

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

2022

Annual Report

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► Administrator's Address

In 2022, facing a complex and challenging global economic landscape and a highly volatile international financial market, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange (the SAFE) adhered to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly studied and implemented the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress, and resolutely implemented the decisions and deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The SAFE advanced reform and opening-up in the foreign exchange market, effectively maintaining the stability of the foreign currency market and the security of the national economy and finance, and hence bolstering macroeconomic stability. The SAFE was committed to improving the efficacy of the Party building guided by the principle of enhancing the Party politically, and was dedicated to advancing thorough implementation of rectification work assigned by the central discipline inspections. The SAFE stepped up its efforts in foreign exchange to ease the difficulties of enterprises and advance reform and opening-up. Among these initiatives was the facilitation of cross-border funding for high-tech enterprises and specialized and sophisticated enterprises that produce novel and unique products, the integrated capital pool for multinational corporations' domestic and foreign currencies (a cross-border capital pool business with an integration of domestic and foreign currency), and improved policies to facilitate foreign exchange receipt and payments in trade for high-quality enterprises. The SAFE also optimized foreign exchange hedging services for enterprises, and improved the administration of funds of foreign investors for investing in China's bond market and the funds of foreign institutions for

issuing bonds in China. Meanwhile, the SAFE took measures to ensure the convenient and efficient use of foreign exchange for the Beijing Winter Olympics. In addition, SAFE vigorously cracked down upon illegal cross-border financial operations and maintained the stability and orderly functioning of the foreign exchange market. The SAFE also made efforts to strengthen the administration of foreign exchange reserves and ensured overall stability in the volume of the reserves.

In 2022, China's cross-border capital flows were in a relatively favorable situation. The foreign exchange market demonstrated significant resilience and the cross-border capital flows remained basically balanced. The current account stayed within a reasonable range, generating a surplus of USD 401.9 billion, or 2.2 percent of the GDP. The surplus of the financial account, excluding reserve assets, reached USD 211 billion, forming a balance pattern with the current account surplus. Direct investment remained a stable channel for foreign capital inflows, as the prospects of domestic economy and the vast market continued to attract long-term international capital investment. The sources of foreign funds, including the current account surplus and foreign investment in China, were primarily converted into overseas assets of domestic enterprises, banks, and other market entities. The volume of China's foreign exchange reserves remained basically stable. China's foreign exchange reserves reached USD 3.1277 trillion at the end of 2022.

Looking into 2023, China's foreign exchange market is poised to maintain steady operations, supported by the robustness of macroeconomic fundamentals and the inherent resiliency

foreign exchange market. The stability of cross-border capital flows is expected to increase. China's economy is endowed with immense resilience, capacity, and vigor, and China's long-term economic fundamentals will remain sound and unchanged. Meanwhile, China will remain committed to advancing high-quality opening-up, continuously improving the facilitation of cross-border trade, investment, and financing. It will also continue to foster a favorable policy environment for cross-border capital flows. Besides, the RMB exchange rate would be more flexible, market entities would be more capable of managing exchange rate risks, and the role of exchange rate adjustments as an automatic stabilizer for adjustment of international payments and macroeconomy will become increasingly apparent.

In 2023, the SAFE will follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and fully implement the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress. Under the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee in financial matters, the SAFE will pursue progress while ensuring stability and will uphold fundamental principles and break new ground. It will advance reform and opening-up in the foreign exchange market to drive high-quality development. Furthermore, the SAFE will forestall the risks of external shocks and staunchly maintain security. By doing so, the SAFE will provide a strong guarantee for a good start for building China into a modern socialist country in all respects. Firstly, it will persistently advance full and strict governance over the Party members and train high-caliber cadres who are loyal to the Party, have

moral integrity, and demonstrate a keen sense of responsibility. Secondly, the SAFE will provide a steady and progressive improvement in the high-level opening-up of the capital account. It will drive innovation and optimization of foreign exchange administration under the current account, with a specific emphasis on optimizing foreign exchange services for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). In addition, the SAFE will enhance regional openness, encourage innovation, and contribute to the development of special zones. Thirdly, the SAFE will strengthen the monitoring and analysis of the foreign exchange situation, enhance macro-prudential management, and improve expectation guidance. The SAFE will improve the micro-regulation of the foreign exchange market by accelerating the development of a foreign exchange business authenticity management mechanism featuring substantive authenticity examination, diverse approaches, and liability exemption on the grounds of due diligence, safety and high efficiency. The SAFE will take stringent measures against any foreign exchange infractions in order to maintain a healthy and orderly foreign exchange market. Fourthly, the SAFE will enhance the management of foreign exchange reserves with Chinese characteristics to ensure the safety, liquidity and value preservation and appreciation of the foreign exchange reserve.

Pan Gongsheng

► Management of the SAFE



Pan Gongsheng

Administrator,
State Administration of Foreign
Exchange



Zheng Wei

Deputy Administrator,
State Administration of Foreign
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Xuan Changneng

Deputy Administrator,
State Administration of Foreign
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(July 2018-October 2022)



Lu Lei

Deputy Administrator,
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Wang Chunying

Deputy Administrator,
State Administration of Foreign
Exchange



Li Hongyan

Deputy Administrator,
State Administration of Foreign
Exchange
(December 2022 -)



Xu Weigang

Chief Accountant,
State Administration of Foreign
Exchange



Wu Jianwu

Chief Economist,
State Administration of Foreign
Exchange
(December 2022-)

► Major Functions and Organizational Structure of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange

I. Major Functions

(I) To study and propose policy suggestions for reforming the foreign exchange administration system so as to control balance of payments risks and to promote an equilibrium in the balance of payments; to study policy measures to make gradual advances in the convertibility of the RMB under the capital account and to cultivate and develop the foreign exchange market; and to provide suggestions to and a foundation for the People's Bank of China (hereinafter referred to as the PBC) to formulate policy on the RMB exchange rate.

(II) To participate in the drafting of relevant laws, regulations, and departmental rules on foreign exchange administration and to release and carry out those duties related to the regulatory documents.

(III) To oversee the statistics and monitoring of the balance of payments and external credit and debt, to release relevant information according to the regulations, and to undertake related work with respect

to the monitoring of cross-border capital flows.

(IV) To supervise and manage the state foreign exchange market; to undertake supervision and management of the settlement and sales of foreign exchange; and to cultivate and develop the foreign exchange market.

(V) To supervise and check the authenticity and legality of foreign exchange receipts and payments under the current account according to the law; to implement foreign exchange administration under the capital account according to the law; to continuously improve management work in line with the process of the convertibility of the RMB under the capital account; and to regulate management of overseas and domestic foreign exchange accounts.

(VI) To implement supervision and inspections of foreign exchange activities according to the law and to punish behaviors which are in violation of foreign exchange administration.

(VII) To operate and manage official foreign exchange reserves, gold reserves, and other foreign exchange assets.

(VIII) To make developmental plans, standards, and specifications for IT-based foreign exchange administration and to organize the relevant implementation; and to carry out supervisory information-sharing with related administrative departments according to the law.

(IX) To participate in relevant international financial activities.

(X) To undertake other tasks as assigned by the State Council and the PBC.

II. Internal Departments

In addition to the SAFE CPC Committee, the SAFE Head Office consists of eight functional departments, including the General Affairs Department (Policies and Regulations Department), the Balance of Payments Department, the Current Account Management Department, the Capital Account Management Department, the Supervision and Inspection Department, the Reserves Management Department, the Human Resources Department (the Internal Auditing Department), and the Science and

Technology Department.

General Affairs Department (Policies and Regulations Department): Carries out ordinary work, such as document management, meeting arrangements, confidential materials and archives management, as well as work concerning security, confidentiality, emergency disposal, news releases, and so forth; exercises financial management, assets management, and foreign affairs management; studies significant issues regarding foreign exchange administration and makes policy recommendations; participates in the drafting of relevant laws, regulations, and departmental rules; examines the legality of regulatory documents and participates in the drafting of important comprehensive documents; and carries out relevant administrative responses to legal suits, administrative reconsiderations, and hearings.

Balance of Payments Department: Undertakes the design and implementation of the statistical systems for the balance of payments, foreign exchange receipts and payments, and foreign exchange settlement and sales, and prepares the relevant statements; conducts monitoring,

analysis, and early warnings on cross-border capital flows; exercises supervision and management of the foreign exchange receipts and payments of banks and of the banks' own foreign exchange settlement and sales businesses; takes responsibility for supervision and management of foreign exchange market; and monitors the RMB exchange rate and provides the PBC with recommendations and a basis for formulating RMB exchange rate policies.

Current Account Management Department:

Carries out supervision and management of foreign exchange receipts and payments under the current account, examination of the authenticity of foreign currency exchange, and supervision and management of foreign exchange accounts both at home and abroad; undertakes management of market access for the relevant foreign exchange business of insurance financial institutions and management of foreign exchange receipts and payments and foreign currency exchange; and draws up administrative regulations for entry-exit quotas regarding the carrying and declaration of cash in foreign currencies, and so forth.

Capital Account Management Department:

Carries out supervision and management

of transactions under the capital account, foreign exchange receipts and payments, foreign currency exchange, and the use of funds and foreign exchange accounts both at home and abroad; carries out registration for direct investments, management of foreign currency exchange, and relevant statistical monitoring in accordance with the law; exercises the relevant management of short-term external debt, contingent liabilities, external claims, and so forth; undertakes management of the registration and statistical monitoring of full-scale external debt; carries out management of market access for the relevant foreign exchange businesses of non-bank financial institutions other than insurance institutions and management of foreign exchange receipts and payments and foreign currency exchange; and carries out registration and management of foreign exchange receipts and payments related to cross-border investments in securities or derivative transactions.

Supervision and Inspection Department:

Carries out foreign exchange inspections, investigates and imposes penalties in accordance with the law on activities in violation of the foreign exchange administration regulations; participates in campaigns to combat underground banks,

assists the public security and judicial authorities in investigating illegal foreign exchange transactions, evasion of exchange controls, fraudulent purchases of foreign exchange, and other illegal foreign exchange activities; and conducts inspections of the foreign exchange receipts and payments of institutions and individuals and of other activities related to foreign exchange business.

Reserves Management Department: Researches on strategies, principles, and policy recommendations for the operation and management of official foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves, and draws up and implements overall operational proposals; supervises and inspects the status of external-managed reserve assets; carries out coordination and cooperation with international institutions, participates in international financial activities, and undertakes relevant work with respect to informational exchanges and cooperation with the Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, and Taiwan Province; and studies and draws up principles for the operation of other entrusted foreign exchange assets.

Human Resources Department (Internal Auditing Department): Handles personnel

work for the SAFE Head Office and affiliated institutions, undertakes management of retirees of the SAFE and conducts internal audit activities as authorized.

Science and Technology Department: Draws up the science and technology development plan for foreign exchange administration and engages in science and technology development work for the national foreign exchange administration system; studies and formulates standards and specifications for IT-based foreign exchange administration and organizes the relevant implementation; and carries out supervisory information sharing with the relevant administrative departments according to the law and takes responsibility for the information security work of the SAFE.

SAFE CPC Committee: Under the leadership of the CPC Leading Group of the SAFE and as required by the CPC Committee of the PBC, the SAFE CPC Committee is responsible for the work of the SAFE Head Office and its directly affiliated institutions that are related to Party building, discipline inspection, labor unions, the Communist Youth League, women, the United Front, and paired assistance.

III. Affiliated Institutions

Four affiliated institutions are under the direct management of the SAFE, including the SAFE Investment Center, the Information Technology Center, the General Services Center, and the SAFE Research Center.

SAFE Investment Center: In accordance with the Law of the *People's Republic of China on the People's Bank of China*, the *Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Foreign Exchange Administration* as well as the operational strategies and principles of official foreign exchange reserves, the SAFE Investment Center is responsible for the operation and management of official foreign exchange reserves and gold reserves; serving the development of China's real economy and promoting the diversified use of foreign exchange reserves; and performing the operation and management of other assets as entrusted upon approval.

Data Monitoring Center for Foreign Exchange Transactions: Is responsible for network and application system construction, organizing construction and promotion of applications and operations, and maintenance as well as emergency security for the foreign exchange administration IT system and other

technological projects; project initiation and use of IT construction funds; constructing e-government for foreign exchange administration; performing data collection, management, and supervision of foreign exchange businesses; guiding the network and IT system construction in branches and sub-branches; technical management as well as operation and maintenance of the intra-city/remote backup centers; safeguarding cyber security for foreign exchange administration; implementing the technological development planning and IT standards and specifications for the national foreign exchange administration system; and performing supervisory information sharing with relevant departments.

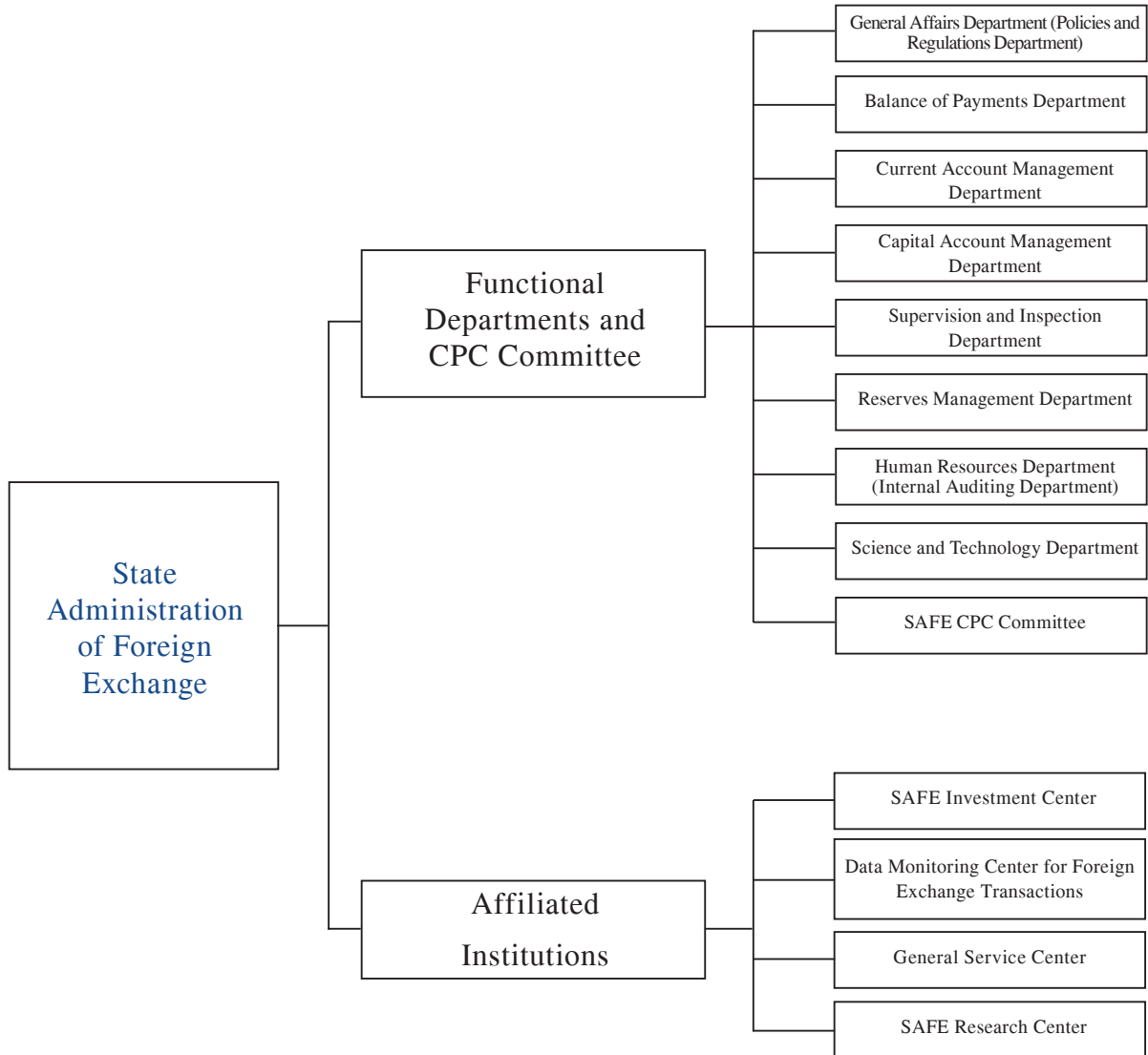
General Services Center: Formulates the work plan and regulations for the affairs management of the SAFE Head Office, handles its administrative affairs and provides logistical services for the SAFE Head Office.

SAFE Research Center: Is responsible for conducting systematic and in-depth theoretical and policy research related to foreign exchange administration practice and economic and financial reforms, and providing advice for foreign exchange administration policies formulation,

promoting foreign exchange administration reform, as well as risk prevention in the foreign exchange market; carrying out interpretation and promotion of foreign exchange administration policies and

international academic exchange and cooperation related work; compiling and publishing the *Annual Report of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, China Forex* and other publications.

Organizational Chart of the SAFE Head Office and Affiliated Institutions, 2022



IV. Branch Networks

The SAFE has set up branches or administrative offices in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, as well as in some cities with sub-provincial status. In addition, the SAFE has established

a number of central sub-branches in some regions (cities) and sub-branches in some counties (cities). These branch networks operate on the same premises as the PBC local branches and sub-branches. As of the end of 2022, the SAFE networks consisted of the following:

| Institution Establishment | Branches (Administrative Offices) | Central Sub-branches | Sub-branches |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| Number of Institutions | 36 | 310 | 517 |

Organizational Chart of the SAFE Branch Network, 2022

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Branches (Administrative Offices)

| | | |
|---|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Tianjin Branch | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 2 | Liaoning Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Branches (Administrative Offices)

| | | |
|---|------------------|--|
| 3 | Shanghai Branch | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 4 | Jiangsu Branch | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 5 | Shandong Branch | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 6 | Hubei Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 7 | Guangdong Branch | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 8 | Sichuan Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 9 | Shaanxi Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Branches (Administrative Offices)

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 10 | Beijing Administrative Office | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 11 | Chongqing Administrative Office | Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 12 | Hebei Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 13 | Shanxi Branch | Balance of Payments Division Foreign Exchange Administration Division |
| 14 | Inner Mongolia Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 15 | Jilin Branch | Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 16 | Heilongjiang Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 17 | Zhejiang Branch | Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 18 | Fujian Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Branches (Administrative Offices)

| | | |
|----|----------------|---|
| 19 | Anhui Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 20 | Henan Branch | Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 21 | Jiangxi Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 22 | Hunan Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 23 | Guangxi Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 24 | Hainan Branch | Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 25 | Guizhou Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Foreign Exchange Administration Division |
| 26 | Yunnan Branch | Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 27 | Xizang Branch | Foreign Exchange Administration Division |
| 28 | Gansu Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Foreign Exchange Administration Division |
| 29 | Ningxia Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Foreign Exchange Administration Division |

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Branches (Administrative Offices)

| | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 30 | Qinghai Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Foreign Exchange Administration Division |
| 31 | Xinjiang Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 32 | Shenzhen Branch | General Affairs Division Balance of Payments Division Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division Foreign Exchange Inspection Division |
| 33 | Dalian Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 34 | Qingdao Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 35 | Xiamen Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |
| 36 | Ningbo Branch | Balance of Payments Division (General Affairs Division) Current Account Management Division Capital Account Management Division |

► China's Macro Economy

The National Economy Continued to Recover Steadily

The year 2022 was a landmark in the development of the CPC and China. We successfully convened the 20th National Congress of the CPC. An ambitious blueprint has been drawn for building a modern socialist country in all respects and advancing the great rejuvenation of the nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization. In 2022, China effectively responded to factors beyond expectations, maintained economic growth and steadily enhanced development quality. China's GDP reached RMB 121.0 trillion yuan, up by 3.0 percent over the previous year, with an average two-year growth rate of 5.6 percent between 2021 and 2022.

Industrial Production Was Generally Stable with an Enhanced Structure of Corporate Profits

In 2022, the total value added of the industrial sector recorded RMB 40.2 trillion yuan, an increase of 3.4 percent over the previous year. The value added of industrial enterprises above the designated size across the nation grew by 3.6 percent year on year. The profits made by industrial enterprises above the designated size were RMB 8.4 trillion yuan throughout the year, a year-on-year decrease of 4.0 percent. Specifically, the mining industry earned a total of RMB 1.6 trillion yuan in profits, up by 48.6 percent from the previous year. The manufacturing industry earned a total profit of RMB 6.4 trillion yuan, a 13.4 percent increase from the previous year.

Fixed Asset Investments Maintained Stable Growth and New Forms of Consumer Spending Developed Steadily

The annual total investments in fixed assets reached RMB 58.0 trillion yuan, a rise of 4.9 percent from the previous year. The total revenue from retail sales of consumer goods decreased by 0.2 percent year on year to RMB 44.0 trillion yuan. However, the online retail sales of physical goods reached RMB 12.0 trillion, up by 6.2 percent over the previous year.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) Was Within a Reasonable Range, While the Growth Rate in the Producer Price Index (PPI) for Industrial Products Fell

China's CPI rose by 2.0 percent year on year. The PPI increased by 4.1 percent as compared with the previous year. The industrial purchasing price index for industrial producers (IPI) climbed by 6.1 percent year-on-year.

National Economy Continued the Trend of Steady Recovery

The per capita disposable income nationwide

was RMB 36,883 yuan, an increase of 5.0 percent year on year, or an increase of 2.9 percent on an inflation-adjusted basis. In particular, the per capita disposable income of urban households reached RMB 49,283 yuan, up by 3.9 percent year on year or 1.9 percent in real terms. The per capita disposable income of rural residents was RMB 20,133 yuan, up by 6.3 percent year-on-year, or 4.2 percent in real terms.

The Money Supply and Aggregate Financing to the Real Economy Witnessed Reasonable Growth

By the end of the year, the broad money supply (M2) posted a balance of RMB 266.4 trillion yuan, a rise of 11.8 percent year on year; the balance of narrow money supply (M1) increased by 3.7 percent year on year to RMB 67.2 trillion yuan; and the balance of currency in circulation (M0) increased by 15.3 percent year on year to RMB 10.5 trillion yuan. The aggregate financing to the real economy (flow) for 2022 was RMB 32.0 trillion yuan, increased by RMB 0.7 trillion yuan year-on-year as calculated on comparable terms. The aggregate financing to the real economy (stock) at the year was RMB 344.2 trillion yuan, a year-on-year

increase of 9.6 percent. At the end of 2022, the loans in RMB and foreign currencies in all items of financial institutions totaled RMB 219.1 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 10.4 percent.

The Foreign Trade Was Stronger than Expected and Reached a Historically High

The gross amount of imports and exports of

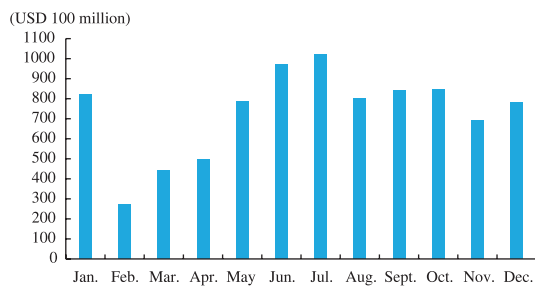


Figure 1 China's Monthly Trade Balance, 2022

(Source: National Bureau of Statistics)

goods totaled RMB 42.1 trillion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 7.7 percent. Specifically, the gross amount of goods imports increased by 10.5 percent year on year to RMB 24.0 trillion yuan, whereas the gross amount of import goods increased by 4.3 percent to RMB 18.1 trillion yuan. The trade surplus in goods was 5.9 trillion yuan, an increase of 35.4 percent from the previous year.

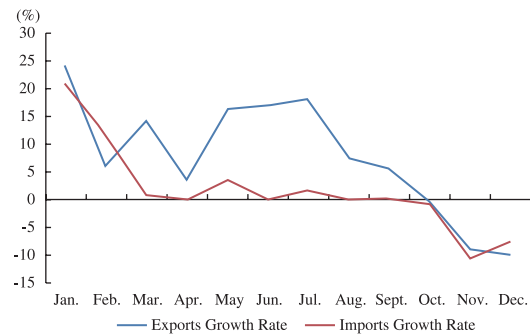


Figure 2 China's Year-on-year Growth In Imports and Exports, 2022

(Source: National Bureau of Statistics)

► Global Economy and Financial Market Review

Global Inflation Continued to Soar

In early 2022, the easing of pandemic-related restrictions in foreign economies boosted global demand, driving the rise of global inflation that had been visible since 2021. In February, the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis disrupted global supply chains and the supply of energy and food, further fueling inflation globally. The global CPI rose by 8.5 percent in 2022 compared to 2021. In particular, the U.S. inflation increased to more than 9 percent in June, reaching its highest level in nearly four decades. It fell to 6.5 percent in December, still at record highs. Inflation in the Eurozone and the United Kingdom rose to 10.6 percent and 11.1 percent in October respectively, before gradually declining to 9.2 percent and 10.5 percent in December. Driven by rising energy prices and fluctuations in the Yen exchange rate, Japan's inflation continued to pick up and reached 4 percent in December, the highest level since 1981. The CPI for emerging economies rose by 10.4 percent

compared to 2021.

