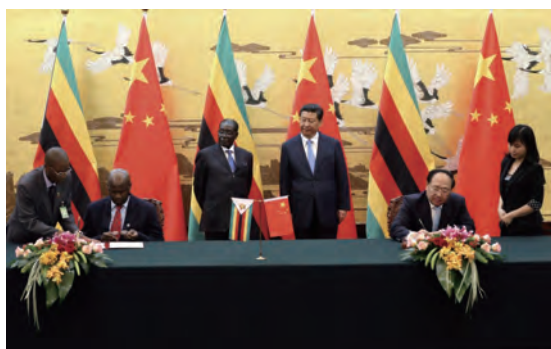
一、对外交往

International Exchanges

高层会见

High-Level Meetings

2014年，中国进出口银行领导出席国家领导人外事活动及会见外宾230余场次，并与有关国家政府部门签署贷款协议，积极配合并推动了我国与其他国家的经济合作。



In 2014, the Bank's top executives participated in major diplomatic activities hosted by Chinese government leaders and met with VIP foreign visitors on more than 230 occasions. On some of these occasions, the Bank signed a number of loan agreements with relevant foreign government departments, thus contributing its share to promoting China's economic cooperation with foreign countries.



重要外事

Key Events

出席“布雷顿森林体系70年”会议

2014年2月，李若谷行长出席了由奥地利中央银行、奥地利财政部及新布雷顿森林体系委员会联合举办的“布雷顿森林体系70年——重建国际货币体系”的会议，并做了题为《推进国际货币体系改革》的演讲，来自全球各地的百余位政、商、学界代表出席了会议。



Attending Bretton Woods @ 70 Conference

In February 2014, Mr. Li Ruogu, Chairman and President of the Bank, attended the “Bretton Woods @ 70 Conference: Regaining Control of the International Monetary System” jointly organized by the Central Bank of Austria, the Austrian Finance Ministry and the Reinventing Bretton Woods Committee, and delivered a speech titled “Promoting the Reform of the International Monetary System”. Over one hundred participants from political, business and academic circles across the world attended the conference.

出席博鳌亚洲论坛有关活动

2014年4月，李若谷行长出席了博鳌亚洲论坛2014年年会。期间，李若谷行长受邀在“APEC：因应亚洲的新未来”和“中日CEO对话”两个环节担任发言嘉宾，并作为中方主席出席了中澳商界高层领导对话第三次会议，与澳大利亚总理阿博特进行会面。

Attending the 2014 Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference



In April 2014, Mr. Li Ruogu attended the 2014 Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference. During the conference, Mr. Li spoke as panelist in two sessions: “APEC: For the New Future of Asia” and “China-Japan CEO Dialogue”. Mr. Li also co-chaired the Third Meeting of China-Australia Senior Business Leaders Forum and met with the Right Honorable Tony Abbot, Prime Minister of Australia.



配合亚信峰会有关活动

在2014年5月举行的亚信峰会期间，李若谷行长参加了习近平主席和俄罗斯总统普京会见企业家代表活动，并在习近平主席和普京总统见证下、习近平主席与哈萨克斯坦总统纳扎尔巴耶夫见证下签署有关合作文件。

Attending relevant events during the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA)

During the CICA Conference in May 2014, Mr. Li Ruogu, together with other Chinese and Russian CEOs, was received by the Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin. Mr. Li also signed agreements with his Russian counterpart in the presence of Chinese President Xi and Russian President Putin, and with his Kazakhstani counterpart in the presence of Chinese President Xi and Kazakhstani President Nazarbayev respectively.

出席中法高级别经济财金对话

2014年9月，第二次中法高级别经济财金对话在法国巴黎举行。李若谷行长代表中国进出口银行参加对话活动并在专题三“推进实质性双边经济合作”环节作了主题为“开放、务实、推进中法经济合作深化”的发言。

Attending the Second China-France High Level Economic and Financial Dialogue

In September 2014, the Second China-France High Level Economic and Financial Dialogue was held in Paris, France. Mr. Li Ruogu participated in the dialogue and gave a speech on “Deepening China-France Economic cooperation in an Open and Pragmatic Manner” during the session on “Promoting Concrete Bilateral Economic Cooperation”.

配合2014年亚太经合组织领导人会议周有关活动

2014年11月，为配合亚太经合组织领导人会议周有关活动，中国进出口银行行领导分别在习近平主席和塔吉克斯坦总统拉赫蒙见证下、习近平主席和俄罗斯总统普京见证下、李克强总理和巴基斯坦总理谢里夫见证下签署有关协议，并与来访的塔吉克斯坦总统拉赫蒙、老挝国家主席朱马里、秘鲁总统乌马拉等会面。



Attending relevant events during the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2014

In November 2014, on the sidelines of the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, the Bank's top executives participated in signing ceremonies in the presence of Chinese President Xi Jinping and Tajikistani President Rakhmon, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Putin, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and Pakistani Prime Minister Sharif respectively. The Bank's top executives also met with President of Tajikistan Rakhmon, President of the Laos Choummaly Sayasone, and President of Peru Ollanta Humala.





二、海外机构建设 Overseas Institutions Development

2014年，中国进出口银行海外机构发挥身处一线优势，有效协助总行做好项目贷前调查和贷后管理工作，加强与驻在国政府部门、我使领馆和中资企业的沟通协调，加快推进具体项目的实施，为推动国际经济合作发挥了积极作用。

截至2014年末，中国进出口银行已设立1家海外分行（巴黎分行），2家海外代表处（东南非代表处、圣彼得堡代表处）和2家海外代表处筹备组（西北非代表处筹备组、香港代表处筹备组），覆盖全球124个国家和地区，形成了跨越亚洲、非洲、欧洲的海外机构布局网络，基本覆盖“一带一路”、“两个走廊”沿线国家。

In 2014, the Bank's overseas institutions gave full play to their advantages in location and proactively promoted international economic cooperation by assisting the head office with pre-lending investigation and post-lending management, enhancing communication with foreign governments, Chinese embassies and consulates, and Chinese companies, and helping expedite the implementation of projects financed by the Bank.

By the end of 2014, the Bank had one overseas branch (Paris Branch), two overseas representative offices (the Rep. Office for Southern and Eastern Africa, St.Petersburg Rep. Office) and two rep office preparation teams (the preparation team for Rep. Office for Western and Northern Africa, the preparation team for Hong Kong Rep. Office). The Bank's overseas presence formed a network covering 124 countries and regions in Asia, Africa and Europe, which included the countries located along the routes of the "Silk Road Economic Belt" and "21st Century Maritime Silk Road", as well as the "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor" and "Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor."

三、代理行网络 Correspondent Banking Network

中国进出口银行进一步扩展代理行网络。截至2014年末，共与境内外1355家银行的总分支机构建立了代理行关系，代理行网络覆盖全球160多个国家和地区。

The Bank continued to expand its correspondent banking network. By the end of 2014, the Bank had established correspondent banking relations with 1,335 banks in over 160 countries and regions.



社会责任

Social Responsibility

2014年，中国进出口银行坚持金融服务社会发展理念，积极履行社会责任，开展扶贫济困活动，关心支持社会公益事业，在三农、医疗卫生、扶贫、小微企业、环保等领域实施了多个项目，让金融发展成果惠及更多广大群众，为构建和谐社会贡献了一份力量。

In 2014, the Bank continued to actively fulfill its social responsibility by carrying out poverty reduction and public benefit programs. A number of projects were implemented in areas covering agriculture, rural areas, the rural population, public health, poverty reduction, small and micro businesses and environmental protection, thus enabling more people to benefit from the Bank's business development. By taking these steps, the Bank contributed to the building of a harmonious society in the country.

一、持续帮扶岷县发展

Providing further development assistance to Minxian County



援建岷县医疗卫生站工程稳步推进，首批建成的85个卫生站陆续投入使用，第二批80个站的基础工程全部完工；捐赠资金50万元为医疗卫生站购置LED应急灯210个。推进教育扶贫，向岷县捐赠电脑50台，支持多媒体教室建设；中国进出口银行24名青年志愿者赴岷县开展了第四批支教活动，走访慰问困难学生家庭；积极支持岷县中草药特色产业发展，帮助岷县

引进投资者，做大做强中草药产业；开展“母亲邮包”公益捐赠活动，向岷县捐赠物资7万余元。

Steady progress was made in building clinics in Minxian County with the Bank's assistance. The first group of 85 clinics were put into operation and the groundwork for the second batch of 80 clinics was completed. The Bank donated RMB500,000 to purchase 210 LED emergency lights for the clinics. The Bank's education and poverty reduction efforts also continued. It donated 50 computers for setting up multimedia classrooms in the county schools. Twenty-four young volunteers, the fourth group from the Bank, served as volunteer teachers in Minxian County. They often visited and helped the families of those students in need. Investors were brought in to develop processing of traditional Chinese herbal medicine in the county. Mother's Package, a donation program, was launched by the Bank, providing the county with supplies worth more than RMB70,000.



二、积极投身公益事业

Actively conducting public benefit activities

开展向云南鲁甸地震灾区捐赠活动，向灾区捐款300万元，全行员工捐款48万余元；邀请50名新疆塔城地区少数民族师生来京开展融情夏令营活动，宣扬社会主义核心价值观，增进民族团结；携手“爱乐传习”延续音乐教育事业，提高青少年音乐素养，为传承音乐文化贡献力量。

A donation drive for earthquake-hit Ludian, Yunnan Province was launched, providing the affected areas with RMB3 million in donation, of which RMB480,000 was made by Bank's employees. Fifty teachers and students from ethnic minority groups in Tacheng, Xinjiang were invited to Beijing to attend summer camp, an activity that strengthened ethnic unity and enabled participants to learn more about the core socialist values. By sponsoring the Philharmonic Heritage Program and helping the young people develop appreciation of music, the Bank actively promoted music education and music culture.



三、继续深化扶贫金融合作

Deepening financing based cooperation on poverty alleviation

与国务院扶贫领导小组办公室续签《金融扶贫合作协议》。截至2014年末，共支持扶贫金融合作项目113个，批贷金额85.77亿元。项目涉及养殖、种植、农产品深加工、新能源、新材料等产业，支持范围覆盖全国26个省区和14个集中连片特殊困难地区，培育壮大了一批扶贫龙头企业并带动数十万农户脱贫致富，后谷咖啡、科尔沁牛业、冠丰种业、莱茵生物等扶贫效益和经济效益显著的优秀企业和项目不断涌现。



The Bank renewed the *Agreement on Financing Based Cooperation on Poverty Alleviation* with the Leading Group on Poverty Alleviation of the State Council. By the end of 2014, the Bank had launched 113 financing based cooperation projects on poverty alleviation involving RMB8.577 billion in loans. The projects, covering 26 provinces and 14 contiguous poverty stricken areas, involve breeding, crop growing, fine processing of agricultural products, new energies and new materials. Thanks to such poverty reduction efforts, a number of leading companies with good performance have emerged, including Hogood Coffee, Kerchin Cattle Industry, Guanfeng Seed Science and Technology and Layn Natural Ingredients, and several hundred thousand rural households have been lifted out of poverty.

四、自觉实践绿色金融 Practicing green financing

继续加大对水电、核电、太阳能发电、风电、生物质发电等清洁能源的支持力度，促进企业转型升级。截至2014年末，中国进出口银行投向上述领域的贷款余额比年初增长14.78%。

The Bank continued to step up financing to clean energies such as hydropower, nuclear, solar, wind and biomass and help companies in these sectors upgrade themselves. By the end of 2014, the Bank's year-end outstanding loans for these sectors had grown by 14.78% over the beginning of the year.





五、真情助力小微企业

Providing timely assistance to small and micro businesses

2014年，中国进出口银行积极贯彻落实金融支持小微企业的各项政策措施，以“批发”理念开展小微企业信贷“零售”业务，以创新推进统借统还贷款模式为重点，以完善小微企业信贷计划和考核机制为抓手，以健全小微企业信贷制度和风险防控体系为基础，圆满完成全行小微企业信贷业务增速不低于全部贷款增速、增量不低于上年的工作目标。



In 2014, the Bank actively implemented policies and measures to provide financial support to small and micro enterprise. By introducing “retail” loan services to small and micro businesses using a “wholesale” approach and a unified model for loan borrowing and repayment, the Bank improved the planning and evaluation mechanism as well as the lending and risk management system for extending credit to small and micro businesses. By doing so, the Bank met its goal of ensuring that the growth of lending to small and micro businesses was in step with the growth of the Bank’s overall lending and that the increase in growth of such lending was no lower than that of the previous year.



企业文化 Corporate Culture

2014年，中国进出口银行加大企业文化推广和深植力度。将企业文化推广纳入员工培训、活动开展和业务推进中，促进企业文化理念的渗透。深入开展岗位建功活动，突出宣传员工队伍中爱岗敬业、甘于奉献、开拓创新的优秀典型。完成行史陈列室建设，使其成为体现企业文化的教育基地。

2014年，中国进出口银行将员工梦与实现中国梦紧紧联系在一起，带领广大员工追梦、圆梦，激励广大员工立足岗位建功立业，成就了一批富有正能量的群体和个人典范；以建党九十三周年为切入点，举办中国进出口银行“庆祝建党九十三周年音乐会”，为全行员工营造艺术氛围；以创建和谐“职工之家”为载体，积极组织员工开展文体活动，先后举办了第三届职工运动会、篮球、足球、乒乓球、象棋、扑克牌等比赛及瑜伽、钓鱼、摄影、登山等多种活动，在全行营造了团结和谐气氛；坚持走群众路线，召开员工座谈会，倾听民意，关注基层一线，在送温暖长效机制基础上，进一步加大帮扶困难职工力度。

In 2014, the Bank intensified efforts to foster its distinctive corporate culture in both staff training and the Bank's various businesses activities. As a result, its corporate culture permeates all aspects of the Bank's operations. We launched a program of commending meritorious staff service and honored employees



who worked with dedication and in an innovative spirit. The newly opened Gallery of China Eximbank History serves to promote the Bank's corporate culture.

Also during the year, we encouraged bank employees to pursue the Chinese dream as a guide in charting the course for their career development, and strive to realize their dreams by fulfilling their duties and emulating colleagues who excel in performance. A commemoration concert marking the 93rd anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China was held to enrich the cultural activities of the bank employees. A “harmonious staff home” was opened, and the Third China Eximbank Sports Games were held. Various recreational and sports activities were organized for the staff, such as basketball, soccer, table tennis, Chinese chess, poker game, yoga, fishing, photographing and mountain hiking. These activities helped create an environment of unity and harmony in the Bank. The management maintained close ties with the staff. We solicited opinions of the staff by holding discussions with them and provided regular and timely aid to bank staff with family difficulties.

