

# 财务报表附注

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2023年度（除特别注明外，金额单位为人民币元）

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

### 一、财务报表编制基础

#### 1. 编制基础

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

#### 2. 持续经营

本财务报表以持续经营为基础列报。

#### 3. 本行执行企业会计准则后，对以下事项仍执行特殊会计政策：

##### (1) 外国政府贷款转贷业务

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

按照不同的还款责任，本行的转贷款业务分为以下三类：

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

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

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

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

##### (2) 一般准备金

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

##### (3) 退休福利义务

按照主管政府部门的政策要求，本行对退休等员工的福利义务采用收付实现制核算。

## 二、遵循企业会计准则的声明

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

## 三、重要会计政策

### 1. 会计期间

本集团的会计年度自公历1月1日起至12月31日止。

### 2. 记账本位币

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

### 3. 企业合并及合并财务报表编制

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

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

#### (1) 合并范围

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

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

#### (2) 合并财务报表的编制方法

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

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

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

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

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

### (3) 丧失子公司控制权的处理

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

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

## 4. 合营安排分类及共同经营会计处理方法

本行合营安排分为共同经营和合营企业。

共同经营是指本行享有该安排相关资产且承担该安排相关负债的合营安排。

本行确认与共同经营中利益份额相关的下列项目：

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

本行对合营企业的投资采用权益法核算，详细的会计政策见附注三、11。

## 5. 现金及现金等价物的确定标准

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

## 6. 外币折算

### (1) 外币业务

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

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

### (2) 外币财务报表的折算

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

## 7. 金融工具

### (1) 金融工具的初始确认和终止确认

本行在成为金融工具合同的一方时，确认一项金融资产、金融负债或权益工具。

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

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

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

## (2) 金融资产分类和计量

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

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

### A、以摊余成本计量的金融资产

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

### B、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的债务工具投资

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

### C、以公允价值计量且其变动计入其他综合收益的权益工具投资

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

### D、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融资产

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

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

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

### (3) 金融负债/权益工具的确认及金融负债分类和计量

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

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

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

金融负债的后续计量取决于其分类：

#### A、以公允价值计量且其变动计入当期损益的金融负债

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

#### B、以摊余成本计量的金融负债

对于此类金融负债，采用实际利率法，按照摊余成本进行后续计量。

### (4) 金融资产减值

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

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

#### A、预期信用损失一般模型

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

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

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

第一阶段：信用风险自初始确认后未显著增加

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

第二阶段：信用风险自初始确认后已显著增加但尚未发生信用减值

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

第三阶段：初始确认后发生信用减值

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

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

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

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

### **C、应收款项及租赁应收款**

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

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



#### D、对参数、假设及估计技术的说明

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

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

本报告期内，估计技术或关键假设未发生重大变化。

已发生信用减值的信贷业务减值损失计量一般采用现金流贴现法。

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

#### E、预期信用损失中包含的前瞻性信息

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

本行结合宏观数据分析及专家判断结果确定乐观、中性、悲观的情景及其权重。

#### (5) 金融资产转移

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

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

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

#### (6) 金融资产和金融负债的抵销

同时满足下列条件的，金融资产和金融负债以相互抵销后的净额在资产负债表内列示：具有抵销已确认金额的法定权利，且该种法定权利是当前可执行的；计划以净额结算，或同时变现该金融资产和清偿该金融负债。