Overseas Central Banks Accelerated Monetary Policy Tightening in Response to Elevated Inflationary Pressures

The U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) raised interest rate from March 2022 by 425 basis points to 4.25 ~ 4.5 percent throughout the year, the quickest pace across seven hiking cycles since 1983. In addition, the Fed started to shrink its balance sheet in June. The European Central Bank (ECB) has hiked rate by a cumulative 250 basis points since July, bringing the policy rate to 2 percent by the end of the year. The Bank of England (BoE) lifted interest rate by 325 basis points to 3.5 percent over 2022. In December, the Bank of Japan expanded the range of 10-year government bond yield fluctuations from the target level from between around plus and minus 0.25 percentage points to between around plus and minus 0.5 percentage points, signaling

monetary policy tightening. Central banks in emerging economies also generally raised interest rates drastically. As of December, the weighted average policy rate of 25 emerging economies including India, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa, and Poland rose by more than 4.5 percentage points from their lows to 7 percent.

Global Economic Growth Weakened

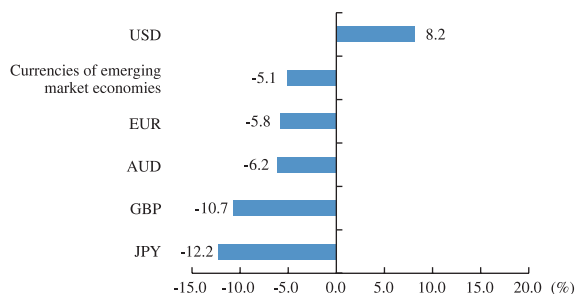
Persistent high inflation and energy crisis dragged down household consumption and business production. Alongside the impact of synchronized interest rate hikes by major central banks, global economic growth momentum weakened. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the global economic growth rate stood at 3.4 percent in 2022, down by 2.6 percentage points from 2021. Specifically, The U.S. economy grew by 2.1 percent, 3.9 percentage points lower than 2021. The Eurozone economy has been hit particularly hard by the energy crisis, thus deteriorating notably in the second and third quarters of 2022. Thanks to the unexpected warm weather since mid-November, the energy crisis eased and the Eurozone economy gradually

recovered. Eurozone economy expanded by 3.5 percent over 2022, down by 1.8 percentage points from 2021. Japan, in general, saw a weak economic recovery as its domestic demand was weakened by tax regulations and the COVID-19 pandemic and external demand was dampened by issues like automotive supply chain difficulties.

The USD Strengthened

In 2022, the U.S. increased interest rates far more quickly than the Eurozone and Japan while the U.S. economy was less exposed to negative shocks. The markets increasingly expected the government bond yield and economy growth in the U.S. to outperform those of other countries, resulting in a substantial appreciation in the U.S. dollar. By the end of 2022, the DXY, the bilateral trade-weighted average value of USD against global currencies, rose by 8.2 percent from the end of 2021. The JPY, GBP, AUD and EUR depreciated by 12.2 percent, 10.7 percent, 6.2 percent, and 5.8 percent against the USD, respectively. The exchange rate against the USD of the currencies of emerging economies' currency as a whole depreciated by 5.1 percent, with the ARS

experiencing the largest depreciation of 42.3 percent.



Note: The exchange rates in the currencies of the emerging market economies, including the JPY, the EUR, the AUD, and the GBP are against the USD. The exchange rate of USD is the index DXY. Performance of the exchange rates in major currencies refers to the percentage changes between 2021 year-end and 2022 year-end exchange rates.

Figure 3 Performance of the Exchange Rates of Major Currencies, 2022
(Source: Bloomberg)

Global Stock and Bond Prices Fell

Due to high global inflation and major central banks rate hikes, bond prices plummeted in 2022. The 10-year U.S. Treasury yield jumped by 236.5 basis points compared to the end of 2021, while German, British, and Japanese 10-year yields increased by 274.7, 269.7, and 34.8 basis points, respectively. Global stock markets witnessed a significant decline from their peak levels. The U.S. S&P 500 index recorded a 19.4 percent annual decrease, while the Frankfurt DAX

index and the Japanese Nikkei 225 index dropped by 12.3 percent and 9.4 percent respectively. What’s more, the U.K.’s FTSE 100 index experienced a marginal increase of 0.9 percent. The MSCI Emerging Markets Stock Index fell by 22.4 percent.

Commodity Prices Slumped after a Temporary Surge

With demand recovering while supply lack of flexibility, the global commodity market was already in a state of “tight balance, low inventory” by early 2022. In this context, the Ukraine crisis in February amplified the supply chain disruptions and caused a surge in global commodity prices. Nonetheless, since June, as central banks sped up tightening their monetary policy, the global economic outlook started to weaken, leading to a plunge in most of the commodity prices. The S&P Goldman Sachs Commodity Index rose by 8.7 percent over the year. London Brent crude oil futures prices increased by 10.5 percent to 85.9 USD per barrel. Gold prices experienced a slight decline of 0.3 percent, reaching 1,824 USD per ounce.

► The Foreign Exchange Administration Situation

China's Balance of Payments

I. Fundamentals of the Balance of Payments

In 2022, China's balance of payments continued to maintain a basic equilibrium. Specifically, the current account registered a surplus of USD 401.9 billion, accounting for 2.2 percent of the GDP, and the financial account excluding reserve assets posted a surplus of USD 211 billion.

(I) The Current Account Maintained a Surplus

The trade in goods remained in surplus. In 2022, based on the balance-of-payments statistics, the exports of goods amounted to USD 3.3469 trillion, up by 4 percent from 2021, and the imports of goods were USD 2.6782 trillion, an increase of 1 percent. The trade surplus in goods was USD 668.6 billion, growing by 19 percent.

The trade deficit in services narrowed. In

2022, the revenue from trade in services stood at USD 369 billion, up by 9 percent over 2021, and the expenditure reached USD 461.3 billion, up by 5 percent on a year-on-year basis. The deficit reached USD 92.3 billion, a decrease of 9 percent. Travel and transportation accounted for the primary deficit, with a deficit of USD 105.2 billion and USD 22.4 billion respectively, reflecting increases of 7 percent and 24 percent from the previous year. In contrast, telecommunications, computer, and information services, along with other business services, constituted the main contributors to the surplus, witnessing a collective surplus growth of 34 percent.

The primary income remained in deficit.

In 2022, the revenue under the primary income reached USD 190.2 billion, and the expenditure amounted to USD 383.9 billion, leading to a deficit of USD 193.6 billion. Specifically, the employee

compensation deficit was USD 6.3 billion, and the investment income deficit was USD 203.1 billion. Regarding the return on investment, revenues from various foreign investments in China amounted to USD 368.9 billion, while those from China's outward investments totaled USD 165.8 billion.

The secondary income remained in a small surplus. In 2022, the revenue from secondary income reached USD 44.7 billion, and the expenditure amounted to USD 25.6 billion, resulting in a surplus of USD 19.1 billion.

(II) The Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets Registered a Deficit

Direct investment remained in surplus. In 2022, based on the balance of payments statistics, the surplus of direct investment amounted to USD 30.5 billion. China's outward direct investment (net increase in assets) amounted to USD 149.7 billion. The overall process of "going global" by enterprises remained stable and well-organized. In the meantime, foreign direct investment (net increase in liabilities) amounted to USD 180.2 billion. This demonstrated that the robustness and

resilience of China's industrial and supply chain, as well as the enormous potential of its domestic consumer market, remained rather strongly attractive to international long-term capital.

Portfolio investments presented a deficit. In 2022, China's portfolio investment registered a deficit of USD 281.1 billion. Specifically, the outward portfolio investment (net growth in assets) totaled USD 173.2 billion, whereas the inward portfolio investment (net decrease in liabilities) totaled USD 107.9 billion.

Other investments presented an overall equilibrium. In 2022, other investments, including loans and trade credits, recorded a surplus of USD 45.4 billion. Specifically, the net inflow of other investments from China to overseas (net decrease in assets) was USD 138.6 billion, whereas the net outflow of other investments from overseas to China (net decrease in liabilities) was USD 93.2 billion.

(III) Reserve Assets Remained Stable

In 2022, the reserve assets formed as a result of transactions (excluding the effects of changes in non-transactional factors, such as exchange rates and prices)

increased by USD 100 billion. Specifically, China's foreign exchange reserves increased by USD 98.2 billion.

II. Outlook for the Balance of Payments

In the future, China expedited the forming of the new development pattern, with a strong emphasis on fostering high-quality development, while resolutely advancing high-level opening-up. The broader economic performance displayed a trajectory of recovery and enhancement, paving the way for a sturdier foundation and favorable conditions to maintain a fundamental equilibrium within the balance of payments (BOP).

It is expected that the current account will maintain a reasonable surplus. Firstly, it is anticipated that the trade surplus in goods would continue to be relatively substantial. International commerce is influenced by the cyclical forces of global economic swings and fluctuating demand, but China's continued efforts to optimize its foreign trade structure in recent years will play a crucial role in assuring stable exports. For instance, the continual advancement of manufacturing

transformation and upgrading has forged new drivers of trade growth such as alternative energy vehicles and high-tech goods. The sustained advancement of regional trade cooperation has led to steady export expansion into ASEAN and Africa, marking positive progress in diversifying trade partners. In addition, the blooming development of new forms of trade has emerged as a key driver of export expansion. Simultaneously, China has intensified its policy support for stable international trade. This includes assuring the uninterrupted flow of industrial and supply chains, cultivating new international trade drivers, building an enterprise-friendly environment, and ensuring the vitality of market entities. These measures contribute significantly to the stable and resilient growth of foreign trade. Secondly, the results of high-quality development in the service trade are progressively becoming apparent, leading to the rise of both imports and exports in the service trade. China is progressively regaining its organized cross-border movement of individuals, resulting in a gradual unleashing of travel spending demand. Meanwhile, in recent years, China witnessed a deep integration

of goods and service trade, accompanied by an elevated level of productive service trade. Specifically, emerging service trades such as business services and computer information services showed substantial growth. This development will further increase the revenues from relevant service exports.

[The stability of cross-border two-way investment is expected to improve overall.](#)

Firstly, direct investment will continue to maintain orderly development. The positive long-term trajectory of China's economy has not changed. With its immense consumer market potential and increasingly friendly business climate, China continues to be an attractive destination for foreign investment. In the meantime, China is maximizing its use of foreign funds, thus ensuring a constant increase in foreign direct investment. Moreover, there is a well-regulated release of demand for Chinese enterprises to "go global", and market participants exhibit more rational investment

behavior, resulting in overall stability in outward direct investment. Secondly, foreign investors will continue to steadily allocate RMB assets. Foreign capital remains attracted to China's securities market due to factors such as stable and recovering economic growth, as well as the major investment value and hedging features of RMB assets. Thirdly, external debt will continue its stable trend. In recent years, China's external debt has been optimized in terms of debt type, currency composition, and term structure. By the end of 2022, the proportion of outstanding external debt denominated in domestic currency and the proportion of outstanding medium- and long-term external debt in China's full-scale external debt have both increased by more than 10 percentage points to around 45 percent compared to five years ago. The share of external debt formed by conventional financing, such as deposits and loans, has declined dramatically, and the associated adjustments have been in a more stable manner.

China's International Investment Position

Both external financial assets and liabilities remain at a substantial scale. As of the end of 2022, China's external financial assets were USD 9.2580 trillion, and its external liabilities were USD 6.7267 trillion, continuing to remain at a relatively high level. In comparison to the end of 2021, the net external assets have increased by 15.8 percent, reaching USD 2.5313 trillion. China's external financial assets and liabilities consistently rank among the top eight in the world, and it leads emerging market economies in terms of size. The two-way opening-up of "bringing in" foreign investment and "going global" with outward investment has produced remarkable results. In terms of net external assets, China stands as the world's third-largest net creditor nation.

The proportion of domestic market entities' assets held in external assets has consistently risen. At the end of 2022, the reserve assets as part of China's external financial assets amounted to USD 3.3065 trillion, accounting for 36 percent of China's external financial assets, slightly down by 0.3 percentage point compared

to the end of 2021. China's reserve assets retain the status as the largest on a global scale, serving as a vital "ballast stone" for the macroeconomic landscape. The value of direct investment assets was USD 2.7950 trillion, accounting for 30 percent of total external financial assets, an increase of 0.9 percentage point from the end of 2021. The value of portfolio investment assets increased by 0.9 percentage point to 11 percent of total external financial assets, reaching USD 1.0335 trillion. The entire value of financial derivative assets was USD 30.4 billion, or 0.3 percent of total external financial assets. Other investment assets, including deposits, loans, and trade credits, were USD 2.0925 trillion, accounting for 23 percent of the total, a decrease of 1.7 percentage points from the end of 2021. Over the past few years, China has witnessed a steady growth in outward foreign direct investment and portfolio investments, resulting in a continuous rise in their proportion within external financial assets. At the same time, China maintains a stable current account surplus, and domestic market entities'

demand for outbound investments is steadily being unleashed, which suggests a promising potential for further advancement in the times ahead.

China's external liabilities remained in a constant structure, and were mainly foreign direct investment inflows. At the end of 2022, FDI amounted to USD 3.4956 trillion and remained the largest component of China's external liabilities, with its share increasing by 2.8 percentage points to 52 percent from the end of 2021. China's proportion of foreign direct investment (FDI) in its external liabilities is one of the highest among the Group of Twenty (G20) countries, indicating that foreign capital has substantial long-term

investment aspirations in China. Foreign portfolio investments in China amounted to USD 1.7810 trillion, and the proportion decreased by 2.8 percentage points from the end of 2021 to 26 percent. At the end of 2022, the total market value of locally listed stocks and bonds held by foreign investors reached USD 995.7 billion. The share of positions on China's stock market and bond market were at 4.8 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, with room for significant growth. Other investment liabilities, such as deposits and loans, totaled USD 1.4318 trillion, or 21 percent of total liabilities, a slight decrease of 0.2 percentage point from the previous year.

China's External Debt

As of the end of 2022, China's outstanding full-scale external debt (excluding those of Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR, and Taiwan Province, the same below) reached USD 2.4528 trillion.

With respect to the term structure, the outstanding medium- and long-term external debt was USD 1.1148 trillion, accounting for 45 percent; while the outstanding short-term external debt was USD 1.338 trillion, accounting for 55 percent. 38 percent of the outstanding short-term external debt consists of trade-related credits.

From the perspective of institutions and sectors, the government's outstanding external debt totaled USD 436.3 billion, accounting for 18 percent; the central bank's outstanding external debt totaled USD 81.5 billion, accounting for 3 percent; the outstanding external debt of other deposit-taking companies (banks) totaled USD 1.0104 trillion, accounting for 41 percent; and that of other departments (including inter-company loans under direct investments) reached

USD 924.7 billion, accounting for 38 percent.

Regarding debt instruments, the balance of loans was USD 397.5 billion, representing 16 percent; the balance of trade credits and advances was USD 382.6 billion, representing 16 percent; the balance of currencies and deposits was USD 510.6 billion, representing 21 percent; the balance of debt securities was USD 731.5 billion, representing 30 percent; the balance of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocation was USD 48.2 billion, representing 2 percent; the balance of loans between associated companies under direct investments was USD 308.6 billion, representing 12 percent; and the balance of other debts was USD 73.7 billion, representing 3 percent.

With respect to currency composition, the outstanding external debt in domestic currency totaled USD 1.0953 trillion, accounting for 45 percent; and the outstanding external debt in foreign currencies (including SDR allocation) totaled USD 1.3575 trillion, accounting

for 55 percent. Of the total outstanding external debt registered in foreign currencies, the USD debt accounted for 85 percent; the EUR debt accounted for 7 percent; the HKD debt accounted for 4 percent; the JPY debt accounted for 1 percent; and the SDR and other foreign currency-denominated debt combined 3 percent.

As of the end of 2022, China's ratio of external debt to GDP was 13.6 percent; the ratio of external debt to exports was 66 percent; the debt service ratio was 10.5 percent; and the ratio of short-term external debt to foreign exchange reserves was 42.8 percent. As all these indicators were within internationally recognized thresholds¹, China's external debt risks are under control overall.

1. The internationally recognized thresholds for external debt risk indicators, i.e. the ratio of external debt to GDP, the ratio of external debt to exports, the debt service ratio and the ratio of short-term external debt to foreign exchange reserves, stated in the text, are 20 percent, 100 percent, 20 percent and 100 percent respectively.

Trends in the RMB Exchange Rate and Domestic Foreign Exchange Market Transactions

I. Trends in the RMB Exchange Rate

(I) The RMB Exchange Rates Remained Stable Against Major Currencies

The USD Index had a large increase in 2022, resulting in a widespread devaluation of non-USD currencies in both developed and emerging market nations. At the end of 2022, the central parity rate of the RMB against the USD was 6.9646 RMB/USD, a depreciation of 8.5 percent from the end of 2021, while the prices of

spot transactions on the CNY and CNH markets declined by an accumulated 8.3 percent and 8.1 percent respectively.

At the end of 2022, the central parity rates of the RMB against the EUR, the JPY and the GBP were 7.4229:1, 5.2358:100 and 8.3941:1 respectively. The central parity rates of the RMB against the EUR depreciated by 2.7 percent from the end of 2021, while the central parity rates of the RMB against the JPY and the GBP rose by 5.8 percent and 2.5 percent from the end of 2021, respectively. Overall, the RMB displayed a robust and stable performance.

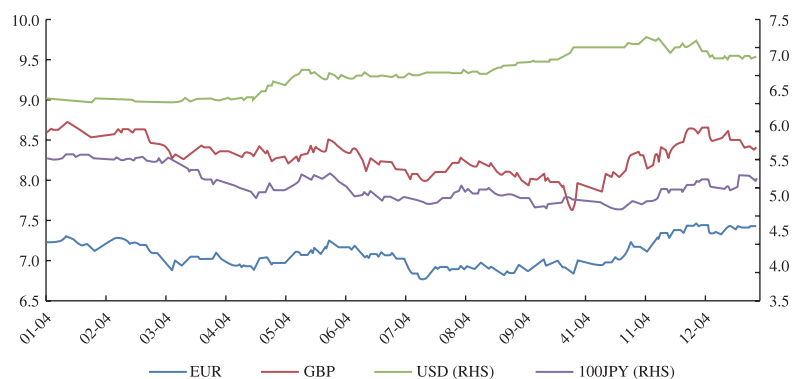


Figure 4 Trends in the Central Parity Rates of the RMB Against Other Main Currencies, 2022

[Source: China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS)]

(II) The RMB Exhibited a Higher Level of Stability Against a Basket of Currencies

According to the data of the China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS), at the end of 2022, the CFETS RMB Index was 98.67, declining by 3.7 percent; the RMB exchange rate index of the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) basket of currencies was 103.67, declining by 2.8 percent; and the RMB exchange rate index of the SDR basket of currencies was 96.08, declined by 4.3 percent, all

on a year-on-year basis. According to the data from the BIS, the nominal effective exchange rate of the RMB against a basket of currencies depreciated by 2.9 percent in 2022, with the real effective exchange rate depreciating by 7.9 percent after adjusting for inflationary factors. Since the reform of the RMB exchange rate formation mechanism kicked off in 2005, the nominal and real effective exchange rates have appreciated by a cumulative 44.2 percent and 45.5 percent respectively.

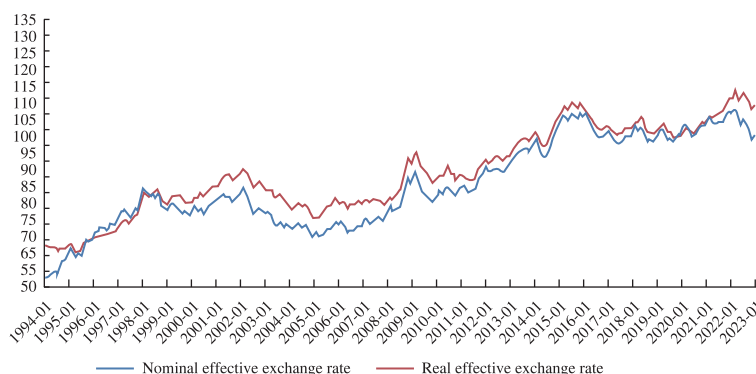


Figure 5 Trends in the RMB Effective Exchange Rate, 1994-2022

(Source: BIS)

II. Domestic Foreign Exchange Market Transactions

In 2022, turnover on the RMB foreign exchange market totaled USD 34.5 trillion

(with a daily average of USD 142.6 billion). In particular, the client market and interbank foreign exchange market¹ realized a turnover of USD 5.8 trillion and USD 28.7 trillion respectively.

1. The turnover of the bank-customer market uses the total sum of the customers' foreign exchange transactions, whereas the turnover of the interbank foreign exchange market uses the unilateral trading volume; the same below.

(I) Spot Foreign Exchange Transactions Experienced a Decline

In 2022, the accumulated turnover on the spot foreign exchange market recorded USD 12.6 trillion, a decrease of 11 percent from 2021. Specifically, spot foreign exchange settlement and sales by banks (excluding forwards performance) had a total turnover of USD 4.2 trillion, up by 0.7 percent from 2021. The interbank spot foreign exchange volume amounted to USD 8.3 trillion, a 17 percent decline from 2021.

(II) Forward Foreign Exchange Transactions Had a Growth

In 2022, the cumulative turnover on the forward foreign exchange market stood at USD 1.1 trillion, increasing by 14 percent from 2021. Specifically, the forward foreign exchange settlement and sales between banks and customers amounted to USD 927.5 billion, a 13 percent increase over 2021. The overall turnover on the interbank forward market increased by 19 percent from 2021 to USD 129.9 billion.

(III) Swap Transactions Decreased Slightly

In 2022, the cumulative turnover in

the foreign exchange and currency swap markets stood at USD 19.5 trillion, down by 5 percent year on year. In terms of market distribution, the contract value of foreign exchange and currency swaps between banks and customers totaled USD 171.9 billion, an increase of 27 percent compared with 2021. The cumulative turnover on the interbank foreign exchange and currency swap markets stood at USD 19.3 trillion, decreasing by 5 percent year on year.

(IV) Foreign Exchange Option Transactions Grew Steadily

In 2022, the options market realized a total turnover of USD 1.3 trillion, an increase of 8 percent over 2021. Plain vanilla American options and Asian options have been introduced, expanding the array of trading tools and better catering to the demands for flexible and diversified foreign exchange hedging. In terms of market distribution, the client market realized a turnover of USD 415.3 billion, an increase of 21 percent over 2021; and the interbank options market reached a turnover of USD 926.4 billion, an increase of 4 percent year on year.

► Foreign Exchange Administration under the Current Account

Advancing Reform and Innovation to Facilitate High-Level Opening-Up

The SAFE advanced high-level opening-up and innovation in key regions. SAFE fully implemented the relevant current account facilitation measures in the pilot programs for high-quality opening-up of cross-border trade and investment in the Lingang New Area of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Nansha New Area of the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Yangpu Economic Development Zone of Hainan Free Trade Port, and the Beilun District of Ningbo City in Zhejiang Province. As part of the facilitation measures, the SAFE granted banks more autonomy, enabling them to refine their review methods in alignment with business principles. This measure has successfully streamlined and decreased the costs associated with trade-related foreign exchange transactions. In this way, the positive role of the pilot policies was given full play in supporting the growth

of international trade and exploring the transformation of authenticity verification. In 2022, the total value of pilot business conducted under the current account exceeded USD 50 billion.

The SAFE enhanced cross-border settlement services for e-commerce. The SAFE conducted a thorough review of the Guidelines for Cross-border Forex Payment Business Management, and shared the best business practices among payment institutions to foster standardized and professional business operations. The SAFE encouraged banks to maximize their inherent advantages by providing a variety of cross-border funds transfer methods for international e-commerce. In 2022, four banks and payment institutions were newly authorized to conduct cross-border e-commerce foreign exchange business based on transactional electronic information. This expansion has extended the range of fund settlement services, catering to the diverse needs of market participants.

The SAFE enhanced market procurement fund settlement efficiency. The SAFE enabled market procurement participants registered on internet information platforms to do self-service for foreign exchange collection and settlement. To effectively respond to the features of market procurement trade, which are different in types, numerous in batches, and small in quantity, measures such as expanding data gathering channels and launching new functions on digital platforms were implemented. This initiative successfully improved the settlement efficiency for micro, small and medium-sized merchants. The SAFE, in coordination with the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) and other departments, implemented market procurement trade pilot programs in eight markets, including Wanglanzhuang International Trade City in Tianjin and Tangshan International Trade and Business Exchange Center in Hebei.