财务报表
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

审计报告

Auditor's Report



Grant Thornton
致同

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中国进出口银行：

我们审计了后附的中国进出口银行财务报表，包括2014年12月31日的合并及银行资产负债表，2014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财务报表附注。

一、管理层对财务报表的责任

编制和公允列报财务报表是中国进出口银行管理层的责任，这种责任包括：(1)按照企业会计准则的规定编制财务报表，并使其实现公允反映；(2)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。

二、注册会计师的责任

我们的责任是在执行审计工作的基础上对财务报表发表审计意见。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。中国注册会计师审计准则要求我们遵守中国注册会计师职业道德守则，计划和执行审计工作以对财务报表是否不存在重大错报获取合理保证。

审计工作涉及实施审计程序，以获取有关财务报表金额和披露的审计证据。选择的审计程序取决于注册会计师的判断，包括对由于舞弊或错误导致的财务报表重大错报风险的评估。在进行风险评估时，注册会计师考虑与财务报表编制和公允列报相关的内部控制，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。审计工作还包括评价管理层选用会计政策的恰当性和作出会计估计的合理性，以及评价财务报表的总体列报。

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。





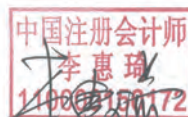
三、 审计意见

我们认为，中国进出口银行财务报表在所有重大方面按照企业会计准则的规定编制，公允反映了中国进出口银行2014年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2014年度的合并及银行经营成果和合并及银行现金流量。

致同会计师事务所(特殊普通合伙)



中国注册会计师



中国注册会计师



中国 北京

二〇一五年五月六日





Grant Thornton
致同

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GTCNSZ (2015) No. 110AS0001

To the Export-Import Bank of China

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statement of the Export-Import Bank of China ("the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity as at 31 December 2014, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated cash flow statement for the year then ended 2014 and the notes to consolidated financial statement.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. This responsibility includes: (1) preparing and fairly presenting these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of the People's Republic of China; (2) designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing. These standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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





Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of 31 December 2014, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

Grant Thornton

Beijing China

6th, May 2015



财务报表

Financial Statements

合并及银行资产负债表

2014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	
	2014年12月31日	2013年12月31日	2014年12月31日	2013年12月31日
资产：				
现金及银行存款	695,171.37	469,686.34	447,426.89	436,968.51
存放中央银行款项	11,299,944.07	18,889,680.32	11,299,944.07	18,889,680.32
贵金属	-	-	-	-
存放联行款项	-	-	-	-
存放同业款项	404,442,388.76	227,243,034.04	404,442,388.76	227,189,290.19
拆出资金	46,096,651.25	29,380,000.00	46,096,651.25	29,380,000.00
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产	2,208,739.89	-	1,649,826.39	-
衍生金融资产	1,094,159.16	2,107,475.87	1,094,159.16	2,107,475.87
买入返售金融资产	13,087,293.00	40,894,069.00	13,087,293.00	40,894,069.00
应收款项类金融资产	249,000.00	12,194,254.75	249,000.00	12,194,254.75
应收利息	14,535,454.47	9,874,621.51	14,535,454.47	9,873,950.95
其他应收款	1,372,888.62	379,840.78	1,100,532.49	372,192.69
发放贷款和垫款	1,741,727,478.60	1,450,942,543.29	1,744,528,665.16	1,452,262,944.56
可供出售金融资产	55,841,907.19	25,540,695.86	55,840,323.55	25,532,919.73
持有至到期投资	58,369,372.28	53,019,611.22	58,369,372.28	53,019,611.22
长期股权投资	4,848,366.47	4,460,460.71	3,664,653.95	3,597,398.89
投资性房地产	68,715.18	64,066.15	68,715.18	64,066.15
固定资产	3,147,020.98	2,329,640.39	2,471,725.91	1,636,448.04
在建工程	1,000,252.17	1,843,244.28	1,000,252.17	1,843,244.28
固定资产清理	53.41	46.12	53.41	46.12
无形资产	201,949.26	224,124.37	201,949.26	224,124.37
商誉	-	-	-	-
长期待摊费用	22,430.05	13,340.94	22,430.05	13,340.94
抵债资产	19,641.72	51,684.87	19,641.72	51,684.87
递延所得税资产	7,127,007.03	4,736,666.16	7,127,007.03	4,736,666.16
其他资产	309,433.87	208,384.21	309,433.87	208,384.21
资产总计	2,367,765,318.78	1,884,867,171.16	2,367,626,899.99	1,884,528,761.80



项 目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2014年12月31日	2013年12月31日	2014年12月31日	2013年12月31日
负债：				
向中央银行借款	20,000,000.00	-	20,000,000.00	-
联行存放款项	-	-	-	-
同业及其他金融机构存放款项	534,383,345.73	344,214,115.52	534,383,345.73	344,214,115.52
拆入资金	34,608,374.13	46,418,063.04	34,608,374.13	46,418,063.04
以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债	-	-	-	-
衍生金融负债	838,145.36	915,986.80	838,145.36	915,986.80
卖出回购金融资产	-	5,148,600.00	-	5,148,600.00
吸收存款	76,426,726.19	62,266,864.00	76,426,726.19	62,266,864.00
应付职工薪酬	1,118.16	2,673.53	1,118.16	2,673.53
应交税费	2,687,122.25	1,328,787.52	2,684,403.49	1,324,087.00
应付利息	3,130,856.33	2,290,332.71	3,130,856.33	2,286,891.56
其他应付款	1,855,497.07	1,566,025.95	1,853,393.29	1,549,763.34
预计负债	1,677,384.03	1,395,339.75	1,677,384.03	1,395,339.75
应付债券	1,646,953,957.62	1,378,751,963.00	1,646,953,957.62	1,378,751,963.00
递延所得税负债	283,636.51	526,868.97	283,636.51	526,868.97
其他负债	16,647,033.49	16,205,697.68	16,647,033.49	16,205,697.68
负债合计	2,339,493,196.87	1,861,031,318.48	2,339,488,374.33	1,861,006,914.20
所有者权益：				
实收资本	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
资本公积	7,789.34	9,999.09	7,789.34	9,999.09
减：库存股	-	-	-	-
其他综合收益	42,508.15	-308,600.28	36,311.66	-314,012.99
盈余公积	2,458,571.68	2,031,715.36	2,458,571.68	2,031,715.36
一般风险准备	16,167,525.06	16,167,525.06	16,167,525.06	16,167,525.06
未分配利润	4,547,129.96	935,576.17	4,468,327.92	626,621.08
归属于母公司所有者权益合计	28,223,524.19	23,836,215.40	28,138,525.66	23,521,847.60
少数股东权益	48,597.71	-362.72	-	-
所有者权益合计	28,272,121.91	23,835,852.68	28,138,525.66	23,521,847.60
负债及所有者权益总计	2,367,765,318.78	1,884,867,171.16	2,367,626,899.99	1,884,528,761.80



Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In Thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2014.12.31	2013.12.31	2014.12.31	2013.12.31
Assets				
Cash and bank deposits	695,171.37	469,686.34	447,426.89	436,968.51
Deposit in the central bank	11,299,944.07	18,889,680.32	11,299,944.07	18,889,680.32
Precious Metal	—	—	—	—
Deposits in correspondent banks	—	—	—	—
Payment due from banks	404,442,388.76	227,243,034.04	404,442,388.76	227,189,290.19
Interbank lendings	46,096,651.25	29,380,000.00	46,096,651.25	29,380,000.00
Financial assets at fair value and change through profit or loss	2,208,739.89	—	1,649,826.39	—
Derivative financial assets	1,094,159.16	2,107,475.87	1,094,159.16	2,107,475.87
Security purchased under resale agreement	13,087,293.00	40,894,069.00	13,087,293.00	40,894,069.00
Receivables financial assets	249,000.00	12,194,254.75	249,000.00	12,194,254.75
Accrued interest	14,535,454.47	9,874,621.51	14,535,454.47	9,873,950.95
Other receivables	1,372,888.62	379,840.78	1,100,532.49	372,192.69
Loans and advances	1,741,727,478.60	1,450,942,543.29	1,744,528,665.16	1,452,262,944.56
Available-for-sale financial assets	55,841,907.19	25,540,695.86	55,840,323.55	25,532,919.73
Held-to-maturity investments	58,369,372.28	53,019,611.22	58,369,372.28	53,019,611.22
Long-term Equity Investment	4,848,366.47	4,460,460.71	3,664,653.95	3,597,398.89
Investment property	68,715.18	64,066.15	68,715.18	64,066.15
Fixed assets	3,147,020.98	2,329,640.39	2,471,725.91	1,636,448.04
Construction in progress	1,000,252.17	1,843,244.28	1,000,252.17	1,843,244.28
Disposal of Fixed Assets	53.41	46.12	53.41	46.12
Intangible assets	201,949.26	224,124.37	201,949.26	224,124.37
Goodwill	—	—	—	—
Long-term unamortized expenses	22,430.05	13,340.94	22,430.05	13,340.94
Mortgage assets	19,641.72	51,684.87	19,641.72	51,684.87
Deferred tax assets	7,127,007.03	4,736,666.16	7,127,007.03	4,736,666.16
Other assets	309,433.87	208,384.21	309,433.87	208,384.21
Total Assets	2,367,765,318.78	1,884,867,171.16	2,367,626,899.99	1,884,528,761.80



Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2014.12.31	2013.12.31	2014.12.31	2013.12.31
Liabilities				
Borrowings from central bank	20,000,000.00	—	20,000,000.00	—
Deposit from correspondent banks	—	—	—	—
Due to banks and other financial institutions	534,383,345.73	344,214,115.52	534,383,345.73	344,214,115.52
Interbank borrowing	34,608,374.13	46,418,063.04	34,608,374.13	46,418,063.04
Financial liability at fair and change through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial liabilities	838,145.36	915,986.80	838,145.36	915,986.80
Security sold under repurchase agreement	—	5,148,600.00	—	5,148,600.00
Due to customers	76,426,726.19	62,266,864.00	76,426,726.19	62,266,864.00
Payroll payable	1,118.16	2,673.53	1,118.16	2,673.53
Taxes payable	2,687,122.25	1,328,787.52	2,684,403.49	1,324,087.00
Interest Payable	3,130,856.33	2,290,332.71	3,130,856.33	2,286,891.56
Other payable	1,855,497.07	1,566,025.95	1,853,393.29	1,549,763.34
Estimated liabilities	1,677,384.03	1,395,339.75	1,677,384.03	1,395,339.75
Bonds Payable	1,646,953,957.62	1,378,751,963.00	1,646,953,957.62	1,378,751,963.00
Deferred tax liabilities	283,636.51	526,868.97	283,636.51	526,868.97
Other liabilities	16,647,033.49	16,205,697.68	16,647,033.49	16,205,697.68
Total Liabilities	2,339,493,196.87	1,861,031,318.48	2,339,488,374.33	1,861,006,914.20
Owners' Equity	—	—	—	—
Paid-in capital	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Capital reserve	7,789.34	9,999.09	7,789.34	9,999.09
Less: Treasury stock	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income	42,508.15	-308,600.28	36,311.66	-314,012.99
Surplus reserve	2,458,571.68	2,031,715.36	2,458,571.68	2,031,715.36
Provision for general risk	16,167,525.06	16,167,525.06	16,167,525.06	16,167,525.06
Undistributed profits	4,547,129.96	935,576.17	4,468,327.92	626,621.08
Total owners' equity attributable to parent company	28,223,524.19	23,836,215.40	28,138,525.66	23,521,847.60
Minority interests	48,597.71	-362.72	—	—
Total owners' equity	28,272,121.91	23,835,852.68	28,138,525.66	23,521,847.60
Total Liabilities And Owners' Equity	2,367,765,318.78	1,884,867,171.16	2,367,626,899.99	1,884,528,761.80



合并及银行利润表

2014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	
	2014年度	2013年度	2014年度	2013年度
一、营业收入	22,864,953.75	19,546,098.92	22,997,627.26	19,265,510.85
（一）利息净收入	14,755,063.68	13,391,625.09	14,654,006.79	13,340,444.20
利息收入	85,425,254.45	68,548,000.40	85,324,197.56	68,493,378.36
利息支出	70,670,190.77	55,156,375.31	70,670,190.77	55,152,934.16
（二）手续费及佣金净收入	3,888,589.34	3,565,805.70	3,888,591.61	3,565,805.70
手续费及佣金收入	4,161,331.97	3,912,826.80	4,161,331.97	3,912,826.80
手续费及佣金支出	272,742.64	347,021.11	272,740.36	347,021.11
（三）投资收益／（损失）	4,044,756.60	3,095,721.12	4,197,503.86	2,866,316.08
（四）公允价值变动收益／（损失）	-1,021,912.47	1,559,756.35	-937,699.12	1,559,756.35
（五）汇兑收益／（损失）	1,176,542.34	-2,076,667.93	1,176,547.20	-2,076,670.08
（六）其他业务收入	21,914.26	9,858.60	18,676.93	9,858.60
二、营业支出	20,302,021.28	14,826,152.46	20,200,807.96	14,798,910.68
（一）营业税金及附加	4,370,850.04	3,610,008.94	4,370,850.04	3,607,004.84
（二）业务及管理费	2,256,304.97	1,955,208.52	2,148,182.03	1,930,825.58
（三）资产减值损失	13,662,016.82	9,225,099.38	13,668,926.45	9,225,244.63
（四）其他业务成本	12,849.44	35,835.63	12,849.44	35,835.63
三、营业利润	2,562,932.47	4,719,946.46	2,796,819.29	4,466,600.18
加：营业外收入	3,037,242.08	1,030,545.35	3,037,242.08	1,030,545.35
减：营业外支出	12,664.74	18,755.56	12,664.74	18,094.25
四、利润总额	5,587,509.80	5,731,736.25	5,821,396.62	5,479,051.27
减：所得税费用	1,554,535.63	1,468,800.79	1,552,833.47	1,468,800.79
五、净利润	4,032,974.17	4,262,935.46	4,268,563.16	4,010,250.48
归属于母公司所有者的净利润	4,038,410.11	4,261,638.82	—	—
少数股东损益	-5,435.94	1,296.63	—	—



项 目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2014年度	2013年度	2014年度	2013年度
六、其他综合收益的税后净额	351,086.59	-464,728.81	350,324.65	-468,219.35
归属于母公司股东的其他综合收益的税后净额	351,108.43	-463,069.45	350,324.65	-468,219.35
(一)以后不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益	2,967.30	3,384.70	2,967.30	3,384.70
1、权益法下在被投资单位不能重分类进损益的其他综合收益中享有的份额	2,967.30	3,384.70	2,967.30	3,384.70
(二)以后将重分类进损益的其他综合收益	348,141.13	-466,454.15	347,357.35	-471,604.05
1、可供出售金融资产公允价值变动损益	343,677.80	-460,974.79	344,229.26	-471,623.47
2、外币财务报表折算差额	4,463.32	-5,479.36	3,128.10	19.42
归属于少数股东的其他综合收益的税后净额	-21.84	-1,659.36	-	-
七、综合收益总额	4,384,060.76	3,798,206.65	4,618,887.81	3,542,031.12
归属于母公司股东的综合收益总额	4,389,518.54	3,798,569.37	-	-
归属于少数股东的综合收益总额	-5,457.78	-362.72	-	-