## (7) 核销

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

## 8. 公允价值计量

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

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

## 9. 买入返售金融资产和卖出回购金融资产款

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

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

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

## 10. 衍生金融工具及嵌入衍生工具

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 11. 长期股权投资

长期股权投资包括对子公司、合营企业和联营企业的权益性投资。

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

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

本行能够对被投资单位施加重大影响的，为本行的联营企业。

### (1) 初始投资成本确定

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

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

## (2) 后续计量及损益确认方法

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## (3) 减值测试方法及减值准备计提方法

对子公司、联营企业及合营企业的投资，计提资产减值准备的方法见附注三、19。

## 12. 投资性房地产

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

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

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

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

### 13. 固定资产

#### (1) 固定资产的确认条件

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

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

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

#### (2) 各类固定资产的折旧方法

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

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

(3) 固定资产的减值测试方法、减值准备计提方法见附注三、19。

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

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

### 14. 在建工程

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

在建工程在达到预定可使用状态时转入固定资产。

在建工程计提资产减值方法见附注三、19。

## 15. 无形资产

本行无形资产包括土地使用权、软件等。

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

使用寿命有限的无形资产摊销方法如下：

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

无形资产计提资产减值方法见附注三、19。

## 16. 研究开发支出

本行将内部研究开发项目的支出，区分为研究阶段支出和开发阶段支出。

研究阶段的支出，于发生时计入当期损益。

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

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

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

## 17. 抵债资产

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

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

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

抵债资产计提资产减值方法见附注三、19。

### 18. 长期待摊费用

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

### 19. 其他资产减值

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

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

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

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

资产减值损失一经确认，在以后会计期间不再转回。

### 20. 预计负债

如果与或有事项相关的义务同时符合以下条件，本行将其确认为预计负债：

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

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

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

## 21. 收入

在相关的经济利益能够流入及收入的金额能够可靠地计量时，本行确认收入。

### (1) 利息收入

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

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

### (2) 手续费及佣金收入

手续费及佣金收入通常在提供相关服务时按权责发生制原则确认。

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

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

## 22. 汇兑损益

汇兑损益主要是本行保留的外汇敞口随市场汇率波动而形成的汇兑差额。

## 23. 支出确认原则

利息支出采用实际利率法确认在利润表。

其他支出按权责发生制原则确认。



## 24. 所得税

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 25. 租赁

### (1) 本行作为出租人

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

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

### (2) 本行作为承租人

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 26. 职工薪酬

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

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

### (1) 员工社会保障

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

### (2) 员工退休福利

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

### (3) 住房公积金及住房补贴

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

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

## 27. 受托业务

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

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

## 28. 政府补助

政府补助分为与资产相关的政府补助和与收益相关的政府补助。

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

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

## 四、运用会计政策中所做的重要判断和会计估计所采用的关键假设和不确定因素

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

### 1. 预期信用减值损失

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

### 2. 金融工具公允价值

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

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

### 3. 所得税

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

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

## 五、主要税项

### 1. 主要税种及税率

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

### 2. 税收政策

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

## 六、关联方关系

### 1. 关联方的认定标准

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

### 2. 本行的股东

#### (1) 梧桐树投资平台有限责任公司

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

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

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

## (2) 中华人民共和国财政部

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

## 3. 本行主要联营企业及合营企业的基本情况

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

## 4. 本行子公司情况

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

## 七、或有事项及承诺

### 1. 法律诉讼

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

### 2. 资本性承诺

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

### 3. 信贷承诺

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



## I. Basis of financial statement preparation

### 1. Basis of preparation

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

### 2. Going concern

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### (2) General reserves

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

#### (3) Retirement Welfare Obligations

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

## II. Statement of compliance

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

## III. Significant accounting policies

### 1. Accounting period

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

### 2. Functional currency

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

### 3. Business combinations and preparation of consolidated financial statements

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

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

#### (1) Scope of consolidation

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

The scope of the Bank’s consolidated financial statements includes: EIBC Holdings limited, CEEF Holdings limited, CLACF Holdings limited, Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd, Jinyin Infrastructure Fund Co., Ltd.

#### (2) Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Bank based on the financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries and other relevant information. In preparation for consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting periods of the subsidiaries should be consistent with those established by the Bank, and all significant inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated.

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

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

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

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

### **(3) Losing control over the subsidiary**

When the Bank loses control over subsidiary because of disposing part of equity investment or other reasons, the remaining part of the equity investment is re-measured at fair value at the date when losing control over the subsidiary. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss for the current period and is calculated by the aggregate of the consideration received in disposal and the fair value of remaining part of the equity investment deducting the share of carrying value of net assets in proportion to previous shareholding percentage in former subsidiary since acquisition date and the goodwill.

Other comprehensive income related to the former subsidiary is transferred to profit or loss for the current period when the control is lost, except for the comprehensive income arising from the movement of net liabilities or assets in the former subsidiary's re-measurement of defined benefit plan.

## **4. Classification of joint venture arrangements and accounting methods for joint operations**

The Bank's joint venture arrangements are categorized into joint operations and joint ventures.

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

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

- ① Confirmation of its solely-held assets, and its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- ② Confirmation of its solely-assumed liabilities, and its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- ③ Confirmation of its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- ④ Confirmation of its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- ⑤ Confirmation of its solely-incurred expenses, and its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Bank adopts the equity method in accounting for joint venture, as detailed in the accounting policies described in Note III.11.