The SAFE guaranteed that international events, such as the Olympic Winter Games, had sufficient foreign exchange. The SAFE implemented the “green channel” facilitation policies effectively for the Beijing Winter Olympic Games

and Paralympics, facilitating the efficient processing of foreign exchange receipts and payments, foreign exchange settlement and sales, domestic transfer of foreign exchange, and currency exchange for overseas institutions. During the events, these efforts made mobile payments more convenient for overseas attendees. The SAFE provided guidance for the cooperating banks in building an “express lane” for fund receipts and payments during the 56th World Team Table Tennis Championships. This effectively addressed the unique foreign currency payment requirements of participating organizations and ensured the appropriate utilization of funds for the event.

Benefiting Enterprises and the Public, Supporting Stable and High-Quality Development of Foreign Trade

The SAFE promoted the expansion of coverage and improvement of the quality of facilitation policies for high-quality enterprises. In 2022, facilitation policies in terms of foreign exchange receipts and payments for high-quality enterprises were implemented in ten regions, including Dalian, Inner Mongolia, and Xizang,

achieving nationwide coverage of this policy. The SAFE further improved and enhanced the foreign exchange receipts and payments facilitation policies for high-quality enterprises, widening the scope of facilitation services to assist a large number of high-quality SMEs.

The SAFE provided support for pandemic control, disaster relief, and economic and social development. The SAFE, in collaboration with the PBC, issued the *Notice on Strengthening Financial Services for COVID-19 Containment and Socio-Economic Development*, with an emphasis on supporting micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Six foreign exchange service measures were implemented, including improvements in trade facilitation, and optimization of cross-border transaction processes and services. These programs were aimed to promote exports' stability and growth. The SAFE supported the earthquake relief efforts in Luding County, Sichuan Province, providing guidance to banks to streamline the process and documentation for foreign exchange transactions under the current account based on the principle of "prioritizing urgent matters with swift actions and addressing special cases with

appropriate measures".

The SAFE continued to implement tangible measures to provide high-quality services. The SAFE undertook in-depth community-level research to comprehend the concerns of market businesses. It proactively analyzed examples of businesses that were uncommon, complex, and difficult to manage. The emphasis was on solving the most pressing problems facing the public. Several initiatives, including the establishment of direct contact lines and the implementation of regular monitoring services, were implemented. By doing so, the SAFE expected to actively collect and respond to the numerous and complicated business requirements of market players in accordance with authenticity and compliance. In 2022, the SAFE accumulated and shared more than one hundred exemplary cases of best practices, which will serve as a guide for banks to take more measures that offer benefits to the people.

The SAFE made it easier for individuals to use foreign exchange in both ways. The SAFE optimized the procedures by reducing the documentation required for purchasing and remitting foreign

currency related to legal revenue, such as remunerations for talents. This ensured the real and lawful use of foreign currency by talents, promoting and expanding the two-way interchange of individuals under the new pattern of development. The SAFE accelerated the introduction of an online review system for individual foreign exchange transactions, enabling qualifying banks to verify the authenticity of papers through electronic channels. The SAFE systematically sorted out and refined the frequent Q&A on policies related to personal foreign exchange transactions.

Strengthening the Foundation for Governance and Advancing Classified Management

The SAFE improved market entity classification and identity management. The SAFE launched the identity management function for current account entities, classifying market entities into high-quality enterprises for trade foreign exchange receipts and payments facilitation and comprehensive international trade service firms, etc. This allowed for the seamless integration of facilitation policies with information

sharing of corporate entities and permitted the expansion of facilitation policies in a targeted manner.

The SAFE promoted the development of banks' commercial operations capacities. The SAFE offered banks with instructions on how to coordinately manage the link between "preventing hazards" and "enhancing convenience". It encouraged banks to adopt a risk-based compliance mentality and pushed for the transformation and improvement of banks' authenticity audit techniques. The SAFE conducted a comprehensive examination into the strengthening of internal control systems in banks, thereby efficiently correcting the problem of "inadequate" policy transmission. The SAFE analyzed real-world examples of authenticity audits and shared best practices, thereby strengthening banks' capacities to do due diligence and enhancing the quality of financial services.

The SAFE enhanced the quality and efficiency of monitoring and verification processes. The SAFE has enhanced its capacity for off-site supervision, with a focus on the risk characteristics of important entities and major channels. It

has strengthened the correlation analysis of ex-ante, in-process, and ex-post cross-border transactions, while integrating abnormal risk information from upstream and downstream transactions. By doing so, the SAFE has enhanced the accuracy of monitoring and verification for foreign exchange transactions under the current account. The SAFE has furthered the collaboration with other departments in sharing and managing abnormal information, strengthening the provision of alerts for risks, and implementing joint punitive measures against violations. Through system-wide monitoring and verification, 3,416 enterprises were downgraded, 2,011 enterprises were canceled from the directory, and 963 persons were enlisted in 2022.

The SAFE facilitated the transmission of policies. The SAFE has consistently enhanced its awareness of foreign exchange facilitation policies by utilizing multiple forms such as media promotion, bank-enterprise dialogues, and policy briefings. This has resulted in a collaborative effort to effectively transmit policies and ensure their widespread dissemination. The SAFE

coordinated with banks at different levels to conduct self-audits on common pitfalls in transactions under the current account. By pinpointing the bottlenecks in policy execution, it facilitated seamless communication between service providers and recipients, ensuring effective service delivery. Through methods such as surveys, questionnaires, and telephone communication, the SAFE assessed the effectiveness of implementing facilitation policies and the authenticity audits conducted by banks. This effort aimed to facilitate the direct implementation of facilitation policies.

Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Administration under the Current Account in 2023

SAFE will focus on encouraging high-quality development and drive trade facilitation measures further. It will contribute to the facilitation of a high-level opening-up by continuously improving the availability of policies for current account transactions. The SAFE will continue to serve the real economy and encourage the innovative and standardized growth of new types of trade, such as international

e-commerce. It seeks to facilitate cross-border transactions for a greater number of MSMEs. The SAFE will remain committed to a people-centered approach and focus on addressing the concerns of market entities. It strives to enhance facilitation for the use of foreign exchange by individuals, and foster a favorable

ecosystem for policy transmission. The SAFE will adhere to taking a holistic approach to security and convenience. It will optimize the management system for foreign exchange under the capital account, and enhance the quality and efficiency of monitoring and management of market entities.

Box 1

Enabling Smooth Policy Transmission under the Current Account and Unleashing the Dividends of Facilitation Reforms

In 2022, the SAFE focused on accelerating the establishment of a new development paradigm in line with national strategies, and made continuous efforts to deepen the transmission mechanism of facilitation policies under the current account. The SAFE accurately identified the key areas for policy supply, consistently expanded the channels for policy transmission, and strengthened the responsibility of evaluation and effectiveness assessment. In addition, the SAFE comprehensively improved the quality and effectiveness of facilitation policies under the current account, promoting the high-quality development of the economy.

The SAFE provided policy guidance with precision and robustness.

Focused on regional high-level opening-up, the development of new forms of trade, and facilitating the convenience of use of foreign exchange by individuals, the SAFE has strengthened the guidance on facilitation policies across various scenarios. It has specifically targeted the issues of imbalances and deficiencies in existing policies, while proactively responding to market demand changes by optimizing the existing regulatory frameworks. The SAFE has issued practical guidelines for the authenticity audit of transactions and complex high-risk business under the current account. These rules effectively addressed the problem of remote areas and branch offices lacking the capacity to conduct such audits, while also encouraging their desire to engage in complicated and innovative services. The SAFE has strengthened the “probe” function of banks’ direct connection points for foreign exchange business. The finest strategies for efficiently resolving the most pressing problems have been found and extensively distributed by analyzing and sharing 100 case studies. This initiative has significantly enriched the business strategies of frontline service outlets. The SAFE has utilized multiple channels to share transaction credit information with banks, providing support for the authenticity audit process. This approach enhanced the accuracy and convenience of management, resulting in improved effectiveness.

The SAFE ensured efficient and direct transmission of policies. The SAFE conducted targeted training programs for banks and enterprises, alongside organizing online Q&A sessions with foreign exchange experts. Additionally, it has developed a comprehensive service platform dedicated to promoting facilitation policies. By employing a combination of online and offline channels, the SAFE ensures timely and effective policy dissemination, leading to a widespread understanding and awareness of foreign exchange facilitation policies. By engaging in dialogue with key market entities and conducting bottom-up questionnaire surveys, the SAFE conducted a comprehensive examination of issues pertaining to market facilitation satisfaction, the overly stringent internal control systems of banks, and the facilitation of individuals' use of foreign exchange under the current account. The SAFE addressed concerns such as the "one-size-fits-all" approach and unauthorized implementation of overly stringent rules, as well as the insufficient and erroneous transmission of frontline policies. These endeavors were aimed at preventing the gradual diminishment of the benefits brought about by facilitation policies. The SAFE has thoroughly examined and documented over a hundred common errors in transactions under the current account. It conducted online surveys to assess the performance of more than 50,000 bank branches, facilitating self-inspections, corrective actions, and targeted training within the banking sector. Ultimately, these efforts have significantly improved the quality and effectiveness of the transmission of facilitation policies.

The SAFE maintained a regular and effective policy supervision and evaluation mechanism. The SAFE routinely examined and enhanced the banks' "service quality ledger" by incorporating measurable performance evaluation indicators. In addition, it conducted dynamic evaluations to examine the implementation efficacy of current account facilitation measures. The SAFE made extensive use of evaluation data to incentivize high-quality banks to investigate ways to boost the value-added benefits of facilitation policies. It advocated the deployment of innovative "facilitation+" policy integration models with the objective of increasing and optimizing the advantages of facilitation policies. It aimed to cultivate a corporate ecosystem in which enhanced trust and integrity led to higher enterprise convenience. The SAFE sought to continuously

improve the business capacities of banks by emphasizing compliance and autonomy, pushing the notion “the more compliant, the more autonomous” in their operations. For banks that failed to implement related policies, the SAFE undertook targeted follow-up supervision by considering the institutions’ internal management, systems, and staff. The SAFE guided these banks’ headquarters to take their full responsibility. Through measures like retraining programs and undercover inspections, the SAFE supervised the banks to enhance their internal management, establish effective mechanisms for positive incentives and negative warnings, and consistently elevate their capacity to provide efficient and secure cross-border settlement services.

► Foreign Exchange Administration under the Capital Account

Successful Deployment of High-Level Opening-Up Trials under the Capital Account

SAFE has fully implemented pilot policies for nine projects under the capital accounts in the high-level opening-up trials for cross-border trade and investment in the Lingang New Area of China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Nansha New Area of China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Yangpu Economic Development Zone of Hainan Free Trade Port, and the Beilun District of Ningbo City in Zhejiang Province. These pilot initiatives sought to attain a high level of openness in international commerce and investment. The entire value exceeds USD 34.5 billion. These pilot programs have provided relevant enterprises with a great deal of convenience, notably enhancing the effectiveness of business operations and capital use and increasing financing channels for enterprises. The policies have been praised unanimously by both banks

and enterprises. In an endeavor to better serve the actual economy, it has built a solid foundation for the broad progress of reforms under the capital account and the establishment of a more advanced and open economy.

Continued Advancement in Facilitating Cross-Border Financing

The SAFE, in collaboration with the PBC, issued the *Notice on Strengthening Financial Services for COVID-19 Containment and Socio-Economic Development*. This notice introduces policies, including streamlining the process for enterprises to borrow external debt and enabling online registration for external debt, with the purpose of providing full support for epidemic prevention and control measures, as well as promoting economic and social development. The SAFE has effectively implemented a full range of policies and follow-up measures to stabilize the

economy outlined by the State Council. As part of these efforts, the cross-border financing facilitation pilot program has been expanded to include specialized and sophisticated SMEs that produce novel and unique products. The program's coverage has also been extended to 17 regions including Tianjin, encompassing 80 percent of high-tech enterprises and specialized and sophisticated enterprises that produce novel and unique products nationwide. Additionally, the funding limits of the pilot program have been raised, providing more support for the innovation of these enterprises. The SAFE actively promoted the expansion of digital services pilot programs for banks under the capital account, which aims to reduce the “foot-cost” for businesses. A macro-prudential management framework for overseas bank loans harmonizing the regulatory rules for both domestic and foreign currencies, was established to regulate the management of overseas bank loan operations.

Consistently Improving Quality and Effectiveness of Two-Way Opening-Up of Financial Markets

The SAFE, in conjunction with the PBC and China Securities Regulatory Commission

(CSRC), has made announcements and fund management regulations to better enable the involvement of international investors in China's bond market. These measures intend to integrate the access rules for the interbank market and the foreign currency market, shorten the market entry procedure, and enhance cross-border fund management. In partnership with the PBC, the SAFE has issued fund management norms for the domestic issuance of bonds by foreign entities. These regulations aim to unify the fund management rules for overseas institutions issuing bonds in different domestic markets, optimize account management, and streamline foreign exchange receipts and payments. The SAFE continued to deepen the reform of foreign exchange management for QFII/RQFII by simplifying registration procedures. The SAFE improved the quota review and allocation rules for QDIIs, promoting standardization and institutional development. In 2022, a total quota of USD 2.21 billion was allocated to QDIIs.

Deepening the Reform of Integrated Capital Pool Management for Multinational Corporations

Based on the experiences from previous

pilot projects, the scope of integrated capital pooling trials for multinational corporations' domestic and foreign currencies was expanded. In accordance with this, 40 enterprises in 8 regions were included in the second round of these trials. In addition, management policies were developed further to promote the growth of the Headquarters Economy.

Enhancing Income and Payment Facilitation Policies under the Capital Account

The SAFE has clarified the criteria for determining the responsibilities of banks and enterprises, as well as the circumstances in which liability exemption can be granted based on due diligence. This further enhances the quality and effectiveness of facilitation policies. The SAFE has refined the policies and requirements for the utilization of RMB funds earned from foreign exchange income and capital account settlement. It has been advising banks on product design and due diligence. These measures are intended to address the legitimate interests

of businesses in terms of safeguarding the value of these funds and facilitating their operations.

Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Administration under the Capital Account in 2023

The SAFE will fully implement the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress and the Central Economic Work Conference. It will pursue progress while ensuring stability and uphold fundamental principles and break new ground. It will remain committed to guaranteeing integrated development and security by improving macro-strategic thinking, implementing reforms, and steadily pursuing high-level capital account opening-up. It will work toward the continued simplification of administrative procedures and delegation of authority in order to better support the high-quality development of the real economy. Additionally, the SAFE remains dedicated to enhancing regulatory oversight and safeguarding against systemic risks.

Box 2

Steadily Advancing Two-Way Opening-Up of Financial Markets and Improving Facilitation of Cross-Border Investment and Financing

The SAFE adheres to the values of pursuing progress while ensuring stability and giving prominence to own strategies. Adhering to a systemic perspective and a bottom-up approach, it completely implements the key strategic arrangements established at the 20th CPC National Congress, which stresses accelerating the establishment of a new development pattern and fostering high-quality development. The SAFE aims to promote coordinated development and security and maintain a healthy rate of market opening, with a particular emphasis on achieving high-level market openness. The SAFE is steadily advancing reforms in the management of foreign exchange under the capital account, as well as boosting the level of cross-border investment and financing facilitation. Additionally, it earnestly advances that finance serves the real economy and contributes to the establishment of a new development pattern.

The SAFE made continuous enhancements to the foreign exchange management framework for QFII/RQFII. In recent years, the SAFE has taken steps to enhance the management regulations for QFII and RQFII. These measures include the unification of management rules, gradual relaxation of restrictions on foreign exchange receipts and payments, removal of the lock-up period on principal, and official lifting of the investment quotas for QFII/RQFII in 2020. In 2022, the SAFE continued its efforts to simplify the foreign exchange management for QFII/RQFII, with the purpose of facilitating portfolio investments by overseas institutions in China. As part of these initiatives, the process for fund registration was further streamlined, enabling custodian banks to directly handle the relevant tasks. By doing so, the SAFE aimed to provide continued convenience for overseas institutions seeking to invest in Chinese markets.

The SAFE regulated and guided the healthy development of QDII business. In recent years, the SAFE made consistent efforts to enhance the quota allocation mechanism for QDII, optimize the structure of QDII quota allocations, and strengthen the in-process and ex-post supervision of QDII institutions. In 2022, the SAFE further improved the internal control mechanisms for QDII business. It optimized the rules and procedures for quota allocation, ensuring a more robust framework. Throughout the year, a total quota of USD 2.21 billion was allocated to 21 institutions, effectively supporting the cross-border portfolio investment needs of domestic institutions.

The SAFE actively promoted the institutional opening-up of the bond market. In partnership with relevant agencies, the SAFE has continually promoted the high-level opening-up of the domestic bond market in recent years. This includes integrating channels for market opening, expanding the scope of investors in an orderly way, easing limits on foreign exchange receipts and payments, and optimizing foreign exchange risk management. In 2022, the SAFE, along with the PBC and the CSRC, jointly issued the *Announcement on Issues Concerning Further Facilitating Investment in the China's Bond Market by Overseas Institutional Investors*. Additionally, the SAFE and the PBC jointly issued the *Provisions on the Management of Funds Invested by Foreign Institutional Investors in China's Bond Market*. These initiatives aimed to standardize the access criteria for both the interbank and exchange bond markets, streamline the market entry process, and enhance the management of cross-border funds. The SAFE, in collaboration with the PBC, jointly issued the *Notice on Issues Concerning the Administration of Funds of Overseas Institutions Raised from Bond Issuance in China*. This notice provides uniform guidelines for the management of funds relating to the issue of Panda Bonds by foreign institutions on the interbank and exchange bond markets. It describes procedures for business registration, account management, and foreign exchange receipts and payments administration. The SAFE supported the extension of the scope of investors with access to “southbound

trading” under the Bond Connect scheme and explained the procedures for supplying pertinent data.

The SAFE promoted the interconnection of capital markets in an orderly manner. In recent years, the SAFE has elucidated foreign exchanges management principles for the repatriation of red chip enterprises to domestic stock markets, collaborated with relevant agencies to facilitate the execution of initiatives such as the Shanghai-London Stock Connect, China-Japan ETF Connect, mutual recognition of funds between the mainland and Hong Kong, and cross-border wealth management connectivity. It has also steadily advanced the opening of the domestic derivatives market. In 2022, the SAFE actively endorsed the domestic listing of high-quality red-chip enterprises. It collaborated with relevant departments to implement enhancements such as the expansion of the depositary receipt mechanism and the “swap” system. Furthermore, it systematically advanced the opening of specific futures varieties to international participation, effectively fostering the profound integration of domestic and foreign capital markets.

The facilitation measures for further opening up the financial market have not only increased the attractiveness of domestic financial markets to foreign investors, but also made it easier for domestic investors to utilize domestic and international markets and resources to expand their overseas investments. On the one hand, the pace of foreign funds in portfolio investments in China remained strong. The market value of domestic securities held by foreign capital at the end of 2022 was RMB 6.8205 trillion yuan. In particular, the market value of domestic equities held by foreign capital was RMB 3.3242 trillion yuan, which represented 4.8 percent of the entire market capitalization of A-shares. The market value of domestic bonds owned by foreign capital was RMB 3.4962 trillion yuan, representing 2.5 percent of the entire volume of domestic bonds held in custody. On the other hand, domestic investors engaged in systematic

portfolio investments abroad. The market value of overseas securities held by domestic investors via the Hong Kong Stock Connect by the end of 2022 was RMB 1.9778 trillion yuan.

In the subsequent phase, the SAFE will firmly implement the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, pushing the reform of foreign exchange administration. SAFE will advance the high-level two-way opening-up of the financial market in a steady and orderly manner, progressively expanding opening-up based on rules, regulations, management, standards and etc., in an effort to facilitate cross-border investment and financing.

► Statistics and Monitoring of the Balance of Payments

Expanding BOP Data Supply and Enhancing Statistical Transparency

The SAFE produced and published numerous BOP indicators, including Balance of Payments, International Investment Position, External Portfolio Investment Assets, and International Trade in Goods and Services, among others. To better meet the needs of data users, the SAFE disclosed China's BOP information from 1950 to 1981 for the first time. The SAFE has published specific categories of data tools relevant to the external financial assets and liabilities of China's banking industry in compliance with the international data submission standard adjustment criteria. In addition, the SAFE released the *Statistical Bulletin of China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment 2021* in partnership with the MOC and the National Bureau of Statistics. The SAFE assisted the public in gaining a clearer understanding of China's BOP situation through press conferences, distributing

journalists' Q&A responses, and providing explanatory articles.

Making Solid Progress in Building a Statistical System for BOP

The SAFE has consistently updated its statistical system, fortifying the legal foundation of the BOP *statistics framework*. The SAFE revised and issued the *Detailed Implementing Rules for the Balance-of-Payments Statistical Declarations via Banks*, raising the declaration limit for cross-border receipts and payments by individuals. This aimed to further adjust and clarify the requirements for BOP statistical declarations, alleviating the reporting burden for reporting entities. The SAFE also revised the *Guidelines for Balance-of-Payments Statistical Declarations via Banks* in order to achieve a realistic and straightforward adjustment of institutional regulations in accordance with experience.

Continuing to Advance Statistical Reforms for the BOP

The SAFE has accelerated the proliferation of reporting entities by advancing the transition of statistical methods to capture enterprise data at the source. More than 1,000 import and export enterprises have participated in the trade credit survey. A second group of 1,600 non-financial enterprises are now required to disclose external financial assets, liabilities and transactions statistically. Additionally, a list of approximately 2,600 non-financial enterprises for the third batch has been established through comprehensive investigation and guided training. A medium- and long-term plan has been set for the proliferation of reporting non-financial enterprises. The objective is to include 10,000 large enterprises by 2025, thereby increasing the data sources for BOP statistics and improving data quality.

Constantly Improving the Quality Control System of BOP Statistics

The SAFE conducted monthly verification of the declaration for statistics for cross-border receipts and payments by non-banking sectors, banks' external financial

assets, liabilities and transactions, and trade Credit Survey by utilizing system-based verification, manual verification, offsite verification, and on-site verification to their fullest extent. In addition, the SAFE coordinated significant national reporters to conduct self-examinations and “look back” on the statistical declaration of external financial assets, liabilities and transactions to assure the reliability and accuracy of the reported data. The SAFE collaborated, exchanged, and compared statistical data with relevant departments to clarify caliber differences and ensure the completeness and accuracy of BOP statistics.

Strengthening Statistical Capacity-building and Cutting-edge Statistical Method Research

The SAFE was deeply involved in the governance framework of BOP statistics. The SAFE has engaged in the work of the IMF Balance of Payments Statistical Committee, contributing to the revision of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and making efforts to bridge gaps in G20 NEW DGI. The SAFE strengthened the statistical

capacity development for BOP staff in branches and sub-branches. To achieve this objective, the SAFE and the IMF offered training on BOP data and international investment position statistics. In addition, 12 sessions of “National BOP Youth Cloud Cooperation Express” video training have been held, and training videos on BOP data have been revised and distributed to better serve reporters.

Performing the Responsibility in Monitoring of BOP Statistics and Researching on Specific Topics

The SAFE constantly widened its global perspective, improved its ability to foresee the future, and maintained a professional viewpoint with a high degree of observation and comprehension. The SAFE actively monitored changes in the domestic and global economic and financial environment. It focused significant attention on the development of macroeconomics, trends, and unforeseeable elements. It monitored and evaluated the operational state of the BOP in a timely manner, bolstered specialized research on important channels and focal areas, created policy suggestions, and

offered robust support for well-informed decision-making.

Guidelines for Statistics and Monitoring of the Balance of Payments in 2023

The SAFE will rigorously follow the data release timetable and effectively carry out data compilation, publication, and interpretation in accordance with the prescribed timeline. The SAFE will continue to advance the construction and implementation of statistical systems. It will revise and release the *Guidelines for the Balance-of-Payments Statistical Declarations via Banks (2023 Edition)*, *the Guidelines for the Statistics of External Financial Assets, Liabilities and Transactions (2023 Edition)*, and *the Rules for the Verification of Statistics of External Financial Assets, Liabilities and Transactions (2023 Edition)*. These efforts aim to solidify the foundation of the BOP statistical system. The SAFE will actively engage in the governance framework of BOP statistics, involving in the revision of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* led by IMF, and making efforts to bridge gaps in G20

NEW DGI. In this manner, the SAFE will boost China's theoretical research and practical capabilities in the area of BOP statistics. The SAFE will proceed with the addition of a third batch of 2,600 non-financial enterprises for direct reporting, while improving promotional training and operational guidance for the reporters.