Income Statement For the year 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In Thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
1. Operating Income	22,864,953.75	19,546,098.92	22,997,627.26	19,265,510.85
(1) Net interest revenue	14,755,063.68	13,391,625.09	14,654,006.79	13,340,444.20
Interest revenue	85,425,254.45	68,548,000.40	85,324,197.56	68,493,378.36
Interest expenditure	70,670,190.77	55,156,375.31	70,670,190.77	55,152,934.16
(2) Net fees and commission revenue	3,888,589.34	3,565,805.70	3,888,591.61	3,565,805.70
Fees and commission revenue	4,161,331.97	3,912,826.80	4,161,331.97	3,912,826.80
Fees and commission expenditure	272,742.64	347,021.11	272,740.36	347,021.11
(3) Invest income ("-" for loss)	4,044,756.60	3,095,721.12	4,197,503.86	2,866,316.08
(4) Gains/Loss of changes in fair value	-1,021,912.47	1,559,756.35	-937,699.12	1,559,756.35
(5) exchange gain/(loss)	1,176,542.34	-2,076,667.93	1,176,547.20	-2,076,670.08
(6) Other operating revenue	21,914.26	9,858.60	18,676.93	9,858.60
2. Operating Cost	20,302,021.28	14,826,152.46	20,200,807.96	14,798,910.68
(1) Business tax and surcharges	4,370,850.04	3,610,008.94	4,370,850.04	3,607,004.84
(2) Operation and administrative expense	2,256,304.97	1,955,208.52	2,148,182.03	1,930,825.58
(3) Assets impairment losses	13,662,016.82	9,225,099.38	13,668,926.45	9,225,244.63
(4) Others	12,849.44	35,835.63	12,849.44	35,835.63
3. Operating profit ("-" for loss)	2,562,932.47	4,719,946.46	2,796,819.29	4,466,600.18
Add: Non-operating income	3,037,242.08	1,030,545.35	3,037,242.08	1,030,545.35
Less: Non-operating expenses	12,664.74	18,755.56	12,664.74	18,094.25
4. Total profit ("-" for loss)	5,587,509.80	5,731,736.25	5,821,396.62	5,479,051.27
Less: Income tax expenses	1,554,535.63	1,468,800.79	1,552,833.47	1,468,800.79
5. Net profit ("-" for loss)	4,032,974.17	4,262,935.46	4,268,563.16	4,010,250.48
Net profit attributable to parent company	4,038,410.11	4,261,638.82	-	-
Minority profit and loss	-5,435.94	1,296.63	-	-



Items	Consolidated		The Bank	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
6. Total net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income	351,086.59	-464,728.81	350,324.65	-468,219.35
Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to parent company	351,108.43	-463,069.45	350,324.65	-468,219.35
(1) other comprehensive income that can not be reclassified into income or loss	2,967.30	3,384.70	2,967.30	3,384.70
the share enjoyed in other comprehensive income that can not be reclassified into the profit or loss in the investee under equity method	2,967.30	3,384.70	2,967.30	3,384.70
(2) Other comprehensive income reclassified in future	348,141.13	-466,454.15	347,357.35	-471,604.05
Gains and losses from changes in fair value of available for sale financial assets	343,677.80	-460,974.79	344,229.26	-471,623.47
Foreign currency translation differences of financial statements	4,463.32	-5,479.36	3,128.10	19.42
Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders	-21.84	-1,659.36	-	-
7. Total comprehensive income	4,384,060.76	3,798,206.65	4,618,887.81	3,542,031.12
Total comprehensive income attributable to parent company	4,389,518.54	3,798,569.37	-	-
Minority profit and loss	-5,457.78	-362.72	-	-



合并及银行现金流量表

2014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	
	2014年度	2013年度	2014年度	2013年度
一、经营活动产生的现金流量：				
客户存款和同业存放款项净增加额	204,329,092.40	79,319,941.43	204,329,092.40	79,319,941.43
向中央银行借款净增加额	20,000,000.00	-	20,000,000.00	-
向其他金融机构拆入资金净增加额	-11,809,688.91	23,772,647.58	-11,809,688.91	23,772,647.58
收取利息、手续费及佣金的现金	84,687,624.47	70,695,078.39	84,586,568.71	70,641,125.41
收到其他与经营活动有关的现金	15,481,310.19	5,208,729.85	15,473,869.11	5,203,341.98
经营活动现金流入小计	312,688,338.16	178,996,397.25	312,579,841.32	178,937,056.41
客户贷款及垫款净增加额	303,764,161.63	291,931,917.37	305,249,133.42	292,185,420.72
存放中央银行和同业款项净增加额	182,755,763.83	59,796,230.00	182,755,763.83	59,796,230.00
支付利息、手续费及佣金的现金	7,075,796.36	6,629,833.56	7,075,796.36	6,629,833.56
支付给职工以及为职工支付的现金	845,955.51	748,596.00	846,829.86	748,596.00
支付的各项税费	7,365,597.86	7,480,809.09	7,362,516.03	7,477,691.30
支付其他与经营活动有关的现金	1,996,347.05	5,089,815.47	1,636,793.57	5,091,916.57
经营活动现金流出小计	503,803,622.24	371,677,201.50	504,926,833.06	371,929,688.16
经营活动产生的现金流量净额	-191,115,284.08	-192,680,804.24	-192,346,991.75	-192,992,631.75
二、投资活动产生的现金流量：				
收回投资收到的现金	4,132,030.63	365,331,251.02	4,132,030.63	365,331,251.02
取得投资收益收到的现金	3,394,951.87	2,861,177.39	3,394,951.87	2,861,177.39
收到其他与投资活动有关的现金	38,434.68	211.83	38,433.54	-
投资活动现金流入小计	7,565,417.18	368,192,640.23	7,565,416.04	368,192,428.41
投资支付的现金	41,476,558.08	357,272,661.83	40,438,203.24	356,945,963.76
购建固定资产、无形资产和其他长期资产支付的现金	249,121.64	791,504.83	248,104.82	791,504.83
支付其他与投资活动有关的现金	90,645.16	-	-	-
投资活动现金流出小计	41,816,324.88	358,064,166.66	40,686,308.06	357,737,468.59
投资活动产生的现金流量净额	-34,250,907.71	10,128,473.57	-33,120,892.02	10,454,959.82



项 目	中国进出口银行合并报表		中国进出口银行	
	2014年度	2013年度	2014年度	2013年度
三、筹资活动产生的现金流量：				
吸收投资收到的现金	58,965.45	-	-	-
其中：子公司吸收少数股东权益性 投资收到的现金	-	-	-	-
发行债券收到的现金	516,339,231.93	431,920,000.00	516,339,231.93	431,920,000.00
收到其他与筹资活动有关的现金	-	-	-	-
筹资活动现金流入小计	516,398,197.38	431,920,000.00	516,339,231.93	431,920,000.00
偿还债务支付的现金	248,332,935.02	208,284,500.00	248,332,935.02	208,284,500.00
分配股利、利润或偿付利息支付的 现金	62,827,472.31	43,708,057.58	62,827,472.31	43,708,057.58
其中：子公司支付少数股东的 现金股利	-	-	-	-
支付其他与筹资活动有关的现金	-	-	-	-
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	311,160,407.33	251,992,557.58	311,160,407.33	251,992,557.58
筹资活动产生的现金流量净额	205,237,790.05	179,927,442.42	205,178,824.60	179,927,442.42
四、汇率变动对现金的影响额	1,299,448.67	-1,473,430.19	1,298,823.30	-1,472,410.15
五、现金及现金等价物净增加额	-18,828,953.06	-4,098,318.44	-18,990,235.86	-4,082,639.66
加：期初现金及现金等价物余额	101,348,079.70	105,446,398.13	101,261,618.02	105,344,257.68
六、期末现金及现金等价物余额	82,519,126.64	101,348,079.70	82,271,382.16	101,261,618.02



Consolidated and The Bank Cash Flow Statement For the year 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Unit: In Thousands of RMB

Items	Consolidated		Bank	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
1. Cash flows from operating activities				
Net increase due from customers and balances with banks	204,329,092.40	79,319,941.43	204,329,092.40	79,319,941.43
Net increase due from central banks	20,000,000.00	—	20,000,000.00	—
Net increase in Placement with other financial Institutions	-11,809,688.91	23,772,647.58	-11,809,688.91	23,772,647.58
Cash received from interests, fees, and commission paid	84,687,624.47	70,695,078.39	84,586,568.71	70,641,125.41
Other Cash received relating to operating activities	15,481,310.19	5,208,729.85	15,473,869.11	5,203,341.98
Sub-total of cash inflows	312,688,338.16	178,996,397.25	312,579,841.32	178,937,056.41
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	303,764,161.63	291,931,917.37	305,249,133.42	292,185,420.72
Net increase in deposits in central bank and banks	182,755,763.83	59,796,230.00	182,755,763.83	59,796,230.00
Cash paid to interests, fees, and commission paid	7,075,796.36	6,629,833.56	7,075,796.36	6,629,833.56
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	845,955.51	748,596.00	845,955.51	748,596.00
Payments of all types of taxes	7,365,597.86	7,480,809.09	7,362,516.03	7,477,691.30
Other cash paid relating to operating activities	1,996,347.05	5,089,815.47	1,637,667.93	5,091,916.57
Sub-total of cash outflows	503,803,622.24	371,677,201.50	504,926,833.06	371,929,688.16
Net cash flows from operating activities	-191,115,284.08	-192,680,804.24	-192,346,991.75	-192,992,631.75
2. Cash flows from investing activities				
Cash received from disposal of investments	4,132,030.63	365,331,251.02	4,132,030.63	365,331,251.02
Cash received from returns on investments	3,394,951.87	2,861,177.39	3,394,951.87	2,861,177.39
Other cash received relating to investing activities	38,434.68	211.83	38,433.54	—
Sub-total of cash inflows	7,565,417.18	368,192,640.23	7,565,416.04	368,192,428.41
Cash paid to acquire investments	41,476,558.08	357,272,661.83	40,438,203.24	356,945,963.76
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	249,121.64	791,504.83	248,104.82	791,504.83
Other cash paid relating to investing activities	90,645.16	—	—	—
Sub-total of cash outflows	41,816,324.88	358,064,166.66	40,686,308.06	357,737,468.59
Net cash flows from investing activities	-34,250,907.71	10,128,473.57	-33,120,892.02	10,454,959.82



Items	Consolidated		Bank	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
3. Cash flows from financing activities				
Cash received from capital contribution	58,965.45	—	—	—
Incl: Cash received from capital contribution to subsidiaries by minority interests	—	—	—	—
Cash received from issuing bonds	516,339,231.93	431,920,000.00	516,339,231.93	431,920,000.00
Cash received relating to other financing activities	—	—	—	—
Sub-total of cash inflows	516,398,197.38	431,920,000.00	516,339,231.93	431,920,000.00
Cash repayments of amounts borrowed	248,332,935.02	208,284,500.00	248,332,935.02	208,284,500.00
Cash payments for interest expenses and distribution of dividends or profits	62,827,472.31	43,708,057.58	62,827,472.31	43,708,057.58
Incl: Cash payment for distribution of dividends or profits to minority interests by subsidiaries	—	—	—	—
Other cash payments relating to financing activities	—	—	—	—
Incl: Cash payments for subsidiaries paid to minority shareholders of Capital reduction	—	—	—	—
Sub-total of cash outflows	311,160,407.33	251,992,557.58	311,160,407.33	251,992,557.58
Net cash flows from financing activities	205,237,790.05	179,927,442.42	205,178,824.60	179,927,442.42
4. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	1,299,448.67	-1,473,430.19	1,298,823.30	-1,472,410.15
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-18,828,953.06	-4,098,318.44	-18,990,235.86	-4,082,639.66
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalent	101,348,079.70	105,446,398.13	101,261,618.02	105,344,257.68
6 Closing balance of cash and cash equivalent	82,519,126.64	101,348,079.70	82,271,382.16	101,261,618.02



合并所有者权益变动表

2014年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项 目				
	实收资本	资本公积	减：库存股	
一、上年年末余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
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、本年初余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
三、本年增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）	-	-2,209.75	-	
（一）综合收益总额	-	-	-	
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	-	-	-	
1. 所有者投入的普通股	-	-	-	
2. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额	-	-	-	
3. 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. 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	-	-	-	
（五）其他	-	-2,209.75	-	
四、本年末余额	5,000,000.00	7,789.34	-	



单位：人民币千元

本期金额					
归属于母公司所有者权益				少数股东权益	所有者权益合计
其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润		
-308,600.28	2,031,715.36	16,167,525.06	935,576.17	-362.72	23,835,852.68
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-308,600.28	2,031,715.36	16,167,525.06	935,576.17	-362.72	23,835,852.68
351,108.43	426,856.32	-	3,611,553.79	48,960.44	4,436,269.23
351,108.43	-	-	4,038,410.11	-5,457.78	4,384,060.76
-	-	-	-	58,957.59	58,957.59
-	-	-	-	58,957.59	58,957.59
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	426,856.32	-	-426,856.32	-	-
-	426,856.32	-	-426,856.32	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-4,539.37	-6,749.12
42,508.15	2,458,571.68	16,167,525.06	4,547,129.96	48,597.71	28,272,121.91



Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity For the year 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China.

