

董事长、行长致辞 Chairman & President's Message



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2011年是“十二五”规划的开局之年，也是中国加入世界贸易组织十周年。在世界经济增长放缓，全球贸易增速回落的形势下，中国经济继续保持了平稳较快发展，向世界展示了中国发展的勃勃生机和巨大潜力。

2011年，中国进出口银行以科学发展观为统领，创造性地开展工作，改革发展取得了一系列新成果、新突破和新进展。全年共批准表内贷款5334亿元，发放贷款4787亿元。年末，表内贷款余额9275亿元，表外转贷余额242亿美元，资产总额达到13645亿元。在国际金融危机影响深化、各类风险明显增多的情况下，不良贷款连年“双下降”，继续保持了较高的资产质量。国际信用评级继续与中国主权评级一致。

服务经济平稳较快发展

围绕“稳增长、调结构、促平衡”的方针，着力支持拥有自主品牌、自主知识产权和核心技术产品出口，积极扩大先进技术设备、关键零部件、能源资源及基础农产品等进口。大力助推新一代信息技术、生物、新能源等战略性新兴产业发展，加快推动产业结构调整和优化升级。在船舶融资领域挑战日益加大的背景下，作为国内船舶出口融资主渠道，加大对船舶业的支持力度，重点为高技术、高附加值船型和海洋工程装备出口提供融资服务，被世界著名航运杂志《Lloyd's List》认为是未来船舶和航运公司所依赖的至关重要的资金来源机构。

服务发展中国家经济建设

加快落实我国对外援助承诺，深入推进并大力推广一揽子合作，在国际金融危机持续影响的情况下，加大对发展中国家经济社会发展的支持力度，为实现共促发展、共享增长，建设和谐世界发挥了积极的作用。加强和深化国际经济合作，国际金融公司加入中国—东盟投资合作基金共同支持东盟有关国家的基础设施建设。

服务企业“走出去”


顺应中国经济世界化的客观要求，抓住世界经济调整的机遇，大力支持企业开展境外投资合作，推动国内产品、服务、品牌和标准“走出去”。积极支持对外农业合作，为企业农机设备和农业技术出口提供便利的融资服务。在切实加大融资支持力度的同时，为企业提供包括风险提示、应对措施在内的一系列防范和化解境外投资经营风险的金融服务，全面提高企业的国际竞争力。

服务实体和区域经济发展

充分发挥金融服务国家战略的重要职能，不断创新金融产品，拓展服务领域。通过重点扶持一批具有竞争力的文化企业和品牌，推动优秀文化产品和服务走向世界。推出多种适合小微企业特点的融资方式，努力缓解了小微企业融资、担保的“两难”。努力提升金融服务“三农”的水平，着重培育和壮大了一批农业产业化龙头企业。因地制宜，推动区域协调发展，设立分支机构支持边疆、海西、滨海地区的繁荣发展。

当前，后危机时代的世界经济形势依然十分复杂，深层次矛盾和问题凸显，短期内难以有效解决。中国的发展理念和模式在危机中经受住了考验，为广大发展中国家带来希望。中国等新兴经济体和发展中国家的影响持续上升，成为维护国际金融稳定、促进世界经济调整的重要力量。随着国内经济转型的稳步推进和世界范围内经济合作的深度发展，中国逐渐成为推动世界经济强劲、可持续、平衡增长的新动力。中国经济与世界经济加速融合，世界经济对中国愈加倚重。中国将在世界经济发展中发挥更大的作用。

潮平岸阔帆正劲，乘势开拓谱新篇。中国仍处于发展的重要战略机遇期，继续把握和用好机遇，更好地应对国际金融危机带来的挑战，破解面临的复杂问题，才能在发展中赢得主动、赢得优势。面对历史的使命和责任，中国进出口银行将继续坚定信心、攻坚克难，努力为经济平稳较快发展，社会和谐稳定做出新的贡献，以优异成绩迎接党的“十八大”胜利召开！



中国进出口银行董事长、行长



The year 2011 was the first year in the 12th Five-Year Plan period and marked the 10th anniversary of China's accession to the World Trade Organization. Although world economic growth slowed down and global trade registered a slower increase, the Chinese economy maintained a steady and relatively fast development, demonstrating a vibrant momentum and huge potential.