The SAFE will strengthen the statistical capacity building of its branch offices and ensure the quality of data. The SAFE will enhance domestic and international statistical cooperation to comprehensively monitor and assess changes in China's BOP situation.

► Regulation of the Foreign Exchange Business of Financial Institutions

Enhancing the Regulation of Insurance Institutions in the Operation of Foreign Exchange Businesses

The SAFE authorized the market access and exit for the foreign exchange business of insurance institutions in accordance with the law. It bolstered up the monitoring and analysis of their foreign currency funds under the current account. By the end of 2022, 149 insurance institutions in China were authorized to conduct foreign exchange operations.

Improving the Management of Cross-border Transactions with Bank Cards

The SAFE continuously devoted in monitoring anomalies and risks in cross-border transactions involving bank cards. It supervised bank card-clearing institutions and card-issuing banks to improve compliance and facilitate smoother cross-border bank card transactions. The SAFE also reinforced

its supervision of anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, and anti-tax evasion.

Guidelines for Regulation of the Foreign Exchange Business of Financial Institutions in 2023

The SAFE will initiate pilot reforms in banks' foreign exchange operations, driving the reengineering of their foreign exchange business processes. The SAFE will establish a comprehensive end-to-end framework for the entire ex-ante, in-process, and ex-post processes. This will contribute to the formation of an institutional structure that prioritizes a balance between risk prevention and facilitation. The SAFE would facilitate research on the "liability exemption on the basis of due diligence" mechanism, thereby encouraging banks to fulfill their responsibilities conscientiously and conduct business in strict compliance with legislation. The SAFE will

improve the compliance operation and management of insurance institutions and promote the healthy and orderly

development of the foreign exchange insurance market.

► Building and Development of the Foreign Exchange Market

Promoting a High-level Opening-Up of the Foreign Exchange Market

In addition to refining the exchange rate risk management policy for foreign institutional investors participating in China's bond market, the SAFE has also expanded the foreign exchange hedging channels available to these investors. The SAFE partnered with the PBC to extend the interbank foreign exchange market's trading hours, thereby expanding the depth and breadth of the domestic foreign exchange market and making it more convenient for global investors.

Optimizing the Infrastructure Development of the Foreign Exchange Market

The SAFE provided support for CFETS in enhancing the foreign exchange trading service platform for banks and businesses. It introduced interbank foreign currency

pair cash settlement forward trading, improved foreign exchange trading and risk management for enterprises, and expanded the interbank foreign exchange market's product offering. The SAFE supported the Shanghai Clearing House in providing central counterparty clearing services for foreign currency pair transactions, meeting the market's diverse clearing and settlement needs.

Further Enhancing Regulation of the Foreign Exchange Market

The SAFE continued to enhance its regulatory capacity over the foreign exchange market, exploring assessments of financial institutions' forex trading activities. It actively supported and guided the nationwide self-regulatory mechanism for the foreign exchange market, aiming to better leverage its role in self-disciplinary management.

Optimizing Enterprise Exchange Rate Risk Management Services

The SAFE issued the *Notice by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Relevant Measures for Further Encouraging the Foreign Exchange Market to Serve the Real Economy*, along with policy FAQs. It innovated foreign exchange option products and expanded the scope of cooperative foreign exchange derivative transactions. The SAFE formulated the *Guidelines for Enterprise Exchange Rate Risk Management*. The SAFE provided financial institutions with information and encouraged them to improve their banking credit and margin management procedures. It actively encouraged collaboration between government, banks, and businesses to reduce the costs of foreign exchange hedging for firms. CFETS also waived transaction fees for

derivative transactions involving MSMEs.

Guidelines for Building and Developing of the Foreign Exchange Market in 2023

The SAFE will increase the efficacy of promoting the neutrality of currency rate risk, directing financial institutions to consistently improve the level of exchange rate hedging services for MSMEs. The SAFE will accelerate the establishment of a more mature institutional framework for the foreign exchange market, advance the development of regulatory capabilities in the foreign exchange market, bolster the supervision of foreign exchange trading activities, and improve market self-discipline management. The SAFE will support financial institutions in innovating products and optimizing the foreign exchange market infrastructure.

Box 3

Robustly Driving Exchange Rate Risk Management and Empowering Enterprises for Stable Operations

In recent years, the SAFE effectively carried out enterprise exchange rate risk management services, placing them in a more prominent position. It expanded policy supply, encouraged financial institutions to serve as essential actors, bolstered policy support for MSMEs, and enhanced the quality and efficacy of promotional training. As a result, the capacity of enterprises to handle exchange rate risks has been greatly strengthened, allowing them to better adjust to the two-way fluctuation of the exchange rate. The enterprise hedging ratio climbed by 2.4 percentage points from 2021 to 2022, hitting an all-time high of 24 percent in 2022.

The SAFE enhanced policy supply and actively played a role in providing policy support and guidance. Firstly, the SAFE introduced policy measures to promote the development, reform, and opening-up of the foreign exchange market. On May 20, 2022, the SAFE issued and implemented the *Notice by the State Administration on Relevant Measures for Further Encouraging the Foreign Exchange Market to Serve the Real Economy*. This notice aims to diversify foreign currency market products, increase the scope of collaborative management of foreign exchange derivative transactions, boost the development of the foreign exchange market's infrastructure, and assist banks in controlling their own exchange rate risks. Secondly, the SAFE, in conjunction with other departments, implemented stable economic policies to facilitate exchange rate hedging. On May 26th, the SAFE, in conjunction with the MOC and the PBC, jointly issued the *Notice on Supporting Foreign Economic and Trade Enterprises in Improving Foreign Exchange Risk Management Capabilities*. This notice clarifies the effective use of special funds for foreign trade and economic development, provides public services for exchange rate hedging, and encourages multi-party

cooperation to reduce hedging costs, especially for MSMEs.

The SAFE provided guidance to financial institutions to enhance their exchange rate hedging services and ensure the effective implementation of policies. Firstly, the SAFE optimized online trading facilities. The SAFE actively contributed to the advancement of exchange rate hedging services' digital revolution. It directed the CFETs to develop the foreign exchange trading service platform for banks and enterprises, and encouraged the banks' orderly transition to online platforms for foreign exchange transactions.

Consequently, a few banks have attained extensive online trading coverage for both spot and derivative foreign currency products. Secondly, technology enables the development of new forms of exchange rate hedging. The SAFE encouraged local branches to capitalize on local economic development features, directing international comprehensive service firms and procurement platforms to build partnerships with local banks. This initiative aimed to facilitate exchange rate hedging transactions for small and micro enterprises, as well as individual business owners. Thirdly, the SAFE actively expanded the coverage of enterprises applying for exchange rate hedging for the first time. SAFE's branches actively guided banks within their respective jurisdictions to promote the adoption of exchange rate hedging among enterprises venturing into it for the first time. The total count of first-time hedging users across the country has now surpassed 33,000.

SAFE took measures to reduce transaction costs and increased support for exchange rate hedging among MSMEs. First, SAFE investigated and supported cost-sharing options for exchange rate hedging. From 2022 to 2023, the CFETS abolished transaction fees on the interbank foreign exchange market for transactions by MSMEs using foreign exchange derivatives. In 2022, the fee waiver amounted to over RMB 11 million yuan, which corresponds to a foreign exchange hedging volume of around RMB 2.3 trillion yuan by MSMEs. Second,

the SAFE assisted banks in optimizing credit extension and margin management for MSMEs' foreign exchange derivatives. To alleviate the financial pressure on MSMEs, banks have implemented targeted measures such as specialized credit extension, the implementation of government-backed financing guarantee enhancement services, the extension of margin call deadlines, and the elimination of credit utilization fees for deposit clients. These various measures have been utilized to drastically lower MSMEs' entrance hurdles and hedging costs.

The SAFE has taken comprehensive measures to enhance the promotion and training initiatives, aiming to elevate the level of corporate exchange rate hedging from both theoretical and practical standpoints. Firstly, the SAFE issued the *Guidelines for Enterprise Exchange Rate Risk Management*, which provides a detailed introduction to exchange rate risk neutrality, the framework of enterprise exchange rate risk management systems, applicable scenarios for foreign exchange derivative instruments, and the accounting usage of hedge value preservation. This document provides businesses with information on establishing and enhancing their currency rate risk management procedures. Secondly, the SAFE routinely held training programs in a variety of dimensions. The SAFE utilized both online and offline platforms to disseminate the notion of exchange rate risk neutrality through a variety of presentations. It categorized and implemented targeted promotional training sessions, igniting awareness and engagement in exchange rate hedging among key target groups. Collaborating with banks, it offered personalized “one-on-one” guidance to enterprises, tailoring exchange rate risk management plans according to their specific needs.

► Foreign Exchange Compliance Inspection and Law Enforcement

In 2022, the SAFE insisted on a zero-tolerance policy regarding illegal cross-border financial activities such as underground banking, cross-border gambling, illegal online foreign exchange speculation, etc., conducted specific inspections on various financial institutions in an orderly manner, continuously improved administration in accordance with the law, and effectively maintained the foreign exchange market order. Throughout the year 2022, the SAFE investigated 1,000 foreign exchange violations and levied RMB 1 billion yuan in fines and confiscation, effectively deterring all types of violators of laws and regulations and preventing the risk of abnormal cross-border capital flows.

Strictly Prohibiting Illicit Cross-border Financial Transactions and Cleansing the Foreign Exchange Market Environment

The SAFE has significantly advanced

interdepartmental collaboration, and bolstered up coordinated efforts to crack down on illegal cross-border financial activities. Throughout 2022, it aided the public security authorities in detecting more than 100 underground banking cases, investigating more than 560 counterparty cases, and imposing fines and confiscation totaling over RMB 600 million yuan. In the same year, the SAFE collaborated with public security authorities to uncover more than 20 cross-border gambling crimes, probe more than 100 illegal cases of exchange of gambling money and confiscate more than RMB 30 million yuan in fines and confiscation.

Reinforcing the Capacity Building for Off-site Inspection and Making Inspection More Intelligent and Accurate

The SAFE modernized the foreign exchange off-site inspection system and accelerated the development of essential

off-site inspection infrastructure. The SAFE broadened vital data sources, fortifying the base of off-site analytical data further. The SAFE improved the analysis and evaluation of leads and effectively exploited the radiating function of the five national judgment centers, thereby bolstering the investigation and prosecution of significant crimes in crucial areas.

Conducting Specific Inspection on Various Financial Institutions in an Orderly Manner to Guard Against and Defuse Risks of Abnormal Cross-border Capital Flows

The SAFE adopted a holistic approach to pandemic prevention and control as well as foreign exchange inspections. It effectively organized business reviews and enforcement checks, systematically conducting specialized examinations for various market entities, including banks, securities firms, and insurance companies. This effort further ensured comprehensive coverage of inspection subjects. The SAFE conducted “retrospective investigations” on banks involved in the cases of underground banking and false foreign

direct investment. It guided banks to conduct business in compliance with rules and regulations and to prevent and block unlawful funds. In 2022, the SAFE handled more than 200 violations cases and imposed fines and confiscations totaling approximately over RMB 100 million yuan.

Establishing a Long-term Mechanism of Standardized Law Enforcement and Improving Administration according to Law

The SAFE vigorously promoted institutional streamlining and integration, including the revision of *The Measures of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange for Administrative Penalties*. It released updated versions of enforcement document templates and increased the level of consistency of inspection and enforcement operations. The SAFE standardized the procedure of disclosing penalty information, so boosting the credibility and transparency of foreign exchange management enforcement. The SAFE has achieved complete coverage of the pilot implementation of the “separation between investigation and

trial” working system in 36 of its branches. This has led to the enhancement of the mechanism for separating investigation and trial, as well as the division of powers between investigation and evidence gathering for foreign exchange cases and penalty decision-making.

Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Compliance Inspection and Law Enforcement in 2023

The SAFE will stick to giving stability the top priority, while coordinating

development and security. It will work to improve the precision of remote monitoring and analysis, as well as take more effective measures against unlawful transnational financial activity. It will allow for more in-depth specialized inspections of key entities, ensuring that enforcement authorities are implemented in a more consistent manner and that pilot projects for bank foreign exchange operations are carried out responsibly and methodically. All these efforts will be helpful in continuously preventing and resolving significant financial risks.

Box 4

Phase III of Off-Site Inspection System for Foreign Exchange Business Goes Nationwide

In 2022, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the SAFE focused on safeguarding the security bottom line by preventing external impact risks. It reinforced the empowerment of financial technology, organized the completion of the Phase III of Off-Site Inspection System for Foreign Exchange Business, and further elevated the intelligence and precision in combating illegal and irregular activities in the foreign exchange domain.

The SAFE integrated artificial intelligence and big data technologies and effectively elevated the level of intelligence in off-site inspections.

Firstly, the SAFE has established six major modules, including important institution monitoring, data analysis and judgment, abnormal transaction monitoring indicators intelligent matrix, abnormal transaction feature library, entity overview, and intelligent relationship mapping. These modules have significantly improved the analysis efficiency of illegal and irregular activities in the foreign exchange domain. Secondly, the SAFE has incorporated external data such as external cases, negative information, and important institutional equity, thus solidifying the foundation for data analysis. Thirdly, the SAFE has introduced visualization features, presenting key information on nationwide cross-border fund flows and foreign exchange case investigations in visual and dynamic formats like charts and animations. This enhancement increases functionality and usability.

The SAFE concentrated on systematic promotion and practical application, offering strong support for precise crackdowns on illegal and irregular foreign exchange activities. SAFE provided statewide

training for off-site foreign exchange inspection workers, supporting the widespread use of the system. The training centered on the newly introduced intelligent modules and incorporated case application scenarios. Foreign exchange management bureaus at all levels across the nation have utilized the system proactively to unearth key hints of critical cases in the sphere of foreign exchange. They have successfully identified and prosecuted numerous cases involving illegal cross-border financial activities and foreign exchange violations and irregularities, including tax-related underground banks, fabricating trade for evasion of foreign exchange control, and fictitious capital inflows for fraudulent subsidies. Phase III of Off-Site Inspection System for Foreign Exchange Business has become a crucial tool for discovering and prosecuting significant cases.

In 2023, the SAFE will fully study and implement the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress and diligently fulfill its foreign exchange administration responsibilities. It will actively engage in financial technology empowerment, continuously enhance its capacity and effectiveness in off-site foreign exchange inspection supervision, effectively maintain order in the foreign exchange market, and proactively prevent and resolve risks associated with cross-border fund flows.

► Management of Foreign Exchange Reserves

Proactively and Prudently Copping with Risks and Challenges

The SAFE closely monitored and evaluated global political and economic changes, proactively coping with severe challenges such as the Ukraine crisis, the simultaneous slump in global stocks, bonds, and exchange rates markets, and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. Due to prudent and effective management, China's foreign exchange reserves remained stable throughout the year.

Steadily Enhancing Management Capabilities

The SAFE dynamically optimized currency and asset structures, steadily advanced high-quality diversification in asset allocation, and enriched the toolbox of risk management. By maintaining a balance between risk and return, the SAFE effectively ensured the safety, liquidity, and value preservation and appreciation of

China's foreign exchange reserves.

Prudently Promoting the Diversified Use of Foreign Exchange Reserves

The SAFE continued to promote the diversified use of foreign exchange reserves in accordance with commercial principles, serving the implementation of national strategies. The SAFE prudently expanded channels of diversified use and taken effective measures to dissolve risks. Additionally, it actively strengthened the role of a shareholder, and promoted compliant and stable operations of equity investment institutions.

Improving Institutional Governance and Team Building

The SAFE strengthened global governance by optimizing global integrated operational arrangements. It consistently improved internal management and talent cultivation, which bolstered the

foundation for high-quality development of foreign exchange reserves management.

Guidelines for Management of Foreign Exchange Reserves in 2023

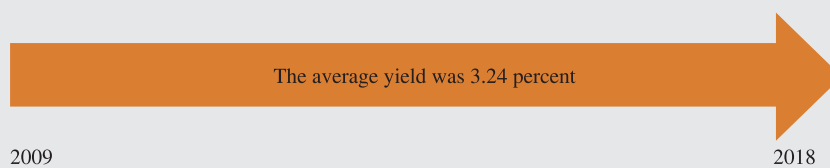
The SAFE will fully implement the guiding principle of the 20th CPC National Congress, taking security, liquidity, and value preservation and appreciation of

foreign exchange reserves assets as the first priority. The SAFE will systematically improve capacity in professional investment, technology-based operation, and market-aligned institutional governance, to encourage the high-quality development of foreign exchange reserves management, thereby making a new contribution to building China into a modern socialist country in all respects.

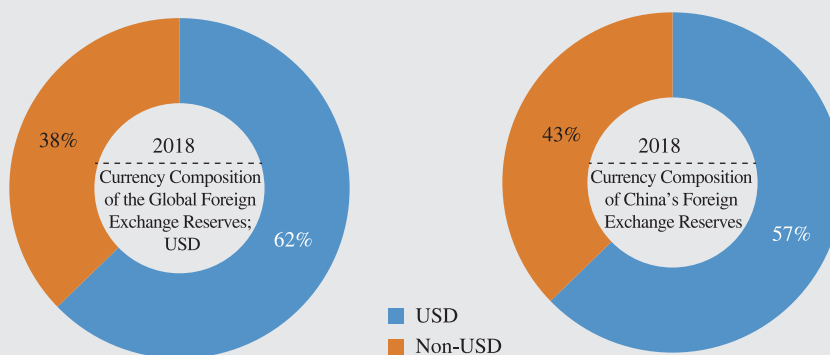
Box 5

Overview of Foreign Exchange Reserves Investments

Foreign exchange reserves take “safety, liquidity, value preservation and appreciation” as the management objective, while taking sustainability as the long-term goal. Since the implementation of centralized management in 1994, the SAFE has always adhered to the principle of diversification and decentralization, and has achieved steady returns across market cycles. The 20-year average rate of return from 1999 to 2018 was 3.94 percent, and the 10-year average rate of return from 2009 to 2018 was 3.24 percent, which were at a relatively good level among global foreign exchange reserve management institutions.



The currency basket of the foreign exchange reserves is more diversified than the global average.



Note: The currency structure of global foreign exchange reserves is calculated based on the Currency Composition of Official Foreign Exchange Reserves (COFER) released by IMF, which includes all official foreign exchange reserves in disclosed currencies.

► Construction of the Legal System for Foreign Exchange Administration

Continuously Enhancing the Transparency and Legal System of Foreign Exchange Administration

The SAFE continued to promote the amendment of the regulations of the foreign exchange administration, continuously improving the legal system of the foreign exchange administration. The SAFE has formulated and revised 9 normative documents, enhancing the fund management of overseas institutional investors in China's bond market and the fund management of overseas institutions issuing bonds domestically. Additionally, the SAFE has refined policies for cross-border capital pool business conducted by multinational corporations, and promoted facilitation of cross-border investment and financing for high-tech enterprises, as well as the specialized, refined, differential innovative corporation. The SAFE insisted on unifying and streamlining foreign exchange administration rules and regulations, updating its website every

six months with the list of main currently effective regulation of foreign exchange administration, continually improve the clarity of foreign exchange legislation.

Promoting Law-based Administration in the Foreign Exchange Sector

The SAFE has adopted list management for administrative licensing, compiled and published a list of administrative licensing items, including all legally established administrative licensing items. For each item on the list, administrative license implementation rules and service guides were formulated, and licensing requirements, application materials, intermediate services, and other relevant matters were made clear. The SAFE bolstered the development of administrative law enforcement mechanisms, conducted administrative reconsiderations according to the law, and fully promoted stringent, standardized, equitable, and civilized law enforcement

in the foreign exchange sector.

Guidelines for Construction of Legal System for Foreign Exchange Administration in 2023

Adhering to Xi Jinping Thought on the Rule of Law as the guiding principle, focusing on prioritizing the core tasks of foreign exchange administration. The SAFE adopts a holistic approach to the formulation, revision, abolition,

interpretation, and compilation of foreign exchange administration regulations. In addition, it will expedite legislation in critical sectors and advance the cleanup of regulatory documents in foreign exchange administration. Through these initiatives, SAFE intends to better leverage the role of the rule of law in constructing solid foundations, ensuring stability, and fostering long-term sustainable growth.

► Disclosure and Dissemination of Information on Government Affairs

Ramping up Efforts to Interpret Foreign Exchange Situations and Policies

The SAFE enhanced its efforts to ensure that our voices are heard. The heads and relevant officials of the SAFE gave interpretations of the foreign exchange situation and policies by attending seven press conferences, delivering forum addresses, and publishing signed publications. The SAFE initiated a number of campaigns to promote foreign exchange facilitation policies. Approximately 3,000 promotional articles were disseminated through multiple means, including media, websites, and official WeChat accounts. This program sought to bring foreign exchange facilitation policies closer to market participants in order to ensure a seamless link. The SAFE exploited new media in a proactive manner to boost the efficacy of foreign exchange policy advocacy. Through the SAFE's official

WeChat account, it launched special columns on topics such as, foreign exchange helping ease enterprises' difficulties, enterprise exchange rate risk management, and BOP declaration. These columns utilized a combination of vibrant visuals, instructive films, and engaging infographics to effectively increase the reach and accessibility of foreign exchange knowledge to a larger audience. The SAFE actively conducted publicity campaigns aligned with the goals of the 20th CPC National Congress. It launched a special column entitled "A Decade of Foreign Exchange: Pioneering China's Unique Financial Development Path", which highlighted the significant accomplishments in the foreign exchange domain over the past ten years. This column served as a platform to vividly illustrate the SAFE's practical application of studying the general principles outlined in the 20th CPC National Congress.

Timely and Accurately Publishing Statistical Data on Foreign Exchange

The SAFE published the *Timetable of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange for the Release of Major Statistical Data 2022* and provided cross-statement inquiry services regarding time series data. The SAFE timely published the statement of the BOP, the statement of the international investment position, the full-scale external debt, the foreign exchange settlement and sales by banks, the foreign exchange reserves, etc., and enhanced the analysis and interpretation of China's foreign exchange situation through press releases and Q&A. The SAFE released *China's Balance of Payments Report for the Year 2021* and *China's Balance of Payments Report for the First Half of 2022*, and released column articles addressing pertinent BOP issues that garnered extensive attention to guide the public in forming an objective, accurate, and comprehensive understanding of changes in the foreign exchange situation.

Steadily Promoting the Disclosure of Government Information

The SAFE disclosed its budget for 2022 and final accounts in 2021 in a timely manner, its budget and final accounts of “the three public expenses”, public bidding projects for government procurement, and other relevant information. The SAFE developed and published the government information disclosure report for 2021, voluntarily submitting itself to public scrutiny. The SAFE enhanced the construction of the government information disclosure column, concentrating on making current and effective foreign exchange regulations and normative documents publicly available and dynamically updated. This initiative aimed to provide greater convenience for the public to access and utilize these resources. The SAFE published a total of 2,407 pieces of government disclosure information in 2022 and responded to 1,513 online inquiries on its official Weibo and WeChat accounts. It efficiently processed 17 messages from netizens on the “I Help Government Websites Find Mistakes” platform, and provided answers to 6,000 various inquiries from

online users. It received 12 requests for the disclosure of government information, of which 9 were granted. All have been responded to expeditiously and in compliance with the laws and regulations.

Successfully Disposing the Proposals Made by Deputies of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)

In 2022, the SAFE handled 52 NPC and CPPCC proposals, which primarily covered topics on the foreign exchange market development, support for the development of free trade pilot zones, and the facilitation of cross-border trade and investment. All proposals were responded to on time. The SAFE actively communicated and engaged with NPC and CPPCC deputies. The SAFE thoroughly analyzed and studied the new ideas and approaches in the suggestions and proposals. It drove forward the ongoing

deepening of reforms in the foreign exchange sector and enhanced the level of foreign exchange services, better catering to the diverse needs of the public in using foreign exchange and serving the high-quality development of the real economy.

Guidelines for Disclosure and Dissemination of Information on Government Affairs in 2023

The SAFE will fully study, publicize, and implement the guiding principle of the 20th CPC National Congress. It will continue to perform a good job interpreting foreign exchange policies and market conditions, while also strengthening contact with market entities and addressing their issues expeditiously. The SAFE will strengthen the creation and management of government information disclosure platforms, ensuring that information disclosure requests are handled in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

► Cyber Security and IT Application

In 2022, the SAFE remained dedicated to the “technology empowerment and data empowerment” initiative, and continued to strengthen digital and safe foreign exchange administration. On the one hand, the SAFE concentrated on promoting the new pattern of development and accelerating technical innovation with a priority on SMEs, thereby efficiently serving the high-level opening-up of the foreign exchange sector and high-quality development of the real economy. On the other hand, the SAFE adhered to the overall national security perspective, ensuring a holistic approach between development and security. It maintained a systemic approach and a bottom-line mindset, placing significant efforts on preventing and mitigating associated risks, thus effectively safeguarding the security of foreign exchange administration, as well as network and data security.