Items			
	Paid-in Capital	Capital Reserves	Less: Treasury Stock
I. Closing balance of previous year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	—
Add: Change in accounting policy	—	—	—
Correction of previous errors	—	—	—
Business combination under common control	—	—	—
Others	—	—	—
II. Opening balance of current year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	—
III. Increase/decrease of current year ("—" for decrease)	—	-2,209.75	—
1. Total comprehensive income	—	—	—
2. Capital paid and reduced by owners	—	—	—
a. Capital paid by owners	—	—	—
b. Amounts of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity	—	—	—
c. Others	—	—	—
3. Profit distribution	—	—	—
a. Extracting surplus reserve	—	—	—
b. Extracting provision for general risk	—	—	—
c. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	—	—	—
d. Others	—	—	—
4. Internal carry-over of owners' equity	—	—	—
a. Capitalization of capital surplus	—	—	—
b. Capitalization of surplus reserve	—	—	—
c. Surplus reserve offsetting losses	—	—	—
d. General risk provisions for making up losses	—	—	—
e. Others	—	—	—
5. Others	—	-2,209.75	—
IV. Closing balance of current year	5,000,000.00	7,789.34	—

2014

合并所有者权益变动表(续)

2014年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项 目			
	实收资本	资本公积	减：库存股
一、上年年末余额	5,000,000.00	164,205.45	-
加：会计政策变更	-	-154,206.36	-
前期差错更正	-	-	-
同一控制下企业合并	-	-	-
其他	-	-	-
二、本年初余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-
三、本年增减变动金额(减少以“-”号填列)	-	-	-
(一)综合收益总额	-	-	-
(二)所有者投入和减少资本	-	-	-
1.所有者投入的普通股	-	-	-
2.股份支付计入所有者权益的金额	-	-	-
3.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.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	-	-	-
(五)其他	-	-	-
四、本年末余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-

单位：人民币千元

上期金额							
归属于母公司所有者权益					少数 股东权益	所有者 权益合计	
其他综合收益	盈余公积	一般风险准备	未分配利润	其他			
-	1,630,690.32	12,306,911.26	935,576.20	262.81	31,475.71	20,069,121.74	
154,469.17	-	-	-	-262.81	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
154,469.17	1,630,690.32	12,306,911.26	935,576.20	-	31,475.71	20,069,121.74	
-463,069.45	401,025.05	3,860,613.80	-0.02	-	-31,838.43	3,766,730.94	
-463,069.45	-	-	4,261,638.82	-	-362.72	3,798,206.65	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	401,025.05	3,860,613.80	-4,261,638.85	-	-	-	
-	401,025.05	-	-401,025.05	-	-	-	
-	-	3,860,613.80	-3,860,613.80	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-31,475.71	-31,475.71	
-308,600.28	2,031,715.36	16,167,525.06	935,576.17	-	-362.72	23,835,852.68	

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity (continued) For the year 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Items				
	Paid-in Capital	Capital Reserves	Less: Treasury Stock	
I. Closing balance of previous year	5,000,000.00	164,205.45	-	
Add: Change in accounting policy	-	-154,206.36	-	
Correction of previous errors	-	-	-	
Business combination under common control	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	
II. Opening balance of current year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
III. Increase/decrease of current year ("-" for decrease)	-	-	-	
1. Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	
2. Capital paid and reduced by owners	-	-	-	
a. Capital paid by owners	-	-	-	
b. Amounts of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity	-	-	-	
c. Others	-	-	-	
3. Profit distribution	-	-	-	
a. Extracting surplus reserve	-	-	-	
b. Extracting provision for general risk	-	-	-	
c. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	-	-	-	
d. Others	-	-	-	
4. Internal carry-over of owners' equity	-	-	-	
a. Capitalization of capital surplus	-	-	-	
b. Capitalization of surplus reserve	-	-	-	
c. Surplus reserve offsetting losses	-	-	-	
d. General risk provisions for making up losses	-	-	-	
e. Others	-	-	-	
5. Others	-	-	-	
IV. Closing balance of current year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	



2013

银行所有者权益变动表

2014年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项 目				
	实收资本	资本公积	减：库存股	
一、上年年末余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
加：会计政策变更	-	-	-	
前期差错更正	-	-	-	
其他	-	-	-	
二、本年初余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
三、本年增减变动金额（减少以“-”号填列）	-	-2,209.75	-	
（一）综合收益总额	-	-	-	
（二）所有者投入和减少资本	-	-	-	
1. 所有者投入的普通股	-	-	-	
2. 股份支付计入所有者权益的金额	-	-	-	
3. 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. 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	-	-	-	
（五）其他	-	-2,209.75	-	
四、本年末余额	5,000,000.00	7,789.34	-	





本期金额

Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity of the Bank For the year 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China.

Item				
	Paid-in Capital	Capital Reserves	Less: Treasury Stock	
I. Closing balance of previous year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
Add: Change in accounting policy	-	-	-	
Correction of previous errors	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	
II. Opening balance of current year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
III. Increase/decrease of current year ("-" for decrease)	-	-2,209.75	-	
1. Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	
2. Capital paid and reduced by owners	-	-	-	
a. Capital paid by owners	-	-	-	
b. Amounts of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity	-	-	-	
c. Others	-	-	-	
3. Profit distribution	-	-	-	
a. Extracting surplus reserve	-	-	-	
b. Extracting provision for general risk	-	-	-	
c. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	-	-	-	
d. Others	-	-	-	
4. Internal carry-over of owners' equity	-	-	-	
a. Capitalization of capital surplus	-	-	-	
b. Capitalization of surplus reserve	-	-	-	
c. Surplus reserve offsetting losses	-	-	-	
d. General risk provisions for making up losses	-	-	-	
e. Others	-	-	-	
5. Others	-	-2,209.75	-	
IV. Closing balance of current year	5,000,000.00	7,789.34	-	



2014

银行所有者权益变动表(续)

2014年度

编制单位：中国进出口银行

项 目				
	实收资本	资本公积	减：库存股	
一、上年年末余额	5,000,000.00	164,205.45	-	
加：会计政策变更	-	-154,206.36	-	
前期差错更正	-	-	-	
其他	-	-	-	
二、本年初余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	
三、本年增减变动金额(减少以“-”号填列)	-	-	-	
(一)综合收益总额	-	-	-	
(二)所有者投入和减少资本	-	-	-	
1.所有者投入的普通股	-	-	-	
2.股份支付计入所有者权益的金额	-	-	-	
3.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.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	-	-	-	
(五)其他	-	-	-	
四、本年末余额	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	-	





上期金额

Changes for Owners' Equity of The Bank (continued) For the year 2014

Prepared by: The Export-Import Bank of China

Items				
	Paid-in Capital	Capital Reserves	Less: Treasury Stock	
I. Closing balance of previous year	5,000,000.00	164,205.45	–	
Add: Change in accounting policy	–	-154,206.36	–	
Correction of previous errors	–	–	–	
Others	–	–	–	
II. Opening balance of current year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	–	
III. Increase/decrease of current year ("–" for decrease)	–	–	–	
1. Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	
2. Capital paid and reduced by owners	–	–	–	
a. Capital paid by owners	–	–	–	
b. Amounts of share-based payment recognized in owners' equity	–	–	–	
c. Others	–	–	–	
3. Profit distribution	–	–	–	
a. Extracting surplus reserve	–	–	–	
b. Extracting provision for general risk	–	–	–	
c. Distribution to owners (or shareholders)	–	–	–	
d. Others	–	–	–	
4. Internal carry-over of owners' equity	–	–	–	
a. Capitalization of capital surplus	–	–	–	
b. Capitalization of surplus reserve	–	–	–	
c. Surplus reserve offsetting losses	–	–	–	
d. General risk provisions for making up losses	–	–	–	
e. Others	–	–	–	
5. Others	–	–	–	
IV. Closing balance of current year	5,000,000.00	9,999.09	–	



2013



财务报表附注

Notes to Financial Statements

中国进出口银行 2014 年年度报告
THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF CHINA ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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

本财务报表符合企业会计准则的要求，真实、完整地反映了本行2014年12月31日的合并及银行财务状况以及2014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。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：

- A、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；
- B、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；
- C、确认出售其享有的共同经营产出份额所产生的收入；
- D、按其份额确认共同经营因出售产出所产生的收入；
- E、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、现金等价物的确定标准

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款项。

6、外币折算

(1) 外币业务

本行发生外币业务，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。因资产负债表日即期汇率与初始确认时或者前一资产负债表日即期汇率不同而产生的汇兑差额，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；对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，折算后的记账本位币金额与原记账本位币金额的差额，计入当期损益。

(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，均按业务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。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

金融工具是指形成一个企业的金融资产，并形成其他单位的金融负债或权益工具的合同。

(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。

金融资产满足下列条件之一的，终止确认：

- ① 收取该金融资产现金流量的合同权利终止；
- ② 该金融资产已转移，且符合下述金融资产转移的终止确认条件。

金融负债的现时义务全部或部分已经解除的，终止确认该金融负债或其一部分。本行（债务人）与债权人之间签订协议，以承担新金融负债方式替换现存金融负债，且新金融负债与现存金融负债的合同条款实质上不同的，终止确认现存金融负债，并同时确认新金融负债。

以常规方式买卖金融资产，按交易日进行会计确认和终止确认。

(2) 金融资产分类和计量

本行的金融资产于初始确认时分为以下四类：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产、持有至到期投资、贷款和应收款项、可供出售金融资产。金融资产在初始确认时以公允价值计量。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。

a. 以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产，包括交易性金融资产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资产。

交易性金融资产是指满足下列条件之一的金融资产：

- ① 取得该金融资产的目的，主要是为了近期内出售；
- ② 初始确认时即属于进行集中管理的可辨认金融工具组合的一部分，且有客观证据表明本行近期采用短期获利方式对该组合进行管理；
- ③ 属于衍生工具，但是，被指定且为有效套期工具的衍生工具、属于财务担保合同的衍生工具、与在活跃市场中没有报价且其公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资挂钩并须通过交付该权益工具结算的衍生工具除外。



交易性金融资产采用公允价值进行后续计量，公允价值变动形成的利得或损失以及与该等金融资产相关的股利和利息收入计入当期损益。

在活跃市场中没有报价、公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资，不得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。

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主要包括债券投资和其他债务工具投资，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主要包括理财产品、结构性存款、票据、存款证和与贵金属相关的金融负债。这类金融资产和金融负债采用公允价值进行后续计量，所有已实现和未实现的损益均计入当期损益。

b. 持有至到期投资

持有至到期投资，是指到期日固定、回收金额固定或可确定，且本行有明确意图和能力持有至到期的非衍生金融资产。持有至到期投资采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其终止确认、发生减值或摊销产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

实际利率法是指按照金融资产或金融负债（含一组金融资产或金融负债）的实际利率计算其摊余成本及各期利息收入或支出的方法。实际利率是指将金融资产或金融负债在预期存续期间或适用的更短期间内的未来现金流量，折现为该金融资产或金融负债当前账面价值所使用的利率。

除因发行人信用状况的严重恶化引起的出售或重分类外，本行将尚未到期的某项持有至到期投资在本会计年度内出售或者重分类为可供出售金融资产的金额，相对于该类投资在出售或重分类前的总额较大时，应当将该类投资的剩余部分重分类为可供出售金融资产，且在本会计年度及以后两个完整的会计年度内不得再将该金融资产划分为持有至到期投资。

c. 贷款和应收款项

贷款和应收款项，是指在活跃市场中没有报价、回收金额固定或可确定的非衍生金融资产。本行划分为贷款和应收款项的金融资产主要包括发放贷款和垫款、应收款项类投资、拆出资金、买入返售金融资产等。

本行未将下列非衍生金融资产划分为贷款和应收款项：

- ① 准备立即出售或在近期出售的非衍生金融资产；
- ② 初始确认时被指定为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的非衍生金融资产；
- ③ 初始确认时被指定为可供出售的非衍生金融资产；
- ④ 因债务人信用恶化以外的原因，使本行可能难以收回几乎所有初始投资的非衍生金融资产。



贷款和应收款项采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量，其终止确认、发生减值或摊销产生的利得或损失，均计入当期损益。

重组贷款是指本行为财务状况恶化或无法还款的借款人酌情重新确定贷款条款而产生的贷款项目。于重组时，本行将该重组贷款以单项方式评估减值贷款。本行将持续监管重组贷款，如该贷款在重组观察期末结束后达到了特定标准，经审核，重组贷款将不再被认定为已减值贷款。

d. 可供出售金融资产

可供出售金融资产，是指初始确认时即指定为可供出售的非衍生金融资产，以及除上述金融资产类别以外的金融资产。可供出售金融资产采用公允价值进行后续计量，其折溢价采用实际利率法摊销并确认为利息收入。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，可供出售金融资产的公允价值变动确认为其他综合收益并计入资本公积，在该金融资产终止确认时转出，计入当期损益。可供出售金融资产持有期间取得的利息及被投资单位宣告发放的现金股利，分别计入利息收入和投资收益。

(3) 金融负债／权益工具的确认及金融负债分类和计量

本行将发行的金融工具根据该金融工具合同安排的实质以及金融负债和权益工具的定义确认为金融负债或权益工具。

本行的金融负债于初始确认时分类为：以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债、其他金融负债。对于未划分为以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债的，相关交易费用计入其初始确认金额。

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。对于此类金融负债，按照公允价值进行后续计量，所有已实现和未实现的损益均计入当期损益。

其他金融负债

其他金融负债指除以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债以外的非衍生金融负债。其他金融负债采用实际利率法，按摊余成本进行后续计量，终止确认或摊销产生的利得或损失计入当期损益。



(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

除了以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产外，本行于资产负债表日对金融资产的账面价值进行检查，有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值的，计提减值准备。表明金融资产发生减值的客观证据，是指金融资产初始确认后实际发生的、对该金融资产的预计未来现金流量有影响，且企业能够对该影响进行可靠计量的事项。

金融资产发生减值的客观证据，包括下列可观察到的情形：

- ① 发行方或债务人发生严重财务困难；
- ② 债务人违反了合同条款，如偿付利息或本金发生违约或逾期等；
- ③ 本行出于经济或法律等方面因素的考虑，对发生财务困难的债务人做出让步；
- ④ 债务人很可能倒闭或者进行其他财务重组；
- ⑤ 因发行方发生重大财务困难，导致金融资产无法在活跃市场继续交易；
- ⑥ 无法辨认一组金融资产中的某项资产的现金流量是否已经减少，但根据公开的数据对其进行总体评价后发现，该组金融资产自初始确认以来的预计未来现金流量确已减少且可计量，包括：
 - 该组金融资产的债务人支付能力逐步恶化；
 - 债务人所在国家或地区经济出现了可能导致该组金融资产无法支付的状况；
- ⑦ 债务人经营所处的技术、市场、经济或法律环境等发生重大不利变化，使权益工具投资人可能无法收回投资成本；
- ⑧ 权益工具投资的公允价值发生严重或非暂时性下跌；
- ⑨ 其他表明金融资产发生减值的客观证据。



a. 以摊余成本计量的金融资产

本行对于单项金额重大的贷款及应收款项和持有至到期投资(2亿元及以上),单独进行减值测试,如有客观证据表明其已发生减值,则将该资产的账面价值减记至按该金融资产原实际利率折现确定的预计未来现金流量现值,并考虑相关担保物的价值,减记的金额确认资产减值损失。

短期贷款及应收款项和持有至到期投资的预计未来现金流量与其现值相差较小的,在确定相关资产减值时不进行折现。有抵押的贷款和应收款项的预计未来现金流量现值会扣除取得和出售抵押物的费用,无论该抵押物是否可收回。