## 5. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, which is including cash, deposits in central bank with unrestricted nature, and due from banks and other financial institutes, inter-bank lending and financial assets purchased under resale agreement with original maturity not more than 3 months.

## 6. Foreign currency transactions and translation of foreign currency financial statements

### (1) Foreign currency transactions

When the Bank receives capital in foreign currencies from investors, the capital is translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to Renminbi at the spot exchange rates or using a reasonably systematic method to determine the exchange rate similar to the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences between the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate on initial recognition or on the previous balance sheet date are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to Renminbi using the exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined, and the exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for the current period or other comprehensive income.

## (2) Translation of foreign currency financial statements

At the balance sheet date, the foreign currency financial statements are translated into RMB. The assets and liabilities of the balance sheet are translated to RMB using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Items of the shareholders' equity, except for "undistributed profits" and exchange difference resulted in the translation of foreign currency financial statements that recognized in "other comprehensive income", are translated at the spot exchange rate at the dates on which such items arose. The revenue and expenditures in the statement of income are translated using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date. The above exchange differences resulted in the translation of foreign currency financial statements are recognised in "other comprehensive income" under the caption of owner's equity. Items of the cash flow statement are translated using the spot exchange rate when it incurs. Effects arising from changes of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents are presented separately as "Effect of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents" in the cash flow statement.

## 7. Financial instruments

### (1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

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

Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner should be recognized and derecognized on the trading day. Buying and selling financial assets in a conventional manner means collecting or delivering financial assets within the time limit specified by regulations or convention in accordance with the terms of the contract. The trading day means the date on which the Bank undertakes to buy or sell the financial asset.

Financial asset is derecognized when one of the following conditions is met (part of a financial asset, or part of a group of similar financial assets), written off from its accounts and balance sheet:

- ① The Bank's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- ② The rights to receive cash flows from an asset are transferred, or the obligations to pay the cash flows to a third party in full and in a timely manner are assumed; and either (a) The Bank transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, or (b) Although the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets, it does not retain control over the transferred asset.

### (2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The subsequent measurements of financial assets depend on their classification.

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

#### A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions: It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortized cost shall be recognized in profit or loss through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gain or loss.

#### B. Debt instruments measured at FVOCI

A financial asset is classified as a financial asset measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions: It is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

#### C. Equity instruments measured at FVOCI

The Bank irrevocably chooses to designate certain investments in non-tradable equity instruments as FVOCI. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss. Other net gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings.

#### D. Financial assets measured at FVTPL

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise. Such financial assets that the Banks holds are subsequently measured at fair value. A gain or loss on such financial asset is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subsequent measurement of financial instruments depends on the categories:

#### A. Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL

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

#### B. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

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

### (4) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank recognizes loss allowances for ECL on financial assets measured at amortized cost; debt instruments measured at FVOCI; and loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. Credit losses refers to the difference between all contract cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received, discounted by the Bank at the original effective interest rate, that is, the present value of all cash shortfalls.

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



#### A. General model of expected credit loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### Stage 3: Credit impairment occurs after initial recognition

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

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

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

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

#### C. Receivables and lease receivables

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

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

#### D. Description of parameters, assumptions, and estimation techniques

Expected credit losses ("ECL") for a financial instrument is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk on that financial instrument has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit-impaired. The loss allowance for loans and advances to customers, other than those credit businesses which is credit-impaired, is measured using the risk parameters method. The key parameters include Probability of Default ("PD"), Loss Given Default ("LGD"), and Exposure at Default ("EAD"), considering the time value of money.

The Bank classifies assets with similar risk characteristics according to the industry of customers, type of customers and other attributes, and the Bank assesses collectively the expected credit loss of each portfolio.

There have been no significant changes in estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the year.

The impairment loss of credit business that has incurred credit impairment is generally measured using the cash flow discount method.

The Bank uses the management overlay to adjust the ECL assessment results in accordance with regulatory requirements, if it is difficult to reflect the impact of relevant risk factors on the ECL through stage division, assessment model and forward-looking adjustment in the short term.

#### E. Forward-looking information contained in ECL

Through historical data analysis, the Bank identified macroeconomic indicators that affect expected credit losses, such as gross domestic product (GDP), consumer price index (CPI), producer price index (PPI), broad money (M2), etc. For the GDP, the Bank's forecasted GDP growth rate for the year under the neutral scenario, and the forecasted GDP growth rate for the year under the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios is based on the forecasted value of the neutral scenario. Floating and floating are formed at a certain level.