Expanding Application Scenarios of the Cross-Border Financial Service Platform to Boost the Development of Real Economy

The SAFE has taken proactive measures to initiate pilot projects in the distinctive field of “Blockchain + Cross-Border Finance”. Notably, the Cross-Border Financial Service Platform has been leveraged to facilitate foreign exchange payments for domestic shipping fees. These application scenarios are being tested in Qingdao and several other branches. In addition, attempts were made to build financial application scenarios for the China-Europe Railway Express “Qilu Service”. By the end of 2022, the SAFE have partnered with over 500 legal entity banks and served over 77,000 enterprises. It assisted MSMEs in the acquisition of funding in excess of USD 230 billion and foreign exchange transactions in excess of USD 830 billion. This effectively alleviated the financing difficulties and bank risk

management challenges faced by SMEs.

Technology Empowerment of Foreign Exchange Administration Reform and Facilitating Enterprise Forex Transactions

The SAFE has further improved its “smart governance” functionalities, continuously optimizing the workflow of its administrative service system. It has also upgraded and launched relevant information systems, enabling businesses to handle most foreign exchange administrative licensing matters without leaving their premises. These efforts have contributed to further elevating the level of foreign exchange administrative services. The SAFE has initiated online operations of QDLP, QFLP and macro-prudential management concerning overseas loans. Moreover, it has facilitated banks to directly handle external debt and cross-border guarantee registration, in addition to other relevant operations. In addition, it accelerated the implementation of high-level opening-up pilot policies for cross-border trade and investment in pilot localities such as the Hainan Free Trade Port.

Advancing the Establishment of “Digital” Foreign Exchange Administration to Enhance the Quality and Effectiveness of Foreign Exchange Supervision

In accordance with high-level opening-up and international standards, the SAFE improved the mechanism for compiling the external financial assets and liabilities statement, and the BOP statement. The SAFE enriched the data collection of financial institutions, implemented corresponding policy measures, and advanced the sharing of foreign exchange data and information. The SAFE has continually upgraded the system for individual foreign exchange businesses and the foreign exchange monitoring system for the trade in goods, as well as the monitoring and analysis function of the capital account’s information system. It utilized new technology to improve intelligent off-site inspections, hence boosting its in-process and ex-post oversight. The SAFE initiated the independent assignment of special institution codes, standardized the code assignment service process, and strengthened the foundation of foreign

exchange data.

Building a Strong Defensive Perimeter for “Safe” Foreign Exchange Administration to Ensure Foreign Exchange Security

The SAFE enhanced its presence and vigilance at critical junctures, effectively accomplishing cyber security and assuring smooth operation of information systems of foreign exchange administration during significant events like the 20th CPC National Congress and the Beijing Winter Olympics and Paralympics. The SAFE conducted emergency response exercises on a regular basis. This endeavor contributed to a consistent enhancement in the self-sufficiency of system operation and maintenance, as well as broadening and deepening the involvement of sub-bureaus and banks in the daily monitoring of foreign exchange business system operations. The SAFE strengthened cybersecurity education, increased efforts in cybersecurity risk prevention and security management, and upgraded its overall cybersecurity prevention and control skills.

Guidelines for Cyber Security and IT Application in 2023

The SAFE will adhere to the innovation drive of “technology empowerment and data empowerment”, further the construction of “digital” and “safe” foreign exchange administration, steadily advance the implementation of the phased target of cybersecurity and informatization of foreign exchange administration during the 14th Five-Year Plan, to provide strong support to the reform of foreign exchange administration and effective supervision. The SAFE will practice the concept of people-centric finance, broaden and deepen its use of the Cross-Border Financial Service Platform, and improve its capacity to support the high-quality development of the real economy. The SAFE will integrate development and security, as well as bolster the capacity-building of foreign exchange systems’ operation safety, cyber security, and data security. It will perform routine emergency drills, rigorously prevent various risks, and uphold the fundamentals of operation safety, cyber security, and data security in the foreign exchange filed.

► International Communication and Cooperation

Carrying out International Communication in a Steady and Orderly Manner

The SAFE actively utilized the “Cloud Diplomacy” approach to participate in global economic and financial governance reform, enhancing the cooperation in cross-border financial governance. The SAFE actively attended virtual meetings of the G20, IMF, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and Global Foreign Exchange Committee, and participated in the IMF Article IV consultations. It also took part in the China-ROK Free Trade Agreement negotiations. The SAFE enhanced its communication with international financial regulatory bodies and financial organizations.

Tracking and Analyzing the Global Economic Dynamics, and Deepening Research on International Experience for Reference

The SAFE tracked and studied international economic and financial hot issues, including monetary policies of various countries, global inflation, and Sino-US economic and trade relations, and strengthened its analysis and assessment of the global landscape. The SAFE prioritized research on themes such as the analysis of capital account opening and comparative assessment between nations, as well as the comparison of foreign exchange management systems across nations. These studies were conducted in order to provide well-reasoned ideas and significant insights regarding future foreign exchange reforms.

Guidelines for International Communication and Cooperation in 2023

The SAFE will deeply implement Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. It will encourage orderly international communication and actively contribute

to reforming the system of global economic and financial governance. The SAFE will be aligned closely with the core responsibilities of foreign exchange administration reform and will enhance its monitoring and research of international financial hot issues.

► Internal Management

Promoting the High-Quality Development of the Party Building

The SAFE thoroughly studied and implemented Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress. It deeply comprehended the vital significance of establishing Comrade Xi Jinping's core position within the Party Central Committee and the Party as a whole, as well as the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. The SAFE steadily advanced the rectification following the suggestions given by the central inspection team, and established a sustainable long-term working mechanism. The SAFE strengthened its theoretical preparation and promoted the long-term normalization of the Party's history learning and education. The SAFE reinforced the construction of "Four Strengths" branches, and enhanced the

political and organizational functions of grassroots party organizations. The SAFE consistently drove its branches to fulfill their dual responsibilities for their posts, fostered the integrated development of Party-building and business operations, and enhanced Party-building publicity efforts. The SAFE continuously deepened the practice of rectitude and discipline, reinforced routine oversight and regular warning education, and cultivated an atmosphere of rigorous governance over Party members. The SAFE has consolidated and deepened the effectiveness of paired assistance, and has carried out the work of United Front and the work of mass organizations.

Strengthening Building of the Contingent of Cadres

The SAFE diligently executed the organizational line of the Party in the new era and the guiding principles of the national meeting of organization

department heads. Focusing on the high-quality development of foreign exchange administration, the SAFE insisted on prioritizing political construction, firmly establishing a correct orientation for personnel selection and appointment, emphasizing political standards, increasing the cultivation and use of outstanding young cadres, and doing an outstanding job in selecting and appointing cadres. The SAFE increased political bodies' understanding of education in order to make education and training more targeted and efficient. The SAFE adhered to a balance of strict management and compassionate care, focusing on nurturing a cadre team characterized by qualities of loyalty, ethics, responsibility, and professional competence in foreign exchange administration.

Strengthening Audit Supervision in Key Areas

With a feeling of national duty, the SAFE accorded equal weight to risk prevention and reform deepening. It focused on conducting audit oversight in crucial areas, such as the implementation of major policies, the implementation of internal control, and anti-corruption initiatives.

The SAFE strengthened the follow-up audit of policy implementation and improved foreign exchange administration support for the actual economy. It advanced problem identification, standardized management, deepened reform, and facilitated the high-quality development of foreign exchange administration in the new era through meticulous audits.

Further Standardizing Office Order

The SAFE bolstered up planning, coordination, and oversight to ensure the implementation of the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and State Council. The SAFE implemented all necessary measures for COVID-19 prevention and control. It optimized and adjusted internal prevention and control mechanisms and measures, and reinforced daily management and logistical support. The SAFE consolidated the outcomes of canceling superfluous documents and meetings, continued to enhance investigation and research, and effectively alleviated burdens on the grassroots-level organizations. Meanwhile, the SAFE efficiently completed various tasks

such as meeting organization, document review, and watch keeping for emergency response. The SAFE consistently strengthened confidentiality institutional construction, and enhanced the support capacity of confidentiality technology. It improved the management of archives and stamps and effectively handled public complaints and proposals. As mandated by the CPC Central Committee, the SAFE enforced the necessity to practice austerity. It rigorously controlled resources, adhered to strict austerity, and assured the orderly and reliable execution of important expenditures. The SAFE improved procurement administration, increased support for SMEs in government procurement, and increased its efficiency.

Elevating the Management and Service Standards for Retired Cadres

The SAFE's primary objective was to promote the institutionalization of Party-building efforts among retired cadres. It engaged in a series of activities to mark the convening of the 20th CPC National Congress and immediately organized a retired cadre to study the guiding principles of the 20th CPC

National Congress. The SAFE improved the mechanisms for communicating with and comforting the retired cadres. It carried out "sending warmth" efforts in the form of home visits and collective events for the retired cadres, and took proactive steps to address the difficulties they faced. The SAFE persisted in carrying out various epidemic prevention and control measures, making every effort to ensure the health and safety of retired cadres. The SAFE made further efforts to enhance the construction of learning and activity spaces for retired cadres. It undertook initiatives to develop and spread management and service platforms for retired cadres, continually elevating the standard of informatization, precision, and standardization for them.

Continuously Enhancing Asset Protection and Management

The SAFE put into action General Secretary Xi Jinping's vital instructions on "adhering to the spirit of diligence and frugality in all undertakings" for the Head Office's affairs. It actively sought to improve asset management effectiveness while maintaining a firm commitment to

austerity and thrift. The SAFE centralized asset inventories to streamline day-to-day management, while improving sharing, decreasing office supplies, and strengthening maintenance activities. In addition, it strengthened accounting verification and standardized the asset information platform and data, resulting in increased asset usage efficiency and improved IT-based management. The SAFE remained steadfast in its role of ensuring asset security, consistently improving protection standards, and enhancing management efficiency. This helped promote the high-quality development of government office affairs.

Guidelines for Internal Management in 2023

The SAFE will remain committed to the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It will rigorously implement the general requirements for strengthening the Party in the new era, and thoroughly follow the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress, and diligently conduct thematic education on studying and implementing Xi Jinping Thought

on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It will expand the comprehensive and stringent governance over Party members, drive its branches to fulfill dual responsibilities in their posts, and continually improve the quality of Party-building activities across the entire system with unyielding determination. The SAFE will apply a variety of strategies to further enhance the results of the partnered aid and to continue promoting rural revitalization.

Closely focusing on foreign exchange administration tasks, the SAFE will strengthen comprehensive coordination and ensure effective implementation, functioning as an effective strategic assistant by offering assistance and direction. The SAFE will adhere to frugality, rigorously control administrative operational costs, ensure expenses of essential projects, and efficiently use the departmental budget funds. The SAFE will expand its capacities while prioritizing norms, propelling itself ahead to become a model government organization. The SAFE will focus on enhancing the execution of government office tasks. It will proactively address staff needs and continue to ensure the security of housing,

office supplies, and more. In addition, it will continuously improve safety management in the Huarong office area. The SAFE will practice frugality, improve the precision and standardization of asset management, and manage its budgets with strict discipline. The SAFE will delve

into the development of “smart logistics”, diligently carry out epidemic prevention and control measures, and provide services encompassing document printing, catering, medical support, property management, and more. It will strive to establish itself as an exemplary government organ.

Box 6

Conscientiously Study, Publicize, and Implement the Guiding Principles of the 20th CPC National Congress

In accordance with the unified deployment of the CPC Central Committee, the SAFE commenced a substantial political effort to research, popularize, and implement the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress for the present and future eras. The SAFE was closely associated with the “Seven Focuses” for research and publicizing, with the advancement of foreign exchange administration reform as its base. This strategy efficiently aligns the views and activities of all party members and cadres with the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress.

The SAFE enhanced its strategic positioning and strengthened planning and deployment efforts. Pan Gongsheng, the SAFE Administrator, and head of its Party leading group, presided over an enlarged meeting of the group during which he delivered the key principles of a series of important speeches by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the 20th CPC National Congress. He also organized dedicated study sessions focused on the *Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Studying, Promoting, and Implementing the Guiding Principles of the 20th CPC National Congress*. During these sessions, he emphasized the importance of comprehensively understanding and promoting the guiding principles set forth in the 20th CPC National Congress. Furthermore, he led discussions on strategies and actions to effectively implement and execute these principles. In alignment with the practical aspects of foreign exchange administration, the SAFE has issued the *Work Plan for Learning, Promoting, and Implementing the Guiding Principles of the 20th CPC National Congress*. This plan outlines the arrangements for the headquarters of SAFE, affiliated enterprises and institutions, as well as various branch offices, to engage in learning, promoting, and implementing the various tasks associated with the

guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress. Incorporating the study of guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress into its agenda, SAFE has designated the learning and promotion of these principles as a significant component of its party-building efforts in 2023. This will be emphasized as a pivotal area of concentration within the Party leading group's theoretical learning, thereby driving the enhancement and consolidation of diverse initiatives and tasks.

The SAFE took multiple measures to promote learning and implementation. The SAFE organized party members and cadres to watch the live broadcast of the opening ceremony of the 20th CPC National Congress and to listen to the report delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping, enabling them to promptly grasp the essence of the congress's guiding principles. Members of the SAFE Party leading group earnestly studied the *Outline for the Publicity of the Guiding Principles of the 20th CPC National Congress*, taking the lead in delivering lectures within their respective departments and actively participating in discussions and exchanges. SAFE organized party members and cadres to diligently study authoritative materials such as the report of the 20th CPC National Congress, and compiled and distributed the *Manual for Studying the Guiding Principles of the 20th CPC National Congress*. The SAFE invited members of the Central Publicity Group to deliver speeches and held two training sessions for Party members and senior cadres. It organized online quizzes on the 20th CPC National Congress's guiding principles and instructed Party members and cadres on how to completely and accurately appreciate the guiding principles of the Congress. Party organizations at all levels studied the report of the 20th CPC National Congress and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China through mechanisms such as the "Three Meetings and One Lecture" system, themed party day events, and youth theoretical study groups. These initiatives enriched both the formats and content of learning activities, aiming to achieve a comprehensive understanding and implementation among all participants.

SAFE enhanced promotion to foster a vibrant atmosphere. Pan Gongsheng, the SAFE Administrator and head of its Party leading group assumed the role of spokesperson for the Central Financial System Delegation. He took part in the fifth collective interview at the 20th CPC National Congress press center, offering insights into the notable accomplishments within China’s financial sector. On the official website and WeChat account of SAFE, a dedicated section entitled “A Decade of Foreign Exchange: Pioneering China’s Unique Financial Development Path” was set up to comprehensively showcase the achievements in the reforms and development of foreign exchange administration over the past ten years. After the convening of the 20th CPC National Congress, the SAFE utilized various platforms, such as its official website and WeChat account, the “Party Building Newsletter”, and electronic bulletin boards, to publish news coverage of the meeting, explain key concepts, and provide updates on the comprehensive learning and implementation efforts throughout the entire system. SAFE actively sent documents to media outlets such as People’s Daily Online and Qizhi Network, engaging in over 40 external publicity campaigns to foster an environment conducive to learning and implementing the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress.

SAFE implemented the guiding principles well in line with actual conditions. The SAFE Party leading group diligently applied the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress. They devised a plan of action for 2023 and subsequent years, with a primary focus on enhancing the facilitation of cross-border trade and investment. They intensified their macro-prudential and micro-regulatory oversight of cross-border capital flows while making continual efforts to accelerate the implementation of high-level capital account opening. In addition, they improved the management of foreign exchange reserves and protected the stability of the foreign exchange market and the economic and financial security of the nation. Aligned with the 2022 Annual Democratic Life Meeting, members of the Party leading group of the SAFE engaged in special research and actively

participated in theoretical study and discussions. This facilitated thorough contemplation of the work arrangement for implementing the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress within the major business lines. Additionally, they also made concerted efforts to promote the effective implementation of the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress in the foreign exchange sector.

Box 7

Resolutely Undertaking Rectification Tasks Assigned by Central Discipline Inspections

Following the unified deployment of the Party Central Committee, the Party leading group of the SAFE considered the rectification tasks assigned by central discipline inspections as a crucial political mission. By concentrating on pivotal and complex issues, they have advanced the comprehensive and thorough implementation of such rectification tasks, yielding favorable outcomes.

SAFE enhanced ideological understanding and political stance. The Party leading group of SAFE thoroughly studied and implemented the guiding principles from General Secretary Xi Jinping’s major speeches during his review of the report on the eighth round of disciplinary inspections by the 19th CPC Central Committee. They also gained a deep grasp of the requirements of the “Five Strengthenings”, “Four Integrations”, and the carpet-style rectification approach. These efforts enhanced their awareness of keeping alignment with the CPC Central Committee in political orientation, in thinking and in actions in the inspection correction procedure. The Party leading group of the SAFE realized that the efficient execution of inspection rectification embodied the materialization of “two upholds”. This involved rigorously following the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and constituted a specific step to fulfill the primary duty of complete and stringent governance over Party members. In addition, it afforded a favorable chance to strengthen the growth of the leadership team and cadre, bolstered the awareness as a political organ, and encouraged the deepening of reforms and the achievement of high-quality development in foreign exchange administration. the Party leading group of SAFE must effectively perform follow-up efforts of the disciplined inspection while stubbornly adhering to a path of financial development with Chinese

characteristics.

The SAFE enhanced overall planning and detailed deployment of tasks.

The SAFE formed a leading group dedicated to inspection and rectification. Pan Gongsheng, the Administrator of SAFE and the head of its Party leading group, assumed the role of group leader and office director. He guided a team of essential personnel in supervising daily tasks associated with inspection and rectification. The SAFE reinforced organizational leadership, convening 37 meetings of the Party leading group dedicated to inspection and rectification, as well as enlarged Party leading group meetings. These sessions focused on understanding arrangements and requirements from the higher authorities, and deliberated on advancing the inspection and rectification efforts. The SAFE formulated a thorough and refined plan for rectification work, accompanied by precise and detailed lists of identified issues, tasks, and responsibilities. Through extensive research and discussions, the SAFE has ensured that the rectification measures are specific, clear, actionable, and verifiable. Ultimately, the SAFE has finalized 353 specific rectification measures, clearly assigning responsibilities to Party members, implementation units, and setting deadlines for completion. The SAFE made progress in addressing the issues highlighted in the special inspection concerning personnel selection and appointment. The SAFE held a dedicated meeting to outline the implementation of inspection and rectification tasks at its branch offices, ensuring a synchronized and comprehensive approach to the rectification work across the entire system.

The Party leading group of the SAFE took the lead and fulfilled their responsibilities with utmost dedication.

Comrade Pan Gongsheng aligned with the requirements of the CPC Central Committee. He took overall responsibility for the inspection and rectification work, personally overseeing it, and conscientiously initiating reforms at his own level and within himself. He actively promoted the effective implementation of rectification measures. He actively assumed responsibility for addressing the feedback issues raised

during both the inspection and the special review of personnel selection and appointment. He took the initiative in tackling pivotal and complex challenges. Members of the Party leading group of the SAFE individually maintained a detailed record of the inspection and rectification tasks, diligently carrying out their dual responsibilities. They closely scrutinized the rectification work plans of the units under their supervision, effectively driving the implementation of rectification tasks within their respective areas of responsibility. The SAFE held a special democratic life meeting of the Party leading group, centering on inspection and rectification efforts. In the meeting, they meticulously examined shortcomings and gaps, conducted a comprehensive analysis of root causes, and devised precise improvement measures. During the concentrated rectification period, the Party leading group of the SAFE reviewed the progress of rectification from different units and departments that were divided into three batches in reporting. It then streamlined inspection and rectification efforts, and effectively redistributed the burden of responsibilities. From July to August 2022, the Party organization carried out special supervision and inspections on 13 functional departments and affiliated institutions and 13 branch offices of the SAFE. In November, they further organized an evaluation of the effectiveness of the rectification efforts in each department of the SAFE and provided one-on-one feedback to ensure the implementation of rectification measures.

The SAFE closely focused on key issues and made solid progress in rectification efforts. In response to inspection input, the SAFE identified important issues and adopted effective actions to address them. It took a thorough strategy, incorporating lessons from specific incidents into broader improvements and assuring measurable and substantive results. The SAFE deeply studied and implemented Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, promoting the establishment of a foreign exchange administration system and mechanisms that were compatible with the new pattern of development. It centered on serving the diversified foreign

exchange demands of the population, boosting cross-border trade and investment facilitation, efficiently preventing and resolving problems in the foreign exchange sector, and deepening reforms and opening up in this sector. It performed its political obligations in Party administration, supporting a comprehensive and stringent administration of Party members. In addition, it bolstered the formation of a leadership team and the cultivation of cadres, thereby providing a solid organizational foundation for the growth of foreign exchange administration. The SAFE ran a specific effort to address violations against the guiding principles of the eight-point decision of the CPC Central Committee. This includes specific actions to address issues such as the “revolving door” between the government and huge firms and resignations “in the guise of an escape” They organized branch offices to conduct risk assessments focusing on administrative licensing, inspection and penalties, information system management, and internal control system development. These efforts were aimed at promoting rectification and ensuring effective implementation. The SAFE adhered to an approach that combines immediate and long-term improvements, establishing long-term mechanisms for tasks included in the long-term rectification plan. It closely monitored and persistently worked on these tasks, recognizing that sustained efforts are crucial for achieving enduring results. The SAFE implemented the requirement of “no institutional withdrawal, no personnel dispersal, and no reduction in intensity”, ensuring that the rectification office operated on a regular basis and continued to supervise and promote the rectification process.

Box 8

Empowering Foreign Exchange Administration Reform through High-Quality Economic Responsibility Audits

In 2022, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the SAFE earnestly implemented the spirit of the meetings of the Central Audit Committee. It focused on addressing the “key few” and, for the first time, conducted joint economic responsibility audits of provincial-level branch offices in collaboration with the PBC. The economic responsibility audits were conducted in seven branch offices, namely those in Heilongjiang, Hunan, Ningxia, Qinghai, Shenzhen, Qingdao, and Xiamen. These audits played a key role in promoting high-quality economic development, advancing comprehensive reforms, assuring the proper exercise of authority, and encouraging anti-corruption and integrity initiatives.

The SAFE placed great emphasis on ensuring the proper exercise of power and facilitating the effective and regulated performance of regional foreign exchange regulatory responsibilities by the heads of the SAFE’s branch offices. During the economic responsibility audits, over 40,000 administrative licensing items were reviewed, demonstrating a commitment to conducting comprehensive and thorough examinations of all relevant cases. The SAFE maintained its concentration on important sectors, bolstering audit oversight of companies with significant transaction volumes and elevated integrity risks. Notably, it emphasized audit control in essential procedures such as administrative licensing, inspections, and law enforcement. In addition, it ensured that the exercise of power was traceable and available for inquiry. The SAFE disseminated internal staff survey questionnaires to evaluate the work of branch office directors from numerous angles, thereby establishing a

favorable political climate within the foreign exchange administration system.

The SAFE concentrated on serving the real economy and motivated the heads of branch offices to actively fulfill their mission of providing financial services for the people, in accordance with their initial aspirations. During the economic responsibility audits, nearly 700 questionnaires were distributed to banks and corporations. These questionnaires were used to evaluate and verify over 6,500 transactions related to the facilitation under that current account and more than 2,300 transactions related to the facilitation under the capital account. In addition, a random sample of approximately 20,000 foreign exchange transactions made online was collected and inspected. The objective was to promote market participant satisfaction and perception. These audits accurately identified problems with the implementation of policies and measures and made recommendations for strengthening implementation and enhancing policies.

The SAFE attached great importance to risk prevention and mitigation, providing assistance to the heads of branch offices in effectively safeguarding the bottom line of regional cross-border capital flow risks. During the economic responsibility audits, significant focus was placed on monitoring the prevention of external risks, including abnormal cross-border capital flows, amidst the backdrop of the COVID-19 pandemic and international geopolitical conflicts. Additionally, internal risk management in crucial areas such as administrative licensing, in-process and ex-post supervision, inspection and penalties, and information and data security were closely scrutinized. The SAFE enhanced tracking and monitoring of high-risk business activities that had a significant impact on cross-border capital flows. Adhering to the principle of “authenticity management” for cross-border receipts and payments, the SAFE promoted the strengthening of micro-level regulatory capabilities within branch

offices, firmly guarding against the occurrence of systemic financial risks.