对单项金额不重大的同类客户贷款和垫款、单项评估未发生减值的贷款及应收款项,包括在具有类似信用风险特征的金融资产组合中进行减值测试。如有证据表明自初始确认后某一类金融资产的预计未来现金流量出现大幅度下降的,将确认资产减值准备。

对于单项金额不重大的同类客户贷款和垫款、单项评估未发生减值的贷款,本行采用滚动率方法(迁徙模型)评估组合的减值损失。该方法利用对违约概率和历史损失经验的统计分析计算减值损失,并根据可以反映当前经济状况的可观察资料进行调整。

对于单项金额非重大的应收款项以及单项评估未发生减值的应收款项,一起按类似信用风险特征划分为若干组合,再按这些应收款项组合余额的一定比例计算确定减值损失,计提坏账准备。

账龄	计提比例(%)
0-6个月(含6个月)	0-5
逾期6个月-1年(含1年)	50
逾期1年以上	100

本行对以摊余成本计量的金融资产确认减值损失后,如有客观证据表明该金融资产价值已恢复,且客观上与确认该损失后发生的事项有关(如债务人的信用评级已提高等),原确认的减值损失予以转回,计入当期损益。但是,该转回后的账面价值不超过假定不计提减值准备情况下该金融资产在转回日的摊余成本。

以上对以摊余成本计量的金融资产的减值政策,不包括本行对中国政府对外优惠贷款(优贷)、优惠出口买方信贷(优买)、国家特定贷款(特种贷款)(以下简称“两优贷款及特种贷款”),本行两优贷款及特种贷款的减值准备按特定风险组合确定,准备金率采用五级分类拨备率:即正常1%,关注2%,次级25%,可疑50%,损失100%。

本行建立国别风险内部评级体系,反映国别风险评估结果。国别风险应至少划分为高、较高、中等、较低、低五个等级。在考虑国别风险转移和缓释因素后,最终达到以下计提标准:低国别风险不低于0.5%,较低国别风险不低于1%,中等国别风险不低于15%,较高国别风险不低于25%,高国别风险不低于50%。

当本行已经进行了所有必要的法律或其他程序后,贷款仍然不能收回时,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余额,则收回金额冲减减值损失,计入当期损益。



b. 可供出售金融资产

如果有客观证据表明该金融资产发生减值，原直接计入资本公积的因公允价值下降形成的累计损失，予以转出，计入当期损益。该转出的累计损失，为可供出售金融资产的初始取得成本扣除已收回本金和已摊销金额、当前公允价值和原已计入损益的减值损失后的余额。

对于已确认减值损失的可供出售债务工具，在随后的会计期间公允价值已上升且客观上与确认原减值损失确认后发生的事项有关的，原已确认的减值损失予以转回，计入当期损益。可供出售权益工具投资发生的减值损失，不通过损益转回。

c. 以成本计量的金融资产

在活跃市场中没有报价且其公允价值不能可靠计量的权益工具投资，或与该权益工具挂钩并须通过交付该权益工具结算的衍生金融资产发生减值时，将该金融资产的账面价值，与按照类似金融资产当时市场收益率对未来现金流量折现确定的现值之间的差额，确认为减值损失，计入当期损益。发生的减值损失一经确认，不得转回。

(6) 金融资产转移

金融资产转移，是指将金融资产让与或交付给该金融资产发行方以外的另一方（转入方）。

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。

(7) 金融资产和金融负债的抵销

当本行具有抵销已确认金融资产和金融负债的法定权利，且目前可执行该种法定权利，同时本行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时，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的金额在资产负债表内列示。除此以外，金融资产和金融负债在资产负债表内分别列示，不予相互抵销。

(8) 资产证券化

本行在应用证券化信贷资产的政策时，已考虑转移至另一实体的资产的风险和报酬转移程度，以及本行对该实体行使控制权的程度。



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

本行长期股权投资包括对被投资单位实施控制、重大影响的权益性投资，以及对合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）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。

对于以企业合并以外的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

本行能够对被投资单位实施控制的长期股权投资采用成本法核算；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。

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	19.40-32.23
运输工具	6	3	16.17

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。

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



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。

本行取得抵债资产时，按公允价值入账。为取得抵债资产支付的抵债资产欠缴的税费、垫付的诉讼费用和取得抵债资产支付的相关税费计入抵债资产价值。当有迹象表明抵债资产的可变现净值低于账面价值时，本行将账面价值调减至可变现净值。

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；保管过程中发生的费用直接计入其他业务支出；处置过程中发生的费用从处置收入中抵减。

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，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；

(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、经营租赁与融资租赁

本行将实质上转移了与资产所有权有关的全部风险和报酬的租赁确认为融资租赁，除融资租赁之外的其他租赁确认为经营租赁。

(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

融资租赁中，在租赁开始日本行将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租入资产的入账价值，将最低租赁付款额作为长期应付款的入账价值，其差额作为未确认融资费用。初始直接费用计入租入资产价值。未确认融资费用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费用。本行采用与自有固定资产相一致的折旧政策计提租赁资产折旧。

经营租赁中的租金，本行在租赁期内各个期间按照直线法计入相关资产成本或当期损益；发生的初始直接费用，计入当期损益。

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。

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

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

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，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，以及企业所控制的结构化主体等）。



(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，公司间的重大交易和往来余额予以抵销。

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，视同该子公司以及业务自同受最终控制方控制之日起纳入本行的合并范围，将其自同受最终控制方控制之日起的经营成果和现金流量纳入合并利润表和合并现金流量表中。

因非同一控制下企业合并增加的子公司以及业务，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。

对于购买子公司少数股权或因处置部分股权投资但没有丧失对该子公司控制权的交易，作为权益性交易核算，调整归属于母公司所有者权益和少数股东权益的账面价值以反映其在子公司中相关权益的变化。少数股东权益的调整额与支付 / 收到对价的公允价值之间的差额调整资本公积，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、其他所有者权益变动，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) 贷款和垫款的减值准备

本行定期审阅贷款和垫款，以评估其是否出现减值情况，并在出现减值情况时评估减值损失的具体金额。减值的客观证据包括显示单项贷款和垫款预计未来现金流量出现大幅下降的可观察数据、显示投资组合中债务人及发行人的还款状况出现负面变动的可观察数据，或国家或地区经济状况发生变化引起组合内资产违约等事项。

单项方式评估的贷款和垫款减值损失金额为该贷款和垫款预计未来现金流量现值的净减少额。

除对已经识别的减值贷款单独进行减值损失评估外，本行定期对贷款组合的减值损失情况进行评估。导致预计现金流减少的减值迹象包括该贷款组合中借款人的还款能力发生恶化，或借款人所处的经济环境发生不利变化导致该贷款组合的借款人出现违约。基于具有类似信用风险特征的资产组合所发生损失的历史经验，本行对存在减值迹象的贷款组合做出减值估计。对于用于估测预计未来现金流的发生时间与金额时所使用的方法与假设，本行会定期评估以降低贷款实际损失与估计损失之间的差异。

(2) 可供出售金融资产的减值

本行遵循《企业会计准则第8号——资产减值》和《企业会计准则第22号——金融工具确认和计量》确定可供出售金融资产是否发生减值。减值确定在很大程度上依赖于管理层判断。在进行判断的过程中，本行需评估该项投资的公允价值低于成本的程度和持续期间、投资项下基础资产质量（例如，违约率和损失覆盖率等）以及被投资对象的财务状况、短期业务展望（例如，行业状况及信用评级）等因素。

(3) 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。

(4) 持有至到期投资

本行将具有固定或可确定支付金额并且到期日固定的非衍生金融资产划分为持有至到期投资。这一分类涉及重大判断。在做出相关判断时，本行会对其持有该类债券至到期日的意愿和能力进行评估。如本行对有明确意图和能力持有某项投资至到期日的判断产生偏差，该项投资所属整个投资组合重新归类为可供出售金融资产。



(5) 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。《中华人民共和国企业所得税法》于2008年1月1日起施行。由于新企业所得税法部分实施细则尚未最终确定等因素的影响，以致很多交易最终的税务处理和计算存在不确定性。本行结合当前的税收法规及以前年度政府主管机关对本行的批复，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。

三、重要会计政策、会计估计的变更

2014年1月至7月，财政部发布了《企业会计准则第39号——公允价值计量》、《企业会计准则第40号——合营安排》和《企业会计准则第41号——在其他主体中权益的披露》，修订了《企业会计准则第2号——长期股权投资》、《企业会计准则第9号——职工薪酬》、《企业会计准则第30号——财务报表列报》、《企业会计准则第33号——合并财务报表》和《企业会计准则第37号——金融工具列报》，除企业会计准则第37号在2014年年度及以后期间的财务报告中使用时，上述其他准则于2014年7月1日起施行。

除下列事项外，其他因会计政策变更导致的影响不重大。

单位：人民币千元

会计政策变更的内容和原因	受影响的报表项目	影响金额
根据企业会计准则第2号的要求：		
对被投资单位不具有控制、共同控制或重大影响，并且在活跃市场中没有报价、公允价值不能可靠计量的权益性投资，按《企业会计准则第22号——金融工具确认和计量》进行处理。	①长期股权投资	-3,004,743.60
	②可供出售金融资产	3,004,743.60

四、税项

1、主要税种及税率

税种	计税依据	法定税率(%)
营业税	应税收入	5
城市维护建设税	营业税	7
教育费附加	营业税	3
企业所得税	应纳税所得额	25



2、税收政策

(1) 根据国家税务总局2012年第57号关于印发《跨地区经营汇总纳税企业所得税征收管理办法》公告以及国务院令540号《中华人民共和国营业税暂行条例》(2008修订)公告的规定,本行企业所得税由总行汇总统一缴纳;营业税由总行和各分支机构分别缴纳。

(2) 根据《关于金融企业涉农贷款和中小企业贷款损失准备金税前扣除有关问题的通知》(财税[2015]3号)的规定,金融企业涉农贷款和中小企业贷款损失准备金税前扣除的政策从2014年1月1日起执行至2018年12月31日止。

(3) 根据《关于金融企业贷款损失准备金企业所得税税前扣除有关政策的通知》(财税[2015]9号)的规定,贷款损失准备金税前扣除限额为贷款资产余额的1%,该政策从2014年1月1日起执行至2018年12月31日止。

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

五、本行财务报表主要项目注释

本行纳入合并范围的子公司报表项目少,并且金额不大,对本行数据影响较小,故以下注释仅为本行报表与合并报表存在重大差异的项目。

1、采用成本计量的可供出售权益工具

单位:人民币千元

被投资单位	在被投资单位 持股比例(%)	账面余额			
		期初	本期增加	本期减少	期末
航天投资控股有限公司	7.95%	777,596.16	-	-	777,596.16
经贸画报社	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
国科瑞华基金创业投资企业	28.50%	290,000.00	-	32,542.35	257,457.65
中合中小企业融资担保股份有限公司	9.75%	500,000.00	-	-	500,000.00
曼达林基金	22.88%	223,354.92	6,755.89	224,207.46	5,903.35
区域信用担保与投资基金	28.57%	1,329,100.00	-	-	1,329,100.00
非洲进出口银行	4.48%	127,344.43	6,554.24	-	133,898.68
曼达林基金管理公司	10.00%	287.76	-	-	287.76
合计	-	3,248,183.28	13,310.14	256,749.81	3,004,743.60



2、长期股权投资

单位：人民币千元

被投资单位	期初余额	本期增减变动					
		追加投资	权益法下 确认的 投资损益	其他 权益变动	宣告发放 现金股利 或利润	其他	期末余额
①合营企业							
成都银科创业投资有限公司	762,344.30	-	6,032.23	-	-	-	768,376.53
中日节能环保创业投资管理 有限公司	115,617.97	-	1,415.01	-	-	-	117,032.98
中日节能环保创业投资有限公司	49,382.95	49,500.00	-1,050.98	-	-	-	97,831.97
小计	927,345.22	49,500.00	6,396.26	-	-	-	983,241.48
②联营企业							
重庆进出口信用担保有限公司	1,025,704.58	-	129,221.50	-	-	-	1,154,926.08
东北中小企业信用再担保股份 有限公司	921,452.90	-	123,274.63	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	1,011,694.83
小计	1,947,157.48	-	252,496.13	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	2,166,620.90
③子公司							
上海盛盈房地产有限公司	722,888.00	-	-	-	-	-	722,888.00
银鼎控股有限公司	8.19	-	-	-	-	0.69	8.88
欧鼎控股有限公司	-	7.94	-	-	-	-	7.94
小计	722,896.19	7.94				0.69	722,904.82
合计	3,597,398.89	49,507.94	258,892.39	2,967.30	36,000.00	0.69	3,872,767.20
减：减值准备							208,113.25
账面价值	3,597,398.89						3,664,653.95



六、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	期末数	期初数
银行承兑汇票	8,662,535.69	7,514,097.24
开出信用证	29,468,731.49	35,223,498.68
开出保函	190,707,193.41	150,081,888.40
保兑	9,156,717.64	1,636,453.50
不可撤销的贷款承诺	546,981,015.37	544,013,403.37
合计	784,976,193.60	738,469,341.18

(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	期末数	期初数
购建长期资产承诺	463,241.10	—
对外投资承诺	12,931,451.65	745,641.52
合计	13,394,692.75	745,641.52

(3) 经营租赁承诺

单位：人民币千元

不可撤销经营租赁的最低租赁付款额	金额
1年以内	309,202.23
1-5年	365,984.02
合计	675,186.25

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24件，涉及标的357,077.73万元。

截至2014年12月31日止，本行不存在其他应披露的或有事项。



七、外国政府贷款转贷业务资产负债表

单位：人民币千元

资产	2014/12/31
存放同业款项	818,930
应收利息	1,201,732
其他应收款	467,518
转贷外国政府贷款	94,106,678
其他资产	5,023,383
资产总计	101,618,241
负债	2014/12/31
借入外国政府贷款	100,866,095
其他应付款	586,957
其他负债	17,217
负债合计	101,470,269
所有者权益	2014/12/31
未分配利润	147,972
所有者权益合计	147,972
负债及所有者权益总计	101,618,241





I. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises-Basic Standard and its Application Guidance, Interpretations and other relevant regulations (hereinafter referred to as ASBE).

The financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis.

The basis for the Bank's accounting is accrual system.

After the implementation of the ASBE, on the following matters still perform special accounting policies:

1. Onlending Loans of Foreign Governments

Onlending loans of foreign governments refer to concessional loans borrowed from foreign governments by Chinese Ministry of Finance in the name of Chinese Government. (The Bank) it is entrusted to lend the loans to domestic borrowers and responsible for the drawing and payment of the loans, collection of the interests and expenses, and repayment, etc.