When calculating the weighted average ECL, the optimism, neutral and pessimism scenarios and its weightings determined by a combination of macro-statistical analysis and expert judgment are taken into account by the Bank.

#### (5) Transfer of financial assets

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

The Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and the accounting treatment is shown as following: if the Bank has forgone control over the financial asset, the financial assets are derecognized, and new assets and liabilities are recognized. If the Bank retains control over the financial asset, the financial asset is recognized to the extent of its continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset, and an associated liability is recognized.

If the company continues to be involved by providing financial guarantee for the transferred financial assets, the assets formed by continuous involvement shall be recognized according to the lower of the book value of the financial assets and the amount of financial guarantee. The amount of financial guarantee is the maximum amount of consideration received that will be required to be repaid.

#### (6) Offset between financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### (7) Write off

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

## 8. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

A transaction of purchased under resale agreements is the purchase of securities from a counter-party under a resale agreement and the resale of the same securities at an agreed price on a future date. The transaction of sold under repurchase agreement is the sale of securities to a counter-party under the repurchase agreement and the repurchase of the same securities at an agreed price on a future date.

Purchased under resale agreements and sold under repurchase agreement are accounted for as the amount actually paid or received at the time of the transaction and are reflected in the balance sheet. The underlying assets of purchased under resale agreement are not recognized and are registered off-balance sheet. The underlying assets of sold under repurchase agreement are still reflected in the balance sheet.

The interest income earned on the purchased under resale agreement and the interest expense payable on sold under repurchase agreement are recognized as interest income and interest expense over the period of the agreement using the effective interest method.

## 10. Derivative financial instruments and embedded derivative instruments

Derivative financial instruments are those value responding the changes in specific interest rates, prices of financial instruments, commodity prices, exchange rates, price or interest rate indices, credit ratings or credit indices, or other variables; There is no requirement for an initial investment, or a small initial investment comparing to other types of contracts that would have a similar changes of the market Derivative financial instruments is a financial instrument settled at a future date.

The Bank's derivative financial instruments include forward exchange contract, currency exchange rate swap agreement, interest rate swap agreement and foreign currency option contract. Derivative financial instruments are initially measured at the fair value of the date a derivative contract entered into and subsequently measured at their fair value. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined using active market quotes (including recent market transaction prices) or using valuation methods (including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models). Derivative financial instruments with positive fair value are recognized as assets while those with negative fair value are recognized as liabilities. Certain transactions of derivative financial instruments, under the Bank's risk management strategy, are used to provide effective economic hedging for specific interest rate and exchange rate risks. Since they do not meet the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 24-Hedge Accounting for applicable hedge accounting, the Bank treats these derivative financial instruments in accordance with derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes, and the changes in fair value are included in "gains or losses from changes in fair value".

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the hybrid (combined) instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

If a hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset, the Group applies the requirements of classification and measurement to the entire hybrid contract. If a hybrid contract contains a host that is not a financial asset or other items, the Group separates the embedded derivative from the host contract and accounts for it as a derivative, if, and only if:

- the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract
- a separately instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative:  
and
- The hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

These embedded derivatives separated from the host contract are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement. If it is unable to measure the embedded derivative separately either at acquisition or at the subsequent financial reporting date, the Group will designate the entire hybrid instrument as at fair value through profit or loss.

## 11. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments include equity investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

Investments in subsidiaries are initially recognized at the cost of investment and accounted for using the cost method in the bank's balance sheet. The cash dividends or profits announced for distribution by the investee shall be recognized as current investment income.

Joint ventures are entities over which the Bank engages in business activities through joint control with one or more parties in accordance with contractual agreements.

Associates are entities over which the Bank has no control or joint control but over which the Group is able to exercise significant influence.

### (1) Determination of investment cost

Long-term equity investment acquired through a business combination: For a business combination involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is the combining party's share of the carrying amount of the owners' equity of the combined party in the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate controlling party at the date of combination. For a business combination not involving enterprises under common control, the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment is the cost of acquisition.

Long-term equity investment acquired other than through a business combination: For a long-term equity investment acquired by cash, the initial investment cost is the amount of cash paid. For a long-term equity investment acquired by issuing equity securities, the initial investment cost is the fair value of the equity securities issued.