The SAFE focused on implementing audit rectifications and urged the heads of branch offices to adopt a comprehensive approach to continuously improve internal management practices. The SAFE hosted two special meetings on rectifying economic responsibility audits, highlighting the need to use audit rectification as a litmus test to measure the performance and dedication of leadership cadres and as a critical criterion to evaluate the fulfillment of “dual responsibilities”. The need to ensure the correct execution of rectification obligations at all levels was highlighted. The audit monitoring was leveraged effectively to address the root causes of problems, hence pushing reform, development, and governance. This strategy provided a robust safeguard for the growth of foreign exchange administration.

Foreign Exchange Statistics

Table S1 China's Balance of Payments, 2022

| | | Unit: USD 100 million | |
|---|-------------|--|--------------|
| Item | Amount | Item | Amount |
| 1. Current Account | 4019 | Debit | -198 |
| Credit | 39508 | 1.A.b.7 Financial Services | 11 |
| Debit | -35489 | Credit | 50 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 5763 | Debit | -39 |
| Credit | 37158 | 1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property | -312 |
| Debit | -31395 | Credit | 133 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 6686 | Debit | -445 |
| Credit | 33469 | 1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Services | 178 |
| Debit | -26782 | Credit | 557 |
| 1.A.b Services | -923 | Debit | -379 |
| Credit | 3690 | 1.A.b.10 Other Business Services | 419 |
| Debit | -4613 | Credit | 944 |
| 1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services | 135 | Debit | -525 |
| Credit | 143 | 1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services | -12 |
| Debit | -8 | Credit | 14 |
| 1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services | 39 | Debit | -26 |
| Credit | 83 | 1.A.b.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e | -19 |
| Debit | -43 | Credit | 17 |
| 1.A.b.3 Transport | -224 | Debit | -36 |
| Credit | 1465 | 1.B Primary Income | -1936 |
| Debit | -1689 | Credit | 1902 |
| 1.A.b.4 Travel | -1052 | Debit | -3839 |
| Credit | 96 | 1.B.1 Compensation of Employees | 63 |
| Debit | -1148 | Credit | 204 |
| 1.A.b.5 Construction | 67 | Debit | -141 |
| Credit | 143 | 1.B.2 Investment Income | -2031 |
| Debit | -76 | Credit | 1658 |
| 1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services | -153 | Debit | -3689 |
| Credit | 45 | 1.B.3 Other Primary Income | 32 |

Table S1 (continued)

| Item | Amount | Item | Amount |
|---|--------------|---|--------|
| Credit | 41 | 2.2.1.1.2.1 Equity | 1597 |
| Debit | -9 | 2.2.1.1.2.2 Debt Instruments | 205 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | 191 | 2.2.1.1.2.a Financial Sectors | 125 |
| Credit | 447 | 2.2.1.1.2.a.1 Equity | 116 |
| Debit | -256 | 2.2.1.1.2.a.2 Debt Instruments | 10 |
| 1.C.1 Personal Transfers | 15 | 2.2.1.1.2.b Non-financial Sectors | 1677 |
| Credit | 57 | 2.2.1.1.2.b.1 Equity | 1481 |
| Debit | -42 | 2.2.1.1.2.b.2 Debt Instruments | 195 |
| 1.C.2 Other Secondary Income | 176 | 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | -2811 |
| Credit | 390 | 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | -1732 |
| Debit | -214 | 2.2.1.2.1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | -477 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | -3113 | 2.2.1.2.1.2 Debt Securities | -1255 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | -3 | 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | -1079 |
| Credit | 2 | 2.2.1.2.2.1 Equity | 344 |
| Debit | -5 | 2.2.1.2.2.2 Bond | -1423 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | -3110 | 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | -58 |
| Assets | -2815 | 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | 27 |
| Liabilities | -294 | 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | -85 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | -2110 | 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | 454 |
| Financial Assets Excluding Reserve Assets | -1816 | 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | 1386 |
| Liabilities | -294 | 2.2.1.4.1.1 Other Equity | -2 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 305 | 2.2.1.4.1.2 Currency and Deposits | 125 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -1497 | 2.2.1.4.1.3 Loans | 1011 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | -820 | 2.2.1.4.1.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | -56 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.2 Debt Instruments | -677 | 2.2.1.4.1.5 Trade Credit and Advances | 103 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.a Financial Sectors | -364 | 2.2.1.4.1.6 Others Account Receivable | 204 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.a.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | -308 | 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | -932 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.a.2 Debt Instruments | -56 | 2.2.1.4.2.1 Other Equity | 0 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.b Non-financial Sectors | -1133 | 2.2.1.4.2.2 Currency and Deposits | -528 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.b.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | -512 | 2.2.1.4.2.3 Loans | -178 |
| 2.2.1.1.1.b.2 Debt Instruments | -621 | | |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 1802 | | |

Table S1 (concluded)

| Item | Amount | Item | Amount |
|--|--------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 2.2.1.4.2.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | 25 | 2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold | -35 |
| 2.2.1.4.2.5 Trade Credit and Advances | -314 | 2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights | 19 |
| 2.2.1.4.2.6 Others Accounts Payable | 64 | 2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF | -2 |
| 2.2.1.4.2.7 Special Drawing Rights | 0 | 2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves | -982 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -1000 | 2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets | 0 |
| | | 3. Net Errors and Omissions | -906 |

Table S2 Abridged China's Balance of Payments, 1990-2022
(1)

Unit: USD 100 million

| Item | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. Current Account | 120 | 133 | 64 | -119 | 77 | 16 |
| Credit | 525 | 602 | 736 | 800 | 1121 | 1389 |
| Debit | -405 | -469 | -672 | -919 | -1045 | -1373 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 107 | 116 | 50 | -118 | 74 | 120 |
| Credit | 491 | 555 | 668 | 743 | 1046 | 1319 |
| Debit | -385 | -439 | -618 | -861 | -973 | -1199 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 70 | 62 | 19 | -143 | 35 | 128 |
| Credit | 411 | 460 | 543 | 597 | 844 | 1074 |
| Debit | -341 | -398 | -524 | -740 | -810 | -947 |
| 1.A.b Services | 37 | 54 | 31 | 25 | 39 | -8 |
| Credit | 81 | 95 | 126 | 146 | 202 | 244 |
| Debit | -44 | -41 | -94 | -120 | -163 | -252 |
| 1.B Primary Income | 11 | 8 | 2 | -13 | -10 | -118 |
| Credit | 30 | 37 | 56 | 44 | 57 | 52 |
| Debit | -20 | -29 | -53 | -57 | -68 | -170 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | 3 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Credit | 4 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 18 |
| Debit | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -4 | -4 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | -89 | -65 | 19 | 217 | 21 | 162 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Credit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | -89 | -65 | 19 | 217 | 21 | 162 |
| Assets | -138 | -160 | -59 | -109 | -367 | -247 |
| Liabilities | 49 | 94 | 77 | 326 | 389 | 409 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | -28 | 46 | -3 | 235 | 326 | 387 |
| Assets | -77 | -49 | -80 | -91 | -62 | -22 |
| Liabilities | 49 | 94 | 77 | 326 | 389 | 409 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 27 | 35 | 72 | 231 | 318 | 338 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -8 | -9 | -40 | -44 | -20 | -20 |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 35 | 44 | 112 | 275 | 338 | 358 |
| 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | -2 | 2 | -1 | 31 | 35 | 8 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | -2 | -3 | -5 | -6 | -4 | 1 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | 0 | 6 | 4 | 36 | 39 | 7 |
| 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | -52 | 9 | -74 | -27 | -27 | 40 |
| 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | -66 | -36 | -35 | -41 | -38 | -3 |
| 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | 14 | 45 | -38 | 14 | 12 | 43 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -61 | -111 | 21 | -18 | -305 | -225 |
| 3. Net Errors and Omissions | -31 | -68 | -83 | -98 | -98 | -178 |

(2)

Unit: USD 100 million

| Year Item | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Current Account | 72 | 370 | 315 | 211 | 204 | 174 |
| Credit | 1645 | 1986 | 1990 | 2124 | 2725 | 2906 |
| Debit | -1573 | -1617 | -1675 | -1913 | -2521 | -2732 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 176 | 428 | 438 | 306 | 288 | 281 |
| Credit | 1548 | 1874 | 1888 | 1987 | 2531 | 2721 |
| Debit | -1373 | -1446 | -1449 | -1681 | -2243 | -2440 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 122 | 366 | 456 | 329 | 299 | 282 |
| Credit | 1268 | 1532 | 1637 | 1693 | 2181 | 2329 |
| Debit | -1147 | -1167 | -1181 | -1364 | -1881 | -2047 |
| 1.A.b Services | 54 | 63 | -18 | -23 | -11 | -1 |
| Credit | 280 | 342 | 251 | 294 | 350 | 392 |
| Debit | -226 | -280 | -268 | -317 | -362 | -393 |
| 1.B Primary Income | -124 | -110 | -166 | -145 | -147 | -192 |
| Credit | 73 | 57 | 56 | 83 | 126 | 94 |
| Debit | -198 | -167 | -222 | -228 | -272 | -286 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | 21 | 51 | 43 | 49 | 63 | 85 |
| Credit | 24 | 55 | 47 | 54 | 69 | 91 |
| Debit | -2 | -3 | -4 | -4 | -5 | -6 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | 83 | -147 | -127 | -33 | -86 | -125 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 |
| Credit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | 83 | -147 | -127 | -33 | -86 | -125 |
| Assets | -357 | -788 | -479 | -452 | -666 | -541 |
| Liabilities | 440 | 641 | 352 | 419 | 580 | 416 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | 400 | 210 | -63 | 52 | 20 | 348 |
| Assets | -40 | -431 | -415 | -367 | -561 | -67 |
| Liabilities | 440 | 641 | 352 | 419 | 580 | 416 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 381 | 417 | 411 | 370 | 375 | 374 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -21 | -26 | -26 | -18 | -9 | -69 |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 402 | 442 | 438 | 388 | 384 | 442 |
| 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | 17 | 69 | -37 | -112 | -40 | -194 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | -6 | -9 | -38 | -105 | -113 | -207 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | 24 | 78 | 1 | -7 | 73 | 12 |
| 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | 2 | -276 | -437 | -205 | -315 | 169 |
| 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | -13 | -396 | -350 | -244 | -439 | 208 |
| 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | 15 | 120 | -86 | 39 | 123 | -39 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -317 | -357 | -64 | -85 | -105 | -473 |
| 3. Net Errors and Omissions | -155 | -223 | -187 | -178 | -118 | -49 |

(3)

Unit: USD 100 million

| Item \ Year | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Current Account | 354 | 431 | 689 | 1324 | 2318 | 3532 |
| Credit | 3551 | 4825 | 6522 | 8403 | 10779 | 13842 |
| Debit | -3197 | -4395 | -5833 | -7080 | -8460 | -10310 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 374 | 358 | 512 | 1246 | 2089 | 3080 |
| Credit | 3330 | 4480 | 6074 | 7733 | 9917 | 12581 |
| Debit | -2956 | -4121 | -5562 | -6487 | -7828 | -9500 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 377 | 398 | 514 | 1243 | 2068 | 3028 |
| Credit | 2868 | 3966 | 5349 | 6890 | 8887 | 11227 |
| Debit | -2491 | -3568 | -4835 | -5647 | -6820 | -8199 |
| 1.A.b Services | -3 | -40 | -2 | 3 | 21 | 52 |
| Credit | 462 | 513 | 725 | 843 | 1030 | 1353 |
| Debit | -465 | -553 | -727 | -840 | -1008 | -1301 |
| 1.B Primary Income | -149 | -102 | -51 | -161 | -51 | 80 |
| Credit | 83 | 161 | 206 | 393 | 546 | 835 |
| Debit | -233 | -263 | -257 | -554 | -597 | -754 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | 130 | 174 | 229 | 239 | 281 | 371 |
| Credit | 138 | 185 | 243 | 277 | 316 | 426 |
| Debit | -8 | -10 | -14 | -39 | -35 | -55 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | -432 | -513 | -819 | -1553 | -2355 | -3665 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | 0 | 0 | -1 | 41 | 40 | 31 |
| Credit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 41 | 33 |
| Debit | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -2 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | -432 | -512 | -818 | -1594 | -2395 | -3696 |
| Assets | -932 | -1212 | -1916 | -3352 | -4519 | -6371 |
| Liabilities | 500 | 699 | 1098 | 1758 | 2124 | 2676 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | 323 | 549 | 1082 | 912 | 453 | 911 |
| Assets | -177 | -150 | -16 | -845 | -1671 | -1764 |
| Liabilities | 500 | 699 | 1098 | 1758 | 2124 | 2676 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 468 | 494 | 601 | 904 | 1001 | 1391 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -25 | 0 | -20 | -137 | -239 | -172 |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 493 | 495 | 621 | 1041 | 1241 | 1562 |
| 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | -103 | 114 | 197 | -47 | -684 | 164 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | -121 | 30 | 65 | -262 | -1113 | -45 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | 18 | 84 | 132 | 214 | 429 | 210 |
| 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | -41 | -60 | 283 | 56 | 136 | -644 |
| 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | -31 | -180 | -61 | -447 | -319 | -1548 |
| 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | -10 | 120 | 345 | 502 | 455 | 904 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -755 | -1061 | -1901 | -2506 | -2848 | -4607 |
| 3. Net Errors and Omissions | 78 | 82 | 130 | 229 | 36 | 133 |

(4)

Unit: USD 100 million

| Item | Year | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| 1. Current Account | 4206 | 2433 | 2378 | 1361 | 2154 |
| Credit | 16622 | 14136 | 18484 | 22087 | 23933 |
| Debit | -12417 | -11703 | -16105 | -20726 | -21779 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 3488 | 2201 | 2230 | 1819 | 2318 |
| Credit | 14979 | 12627 | 16564 | 20089 | 21751 |
| Debit | -11490 | -10425 | -14334 | -18269 | -19432 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 3445 | 2355 | 2381 | 2287 | 3116 |
| Credit | 13346 | 11191 | 14781 | 18078 | 19735 |
| Debit | -9901 | -8836 | -12400 | -15791 | -16619 |
| 1.A.b Services | 44 | -153 | -151 | -468 | -797 |
| Credit | 1633 | 1436 | 1783 | 2010 | 2016 |
| Debit | -1589 | -1589 | -1934 | -2478 | -2813 |
| 1.B Primary Income | 286 | -85 | -259 | -703 | -199 |
| Credit | 1118 | 1083 | 1424 | 1443 | 1670 |
| Debit | -832 | -1168 | -1683 | -2146 | -1869 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | 432 | 317 | 407 | 245 | 34 |
| Credit | 526 | 426 | 495 | 556 | 512 |
| Debit | -94 | -110 | -88 | -311 | -477 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | -4394 | -2019 | -1849 | -1223 | -1283 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | 31 | 39 | 46 | 54 | 43 |
| Credit | 33 | 42 | 48 | 56 | 45 |
| Debit | -3 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -3 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | -4425 | -2058 | -1895 | -1278 | -1326 |
| Assets | -6087 | -4283 | -6536 | -6136 | -3996 |
| Liabilities | 1662 | 2225 | 4641 | 4858 | 2670 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | 371 | 1945 | 2822 | 2600 | -360 |
| Assets | -1291 | -280 | -1819 | -2258 | -3030 |
| Liabilities | 1662 | 2225 | 4641 | 4858 | 2670 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 1148 | 872 | 1857 | 2317 | 1763 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -567 | -439 | -580 | -484 | -650 |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 1715 | 1311 | 2437 | 2801 | 2412 |
| 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | 349 | 271 | 240 | 196 | 478 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | 252 | -25 | -76 | 62 | -64 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | 97 | 296 | 317 | 134 | 542 |
| 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | -1126 | 803 | 724 | 87 | -2601 |
| 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | -976 | 184 | -1163 | -1836 | -2317 |
| 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | -150 | 619 | 1887 | 1923 | -284 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -4795 | -4003 | -4717 | -3878 | -966 |
| 3. Net Errors and Omissions | 188 | -414 | -529 | -138 | -871 |

(5)

Unit: USD 100 million

| Item | Year | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |
| 1. Current Account | 1482 | 2360 | 2930 | 1913 | 1887 |
| Credit | 25927 | 27434 | 26199 | 24555 | 27471 |
| Debit | -24445 | -25074 | -23269 | -22641 | -25585 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 2354 | 2213 | 3579 | 2557 | 2170 |
| Credit | 23556 | 24629 | 23602 | 21979 | 24293 |
| Debit | -21202 | -22416 | -20023 | -19422 | -22123 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 3590 | 4350 | 5762 | 4889 | 4759 |
| Credit | 21486 | 22438 | 21428 | 19895 | 22162 |
| Debit | -17896 | -18087 | -15666 | -15006 | -17403 |
| 1.A.b Services | -1236 | -2137 | -2183 | -2331 | -2589 |
| Credit | 2070 | 2191 | 2174 | 2084 | 2131 |
| Debit | -3306 | -4329 | -4357 | -4415 | -4720 |
| 1.B Primary Income | -784 | 133 | -522 | -549 | -165 |
| Credit | 1840 | 2394 | 2238 | 2267 | 2897 |
| Debit | -2624 | -2261 | -2760 | -2815 | -3062 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | -87 | 14 | -126 | -95 | -119 |
| Credit | 532 | 411 | 359 | 309 | 282 |
| Debit | -619 | -397 | -486 | -404 | -400 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | -853 | -1692 | -912 | 272 | 179 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | 31 | 0 | 3 | -3 | -1 |
| Credit | 45 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Debit | -14 | -20 | -2 | -7 | -3 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | -883 | -1691 | -915 | 276 | 180 |
| Assets | -6517 | -5806 | 95 | -2320 | -4239 |
| Liabilities | 5633 | 4115 | -1010 | 2596 | 4419 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | 3430 | -514 | -4345 | -4161 | 1095 |
| Assets | -2203 | -4629 | -3335 | -6756 | -3324 |
| Liabilities | 5633 | 4115 | -1010 | 2596 | 4419 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 2180 | 1450 | 681 | -417 | 278 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -730 | -1231 | -1744 | -2164 | -1383 |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 2909 | 2681 | 2425 | 1747 | 1661 |
| 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | 529 | 824 | -665 | -523 | 295 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | -54 | -108 | -732 | -1028 | -948 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | 582 | 932 | 67 | 505 | 1243 |
| 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | 0 | 0 | -21 | -54 | 4 |
| 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | 0 | 0 | -34 | -65 | 15 |
| 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | 0 | 0 | 13 | 12 | -12 |
| 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | 722 | -2788 | -4340 | -3167 | 519 |
| 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | -1420 | -3289 | -825 | -3499 | -1008 |
| 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | 2142 | 502 | -3515 | 332 | 1527 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -4314 | -1178 | 3429 | 4437 | -915 |
| 3. Net Errors and Omissions | -629 | -669 | -2018 | -2186 | -2066 |

(6)

Unit: USD 100 million

| Year | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Item | | | | | |
| 1. Current Account | 241 | 1029 | 2488 | 3529 | 4019 |
| Credit | 29473 | 29304 | 30204 | 39313 | 39508 |
| Debit | -29231 | -28275 | -27716 | -35785 | -35489 |
| 1. A Goods and Services | 879 | 1318 | 3586 | 4615 | 5763 |
| Credit | 26510 | 26310 | 27389 | 35552 | 37158 |
| Debit | -25631 | -24992 | -23803 | -30937 | -31395 |
| 1.A.a Goods | 3801 | 3930 | 5111 | 5627 | 6686 |
| Credit | 24174 | 23866 | 25100 | 32158 | 33469 |
| Debit | -20374 | -19936 | -19989 | -26531 | -26782 |
| 1.A.b Services | -2922 | -2611 | -1525 | -1012 | -923 |
| Credit | 2336 | 2444 | 2289 | 3394 | 3690 |
| Debit | -5257 | -5055 | -3814 | -4406 | -4613 |
| 1.B Primary Income | -614 | -392 | -1182 | -1245 | -1936 |
| Credit | 2685 | 2735 | 2455 | 3273 | 1902 |
| Debit | -3299 | -3127 | -3637 | -4518 | -3839 |
| 1.C Secondary Income | -24 | 103 | 85 | 159 | 191 |
| Credit | 278 | 259 | 360 | 488 | 447 |
| Debit | -302 | -157 | -276 | -329 | -256 |
| 2. Capital and Financial Account | 1532 | 263 | -901 | -2184 | -3113 |
| 2.1 Capital Account | -6 | -3 | -1 | 1 | -3 |
| Credit | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Debit | -9 | -5 | -2 | -2 | -5 |
| 2.2 Financial Account | 1538 | 266 | -900 | -2185 | -3110 |
| Assets | -3620 | -2605 | -6752 | -8949 | -2815 |
| Liabilities | 5158 | 2871 | 5852 | 6764 | -294 |
| 2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets | 1727 | 73 | -611 | -303 | -2110 |
| Assets | -3432 | -2798 | -6463 | -7067 | -1816 |
| Liabilities | 5158 | 2871 | 5852 | 6764 | -294 |
| 2.2.1.1 Direct Investment | 923 | 503 | 994 | 1653 | 305 |
| 2.2.1.1.1 Assets | -1430 | -1369 | -1537 | -1788 | -1497 |
| 2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities | 2354 | 1872 | 2531 | 3441 | 1802 |
| 2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment | 1069 | 579 | 955 | 514 | -2811 |
| 2.2.1.2.1 Assets | -535 | -894 | -1512 | -1253 | -1732 |
| 2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities | 1604 | 1474 | 2468 | 1766 | -1079 |
| 2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | -62 | -24 | -108 | 102 | -58 |
| 2.2.1.3.1 Assets | -48 | 14 | -51 | 171 | 27 |
| 2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities | -13 | -37 | -58 | -68 | -85 |
| 2.2.1.4 Other Investment | -204 | -985 | -2452 | -2572 | 454 |
| 2.2.1.4.1 Assets | -1418 | -549 | -3363 | -4197 | 1386 |
| 2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities | 1214 | -437 | 911 | 1625 | -932 |
| 2.2.2 Reserve Assets | -189 | 193 | -289 | -1882 | -1000 |
| 3. Net Errors and Omissions | -1774 | -1292 | -1588 | -1345 | -906 |