The onlending 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 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; onlends on the Bank's own accord bears the risks and acts as the final repayment party.

According to Caizhaizi [2000] NO.71 circular issued by the MOF, the type three items are included in the on-balance accounting according to accrual basis as self-conducted loans; type one and type two lending belong to agency transactions and are accounted as off-balance sheet items on the cash basis. Profit or loss from type one and type two lending business are monthly carried forward to the Bank's income statement according to the corresponding items, mainly including commission income from agency business of the Bank, interests income and expenses on onlending loans, and foreign exchange gains/losses from onlending loans. The accumulated net profit or loss carried forward on balance sheet date is presented as "entrusted onlending loans" under other current assets or other current liabilities.



2. General Provision

The general provision of the Bank is set aside for unidentified potential losses. The specific withdrawing appropriation or amount is determined in accordance with the regulation of the government.

3. Retirement Benefit Obligations

To comply with the related regulation, the Bank accounts for the retirement benefits of retired employees on the cash basis.

II. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

1. Declaration of Compliance

The financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as of 31 December 2014, and its results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

2. Accounting Period

The Bank's accounting year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

3. Functional Currency

The functional currency of the Bank (except Paris Branch) is Renminbi (RMB). The functional currency of Paris Branch is Euro. Foreign currency transactions are accounted by using independent account system.

4. Classification of Joint Venture Arrangements and Accounting Treatment of Joint Operations

The joint venture arrangement refers to an arrangement between two or more parties control jointly. The joint venture of the Bank was divided in co-operation and joint venture.





(1) Joint Operation

Joint operation refers to the joint venture arrangement in which the Bank enjoys the assets related to the arrangement and assumes the liabilities related to the arrangement.

The Bank recognizes the following items related to the interests of the joint operation, and the accounting treatment is in accordance with the related ASBE:

- A. Confirmed the assets held individually and the common assets held in accordance with the shares;
- B. Confirmed the liabilities assumed separately and liabilities shared commonly in accordance with the shares;
- C. Confirmed income from the sale of joint operation shares;
- D. Confirmed income from the joint operation in accordance with the shares;
- E. Recognized expense occurred separately and confirmed the costs of joint operation in accordance with the shares.

(2) Joint Venture

Joint venture refers to the joint venture arrangements that the Bank only has the rights of arranged net assets.

The accounting treatment of the joint venture investment in the Bank was in accordance with long-term equity investment on equity method.

5. Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly-liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, including cash at hand, deposits in central bank as reserves, demand placement and other financial institutions, and due from banks and other financial institutions with original maturity of less than three months.



6. Foreign Currency Translation

(1) Translation of Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or a rate is determined in a systematic and rational method and approximates exchange rates at the date of the transaction.

On the date of balance sheet, foreign currency monetary items should be translated into functional currency using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the spot exchange rates at the balance sheet date being different from those at which the monetary items were translated on initial recognition during the period or those of previous balance sheet dates should be recognized in current period profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are still using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value adopts the spot exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined, and the exchange differences thus arising should be recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

(2) Translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statement

In preparing the financial statements of the Bank, the foreign financial statements is translated into RMB. Asset and liability items of the foreign currency balance sheet using the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date; Owner's equity items except "undistributed profit", according to the spot exchange rate when the business occurs; the revenue and expenses of the income statement are using the spot exchange rate at transaction date. The above translation differences of foreign currency are as "other comprehensive income" separately under owner's equity. Foreign currency cash flows are translated at the spot rate on the date of cash flows transaction. The effective amount of exchange rate changes on cash is listed in the cash flow statement separately.

7. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments refer to any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of the Bank and a financial liability or equity instrument of other entities.

(1) Recognition and Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Bank should recognize a financial asset or financial liability when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

A financial asset is derecognized when one of the following criteria is met,

A. the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or

B. The Bank transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies under the criteria for the derecognition of financial assets prescribed by transfer of financial assets as stated below.





The Bank should derecognize a financial liability or part of a financial liability when the present obligation associated with the financial liability ceases or partly ceases. The Bank (debtor) enters into an agreement with a creditor so as to substitute the existing financial liabilities by way of any new financial liability, and if the contractual stipulations regarding the new financial liability is substantially different from that regarding the existing financial liability, it shall terminate the recognition of the existing financial liability, and shall at the same time recognize the new financial liability.

For the financial assets sold in conventional manner, accounting recognition and derecognition is according to the trading day.

(2) Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets

The Bank classified its financial assets on initial recognition into the following four categories: Financial assets at fair value and change through profit or loss (FVTPL), held-to-maturity (HTM) investments, loans and receivables and available-for-sale (AFS) financial assets. Financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. In the case of financial assets at FVTPL, associated transaction costs should be included in profit or loss for the current period when incurred. In the case of other categories of financial assets, associated transaction expenses should be included in the amount recognized initially.

A. Financial Assets at Fair Value and Change Through Profit or Loss

Financial assets at FVTPL include trading financial assets and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL.

Trading financial assets are financial assets to meet one of the following conditions:

- a. The purpose of the financial assets acquired primarily for sale in the near future;
- b. Identified financial instruments are initially recognized at that time that is managed as part of a combination, and there is objective evidence of a recent actual pattern of short portfolio management;
- c. Derivative instrument, however, is a designated and effective hedging instrument, or a financial guarantee contract derivatives and investments in active markets are not quoted and the fair value of equity instruments cannot be reliably linked to and must be delivered by excluding the equity-settled derivatives

Trading financial assets should be carried at fair value subsequent to initial recognition and the gains or losses of changes in fair value as well as dividends and interest income related to the financial assets should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Equity instruments investment which there is no quotation in the active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured should not be recognized as financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL includes bond investment and other debt instruments investment. Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial products, structural deposits, notes, certificates of deposit and financial liabilities related with precious metal.



B. Held-to-maturity Investments

HTM investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity whereby the Bank has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and gains or losses arising from the derecognition, impairment or amortization thereof should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

The effective interest rate method refers to calculating the amortized cost and the interest income or interest expense in accordance with the real rates of financial assets or financial liabilities. The effective interest rate refers to the rate discounting the future cash flows of the financial assets or financial liabilities during the expected duration or applicable shorter period into the current book value of the financial assets or financial liabilities.

Except sell or reclassification arising from the serious deterioration of issuers' credit conditions, if the amount of the unexpired certain HTM investment reclassified as AFS financial assets by the Bank in this fiscal year is larger than the total amount of investments before the sale or reclassification, the remaining part of the investments should be reclassified as AFS financial assets and the investments cannot be classified as HTM investments in this fiscal year and after two full fiscal years.

C. Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables, are not quoted in an active market, are the recovery of non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable amount. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables mainly include loans and advances, receivables financial assets, interbank lendings and Security purchased under resale agreement etc.

The following non-derivative financial assets are not classified as loans and receivables:

- a. Non-derivative financial assets are ready to sell immediately or in the near future;
- b. At initial recognition non-derivative financial assets are recognized at fair value through profit and loss;
- c. At initial recognition non-derivative financial assets are recognized as available for sale;
- d. The Bank may be hard to recover non-derivative financial assets of all the initial investments because of reasons except debt credit deterioration.

HTM investments are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and gains or losses arising from the derecognition, impairment or amortization thereof should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Restructured loans are items arising from redefining the terms of loans for borrowers who are unable to repay or in the condition of financial deterioration. When loans are restructured, the Bank will use individual test to evaluate loans impairment. The Bank will continuously reviews restructured loans. If all specified standard are met after the observation period, the restructured loans are no longer regards as impaired loans after approval.





D. Available-for-sale Financial Assets

AFS financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated upon initial recognition as AFS or financial assets that are not classified as the above categories. AFS financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Premium or discount is amortized using effective interest method and recognized as interest income. Except impairment losses and exchange differences on foreign currency monetary financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, variation in fair value of AFS financial assets are recognized as other comprehensive income under Capital Surplus.

(3) Recognition of Financial Liabilities/Equity Instruments and Classification and Measurement of Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments issued by the Bank should be recognized as financial liabilities or equity instruments according to the essence of the financial instrument contract and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

The Bank classified its financial liabilities on initial recognition into the following two categories: financial liabilities at FVTPL; and other financial liabilities. In case of financial liabilities that are not classified as at FVTPL the associated transaction costs should be included in the amount recognized initially.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include trading financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. This category of financial liabilities should be subsequently measured at fair value and all the realized and unrealized gains and losses should be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are other non-derivative financial liabilities other than financial liabilities measured at fair value and change recorded into current profit or loss. Other financial liabilities should be measured subsequently at amortized cost using effective interest method. The profits and losses that arise when such financial liabilities are terminated from recognition or amortization shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.



(4) Derivative Financial Instruments and Embedded Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently measured at fair value. Fair value of derivatives are determined by quoted price in an active market (including recent market transaction price) or valuation models (including discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models).. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and, as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Certain derivative transactions, while providing effective economic hedges for specific interest rate risk and exchange rate risk under the Bank's risk management positions, do not qualify for hedge accounting under ASBE 24 and are therefore treated as derivatives held for trading with fair value changes recognized as "net gains (or losses) on fair value changes".

(5) Impairment of Financial Assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment of financial assets other than those at FVTPL (FVTPL).

Objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired includes the following observable events:

- a. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
- b. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- c. The Bank, for economic or legal reasons related to the borrower's financial difficulty, granting to the borrower a concession that the Bank would not otherwise consider;
- d. The probability that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganization;
- e. Disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties of the issuer;
- f. Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the Bank, including:
 - Adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Bank;
 - A decrease in property prices for mortgages in the relevant area, or adverse changes in industry conditions that affect the borrowers in the Bank;
- g. Any significant change with an adverse effect that has taken place in the technological, marketing, economic or legal environment in which the obligor operates, and indicates that the cost of investments in equity instruments may not be recovered;
- h. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost;
- i. Other objective evidence indicating there is an impairment of the financial asset.





A. Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

The Bank assesses individually whether objective evidence of impairment exists for loans and receivables or HTM investments that are individually significant (amounts over RMB200 millions). If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and shall include the value of any relevant collaterals. The reduced amount is recognized as impairment loss in profit or loss for the current period.

If the estimated future cash flows do not differ significantly from its present value for short-term loans and receivables or HTM financial assets, there's no need to use the discounted value when determining the impairment of the assets. The present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralized financial asset or receivable reflects the cash flows that reduce the costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not repossession is possible.

The Bank includes, in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics, similar loans and advances to customers that are not individually significant, or customer loans and receivables having been individually assessed for impairment and found not to be impaired, and collectively assesses them for impairment. If there is objective evidence that estimated future cash flows of a certain type of financial assets reduce significantly after the initial recognition, impairment loss shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

The Bank assesses the impairment losses of similar loans and advances to customers that are not individually significant, or customer loans and receivables having been individually assessed for impairment and found not to be impaired, by Delinquency Flow Method (Migration Model). The probability of default and historical loss experience is used as inputs to calculate the impairment loss. The inputs are adjusted on the basis of current observable data to reflect the effects of current economic conditions.

Receivables that are individually insignificant or those having been individually assessed for impairment and found not to be impaired are classified in different groups according to similar credit risk characteristics. Impairment loss is certain percentages of the balances of these receivable groups, and allowances for bad debts are determined accordingly. Specific percentages are as follows:

Account Receivable Age	Provision Rate (%)
0-6 months (inclusive)	0-5
6 months -1 year (inclusive)	50
Over 1 year	100



If, in a subsequent period, the amount of financial assets recovers and the recovery can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognized impairment loss shall be reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized at the date the impairment is reversed.

The impairment policy for financial assets carried at amortized cost is not applicable to Chinese Government Concessional Loans, Preferential Export Buyer's Credit, and Special State Loans (hereafter referred as two preferential loans and the special loan, whose impairment loss of two preferential loans and the special loan is determined in accordance with their specific risk classification. The provision rates are derived from the "five-category credit classification" as follows: normal class, 1%; concern class, 2%; secondary class, 25%; doubtful class, 50%; loss class, 100%.

The Bank set up an internal country risk assessment system which is used to assess risks by different countries. Country risk shall be categorized in five classes as very high risk, high risk, medium risk, low risk and very low risk. Provision percentage is no less than 0.5% for very low risk class, no less than 1% for low risk class, no less than 15% for medium class, no less than 25% for high risk class and no less than 50% for very high risk class, considering risk transfer and mitigating factors.

When an item of loans is uncollectible after the Bank has gone through all necessary legal and other process, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Such loans and receivables are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of the amounts previously written off decrease the amount of the impairment loss and are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

B. Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

If there's objective evidence that AFS financial assets are impaired, accumulated losses due to decreases in fair value previously recognized directly in capital reserve are reversed and charged to profit or loss for the current period, even if the financial assets are not derecognized. The reversed accumulated losses are the asset's initial acquisition costs after deducting amounts recovered and amortized, current fair value and impairment losses previously recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the carrying amount of AFS debt instruments increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment losses are reversed. The reversal shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period. The reversal of impairment losses of AFS equity instruments is recognized in capital reserve, not in profit or loss for the current period.





C. Financial Assets Measured at Cost

Where an equity instrument investment for which there is no quoted price in the active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, or a derivative financial asset which is connected with the equity instrument and which must be settled by delivering the equity instrument, suffers from any impairment, the gap between the carrying amount of the equity instrument investment or the derivative financial asset and the current value of the future cash flow of similar financial assets capitalized according to the returns ratio of the market at the same time shall be recognized as impairment-related losses and be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period. The recognized impairment losses should not be reversed.

(6) Transfer of Financial Asset

Transfer of financial assets refers to when the Bank (the transferor) transfers or delivers a financial asset to a party (the transferee) other than the issuer of the financial asset.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the transferee, and the Bank does not derecognize a financial asset when it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset

Where the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and gives up the control of the financial asset, the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and recognizes an asset and liability; or does not give up the control of the financial asset, the Bank continues to recognize the relevant financial assets to the extent of the its continuing involvement in the transferred asset, and recognizes a financial liability.

(7) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities in Presentation

A financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legal right to set off the recognized amounts and the legal right is currently enforceable, and the Bank intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(8) Asset Securitization

When the Bank applies policies of credit assets securitization, the risk of the assets that have been transferred to other entity and the extent of the transfer of remuneration were considered, as well as the extent of the Bank exercised control over the entity.



8. Measurement of Fair Value

Fair value is the price 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 should be measured at fair value. The existence of price quotations in an active market should be used to determine the value of bond investment and other financial instruments (except derivatives), active market quotations are readily and regularly available from an exchange, broker, industry associations, pricing service institutions, and representatives of the fair market price in the transaction actually occurred. When there is no active market for a financial instrument its fair value should be determined by the Bank using valuation techniques such as using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, referring to the current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same, the discounted cash flow method and the option pricing models. The Bank selection is valuation techniques generally recognized by the market participants and verified with reliability by ever market transaction price. The Bank regularly assess the valuation techniques, and test its effectiveness.