Last year, the Export-Import Bank of China followed the guidance of the Scientific Outlook on Development and conducted its businesses innovatively, achieving a host of new results, new breakthroughs and new progresses. Total approved on-balance-sheet lending was RMB533.4 billion, and total disbursement was RMB478.7 billion. At year end, the outstanding of on-balance-sheet lending stood at RMB927.5 billion and off-balance-sheet on-lending at USD24.2 billion. The Bank's assets totaled RMB1364.5 billion. While facing more profound implications of the international financial crisis and growing risks, the Bank continued to manage a decrease of both the amount and the ratio of non-performing loans, keeping its asset quality at a high level. The Bank's international credit ratings remained consistent to China's sovereign ratings.

Serving a stable and relatively fast economic development

Implementing the state policy to stabilize growth, adjust structure and promote balance, the Bank made special efforts to support the export of products featuring proprietary brand, proprietary intellectual property rights and core technologies. In addition, the Bank provided more loans to the import of high-tech equipments, key components and parts, energy and resources, and basic agricultural produces. Efforts were also made to facilitate the development of strategic emerging industries such as next-generation information technology, biology and new energy, therefore promoting the readjustment and optimization of China's industrial structure. Under the backdrop of increasing challenges in shipping financing, the Bank, as the main channel to finance the export of ships built in China, increased its support to the industry, especially to the export of ships and offshore engineering equipment with high technologies and high added value. Llyod's List, the world renowned shipping journal, considered the Bank a critical source of funds for shipbuilders and shipping companies in the future.

Serving economic growth in developing countries

In order to fulfill China's foreign aid commitments, the Bank worked hard to advocate its package loan cooperation model and increased its support to the socio-economic development in developing countries in face of the international financial crisis. Hence, the Bank played a positive role in promoting common development, sharing growth and creating a harmonious world. To strengthen international economic cooperation, the Bank invited the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to join the China-ASEAN Investment Cooperation Fund to support infrastructure constructions in ASEAN countries.



Serving companies to “go global”

In line with the increasingly globalized Chinese economy, the Bank seized opportunities offered by global economic readjustment to support Chinese companies to invest overseas and facilitate domestic products, services, brands and standards to “go global”. The Bank actively supported agricultural cooperation with foreign countries and provided easy-to-access loans for the export of agricultural machinery and technologies. While offering more loans, the Bank also provided a series of services such as risk alert and advices for companies to guard against risks in their overseas investment and operation. These helped Chinese businesses to be more competitive internationally.

Serving the real economy and regional economies

To fully play the role that the financial sector has in serving national strategies, the Bank constantly innovates its products and expands its services. By giving priority to supporting some competitive cultural companies and brands, the Bank helped to take outstanding cultural products and services to the rest of the world. Various financing models suited to small and micro businesses were introduced, effectively overcoming their difficulties in obtaining financing and guarantee. Efforts were made to improve the service quality for the rural areas, farmers and agricultural development and a number of leading agricultural companies were thus developed. Tailored measures were adopted to promote coordinated regional development. Branches were set up to support development of frontier regions, west coast of the Taiwan Straits and Tianjin Binhai New Area.

The post-crisis world economy remains a complexity with profound contradictions and problems, which are difficult to completely tackle in the near term. China's development philosophy and model have stood the test of the crisis and offered hope for the vast number of developing countries. Gaining increasing influence, emerging economies and developing countries including China have become an important force to maintain international financial stability and promote world economic readjustment. With gradual progress in domestic economic transformation and in global economic cooperation, China is becoming a new driving force for the world economy to maintain a robust, sustainable and balanced growth. And with accelerated integration of China into the world, its significance to the world economy has been increasing. China will definitely play a bigger role in the global economy.

“The tide is low, the waterway is wide and the wind blows heavily; it is high time to sail ahead into a new journey.” China is still promised with important strategic opportunities for development. Only by seizing and making good use of these opportunities, dealing well challenges brought by the international financial crisis and resolving complex problems can the country gain initiative and advantage in development. In face of its mission and responsibilities, the Export-Import Bank of China will continue tackling tough issues with a firm conviction, strive to make new contribution to the stable and relatively fast economic development and to social harmony and stability, and celebrate the upcoming 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China with outstanding performances.

Li Ruogu

Chairman & President

The Export-Import Bank of China