Table S3 China's International Investment Position, 2004-2022

Unit: USD 100 million

| Item | Year | End of 2004 | End of 2005 | End of 2006 | End of 2007 | End of 2008 | End of 2009 |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net International Investment Position | | 2408 | 3572 | 5187 | 9524 | 13926 | 13044 |
| Assets | | 9362 | 12315 | 17009 | 24421 | 29661 | 34549 |
| 1 Direct Investment | | 596 | 725 | 1009 | 1411 | 1948 | 2630 |
| 1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 583 | 671 | 812 | 1142 | 1481 | 1758 |
| 1.2 Debt Instruments | | 13 | 54 | 197 | 269 | 468 | 872 |
| 1.a Financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.1.a Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.2.a Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.b Non-financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.1.b Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.2.b Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Portfolio Investment | | 922 | 1170 | 2654 | 2854 | 2527 | 2435 |
| 2.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 2 | 2 | 16 | 204 | 216 | 553 |
| 2.2 Debt Instruments | | 920 | 1167 | 2637 | 2650 | 2311 | 1882 |
| 3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Other Investment | | 1658 | 2164 | 2539 | 4683 | 5523 | 4952 |
| 4.1 Other Equity | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.2 Currency and Deposits | | 553 | 675 | 736 | 1380 | 1529 | 1310 |
| 4.3 Loans | | 590 | 719 | 670 | 888 | 1071 | 974 |
| 4.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.5 Trade Credit and Advances | | 432 | 661 | 922 | 1160 | 1102 | 1444 |
| 4.6 Other Accounts Receivable | | 83 | 109 | 210 | 1255 | 1821 | 1224 |
| 5 Reserve Assets | | 6186 | 8257 | 10808 | 15473 | 19662 | 24532 |
| 5.1 Monetary Gold | | 41 | 42 | 123 | 170 | 169 | 371 |
| 5.2 Special Drawing Rights | | 12 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 125 |
| 5.3 Reserve Position in the IMF | | 33 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 20 | 44 |
| 5.4 Foreign Currency Reserves | | 6099 | 8189 | 10663 | 15282 | 19460 | 23992 |
| 5.5 Other Reserve Assets | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Liabilities | | 6954 | 8744 | 11822 | 14898 | 15735 | 21505 |
| 1 Direct Investment | | 3690 | 4715 | 6144 | 7037 | 9155 | 13148 |
| 1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 3381 | 4367 | 5731 | 6527 | 8527 | 12284 |
| 1.2 Debt Instruments | | 309 | 349 | 413 | 510 | 628 | 864 |
| 1.a Financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.1.a Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.2.a Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.b Non-financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.1.b Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.2.b Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Portfolio Investment | | 994 | 1353 | 2527 | 4083 | 2784 | 3941 |
| 2.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 860 | 1224 | 2385 | 3907 | 2612 | 3789 |
| 2.2 Debt Securities | | 133 | 130 | 142 | 176 | 172 | 152 |
| 3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 Other Investment | | 2271 | 2675 | 3152 | 3778 | 3796 | 4416 |
| 4.1 Other Equity | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.2 Currency and Deposits | | 381 | 484 | 595 | 791 | 918 | 937 |
| 4.3 Loans | | 880 | 870 | 985 | 1033 | 1030 | 1636 |
| 4.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.5 Trade Credit and Advances | | 809 | 1063 | 1196 | 1487 | 1296 | 1617 |
| 4.6 Other Accounts Payable | | 200 | 257 | 377 | 467 | 552 | 227 |
| 4.7 Special Drawing Rights | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table S3 (continued)

| Item | Year | End of 2010 | End of 2011 | End of 2012 | End of 2013 | End of 2014 | End of 2015 |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Net International Investment Position | | 14841 | 15348 | 16781 | 18184 | 16103 | 16989 |
| Assets | | 41424 | 47551 | 52353 | 60205 | 64839 | 62232 |
| 1 Direct Investment | | 3393 | 4435 | 5519 | 6913 | 9225 | 11560 |
| 1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 2343 | 3312 | 4117 | 5002 | 7807 | 9725 |
| 1.2 Debt Instruments | | 1050 | 1123 | 1402 | 1911 | 1418 | 1836 |
| 1.a Financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.1.a Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.2.a Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.b Non-financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.1.b Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.2.b Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Portfolio Investment | | 2586 | 2063 | 2428 | 2620 | 2683 | 2685 |
| 2.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 645 | 883 | 1320 | 1566 | 1670 | 1692 |
| 2.2 Debt Instruments | | 1941 | 1180 | 1108 | 1055 | 1012 | 993 |
| 3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 |
| 4 Other Investment | | 6304 | 8495 | 10527 | 11867 | 13938 | 13889 |
| 4.1 Other Equity | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 4.2 Currency and Deposits | | 2051 | 2942 | 3906 | 3751 | 4453 | 3598 |
| 4.3 Loans | | 1174 | 2232 | 2778 | 3089 | 3747 | 4569 |
| 4.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 |
| 4.5 Trade Credit and Advances | | 2060 | 2769 | 3387 | 3990 | 4677 | 5137 |
| 4.6 Other Accounts Receivable | | 1018 | 552 | 457 | 1038 | 1061 | 412 |
| 5 Reserve Assets | | 29142 | 32558 | 33879 | 38804 | 38993 | 34061 |
| 5.1 Monetary Gold | | 481 | 530 | 567 | 408 | 401 | 602 |
| 5.2 Special Drawing Rights | | 123 | 119 | 114 | 112 | 105 | 103 |
| 5.3 Reserve Position in the IMF | | 64 | 98 | 82 | 71 | 57 | 45 |
| 5.4 Foreign Currency Reserves | | 28473 | 31811 | 33116 | 38213 | 38430 | 33304 |
| 5.5 Other Reserve Assets | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Liabilities | | 26583 | 32203 | 35573 | 42021 | 48736 | 45243 |
| 1 Direct Investment | | 15696 | 19069 | 20680 | 23312 | 25991 | 26963 |
| 1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 14711 | 17842 | 19425 | 22149 | 24076 | 24962 |
| 1.2 Debt Instruments | | 985 | 1227 | 1255 | 1163 | 1915 | 2002 |
| 1.a Financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.a.1 Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.a.2 Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.b Non-financial Sector | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.b.1 Equity | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1.b.2 Debt Instruments | | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2 Portfolio Investment | | 4514 | 4227 | 5467 | 5985 | 8343 | 8583 |
| 2.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 4336 | 3856 | 4724 | 5097 | 6893 | 6384 |
| 2.2 Debt Securities | | 178 | 371 | 742 | 889 | 1449 | 2200 |
| 3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| 4 Other Investment | | 6373 | 8907 | 9426 | 12724 | 14402 | 9643 |
| 4.1 Other Equity | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.2 Currency and Deposits | | 1650 | 2477 | 2446 | 3466 | 5030 | 3267 |
| 4.3 Loans | | 2389 | 3724 | 3680 | 5642 | 5720 | 3293 |
| 4.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 |
| 4.5 Trade Credit and Advances | | 2112 | 2492 | 2915 | 3365 | 3344 | 2721 |
| 4.6 Other Accounts Payable | | 222 | 106 | 278 | 144 | 207 | 172 |
| 4.7 Special Drawing Rights | | 0 | 107 | 107 | 108 | 101 | 97 |

Table S3 (continued)

| Item | Year | End of 2016 | End of 2017 | End of 2018 | End of 2019 | End of 2020 | End of 2021 | End of 2022 |
|--|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Net International Investment Position | | 19849 | 20652 | 21075 | 22996 | 22868 | 21861 | 25313 |
| Assets | | 65788 | 71915 | 74327 | 78464 | 88791 | 95216 | 92580 |
| 1 Direct Investment | | 14237 | 18450 | 20015 | 22366 | 25807 | 27852 | 27950 |
| 1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 11938 | 15949 | 17023 | 19341 | 22638 | 24896 | 24307 |
| 1.2 Debt Instruments | | 2300 | 2501 | 2993 | 3026 | 3169 | 2955 | 3643 |
| 1.a Financial Sector | | — | 2371 | 2518 | 2839 | 3103 | 3724 | 3912 |
| 1.a.1 Equity | | — | 2276 | 2416 | 2739 | 3003 | 3571 | 3692 |
| 1.a.2 Debt Instruments | | — | 95 | 102 | 100 | 99 | 153 | 220 |
| 1.b Non-financial Sector | | — | 16079 | 17498 | 19528 | 22704 | 24128 | 24039 |
| 1.b.1 Equity | | — | 13673 | 14607 | 16602 | 19634 | 21326 | 20615 |
| 1.b.2 Debt Instruments | | — | 2405 | 2891 | 2926 | 3070 | 2802 | 3423 |
| 2 Portfolio Investment | | 3724 | 4992 | 5065 | 6575 | 9030 | 9791 | 10335 |
| 2.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 2207 | 3044 | 2786 | 3853 | 6048 | 6477 | 5902 |
| 2.2 Debt Instruments | | 1518 | 1948 | 2279 | 2722 | 2982 | 3314 | 4433 |
| 3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | | 52 | 59 | 62 | 67 | 206 | 165 | 304 |
| 4 Other Investment | | 16797 | 16055 | 17505 | 17226 | 20184 | 23139 | 20925 |
| 4.1 Other Equity | | 1 | 54 | 69 | 84 | 89 | 95 | 97 |
| 4.2 Currency and Deposits | | 3653 | 3611 | 3896 | 3962 | 4839 | 5428 | 5140 |
| 4.3 Loans | | 5768 | 6373 | 7097 | 6963 | 8432 | 9887 | 8397 |
| 4.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | | 123 | 101 | 106 | 135 | 167 | 216 | 261 |
| 4.5 Trade Credit and Advances | | 6145 | 5319 | 5972 | 5604 | 5972 | 6323 | 6176 |
| 4.6 Other Accounts Receivable | | 1107 | 597 | 364 | 479 | 685 | 1191 | 854 |
| 5 Reserve Assets | | 30978 | 32359 | 31680 | 32229 | 33565 | 34269 | 33065 |
| 5.1 Monetary Gold | | 679 | 765 | 763 | 954 | 1182 | 1131 | 1172 |
| 5.2 Special Drawing Rights | | 97 | 110 | 107 | 111 | 115 | 531 | 512 |
| 5.3 Reserve Position in the IMF | | 96 | 79 | 85 | 84 | 108 | 107 | 108 |
| 5.4 Foreign Currency Reserves | | 30105 | 31399 | 30727 | 31079 | 32165 | 32502 | 31277 |
| 5.5 Other Reserve Assets | | 2 | 5 | -2 | 0 | -5 | -1 | -4 |
| Liabilities | | 45940 | 51263 | 53252 | 55468 | 65923 | 73356 | 67267 |
| 1 Direct Investment | | 27551 | 27257 | 28271 | 27964 | 32312 | 36035 | 34956 |
| 1.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 25370 | 25150 | 25858 | 25296 | 29410 | 32857 | 31686 |
| 1.2 Debt Instruments | | 2181 | 2107 | 2413 | 2668 | 2903 | 3177 | 3270 |
| 1.a Financial Sector | | — | 1351 | 1422 | 1605 | 1828 | 2129 | 1986 |
| 1.a.1 Equity | | — | 1241 | 1277 | 1426 | 1609 | 1844 | 1739 |
| 1.a.2 Debt Instruments | | — | 110 | 145 | 179 | 218 | 285 | 247 |
| 1.b Non-financial Sector | | — | 25906 | 26849 | 26359 | 30485 | 33906 | 32970 |
| 1.b.1 Equity | | — | 23909 | 24581 | 23869 | 27801 | 31014 | 29947 |
| 1.b.2 Debt Instruments | | — | 1997 | 2268 | 2490 | 2684 | 2892 | 3023 |
| 2 Portfolio Investment | | 8483 | 11775 | 11628 | 14526 | 19558 | 21477 | 17810 |
| 2.1 Equity and Investment Fund Shares | | 6168 | 8405 | 7506 | 9497 | 12607 | 13386 | 11243 |
| 2.2 Debt Securities | | 2316 | 3370 | 4122 | 5029 | 6951 | 8091 | 6567 |
| 3 Financial Derivatives (other than Reserves) and Employee Stock Options | | 60 | 34 | 60 | 65 | 129 | 104 | 183 |
| 4 Other Investment | | 9844 | 12197 | 13294 | 12913 | 13923 | 15740 | 14318 |
| 4.1 Other Equity | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.2 Currency and Deposits | | 3166 | 4365 | 4833 | 4245 | 5259 | 5970 | 5269 |

Table S3 (concluded)

| Item | Year | End of 2016 | End of 2017 | End of 2018 | End of 2019 | End of 2020 | End of 2021 | End of 2022 |
|--|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4.3 Loans | | 3205 | 3922 | 4169 | 4605 | 4414 | 4495 | 4031 |
| 4.4 Insurance, Pension, and Standardized Guarantee Schemes | | 88 | 100 | 109 | 135 | 168 | 235 | 267 |
| 4.5 Trade Credit and Advances | | 2883 | 3523 | 3931 | 3644 | 3719 | 4228 | 3826 |
| 4.6 Other Accounts Payable | | 408 | 188 | 154 | 189 | 263 | 305 | 443 |
| 4.7 Special Drawing Rights | | 94 | 100 | 97 | 97 | 101 | 507 | 482 |

Notes:

1. This table employs rounded-off numbers.
2. Net International Investment Position refers to assets minus liabilities. Positive figure refers to net assets and negative figure refers to net liabilities.
3. Since 2015, this table has been compiled and disseminated according to the principles of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (Six Edition)* published by the IMF.
4. Since the end of 2017, the stock of trade credits has been revised based on the latest survey results. There are no revisions on trade credit data prior to end of 2017.

Table S4 External Financial Assets and Liabilities of China's Banking Sector, End of 2022

As of December 31, 2022

Unit: USD 100 million

| Item | Sum (1=2+3, 1=10+19) | Incl.: RMB (2=11+20) | Incl.: Foreign Currencies (3=4+5+ 6+7+8+9, 3=12+21) | USD | EUR | JPY | GBP | CHF | Other Foreign Currencies |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Assets | 15186 | 2944 | 12243 | 9384 | 822 | 122 | 120 | 11 | 1784 |
| Deposits and Loans | 9883 | 2160 | 7723 | 6306 | 643 | 68 | 97 | 10 | 599 |
| Bonds | 3304 | 731 | 2572 | 2345 | 119 | 46 | 5 | 0 | 58 |
| Others | 2000 | 52 | 1948 | 733 | 60 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 1128 |
| Liabilities | 13522 | 6179 | 7343 | 4544 | 264 | 29 | 59 | 4 | 2442 |
| Deposits and Loans | 7606 | 3186 | 4420 | 3825 | 205 | 22 | 36 | 4 | 328 |
| Bonds | 2307 | 1686 | 620 | 527 | 52 | 5 | 23 | 0 | 13 |
| Incl.: Short-term Bonds | 672 | 438 | 233 | 218 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 3609 | 1307 | 2303 | 192 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2101 |

Table S4 (continued)

| Item | With Overseas Banking Sectors (10=11+12) | Incl.: RMB | Incl.: Foreign Currencies (12=13+14+ 15+16+17+18) | USD | EUR | JPY | GBP | CHF | Other Foreign Currencies |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|--|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Assets | 8142 | 1873 | 6269 | 4413 | 436 | 75 | 44 | 11 | 1291 |
| Deposits and Loans | 5188 | 1245 | 3943 | 3077 | 336 | 66 | 36 | 10 | 418 |
| Bonds | 1478 | 605 | 873 | 784 | 41 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 48 |
| Others | 1476 | 23 | 1453 | 553 | 59 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 825 |
| Liabilities | 5492 | 3337 | 2155 | 1771 | 120 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 241 |
| Deposits and Loans | 3111 | 1160 | 1951 | 1595 | 114 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 221 |
| Bonds | 1238 | 1235 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Incl.: Short-term Bonds | 257 | 255 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 1143 | 942 | 201 | 174 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 20 |

Table S4 (concluded)

| Item | With Overseas Non- Banking Sectors (19=20+21) | Incl.: RMB | Incl.: Foreign Currencies (21=22+ 23+24+ 25+26+27) | USD | EUR | JPY | GBP | CHF | Other Foreign Currencies |
|-------------------------|--|---------------|--|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| Assets | 7044 | 1070 | 5974 | 4971 | 386 | 48 | 75 | 0 | 494 |
| Deposits and Loans | 4695 | 915 | 3780 | 3229 | 307 | 2 | 61 | 0 | 181 |
| Bonds | 1825 | 126 | 1699 | 1562 | 78 | 46 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| Others | 524 | 29 | 495 | 180 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 303 |
| Liabilities | 8030 | 2842 | 5188 | 2773 | 144 | 22 | 45 | 4 | 2200 |
| Deposits and Loans | 4495 | 2026 | 2469 | 2230 | 90 | 16 | 22 | 4 | 107 |
| Bonds | 1069 | 451 | 617 | 524 | 52 | 5 | 23 | 0 | 13 |
| Incl.: Short-term Bonds | 415 | 183 | 232 | 216 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Others | 2466 | 364 | 2102 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2081 |

Notes:

1. The SAFE adopts the International Banking Statistics (IBS) format of the BIS to publish external financial assets/liabilities data of China's banking sector. The statistics is consistent with the principles of the *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* published by the IMF. "Banks" stand for deposit-taking financial institutions other than the central bank. "Deposits and Loans Assets" refers to the overseas deposits or loans issued to non-residents by China's banking sectors. "Deposits and Loans Liabilities" refers to the deposits absorbed from non-residents and loans received from non-residents. "Bonds Assets" refers to the bond investment products issued by non-residents and held by China's banking sectors. "Bonds Liabilities" refers to the bond investment products issued by China's banking sectors and held by non-residents. "Others" refer to the external financial assets or liabilities other than deposits, loans and bonds, including but not limited to financial instruments such as equity, financial derivatives, other equity, from which liabilities on reserve assets and special drawing rights are excluded.

2. According to the requirements of the IBS, the "Overseas Banking Sectors" in this table includes overseas related banks, non-related banks and central banks. The "Overseas Non-Banking Sectors" includes overseas non-banking financial sectors and non-financial sectors.

3. According to the principles for the balance of payments statistics, the liabilities of a country in terms of overseas bonds include the outstanding bonds issued by resident institutions and held by non-resident investor. The domestic or overseas bonds issued by resident institutions and held by residents are treated as investment between residents and therefore not included in liabilities in terms of overseas bonds of the said country. In practice, the outstanding debt in terms of overseas bonds issued by resident institutions (minus the portion held overseas by resident investor). However, as it is difficult for some resident investors to differentiate the residency status of overseas bond issuer, some bonds issued by non-resident institutions are reported as issued by resident institutions, and therefore the debt in terms of overseas bonds in the Chinese banking sector may show negative balance due to over-elimination.

4. This table employs rounded-off numbers.

Table S5 China's Gross External Debt Position by Sector, End of 2022

| | End of 2022 (RMB 100 million) | End of 2022 (USD 100 million) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| General Government | 30385 | 4363 |
| Short-term | 2470 | 355 |
| Currency and Deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Securities | 2470 | 355 |
| Loan | 0 | 0 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 0 | 0 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term | 27914 | 4008 |
| SDR Quota | 0 | 0 |
| Currency and Deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Securities | 24176 | 3471 |
| Loan | 3738 | 537 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 0 | 0 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Central Bank | 5673 | 815 |
| Short-term | 2043 | 293 |
| Currency and Deposits | 1315 | 189 |
| Debt Securities | 728 | 105 |
| Loan | 0 | 0 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 0 | 0 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 0 | 0 |
| Long-term | 3631 | 521 |
| SDR Quota | 3356 | 482 |
| Currency and Deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Securities | 0 | 0 |
| Loan | 0 | 0 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 0 | 0 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 275 | 39 |
| Other Deposit-taking Companies | 70367 | 10104 |

Table S5 (concluded)

| | End of 2022 (RMB 100 million) | End of 2022 (USD 100 million) |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Short-term | 53880 | 7736 |
| Currency and Deposits | 34235 | 4916 |
| Debt Securities | 4565 | 656 |
| Loan | 14653 | 2104 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 0 | 0 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 426 | 61 |
| Long term | 16488 | 2367 |
| Currency and Deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Securities | 12529 | 1799 |
| Loan | 3881 | 557 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 0 | 0 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 78 | 11 |
| Other Sectors | 42906 | 6161 |
| Short-term | 29723 | 4268 |
| Currency and Deposits | 14 | 2 |
| Debt Securities | 115 | 16 |
| Loan | 1795 | 258 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 26180 | 3759 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 1619 | 232 |
| Long-term | 13183 | 1893 |
| Currency and Deposits | 0 | 0 |
| Debt Securities | 6362 | 913 |
| Loan | 3620 | 520 |
| Trade Credit and Advances | 466 | 67 |
| Other Debt Liabilities | 2735 | 393 |
| Direct Investments: Inter-company Loans | 21494 | 3086 |
| Debt Liabilities of Direct Investment Enterprises to Direct Investors | 11878 | 1705 |
| Debt Liabilities of Direct Investors to Direct Investment Enterprises | 1292 | 185 |
| Debt Liabilities to Related Enterprises | 8325 | 1195 |
| Gross External Debt Position | 170825 | 24528 |

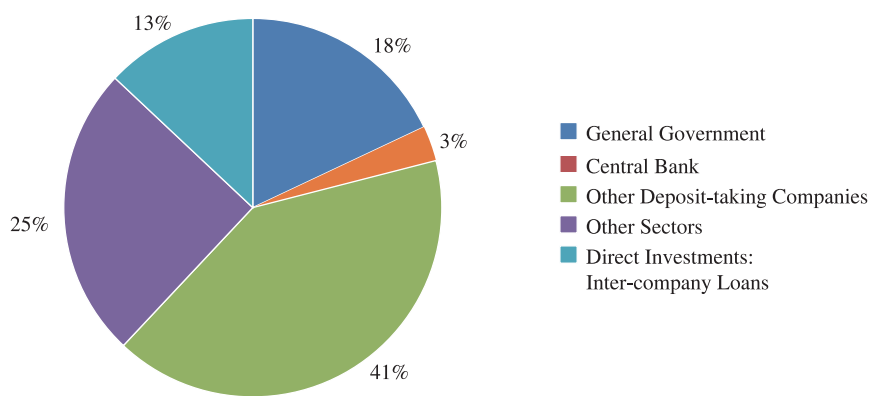


Figure S1 Components of the Full-scale External Debt by the Type of Debtors, End of 2022

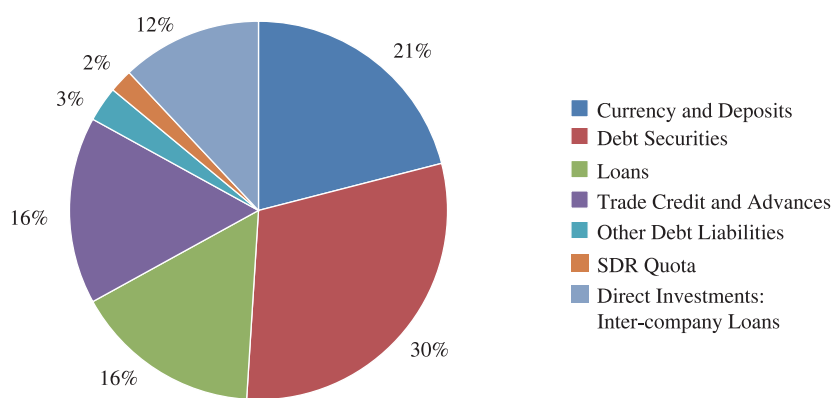


Figure S2 Components of the Full-scale External Debt by the Type of Debt, End of 2022

Table S6 Structure and Growth of China's Long-term and Short-term External Debt, 1990-2022

| Year \ Item | Outstanding External Debt (in USD billion) | Medium- and Long-term External Debt | | | Short-term External Debt | | | Ratio of Short-term External Debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves (%) |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Outstanding (in USD billion) | Increase over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio to the Total Outstanding (%) | Outstanding (in USD billion) | Increase over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio to the Total Outstanding (%) | |
| 1985 | 15.83 | 9.41 | — | 59.4 | 6.42 | — | 40.6 | 242.8 |
| 1986 | 21.48 | 16.71 | 77.6 | 77.8 | 4.77 | -25.7 | 22.2 | 230.2 |
| 1987 | 30.20 | 24.48 | 46.5 | 81.1 | 5.72 | 19.9 | 18.9 | 195.7 |
| 1988 | 40.00 | 32.69 | 33.5 | 81.7 | 7.31 | 27.8 | 18.3 | 216.8 |
| 1989 | 41.30 | 37.03 | 13.3 | 89.7 | 4.27 | -41.6 | 10.3 | 76.9 |
| 1990 | 52.55 | 45.78 | 23.6 | 87.1 | 6.77 | 58.5 | 12.9 | 61.0 |
| 1991 | 60.56 | 50.26 | 9.8 | 83.0 | 10.30 | 52.1 | 17.0 | 47.4 |
| 1992 | 69.32 | 58.47 | 16.3 | 84.3 | 10.85 | 5.3 | 15.7 | 55.8 |
| 1993 | 83.57 | 70.02 | 19.8 | 83.8 | 13.55 | 24.9 | 16.2 | 63.9 |
| 1994 | 92.81 | 82.39 | 17.7 | 88.8 | 10.42 | -23.1 | 11.2 | 20.2 |
| 1995 | 106.59 | 94.68 | 14.9 | 88.8 | 11.91 | 14.3 | 11.2 | 16.2 |
| 1996 | 116.28 | 102.17 | 7.9 | 87.9 | 14.11 | 18.5 | 12.1 | 13.4 |
| 1997 | 130.96 | 112.82 | 10.4 | 86.1 | 18.14 | 28.6 | 13.9 | 13.0 |
| 1998 | 146.04 | 128.70 | 14.1 | 88.1 | 17.34 | -4.4 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| 1999 | 151.83 | 136.65 | 6.2 | 90.0 | 15.18 | -12.5 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| 2000 | 145.73 | 132.65 | -2.9 | 91.0 | 13.08 | -13.8 | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| 2001 | 203.30 | 119.53 | — | 58.8 | 83.77 | — | 41.2 | 39.5 |
| 2002 | 202.63 | 115.55 | -3.3 | 57.0 | 87.08 | 4.0 | 43.0 | 30.4 |
| 2003 | 219.36 | 116.59 | 0.9 | 53.2 | 102.77 | 18.0 | 46.8 | 25.5 |
| 2004 | 262.99 | 124.29 | 6.6 | 47.3 | 138.71 | 35.0 | 52.7 | 22.7 |
| 2005 | 296.54 | 124.90 | 0.5 | 42.1 | 171.64 | 23.7 | 57.9 | 21.0 |
| 2006 | 338.59 | 139.36 | 11.6 | 41.2 | 199.23 | 16.1 | 58.8 | 18.7 |

Table S6 (concluded)

| Year \ Item | Outstanding External Debt (in USD billion) | Medium- and Long-term External Debt | | | Short-term External Debt | | | Ratio of Short-term External Debt to Foreign Exchange Reserves (%) |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | Outstanding (in USD billion) | Increase over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio to the Total Outstanding (%) | Outstanding (in USD billion) | Increase over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio to the Total Outstanding (%) | |
| 2007 | 389.22 | 153.53 | 10.2 | 39.4 | 235.68 | 18.3 | 60.6 | 15.4 |
| 2008 | 390.16 | 163.88 | 6.7 | 42.0 | 226.28 | -4.0 | 58.0 | 11.6 |
| 2009 | 428.65 | 169.39 | 3.4 | 39.5 | 259.26 | 14.6 | 60.5 | 10.8 |
| 2010 | 548.94 | 173.24 | 2.3 | 31.6 | 375.70 | 44.9 | 68.4 | 13.2 |
| 2011 | 695.00 | 194.10 | 12.0 | 27.9 | 500.90 | 33.3 | 72.1 | 15.7 |
| 2012 | 736.99 | 196.06 | 1.0 | 26.6 | 540.93 | 8.0 | 73.4 | 16.3 |
| 2013 | 863.17 | 186.54 | -4.9 | 21.6 | 676.63 | 25.1 | 78.4 | 17.7 |
| 2014 | 1779.90 | 481.70 | — | 27.1 | 1298.20 | — | 72.9 | 33.8 |
| 2015 | 1382.98 | 495.57 | 2.9 | 35.8 | 887.41 | -31.6 | 64.2 | 26.6 |
| 2016 | 1415.80 | 549.76 | 10.9 | 38.8 | 866.04 | -2.4 | 61.2 | 28.8 |
| 2017 | 1757.96 | 612.72 | 11.5 | 34.9 | 1145.24 | 32.2 | 65.1 | 36.5 |
| 2018 | 1982.75 | 693.60 | 13.2 | 35.0 | 1289.15 | 12.6 | 65.0 | 42.0 |
| 2019 | 2070.81 | 851.97 | 22.8 | 41.1 | 1218.84 | -5.5 | 58.9 | 39.2 |
| 2020 | 2400.81 | 1084.44 | 27.3 | 45.2 | 1316.37 | 8.0 | 54.8 | 40.9 |
| 2021 | 2746.56 | 1300.33 | 19.9 | 47.3 | 1446.23 | 9.9 | 52.7 | 44.5 |
| 2022 | 2452.76 | 1114.80 | -14.3 | 45.5 | 1337.97 | -7.5 | 54.5 | 42.8 |

Notes:

1. In 2001, China adjusted its original external debt coverage in accordance with the then prevailing international standards and included the medium- and long-term external debt due within one year in the short-term external debt (residual maturity). As the adjusted external debt data was not comparable with those of 2000 and the previous years, the item "Increase over the Previous Year" was not calculated for the year 2001 in the above table.