9. Security Purchased under Resale Agreement and Security Sold under Repurchase Agreement

Transactions with resale agreements are transactions when the Bank purchases securities from the counterparty according to the resale agreements and sells the same securities at a fixed price at a future date. Transactions with repurchase agreements are transactions when the Bank sells securities to the counterparty according to the repurchase agreements and repurchases the same securities at a fixed price at a future date.

Considerations paid or received for financial assets held under resale agreements or financial assets sold under repurchase agreements are recognized in the balance sheet. Assets purchased under agreements to resell at a specified future date are not recognized, but recorded on the reference book. Assets sold under agreements to repurchase at a specified future date are still presented in the balance sheet.

The interest income for resale agreements and interest expense for repurchase agreements are accrued over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.





10. Long-term Equity Investment

The Bank's long-term equity investments include equity investment implemented control or significant influence by investor, as well as joint venture equity investments. The Bank's associates, the Bank is able to exert significant influence on the investee.

(1) Initial measurement of Long-term Equity Investments

For a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the absorbing party's share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the party being absorbed at the date of combination; for a long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination involving enterprises not under common control, the initial investment cost of the long-term equity investment is the merge cost.

For a long-term equity investment acquired through other ways rather than a business combination: long-term equity acquired by cash paid, the initial investment cost is the actual payment; long-term equity acquired by the issuing of equity securities, the initial investment cost is the fair value of the equity securities.

(2) Subsequent Measurement of Long-term Equity Investment

Where the Bank can exercise joint control over the investee, a long-term equity investment is accounted for using the cost method and a long-term equity investment is accounted for using the equity method for associated enterprises and joint ventures.

For long-term equity investments accounted for in the cost method, except for payments made actually from the investments or cash dividends or profits contained in the consideration which have been declared but not yet paid, the cash dividends or profits which have been declared distribution by investees are recognized and recorded in the current profit and loss as investment gains.

Under the equity method, if the initial cost of a long-term equity investment is greater than the investor's attributable share of the fair values of the net identifiable assets of the investee enterprise at the acquisition date, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. If the initial cost of a long-term equity investment is less than the investor's attributable share of the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the investee enterprise at the acquisition date, the difference is charged to profit or loss for the current period, and the cost of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.



Under the equity method, investment income and other comprehensive income recognized separately in accordance with shares of realized net profit and other comprehensive income enjoyed or shared in the investee, at the same time, adjusting the book value of the long-term equity investment; reducing the book value of the long-term equity investment correspondingly computing part of enjoyed in accordance with the investee declared to distribute profits or cash dividends; other equity changes in the investee other than net profit or loss, other comprehensive income and distribution of interest, adjusting the book value of long-term equity investment and recognized in owner's equity. When confirming the shares of net profit or loss enjoyed in investee, based on the fair value of the identifiable assets in investee, and confirm after adjusting the net profit in the investee in accordance with the Bank's accounting policy and accounting period.

11. Investment Property

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Investment property of the Bank includes leased land use rights, held for the transfer after appreciation of land use rights and leased buildings.

An investment property shall be measured initially at its cost, and its depreciation and amortization shall be on schedule according with regulation related to fixed assets or intangible assets.

The difference between the book value and related taxes deduct from disposal consideration of investment property for sale, transfer, retirement or damage, and shall be transferred into current profit and loss.

12. Fixed Assets

(1) The Confirmation of Fixed Assets

The Bank's fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the supply of services, have useful lives over one accounting year and high unit price.

Fixed assets include buildings, machinery 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 self-constructed fixed asset comprises those expenditures necessarily incurred for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use: The cost of a fixed asset contributed by an investor shall be determined in accordance with the value stipulated in the investment contract or agreement. However, when the value stipulated in the contract or agreement is not fair, fair value will be used. A fixed asset that is obtained under a finance lease is measured at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, both determined at the inception of the lease.





Subsequent expenditure 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 expenditure 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 for Fixed Assets

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 rate and depreciation rate of the Bank's fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Age (year)	Ratio of remaining value (%)	Yearly depreciation (%)
Buildings	30-35	3	2.77-3.23
Machinery equipment	3-5	3	19.40-32.23
transportation facility	6	3	16.17

At each financial year-end the Bank reviews the useful lives, estimated net residual value and depreciation methods for fixed assets. Recognize as accounting estimate change if changes occur.

When fixed assets are disposed, expected to use or cannot generate economic benefits, the fixed assets should be derecognized. The amounts of disposal of fixed assets sale, transfer, retire or damage less the book value and related tax should be recorded into current profit or loss.

13. Construction in Progress

The cost of construction in progress should be determined at the actual expenditures incurred for the construction including all construction expenditures necessarily incurred during the construction period, borrowing costs that should be capitalized before the construction reaches its expected usable conditions and other related expenses.

Construction in progress should be transferred to fixed assets when it reaches its expected usable conditions.



14. Intangible Assets

The Bank's assets include land use rights, software and so on.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. The Bank should assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite upon acquisition of the asset. An intangible asset with a finite useful life should be amortized over its estimated useful life using an amortization method that can reflect the expected consumption pattern of the economic benefits associated with the asset, commencing from the time when the intangible asset is available for use. When the expected consumption pattern cannot be determined reliably the asset should be amortized based on a straight-line method. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life should not be amortized.

The amortization methods of finite useful life are as follows:

Category	Ages (years)	Amortization method
Land usage right	37.75-40	Straight-line amortization
Software	3-10	Straight-line amortization

15. Research and Development Expenses

The internal research and development expenditures of the Bank are divided into research expenditures and development expenditures.

Expenditures on research phase are recorded into profit or loss when it occurred.

Expenditure in development stage can be capitalized while meeting the following conditions, i.e. completing the intangible asset so that it is technically feasible to use or sale; has the intent to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; the way of the intangibles to generate economic benefits, including being able to prove that the products that produced with the use of the intangibles have market or the intangible asset itself has market, the intangible assets will be used internally, and can prove its usefulness; have adequate technical, financial resources and other resources support to complete the development of the intangible assets, and have the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset development phase can be reliably measured. Development expenditure does not meet the above conditions are recognized in the income statement.

When the Bank's research and development projects meet the above conditions, through technical feasibility and economic feasibility studies, the development stage begins after project is approved.

Expenditures on the development phase after capitalization is listed on the balance sheet as development expenditure and transferred to intangible assets after the project reach its intended use.



16. Mortgage Assets

When recovering impaired loans and advances, the Bank may recover ownership of collateral by legal proceedings or voluntary ownership delivered by the borrower. If the Bank intends to carry out the cash accordance with regulations and no longer require the borrower to repay the loan, the presentation of the mortgage assets is in the "Mortgage assets".

When the Bank acquired Mortgage assets recorded at fair value, payments for unpaid taxes of Mortgage assets to obtain Mortgage assets, advance of litigation costs and related taxes paid for Mortgage assets are recognized in Mortgage assets value. When there are indications that the net realizable value of Mortgage assets is less than the book value, the carrying value of the Bank's down immediately to its net realizable value.

When the Bank disposes Mortgage assets, the difference is recognized in operating income if the disposal income is more than the book value of Mortgage assets; the difference is recognized in operating expenses if the disposal income is less than the book value of Mortgage assets. Costs incurred in the process of custody are directly recognized in other operating expenses; costs incurred in the process of disposal are offset from disposal income.

17. Long-term Prepaid Expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses occurred by the Bank are priced according to the actual cost, and are amortized averagely according to the expected period of benefit. As for the long-term deferred expenses that can not benefit the future accounting period, the amortized value is recognized in profit or loss.

18. Other Impairment of Asset

Long-term equity investment of subsidiaries, associates and joint-ventures of the Bank, Mortgage assets, investment properties, fixed assets, construction in progress and intangible assets, should be determined according to the following.

At each balance sheet date the Bank should assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the Bank should carry out an impairment test and estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.

The recoverable amount should be measured as the higher of an asset's net amount of fair value less costs of disposal and present value of the expected future cash flows. The recoverable amount should be estimated for an individual asset. When it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount



for the individual asset, the recoverable amount should be determined for a cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The identification of a cash-generating unit is determined by whether principal cash inflows from an asset or group of assets are independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

When the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or unit should be reduced to its recoverable amount. The amount of reduction should be recognized in profit or loss for the period and provision for impairment of assets should be made accordingly.

Once impairment loss is recognized for an asset it should not be reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

19. Estimated Liability

An obligation related to a contingency is recognized as a provision when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (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.

Provision for off-balance-sheet credit risk of liability balances of issuing letter of credit and guarantee should be made in accordance with the method for objective evidence of similar financial assets impairment and recognized as estimated liabilities.

The estimated debts shall be initially measured in accordance with the best estimate of the necessary expenses for the performance of the current obligation, considering the risks, uncertainty, time value of money, and other factors pertinent to the contingencies. If the time value of money is of great significance, the best estimate shall be determined after discounting the relevant future outflow of cash. The Bank should check the book value of the estimated debts on the balance sheet date. If there is any exact evidence indicating that the book value cannot really reflect the current best estimate, The Bank shall adjust the book value in accordance with the current best estimate.

The Bank recognizes off-balance sheet activities of guarantees and letters of credit as estimated liabilities by reference to loan impairment policy.





20. Income

The Bank recognizes income when related economic benefits will flow in and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

(1) Interest Income

The effective interest rate method refers to calculating the amortized cost and the interest income or interest expense in accordance with the real rates of financial assets or financial liabilities. The effective interest rate refers to the rate discounting the future cash flows of the financial assets or financial liabilities during the expected duration or applicable shorter period into interest rate used by the current book value of the financial assets or financial liabilities. When determining the effective interest rate, the Bank expected the future cash flow on the basis of considering all the terms of the financial assets or financial liabilities in the contract, but the Bank didn't consider the future credit losses. The Bank considered all the fees and charges paid or received which belongs to part of the effective interest rate, transaction fees and premium or discount when determining the effective interest rate.

After the impairment of the financial asset, the interest income should be recognized in accordance with the discount rate used to discount the future cash flows when determining the impairment loss.

(2) Fee and Commission Income

Fee and commission income shall be recognized following the principles of accrual basis when related services are provided.

Loan commitment fees associated with the loan may be issued (and related direct costs) are deferred and confirmed as an adjustment to the effective interest rate of the loan. When the arrangement of the syndicated loan has been completed and the Bank itself does not retain any loan, or just following the same effective interest rate of other members of the syndicated retain part of the loan, the fees of the syndicated loan are recognized as income.

Fee income, generated by the enterprise mergers and transfer services, securities issuance provided by the Bank is independent or involved in for third-party, confirmed at the completion of the transaction. Asset management and other management consulting, service fees and financial guarantee fee are based on service contract are generally recognized by installment in proportion.

(3) Foreign Exchange Gains and Losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly exchange differences retained foreign exchange exposure of the Bank formed as the exchange rate fluctuations in the market.



21. Recognition of Expenses

Interest costs are recognized in the income statement by the effective interest method.

Others costs are recognized on accrual basis.

22. Income Taxes

Income taxes include current income tax and deferred income tax. Income taxes should be recognized as income tax expenses in profit or loss for current period except for deferred income tax associated with goodwill arising from business combination, or transactions or events that are directly recognized in owners' equity, which should be recorded under owners' equity.

A deferred income tax asset or liability is recognized based on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or a liability at the balance sheet date and its tax basis using the balance sheet liability method.

A deferred income tax liability should be recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred income tax liability arises from the following transactions:

(1) The initial recognition of goodwill; or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that has both of the following characteristics: the transaction is not a business combination; and at the time of the transaction, it neither affects the accounting profit nor taxable profit.

(2) A deferred income tax liability should be recognized for all taxable temporary differences arising from the investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, except to the extent that both of the following conditions are satisfied: A. The Bank is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences; and B. it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

In respect of deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of deductible losses and tax deductions, the Bank should recognize deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the deductible losses and tax deductions can be utilized, unless the deductible temporary differences arises from the following transactions.

(1) The transaction is not business combination and at the time of the transaction, it neither affects accounting profit nor taxable profit.

(2) Deferred tax assets should be recognized for all deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates if all of the following conditions are satisfied: it is probable that the deductible temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and it is probable that taxable profit in the future will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized.





At the balance sheet date deferred income tax assets and liabilities should be measured at tax rates expected to be applied to the period when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled and the measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities should reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which The Bank expects, at the balance sheet date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

At the balance sheet date the Bank should review the carrying amount of deferred income tax assets. The carrying amount of a deferred income tax asset should be reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. When it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be available the reduced amount should be reversed.

23. Operating Lease and Finance Lease

The “finance lease” shall refer to a lease that has transferred in substance all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of an asset. The ownership of it may or may not eventually be transferred. Other leases shall then be classified as “operating lease”.

(1) The Bank as the Lessor

At the commencement of the lease term, on the beginning date of the lease term, the Bank shall recognize the sum of the minimum lease receipts on the lease beginning date and the initial direct costs as the entering value in an account of the financing lease values receivable, and record the unguaranteed residual value at the same time. The balance between the sums of the minimum lease receipts, the initial direct costs and the unguaranteed residual value, and the sum of their present values shall be recognized as unrealized financing income. The unrealized financing income shall be allocated to each period during the lease term. The Bank shall calculate the financing income at the current period by adopting the effective interest rate method.

The rents from operating leases shall be recorded in the profits and losses of the current period by using the straight-line method over each period of the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

(2) The Bank as the Tenant

At the commencement of the lease term, the Bank records the leased asset at an amount equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease, and recognizes a long-term payable at an amount equal to the minimum lease payments. The difference between the recorded amount of the leased asset and the recorded amount of the payable is accounted for as unrecognized finance charge. The unrecognized financing charge shall be amortized to each period during the lease term. The Bank shall adopt the effective interest rate method to calculate and recognize the financing charge in the current period.



Lease income from operating leases shall be recorded in the profits and losses of the current period using the straight-line method over each period of the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred shall be recorded into the profits and losses of the current period.

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.

(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. Expenditure 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 MOF expenditure 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 subsidy to the employees' applicable Housing subsidy is recognized in profit or loss for the period in which they are disbursed.





25. Fiduciary Activities

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

As for business combinations not involving enterprises under common control, the cost of combination is the aggregate of the fair values, at the acquisition date, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. The acquiree's assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair value at the acquisition date.