### (2) Subsequent measurement and recognition of profit or loss

Long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method, unless the investment satisfies the conditions of held-for-sale. An investment in a joint venture or an associate is accounted for using the equity method for subsequent measurement.

For long-term equity investment which is accounted for using the cost method, the cash dividend or profit announced and distributed is recognized as investment income in profit or loss for the current period, except for those cash dividend or profit which have already included in the actual payment or consideration of offer when the investment was made.

For long-term equity investment which is accounted for using the equity method, where the initial investment cost of a long-term equity investment exceeds the Bank's interest in the fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets, no adjustment is made to the initial investment cost. Where the initial investment cost is less than the Bank's interest in the fair values of the investee's identifiable net assets, the difference is charged to profit or loss for the current period, and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

Under the equity method, the Bank recognizes its share of the investee's net profit or losses and other comprehensive income as investment income or losses and other comprehensive income respectively, and adjusts the carrying amount of the investment accordingly. The carrying amount of the investment is reduced by the portion of any profit distributions or cash dividends declared by the investee that is attributable to the Bank. The Bank's share of the investee's owners' equity changes, other than those arising from the investee's net profit or loss, other comprehensive income or profit distribution, is recognized in the owner's equity, and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment is adjusted accordingly.

It is recognized on the basis of the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets at the time of acquisition of the investment, and after adjusting the net profit and other comprehensive income of the investee in accordance with the accounting policies and accounting periods, when recognizing the share of the investee's net profit and loss, other comprehensive income and other changes in owner's equity.

The unrealized profit or loss of internal transactions between the Bank and an associate or joint venture shall be offset in accordance with the proportion attributable to the Bank, and the investment income shall be recognized on this basis, except where the assets invested or sold constitute business. The unrealized internal transaction losses incurred with the investee belong to assets. If the unrealized internal transaction loss occurred with the investee is an asset impairment loss, it shall be fully recognized.

Net losses incurred by the Bank on joint ventures or associates, except for the obligation to bear additional losses, are limited to the carrying value of long-term equity investments and other long-term interests that substantially constitute net investments in joint ventures or associates. If a joint venture or associate enterprise later realizes net profit, the Bank shall resume the recognition of the income sharing amount after the income sharing amount has made up the unrecognized loss sharing amount.

### (3) Method of impairment testing and impairment provision

For investment of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, refer to Note III. 19 for the method of asset impairment.

## 12. Investment properties

Investment property is recognized as real estate held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. The Bank's investment properties include land use rights that are leased out, land use rights that are held and intended to be transferred after appreciation, and buildings that are leased out.

Subsequent expenditures related to investment real estate are included in the cost of investment real estate when the related economic benefits are likely to flow in and their costs can be reliably measured; Otherwise, it is measured in profit or loss when incurred.

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

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

## 13. Fixed assets

### (1) Recognition of fixed assets

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are higher unit price and have useful lives more than one accounting year.

Fixed assets include buildings, equipment, motor vehicles and others. A fixed asset is initially measured at cost. The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises its purchase price, relevant taxes such as tariffs and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present working condition and location for its intended use. The cost of a proprietary constructed fixed asset comprises those expenditures necessarily incurred for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The fixed assets invested by investors are recorded at the value agreed in the investment contract or agreement, but using fair value when the value stipulated in the contract or agreement is not fair. The cost of fixed assets under finance lease is based on the lower of the fair value of the leased assets on the lease start date and the present value of the minimum lease payment.

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

### (2) Depreciation methods

The Bank provides depreciation for all its fixed assets other than fully depreciated fixed assets that are still in use and land that is separately valued and accounted for. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis and expense according to its use. The estimated useful lives, residual value rates and depreciation rates of the Bank's fixed assets are as follows:

Categories	Useful life (years)	Residual rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	30-35	3.00%	2.77%-3.23%
Equipment	3-5	3.00%	19.40%-32.33%
Motor vehicles	6	3.00%	16.17%
Other equipment	5	3.00%	19.40%

(3) Impairment testing and the impairment provision of fixed assets refer to Note III. 19.

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

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



## 14. Construction in progress

Construction in progress is recognized based on the actual construction cost, including all expenditures incurred for construction projects, capitalized borrowing costs for the construction in progress before it has reached the working condition for its intended use and other related expenses during the construction period.

Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when it has reached the working condition for its intended use.

Provision for impairment of construction in progress refers to Note III. 19.

## 15. Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Impairment method of intangible assets refers to Note III. 19.

## 16. Research and development expenditures

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

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

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

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

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

## 17. Foreclosed Assets

When recovering the impaired loans and receivables, the Bank may acquire ownership of the foreclosed assets through legal procedures or at the borrower’s will. If the Bank intends to liquidate and exempts the borrower from repaying loans, foreclosed assets are presented as “Foreclosed Assets”.

When the Bank compensates for losses on loans and advances and accrued interest with foreclosed assets, the financial foreclosed assets are recorded at fair value. The relevant costs, such as taxes and fees payable in respect of the acquisition of a foreclosed asset, the payment of litigation expenses and taxes owed in respect of the acquisition of a foreclosed asset, according to the type of financial asset, should be recorded at the profit and loss of the current period or the initial book value. The initial recognition of non-financial foreclosed assets should be recorded at cost in accordance with the fair value of the abandoning of claims. The relevant costs, such as the relevant taxes, fees, the litigation expenses and the taxes to be paid in order to obtain the foreclosed assets, shall be included in the book value of the foreclosed assets.

When the Bank disposes of the foreclosed asset, if the disposal income is greater than the carrying value of the foreclosed asset, the difference is recorded in non-operating income. If the disposal income is less than the carrying value of the foreclosed asset, the difference is recorded in non-operating expenses. The fees incurred in the disposal is deducted from the disposal income.

Impairment method of foreclosed assets refers to Note III. 19.

## 18. Long-term deferred expenses

Long-term deferred expenses are recorded at the actual cost, and amortized evenly over the expected benefit period. For the long-term deferred expense that cannot benefit in future accounting period, their amortized value is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

## 19. Impairment of other assets

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

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

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

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

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

## 20. Provisions

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

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

For off-balance sheet, items including letter of credit and letter of guarantee are taking reference to financial assets on the balance sheet, use expected credit losses model to assess credit risks and recognize provision.

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

## 21. Revenue

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

### (1) Interest income

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

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

## (2) Fee and commission income

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

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

The Bank's fee income generated from the Bank's solely or participating in providing mergers and acquisitions and securities issuance services to third parties is recognized based on the service contract when the transaction is completed. Asset management and other management consulting, service fees and financial guarantee fees are based on service contract agreements and are usually recognized on a pro-rata basis by installments.

## 22. Foreign exchange gains or losses

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

## 23. Basis in recognition of expenditures

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

Other expenses are recognized on the accrual basis.

## 24. Income tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 25. Leases

### (1) As lessor

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

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

## (2) As lessee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bank has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Bank recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases in profit or loss or as the cost of the assets where appropriate using the straight-line method over the lease term.

## 26. Employee benefits

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

(Note: The actual amount of wages, bonuses and subsidies accrued by the Bank in 2023 is RMB1.776 billion.)

### (1) Social welfare

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

### (2) Retirement benefits

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

### (3) Housing funds and subsidy

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

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

## 27. Fiduciary business

The Bank acts as a custodian, trustee or agent in fiduciary activities. The assets held for fiduciary activities and commitments to return the assets to the clients are not included in the balance sheet of the Bank, and risks and rewards of these assets are the responsibility of the customers.

Entrusted loans are loans funded by the mandator, and the Bank grants loans to borrowers at the direction of the mandator with regard to the borrower, purpose, amounts, term, interest rates, and etc. The Bank is entrusted to make payment to the borrower, supervise the use of the loans and assist in collecting these loans. The mandator bears the risk. The Bank charges a commission related to the entrusted loans, and neither presents the entrusted loans in the balance sheet nor accrues impairment provision for the loans.

## 28. Government grants

Government grants are classified as asset-related and income-related.

- i. asset-related government grants are recognised by the Group as deferred income, and are apportioned to profit or loss in a reasonable and systematic manner over the useful life of the relevant assets; If the relevant assets are sold, transferred, scrapped or damaged before the end of their useful life, the balance of the relevant deferred income that has not yet been distributed shall be transferred to current gains of the assets disposal.
- ii. Income-related government grants are used to compensate the relevant costs or losses of in subsequent periods. It is recognised as deferred income by the Group, and are recognised as gains or compensates the relevant costs and losses at the period when the relevant costs or losses occur;

Government grants are recognized as other income, which is related to daily activities; Government grants are recognized as non-operating income, which is regardless of daily activities.