The difference between the cost of acquisition over the acquirer's consolidated acquiree's identifiable net fair value of the assets is recognized as goodwill, are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses are subsequently measured; If, after the reexamination, the combination costs are still less than the fair value of the identifiable net assets it obtains from the acquiree, it shall record the balance into the profits and losses of the current period.

27. Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Combination Scope

The combination scope of the consolidated financial statements is determined on the control basis. Control refers that the Bank has the rights over the investees, and enjoys a variable return through participation in activities related to the investees, and has the ability to use its powers over the investees and affect the amount of return. A subsidiary is the entity controlled by the Bank (including the divisible parts of the corporates and investees, as well as the structured body controlled by the corporate, etc.).



(2) Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are based on the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries, and prepared by the Bank according to other relevant information. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting period of the Bank and its subsidiaries are required to maintain consistent, and the significant inter-company transactions and balances are written off.

The newly increased subsidiary as well as business as a result of a business combination under common control during the reporting period, it is deemed that the subsidiaries and business are incorporated into the consolidation scope of the Bank from the controlling date by the ultimate controlling party, and the operating results and cash flows from the date are included in the consolidated income statement and cash flow statement.

The newly increased subsidiary as well as business as a result of a business combination not under common control, the subsidiaries and business from the acquisition date and the income, expenses and profit as at the end of reporting period are included in the consolidated income statement, and the cash flow is included in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The part in the shareholders' equity of the subsidiaries that did not belong to the Bank shall be separately presented as minority interest under the shareholders' equity in the consolidated balance sheet. The share attributable to minority interests of the subsidiaries in current profit and loss, shall be presented as "minority interests" under the net profit in the consolidated income statement. When the loss of the subsidiaries shared by minority shareholders exceeded the shares enjoyed by the minority shareholders in the owners' equity of the subsidiaries in the beginning period, the balance shall offset the minority interests.

For the purchase of minority stake in a subsidiary or disposal of partial equity investment yet the control over the subsidiary was not lost, the transaction is accounted as equity transactions, adjust the book value attributable to parent company shareholders' equity and minority interest to reflect the equity changes in the subsidiaries. Adjust the capital reserve according to the difference between the adjustments of minority interests and fair value of the paid/received consideration, when the capital reserve is not sufficient to offset, adjust the retained earnings.

(3) Handling of The Loss of Control of a Subsidiary

When the control over the former subsidiary is lost due to disposal of partial equity investment or other reasons, the remaining shares shall be re-measured at fair value at the date when control is lost; the sum of the consideration from equity disposal and the fair value of remaining equity, minus the net assets continuously calculated since the purchase date calculated according to the former shareholding ratio, the difference shall be recorded into the investment income in the current period of control loss, and offset the goodwill.





The other comprehensive income related to equity investments of the former subsidiaries, and other changes in owner's equity shall be transferred to profit or loss when the control is lost, the other comprehensive income because that the investee remeasured and reset the net liabilities or net assets in the benefit plan or net assets change is excluded.

28. Significant Accounting Policies and Judgments

The Bank continuously evaluates significant estimates and assumptions, based on historical experiences of the Bank's management as well as other factors, including reasonable anticipation for the future issues. Significant estimates and assumptions, which most likely affect the carrying amounts of next year's assets and liabilities, are set out below. When there is a huge gap between the reality and the following accounting estimates and judgments, the Bank will make reasonable adjustment according to the facts.

(1) Impairment Allowances on Loans and Advances

The Bank reviews its loan portfolio to assess impairment on a periodic basis, and evaluate the impairment loss when impairment is incurred. Objective evidence for impairment includes observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows for an individual loan or advance, observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the portfolio.

Impairment loss for individual loans and advances is the net reduction in the present value of expected future cash flows.

In addition to the assessment of identifiable impairment of the individual loans, the Bank assesses the impairment of loan groups periodically. Indications for impairment that causes the reduction of expected cash flows include adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Bank or adverse changes in economic conditions that affect the borrowers in the Bank the Bank estimates the impairment loss of the loan groups with impairment indications based on historical experience of assets loss with similar credit risk characteristics. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to narrow the gap between estimated loss and actual loss.



(2) Impairment of Available-For-Sale Financial Assets

The Bank follows the guidance of ASBE 8 – Impairment of Assets and ASBE22 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to determine if AFS financial assets are impaired, and the final judgment heavily relies on the decision of top management. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost, and the financial health of the underlying assets (such as probability of default and loan loss coverage, etc), financial position and near-term business outlook (such as industry situations and credit ratings) for the investee.

(3) 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.

(4) Held-to-maturity Investments

The Bank classifies non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity as HTM investments. This classification requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Bank evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments to maturity. If the Bank's judgment differs from the reality, it will be required to reclassify the entire portfolio of assets as AFS.



(5) Income Taxes

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 Corporate Income Tax Law of the Peoples' Republic of China took effect on 1 January 2008. However, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax is uncertain during the ordinary course of business, because the legislation under new CIT Law is not finalized. The Bank has combined 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.

III. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND OTHER REVISIONS

From Jan-July 2014, the Ministry of Finance promulgated Enterprise Accounting Standards No.39 – Fair Value Measurement (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.39), Accounting Standards No.40 – Joint Venture Arrangements (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.40), Accounting Standards No.41 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.41) and revised Accounting Standards No.2 – Long-term Equity Investment (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.2), Accounting Standards No.9 – Employee Benefits (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.9), Accounting Standards No.33 – Consolidated Financial Statements (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.33), and Accounting Standards No.37 – Financial Instruments (hereinafter Accounting Standards No.37). In addition to Accounting Standards No.37 used in the financial reports of 2014 and subsequent period's annual financial report, the other standards above came into force from 1 July, 2014.

Except events below, other changes in accounting policy have little effect on the Bank.



Unit: In thousands of RMB

Content and reasons of changes in accounting policies	Affected report items	Affected amount
According to Accounting Standards No.2:		
Where the Bank does not have joint control or significant influence over the investee, the investment is not quoted in an active market and its fair value cannot be reliably measured, the equity investment is accounted based on Accounting Standards No.22 – Financial Instruments Recognition and Measurement	1) Long-term equity investment 2) Available-for-sale financial assets	-3,004,743.60 3,004,743.60

IV. TAXATION

1. The Major Taxes and Tax Rates

Type of Tax/Fee	Tax basis	Statutory tax rate (%)
Business Tax	Taxable income	5
Urban Maintenance and Construction Tax	Amount of business tax paid	7
Education Levy Surcharge	Amount of business tax paid	3
Corporate Income Tax	Taxable income	25

2. Tax Policies

(1) According to No.57 Summary Tax Of Regional Businesses Enterprise Income Tax Collection And Management Methods issued by State Administration of Taxation in 2012 and Guo Wu Yuan Ling No.540 People's Republic of China Business Tax (2008 revision), the income tax of the Bank is paid uniformly by head office and business tax is paid respectively by the branches and head office.

(2) According to regulation of Cai Shui [2015] No.3, "Notice on financial firms involving agriculture and SME loan loss reserve tax deduction", the policy is implemented from 1 January, 2014 to 31 December, 2018.

(3) According to regulation of Cai Shui [2015] No.9, "Notice on financial enterprises loan loss reserve of corporate income tax deduction", loan loss reserve tax deduction limit is 1% of asset loan balance. The policy is implemented from 1 January, 2014 to 31 December, 2018.

(4) The subsidiaries of the Bank, EIBC Holdings Limited and CEEF Holdings Limited calculate and pay their taxes in accordance with local taxation regulations.



V. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE BANK

The subsidiaries of the Bank which are included in the scope of consolidation, have limited impact on the Bank's statistics; therefore listed below are only the significant differences between the Bank's Financial Statements and Consolidated Financial Statement:

1. Equity Instruments Available-for-sale Measured at the Cost

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Investee	shareholding proportion in the investee (%)	Book balance			
		Opening Balance	Current increase	Current decrease	Closing balance
China Aerospace Investment Holdings Ltd.	7.95%	777,596.16	–	–	777,596.16
China Classic trade	–	500.00	–	–	500.00
CASREV Fund	28.50%	290,000.00	–	32,542.35	257,457.65
China United SME Guarantee Corporation	9.75%	500,000.00	–	–	500,000.00
Mandarin Capital Partner S.C.A.SICAR	22.88%	223,354.92	6,755.89	224,207.46	5,903.35
Credit Guarantee & Investment Facility	28.57%	1,329,100.00	–	–	1,329,100.00
African Export-Import Bank	4.48%	127,344.43	6,554.24	–	133,898.68
Mandarin Capital Management S.A	10.00%	287.76	–	–	287.76
Total	–	3,248,183.28	13,310.14	256,749.81	3,004,743.60



2. Long-term Equity Investment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Investee	Beginning balance	Current increase or decrease					
		Additional investment	Investment gains and losses recognized under the equity method	Changes in other equity	Declared cash dividends or profits	Other	Closing balance
A. Joint ventures							
Chengdu Yinke Venture Capital Co.Ltd	762,344.30	-	6,032.23	-	-	-	768,376.53
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Management	115,617.97	-	1,415.01	-	-	-	117,032.98
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Co.Ltd	49,382.95	49,500.00	-1,050.98	-	-	-	97,831.97
Subtotal	927,345.22	49,500.00	6,396.26	-	-	-	983,241.48
B. Associates							
Chongqing Export-Import Credit Guarantee Co.Ltd	1,025,704.58	-	129,221.50	-	-	-	1,154,926.08
Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Credit Re-Guaranty Co.Ltd	921,452.90	-	123,274.63	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	1,011,694.83
Subtotal	1,947,157.48	-	252,496.13	2,967.30	36,000.00	-	2,166,620.90
C. Subsidiary Company							
Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co.Ltd.	722,888.00	-	-	-	-	-	722,888.00
EIBC Holdings Limited	8.19	-	-	-	-	0.69	8.88
CEEF Holdings Limited	-	7.94	-	-	-	-	7.94
Subtotal	722,896.19	7.94	-	-	-	0.69	722,904.82
Total	3,597,398.89	49,507.94	258,892.39	2,967.30	36,000.00	0.69	3,872,767.20
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	208,113.25
Book value	3,597,398.89	-	-	-	-	-	3,664,653.95



VI. COMMITMENT AND CONTINGENCY

1. Important Commitment

(1) Credit Commitment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Item	2014.12.31	2014.01.01
Bank commitment	8,662,535.69	7,514,097.24
Letter of credit issued	29,468,731.49	35,223,498.68
Letter of guarantee issued	190,707,193.41	150,081,888.40
Confirmation	9,156,717.64	1,636,453.50
Irrevocable loan commitment	546,981,015.37	544,013,403.37
Total	784,976,193.60	738,469,341.18

(2) Capital Commitment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Capital commitment that has been signed but not been recognized in the financial statements	2014.12.31	2014.01.01
Commitment of purchasing long-term assets	463,241.10	—
Foreign investment commitment	12,931,451.65	745,641.52
Total	13,394,692.75	745,641.52

(3) Operating Lease Commitment

Unit: In thousands of RMB

Minimum payment of irrevocable operating lease	Amount
Within 1 year	309,202.23
1 to 5 years	365,984.02
Total	675,186.25



2. Contingent Events

At the year end, the Bank had 24 pending litigation/arbitration cases that were over 1 million Yuan and the Bank acted as plaintiff/applicant, the related contract object totaled 3,570,777,300 Yuan.

As at 31 December 2014, there were no other contingent events in the Bank that should be disclosed.

VII. BALANCE SHEET OF ONLENDING LOANS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Unit: In thousands of RMB

ASSETS	2014/12/31
Due from Banks	818,930
Interest Receivable	1,201,732
Other Receivables	467,518
Onlent Foreign Government Loans	94,106,678
Other Assets	5,023,383
TOTAL ASSETS	101,618,241
LIABILITIES	2014/12/31
Borrowings of Foreign Government Loans	100,866,095
Other Payables	586,957
Other Liabilities	17,217
TOTAL LIABILITIES	101,470,269
OWNER'S EQUITY	2014/12/31
Undistributed Profits	147,972
TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY	147,972
TOTAL LIABILITIES & OWNER'S EQUITY	101,618,241



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Branches and Representative Offices



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邮编：230022

SWIFT：EIBCCNBJAHB

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: EIBCCNBJAHB

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：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：厦门市鹭江道98号
建设银行大厦30-31层
邮编：361001
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJSMB
电话：0592-3012999
传真：0592-3012919

Xiamen Branch

Business Coverage: Xiamen
Address: Floor 30-31, CCB Tower, No. 98 Lujiang Road,
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：天津市和平区大沽北路2号
环球金融中心45层
邮编：300020
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJTJB
电话：022-83211113
传真：022-23298929

Tianjin Branch

Business Coverage: Tianjin
Address: Floor 45, World Financial Center, No. 2 Dagubei Road,
Heping District, Tianjin, China
Zip Code: 300020
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJTJB
Tel: 022-83211113
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
丰和中大道1198号
中江国际大厦2-3层
邮编：330038
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJJXB
电话：0791-83952788
传真：0791-83952727

Jiangxi Branch

Business Coverage: Jiangxi Province
Address: Floor 2-3, Zhongjiang International Plaza,
No. 1198 Fenghezhong 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：海南省海口市海淀五四路21号
邮编：570208
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJHNB
电话：0898-36368181
传真：0898-36368080

Hainan Branch

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

吉林省分行

经营服务区：吉林省
地址：吉林省长春市朝阳区人民大街3299号
长春宏汇国际广场19-21层
邮编：130061
SWIFT：EIBCCNBJJLB
电话：0431-81189099
传真：0431-81189088

Jilin Branch

Business Coverage: Jilin Province
Address: Floor 19-21, Honghui International Square,
No. 3299 Renmin Road, Chaoyang District,
Changchun, Jilin Province, China
Zip Code: 130061
SWIFT: EIBCCNBJJLB
Tel: 0431-81189099
Fax: 0431-81189088



分支机构

Branches and Representative Offices

巴黎分行

经营服务区：欧洲国家

地址：法国巴黎市八区库尔塞勒街62号

邮编：75008

SWIFT: EIBCFRPP

电话：0033-0-173000666

传真：0033-0-173000667

Paris Branch

Business Coverage: European countries

Address: 62, Rue de Courcelles, Paris, France

Zip Code: 75008

SWIFT: EIBCFRPP

Tel: 0033-0-173000666

Fax: 0033-0-173000667

境外代表处

Overseas Representative Offices

东南非代表处

地址：南非约翰内斯堡杉腾区

弗里德曼街13号

电话：0027-11-7830767

传真：0027-11-7846817

Representative Office for Southern & Eastern Africa

Address: No. 13 Fredman Drive, Sandown, Johannesburg,

South Africa

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. Saint-Petersburg, Russia

Tel: 007-812-5793977

Fax: 007-812-5794830