## IV. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

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

### 1. The measurement of the expected credit loss

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

### 2. Fair value of financial instruments

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

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



### 3. Income tax

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

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

## V. Taxation

### 1. Major taxes and tax rates

Taxes	Tax basis	Tax rate
Value-added tax	Taxable revenue	6%
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Turnover tax payable	7%
Education surcharge	Turnover tax payable	3%
Local education surcharge	Turnover tax payable	1-2%
Enterprise income tax	Taxable income	25%

### 2. Tax policies

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

## VI. Related Parties

### 1. Recognition criteria for related parties

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

### 2. Shareholders of the Bank

#### (1) Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd

Buttonwood Investment Holding Company Ltd. ('Buttonwood') is a wholly owned subsidiary of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of China. Its principal activities are domestic and overseas investments in project, equity, debt, loan and fund, fiduciary management and investment management. (For projects subject to approval in accordance with the law, business activities can only be carried out after approval by relevant departments.)

As at 31 December 2022 and 2023, Buttonwood owned 89.26% of the issued share capital of the Bank.

Transactions with Buttonwood and transactions with entities controlled or joint controlled by Buttonwood are carried out in the Group's ordinary course of business under normal commercial terms.

#### (2) The Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance ('Buttonwood') is a ministry under the State Council of the PRC. As at 31 December 2022 and 2023, the MOF directly owned 10.74% of the issued share capital of the Bank.

### 3. Basic information of the Bank's major associates and joint ventures

Companies	Place of Registration	Nature of Business	Paid-in capital	Proportion of voting rights (%)
Chengdu Yinke Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Chengdu	Investment management	RMB230 million	50.00
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Management Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Investment management	RMB129 million	55.00
China-Japan Energy Conservation and Environmental Protection Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Hangzhou	Investment management	RMB429 million	16.50
Dandong Port Group Co., Ltd	Dandong	Port services	RMB28.6 billion	18.60
Chongqing Export-Import Credit Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Chongqing	Guarantee	RMB3 billion	40.00
Northeast China Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Financing Re-Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Changchun	Guarantee	RMB3.05 billion	29.49

#### 4. Basic information of the Bank's subsidiaries

Companies	Place of Registration	Nature of Business	Paid-in capital	Proportion of voting rights (%)
CLACF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD476 million	100
CEEF Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD277 million	100
Shanghai Shengying Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Construction/Properties	RMB212 million	100
EIBC Holdings Limited	Hong Kong	Investment management	USD3.35 million	100
Jinyin Infrastructure Fund Co., Ltd.	Beijing	Investment management	RMB5 billion	100

### VII. Commitments and contingencies

#### 1. Legal proceedings

As at 31 December 2023 and 2022, the Bank had certain legal proceedings matters. The management of the Bank considers that the final outcome of these legal proceedings will not have a material impact on the financial position or results of operations of the Group and the Bank.

#### 2. Capital commitments

Capital commitments entered into but not recognized in the financial statements	The Bank	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
External investment commitments	55,947	55,405

#### 3. Credit commitments

	The Bank	
	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Issued letters of guarantee	277,956	247,518
Irrevocable loan commitments	220,979	241,652
Issued letters of credit	73,755	68,207
Bank acceptance bills	20,440	18,442
<b>Total</b>	<b>593,130</b>	<b>575,819</b>

## 补充信息 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### 外国政府贷款转贷业务资产负债表

单位：人民币百万元

资产	2023年12月31日
存放同业款项	590
应收利息	1,381
其他应收款	8
转贷外国政府贷款	51,339
其他资产	1,988
<b>资产合计</b>	<b>55,306</b>

  

负债	2023年12月31日
借入外国政府贷款	52,133
其他应付款	472
其他负债	2,540
<b>负债合计</b>	<b>55,145</b>

  

所有者权益	2023年12月31日
未分配利润	161
所有者权益合计	161
<b>负债及所有者权益合计</b>	<b>55,306</b>

### Balance Sheet of Onlending Loans of Foreign Governments

Unit: In millions of Renminbi

ASSETS	December 31, 2023
Due from Banks	590
Interest Receivable	1,381
Other Receivables	8
Onlent Foreign Government Loans	51,339
Other Assets	1,988
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>55,306</b>

  

LIABILITIES	December 31, 2023
Borrowings of Foreign Government Loans	52,133
Other Payables	472
Other Liabilities	2,540
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>55,145</b>

  

OWNER'S EQUITY	December 31, 2023
Undistributed Profits	161
<b>TOTAL OWNER'S EQUITY</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; OWNER'S EQUITY</b>	<b>55,306</b>