2. In 2015, China adjusted the statistical coverage of external debt according to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, and disseminated the full-scale data on China's external debt, which included the RMB-denominated external debt and differentiated medium- and long-term external debt with short-term external debt by contract term. In order to maintain data comparability, the data on the external debt at the end of 2014 was adjusted. As the full-scale external debt data was not comparable with the previous ones (external debt denominated in foreign currencies), the item "Increase over Previous Year" was not calculated for the year 2014 in the above table.

Table S7 China's External Debt, National Economy, and Foreign Exchange Income, 1990-2022

| Year \ Item | Outstanding External Debt (in USD billion) | Increase of Outstanding External Debt over the Previous Year (%) | GDP (in RMB billion) | Increase of GDP over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio of External Debt to GDP (%) | Foreign Exchange Income (in USD billion) | Increase of Foreign Exchange Income over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio of External Debt to Foreign Exchange Income (%) |
|-------------|--|--|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 1985 | 15.83 | 30.9 | 904.0 | 13.5 | 5.1 | 28.3 | — | 56.0 |
| 1986 | 21.48 | 35.7 | 1030.9 | 8.9 | 7.1 | 29.8 | 5.4 | 72.1 |
| 1987 | 30.20 | 40.6 | 1210.2 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 39.2 | 31.5 | 77.1 |
| 1988 | 40.00 | 32.5 | 1510.1 | 11.3 | 9.8 | 45.9 | 17.2 | 87.1 |
| 1989 | 41.30 | 3.3 | 1709.0 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 47.8 | 4.2 | 86.4 |
| 1990 | 52.55 | 27.2 | 1877.4 | 3.9 | 13.3 | 57.4 | 20.0 | 91.6 |
| 1991 | 60.56 | 15.2 | 2189.6 | 9.3 | 14.6 | 65.9 | 14.9 | 91.9 |
| 1992 | 69.32 | 14.5 | 2706.8 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 78.8 | 19.6 | 87.9 |
| 1993 | 83.57 | 20.6 | 3552.4 | 13.9 | 13.5 | 86.6 | 9.8 | 96.5 |
| 1994 | 92.81 | 11.1 | 4846.0 | 13.1 | 16.4 | 118.9 | 37.4 | 78.0 |
| 1995 | 106.59 | 14.8 | 6113.0 | 11.0 | 14.5 | 147.2 | 23.8 | 72.4 |
| 1996 | 116.28 | 9.1 | 7157.2 | 9.9 | 13.5 | 171.7 | 16.6 | 67.7 |
| 1997 | 130.96 | 12.6 | 7942.9 | 9.2 | 13.6 | 207.2 | 20.7 | 63.2 |
| 1998 | 146.04 | 11.5 | 8488.4 | 7.8 | 14.2 | 207.4 | 0.1 | 70.4 |
| 1999 | 151.83 | 4.0 | 9018.8 | 7.6 | 13.9 | 221.0 | 6.5 | 68.7 |
| 2000 | 145.73 | -4.0 | 9977.6 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 279.6 | 26.5 | 52.1 |
| 2001 | 203.30 | — | 11027.0 | 8.3 | 15.2 | 299.4 | 7.1 | 67.9 |
| 2002 | 202.63 | -0.3 | 12100.2 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 365.4 | 22.0 | 55.5 |
| 2003 | 219.36 | 8.3 | 13656.5 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 485.0 | 32.7 | 45.2 |
| 2004 | 262.99 | 19.9 | 16071.4 | 10.1 | 13.4 | 655.0 | 35.1 | 40.2 |
| 2005 | 296.54 | 12.8 | 18589.6 | 11.3 | 13.0 | 836.8 | 27.8 | 35.4 |
| 2006 | 338.59 | 14.2 | 21765.7 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 1061.7 | 26.9 | 31.9 |
| 2007 | 389.22 | 15.0 | 26801.9 | 14.2 | 11.0 | 1342.1 | 26.4 | 29.0 |
| 2008 | 390.16 | 0.2 | 31675.2 | 9.6 | 8.5 | 1581.7 | 17.9 | 24.7 |
| 2009 | 428.65 | 9.9 | 34562.9 | 9.2 | 8.4 | 1332.9 | -15.7 | 32.2 |

Table S7 (concluded)

| Year \ Item | Outstanding External Debt (in USD billion) | Increase of Outstanding External Debt over the Previous Year (%) | GDP (in RMB billion) | Increase of GDP over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio of External Debt to GDP (%) | Foreign Exchange Income (in USD billion) | Increase of Foreign Exchange Income over the Previous Year (%) | Ratio of External Debt to Foreign Exchange Income (%) |
|-------------|--|--|----------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 2010 | 548.94 | 28.1 | 40890.3 | 10.6 | 9.0 | 1876.8 | 40.8 | 29.2 |
| 2011 | 695.00 | 26.6 | 48412.4 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 2086.6 | 11.2 | 33.3 |
| 2012 | 736.99 | 6.0 | 53412.3 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 2248.3 | 7.7 | 32.8 |
| 2013 | 863.17 | 17.1 | 58801.9 | 7.8 | 9.0 | 2425.0 | 7.9 | 35.6 |
| 2014 | 1779.90 | — | 64356.3 | 7.4 | 17.0 | 2545.1 | 5.0 | 69.9 |
| 2015 | 1382.98 | -22.3 | 68885.8 | 7.0 | 12.5 | 2360.2 | -7.3 | 58.6 |
| 2016 | 1415.80 | 2.4 | 74639.5 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 2197.9 | -6.9 | 64.4 |
| 2017 | 1757.96 | 24.2 | 83203.6 | 6.9 | 14.3 | 2422.9 | 10.2 | 72.6 |
| 2018 | 1982.75 | 12.8 | 91928.1 | 6.7 | 14.3 | 2651.0 | 9.4 | 74.8 |
| 2019 | 2070.81 | 4.4 | 98651.5 | 6.0 | 14.5 | 2643.4 | -0.3 | 78.3 |
| 2020 | 2400.81 | 15.9 | 101356.7 | 2.2 | 16.3 | 2732.4 | 3.4 | 87.9 |
| 2021 | 2746.56 | 14.4 | 114923.7 | 8.4 | 15.4 | 3555.2 | 30.1 | 77.3 |
| 2022 | 2452.76 | -10.7 | 121020.7 | 3.0 | 13.6 | 3715.8 | 4.5 | 66.0 |

Notes:

1. In 1998, the GNP data originally used in this table was replaced by GDP data, and the relevant data for the previous years had all been adjusted in accordance with the *China's Statistics Digest 1998*. Both the GDP and its growth data are the latest revised data published by the National Bureau of Statistics.

2. The "Ratio of External Debt to GDP" refers to the ratio of the outstanding external debt as of the end of the year to the GDP of that year. When calculating the "Ratio of External Debt to GDP", the RMB-denominated GDP was converted into USD-denominated GDP by the annual average central parity rate published by the SAFE.

3. Since 1998, the "Foreign Exchange Income" in this table refers to the export revenue from trade in goods and services in the BOP. The data for the previous years has all been adjusted according to international standards, and the ratio of external debt to exports that is calculated on this basis has also been adjusted accordingly.

4. The "Ratio of External Debt to Exports" refers to the ratio of the outstanding external debt as of the end of the year to the export revenue from trade in goods and services for that year in the BOP.

5. In 2001, China adjusted its original external debt coverage in accordance with the then prevailing international standards. As the adjusted external debt data was not comparable with those of 2000 and the previous years, the item "Increase of Outstanding External Debt over the Previous Year" was not calculated for the year 2001 in the above table.

6. In 2015, China adjusted the statistical coverage of external debt according to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, and disseminated the full-scale data on China's external debt, including the RMB-denominated external debt. In order to maintain data comparability, the data on the external debt at the end of 2014 was adjusted. As the full-scale external debt data was not comparable with the previous ones (external debt denominated in foreign currencies), the item "Increase of Outstanding External Debt over Previous Year" was not calculated for the year 2014 in the above table.

Table S8 Flows of China's External Debt, National Economy, and Foreign Exchange Income, 1990-2022

| Year \ Item | External Debt Inflows (in USD billion) | Increase of External Debt Inflows over the Previous Year (%) | External Debt Outflows (in USD billion) | Increase of External Debt Outflows over the Previous Year (%) | Net External Debt Inflows (in USD billion) | GDP (in RMB billion) | Ratio of External Debt Outflows to GDP (%) | Foreign Exchange Income (in USD billion) | Debt Service Ratio (%) |
|-------------|--|--|---|---|--|----------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| 1985 | 8.33 | — | 0.84 | — | 7.49 | 904.0 | 0.3 | 28.3 | 2.7 |
| 1986 | 8.72 | 4.7 | 6.23 | 641.7 | 2.49 | 1030.9 | 2.1 | 29.8 | 15.4 |
| 1987 | 9.21 | 5.6 | 5.12 | -17.8 | 4.09 | 1210.2 | 1.6 | 39.2 | 9.0 |
| 1988 | 14.23 | 54.5 | 7.28 | 42.2 | 6.95 | 1510.1 | 1.8 | 45.9 | 6.5 |
| 1989 | 17.43 | 22.5 | 17.02 | 133.8 | 0.41 | 1709.0 | 3.8 | 47.8 | 8.3 |
| 1990 | 16.48 | -5.5 | 9.62 | -43.5 | 6.86 | 1877.4 | 2.5 | 57.4 | 8.7 |
| 1991 | 18.86 | 14.4 | 12.79 | 33.0 | 6.07 | 2189.6 | 3.1 | 65.9 | 8.5 |
| 1992 | 15.22 | -19.3 | 13.43 | 5.0 | 1.79 | 2706.8 | 2.7 | 78.8 | 7.1 |
| 1993 | 27.37 | 79.8 | 18.25 | 35.9 | 9.12 | 3552.4 | 3.0 | 86.6 | 10.2 |
| 1994 | 34.33 | 25.4 | 25.06 | 37.3 | 9.27 | 4846.0 | 4.5 | 118.9 | 9.1 |
| 1995 | 39.11 | 13.9 | 31.71 | 26.5 | 7.40 | 6113.0 | 4.3 | 147.2 | 7.6 |
| 1996 | 30.95 | -20.9 | 22.47 | -29.1 | 8.48 | 7157.2 | 2.6 | 171.7 | 6.0 |
| 1997 | 43.10 | 39.3 | 32.42 | 44.3 | 10.68 | 7942.9 | 3.4 | 207.2 | 7.3 |
| 1998 | 45.66 | 5.9 | 42.48 | 31.0 | 3.18 | 8488.4 | 4.1 | 207.4 | 10.9 |
| 1999 | 30.05 | -34.2 | 36.45 | -14.2 | -6.40 | 9018.8 | 3.3 | 221.0 | 11.2 |
| 2000 | 24.92 | -17.1 | 35.01 | -4.0 | -10.09 | 9977.6 | 2.9 | 279.6 | 9.2 |
| 2001 | 25.16 | 1.0 | 31.28 | -10.7 | -6.12 | 11027.0 | 2.3 | 299.4 | 7.5 |
| 2002 | 60.87 | 141.9 | 69.67 | 122.7 | -8.80 | 12100.2 | 4.8 | 365.4 | 7.9 |
| 2003 | 101.54 | 66.8 | 98.13 | 40.8 | 3.41 | 13656.5 | 5.9 | 485.0 | 6.9 |
| 2004 | 205.97 | 102.8 | 190.24 | 93.9 | 15.73 | 16071.4 | 9.8 | 655.0 | 3.2 |
| 2005 | 281.05 | 36.5 | 271.59 | 42.8 | 9.46 | 18589.6 | 12.0 | 836.8 | 3.1 |
| 2006 | 385.43 | 37.1 | 365.15 | 34.4 | 20.28 | 21765.7 | 13.4 | 1061.7 | 2.1 |
| 2007 | 500.20 | 29.8 | 479.81 | 31.4 | 20.39 | 26801.9 | 13.6 | 1342.2 | 2.0 |
| 2008 | 575.90 | 15.1 | 557.16 | 16.1 | 18.74 | 31675.2 | 12.2 | 1581.7 | 1.8 |
| 2009 | 387.52 | -32.7 | 390.85 | -29.8 | -3.33 | 34562.9 | 7.7 | 1332.9 | 2.9 |
| 2010 | 679.25 | 75.3 | 611.93 | 56.6 | 67.32 | 40890.3 | 10.1 | 1876.8 | 1.6 |

Table S8 (concluded)

| Year \ Item | External Debt Inflows (in USD billion) | Increase of External Debt Inflows over the Previous Year (%) | External Debt Outflows (in USD billion) | Increase of External Debt Outflows over the Previous Year (%) | Net External Debt Inflows (in USD billion) | GDP (in RMB billion) | Ratio of External Debt Outflows to GDP (%) | Foreign Exchange Income (in USD billion) | Debt Service Ratio (%) |
|-------------|--|--|---|---|--|----------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| 2011 | 773.31 | 13.8 | 682.51 | 11.5 | 90.80 | 48412.4 | 9.1 | 2086.6 | 1.7 |
| 2012 | 648.12 | -16.2 | 651.79 | -4.5 | -3.67 | 53412.3 | 7.7 | 2248.3 | 1.6 |
| 2013 | 1010.92 | 56.0 | 908.07 | 39.3 | 102.85 | 58801.9 | 9.6 | 2425.0 | 1.6 |
| 2014 | 2353.40 | — | 1695.98 | — | 657.42 | 64356.3 | 16.2 | 2545.1 | 2.6 |
| 2015 | 1205.13 | -48.8 | 1599.54 | -5.7 | -394.41 | 68885.8 | 14.5 | 2360.2 | 5.0 |
| 2016 | 1274.20 | 5.7 | 1255.19 | -21.5 | 19.01 | 74639.5 | 11.2 | 2197.9 | 6.1 |
| 2017 | 1623.99 | 27.5 | 1434.53 | 14.3 | 189.46 | 83203.6 | 11.6 | 2422.9 | 5.5 |
| 2018 | 1851.32 | 14.0 | 1694.20 | 18.1 | 157.12 | 91928.1 | 12.2 | 2651.0 | 5.5 |
| 2019 | 1724.73 | -6.8 | 1649.32 | -2.6 | 75.41 | 98651.5 | 11.5 | 2643.4 | 6.7 |
| 2020 | 2113.93 | 22.6 | 1800.48 | 9.2 | 313.45 | 101356.7 | 12.3 | 2732.4 | 6.5 |
| 2021 | 2006.49 | -5.1 | 1657.68 | -7.9 | 348.81 | 114923.7 | 9.3 | 3555.2 | 5.9 |
| 2022 | 1750.73 | -12.7 | 2031.00 | 22.5 | -280.28 | 121020.7 | 11.3 | 3715.8 | 10.5 |

Notes:

1. In 1998, the GNP data originally used in this table was replaced by GDP data, and the relevant data for the previous years had all been adjusted in accordance with the *China's Statistics Digest 1998*. Both the GDP and its growth data are the latest revised data published by the National Bureau of Statistics. When calculating the ratio of external debt to GDP, the RMB-denominated GDP was converted into USD-denominated GDP by the annual average central parity rate published by the SAFE.

2. Since 1998, the "Foreign Exchange Income" in this table refers to the export revenue from trade in goods and services in the BOP. The data for the previous years has all been adjusted according to international standards, and the service ratio that is calculated on this basis has also been adjusted accordingly.

3. The "Debt Service Ratio" refers to the ratio of the external debt repayment (the sum of the repayment of the principal and interest of medium- and long-term external debt and the payment of the interest of short-term external debt) to the export revenue from trade in goods and services in the BOP.

4. In 2015, China adjusted the statistical coverage of external debt according to the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, and disseminated the full-scale data on China's external debt, which included the RMB-denominated external debt and differentiated medium- and long-term external debt with short-term external debt by contract term. In order to maintain data comparability, the data on the external debt at the end of 2014 was adjusted. As the full-scale external debt data was not comparable with the previous ones (external debt denominated in foreign currencies), the item "Increase of External Debt Inflows over Previous Year" was not calculated for the year 2014 in the above table. In addition, as the full-scale external debt data includes the RMB-denominated external debt (the outstanding RMB-denominated external debt is slightly lower than that of the external debt denominated in foreign currencies), the debt service ratios, as an external debt risk indicator, of 2014 and 2015 witnessed an increase over 2013, but were still within the accepted safe range (20 percent).

5. Since 2016, the statistical data for the previous year in this table will adjust according to the revised BOP data for the current year.

Table S9 Annual and Monthly Averages of the Central Parity Rate of the RMB against the USD, January 1990-December 2022

Unit: RMB per USD 100

| Year \ Month | January | February | March | April | May | June |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1990 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 472.21 |
| 1991 | 522.21 | 522.21 | 522.21 | 526.59 | 531.39 | 535.35 |
| 1992 | 544.81 | 546.35 | 547.34 | 549.65 | 550.36 | 547.51 |
| 1993 | 576.40 | 576.99 | 573.13 | 570.63 | 572.17 | 573.74 |
| 1994 | 870.00 | 870.28 | 870.23 | 869.55 | 866.49 | 865.72 |
| 1995 | 844.13 | 843.54 | 842.76 | 842.25 | 831.28 | 830.08 |
| 1996 | 831.86 | 831.32 | 832.89 | 833.15 | 832.88 | 832.26 |
| 1997 | 829.63 | 829.29 | 829.57 | 829.57 | 829.29 | 829.21 |
| 1998 | 827.91 | 827.91 | 827.92 | 827.92 | 827.90 | 827.97 |
| 1999 | 827.90 | 827.80 | 827.91 | 827.92 | 827.85 | 827.80 |
| 2000 | 827.93 | 827.79 | 827.86 | 827.93 | 827.77 | 827.72 |
| 2001 | 827.71 | 827.70 | 827.76 | 827.71 | 827.72 | 827.71 |
| 2002 | 827.67 | 827.66 | 827.70 | 827.72 | 827.69 | 827.70 |
| 2003 | 827.68 | 827.73 | 827.72 | 827.71 | 827.69 | 827.71 |
| 2004 | 827.69 | 827.71 | 827.71 | 827.69 | 827.71 | 827.67 |
| 2005 | 827.65 | 827.65 | 827.65 | 827.65 | 827.65 | 827.65 |
| 2006 | 806.68 | 804.93 | 803.50 | 801.56 | 801.52 | 800.67 |
| 2007 | 778.98 | 775.46 | 773.90 | 772.47 | 767.04 | 763.30 |
| 2008 | 724.78 | 721.09 | 716.26 | 712.01 | 709.06 | 705.83 |
| 2009 | 683.82 | 683.57 | 683.41 | 683.12 | 682.45 | 683.32 |
| 2010 | 682.73 | 682.70 | 682.64 | 682.62 | 682.74 | 681.65 |
| 2011 | 660.27 | 658.31 | 656.62 | 652.92 | 649.88 | 647.78 |
| 2012 | 631.68 | 630.00 | 630.81 | 629.66 | 630.62 | 631.78 |
| 2013 | 627.87 | 628.11 | 627.85 | 627.09 | 625.40 | 624.16 |
| 2014 | 610.43 | 611.28 | 613.58 | 615.53 | 616.36 | 615.57 |
| 2015 | 612.72 | 613.39 | 615.07 | 613.02 | 611.43 | 611.61 |
| 2016 | 655.27 | 653.11 | 650.64 | 647.62 | 653.15 | 658.74 |
| 2017 | 689.18 | 687.13 | 689.32 | 688.45 | 688.27 | 680.19 |
| 2018 | 643.64 | 631.62 | 632.20 | 629.75 | 637.58 | 645.56 |
| 2019 | 678.97 | 673.64 | 670.93 | 671.51 | 685.24 | 688.20 |
| 2020 | 691.74 | 699.23 | 701.19 | 706.86 | 709.95 | 708.63 |
| 2021 | 674.71 | 646.02 | 650.66 | 652.04 | 643.16 | 642.28 |
| 2022 | 635.88 | 634.7 | 634.57 | 642.8 | 670.71 | 669.91 |

Table S9 (concluded)

| Year \ Month | July | August | September | October | November | December | Annual Average |
|--------------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|----------|----------------|
| 1990 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 472.21 | 495.54 | 522.21 | 478.32 |
| 1991 | 535.55 | 537.35 | 537.35 | 537.90 | 538.58 | 541.31 | 532.33 |
| 1992 | 544.32 | 542.87 | 549.48 | 553.69 | 561.31 | 579.82 | 551.46 |
| 1993 | 576.12 | 577.64 | 578.70 | 578.68 | 579.47 | 580.68 | 576.20 |
| 1994 | 864.03 | 858.98 | 854.03 | 852.93 | 851.69 | 848.45 | 861.87 |
| 1995 | 830.07 | 830.75 | 831.88 | 831.55 | 831.35 | 831.56 | 835.10 |
| 1996 | 831.60 | 830.81 | 830.44 | 830.00 | 829.93 | 829.90 | 831.42 |
| 1997 | 829.11 | 828.94 | 828.72 | 828.38 | 828.11 | 827.96 | 828.98 |
| 1998 | 827.98 | 827.99 | 827.89 | 827.78 | 827.78 | 827.79 | 827.91 |
| 1999 | 827.77 | 827.73 | 827.74 | 827.74 | 827.82 | 827.93 | 827.83 |
| 2000 | 827.93 | 827.96 | 827.86 | 827.85 | 827.74 | 827.72 | 827.84 |
| 2001 | 827.69 | 827.70 | 827.68 | 827.68 | 827.69 | 827.68 | 827.70 |
| 2002 | 827.68 | 827.67 | 827.70 | 827.69 | 827.71 | 827.72 | 827.70 |
| 2003 | 827.73 | 827.70 | 827.71 | 827.67 | 827.69 | 827.70 | 827.70 |
| 2004 | 827.67 | 827.68 | 827.67 | 827.65 | 827.65 | 827.65 | 827.68 |
| 2005 | 822.90 | 810.19 | 809.22 | 808.89 | 808.40 | 807.59 | 819.17 |
| 2006 | 799.10 | 797.33 | 793.68 | 790.32 | 786.52 | 782.38 | 797.18 |
| 2007 | 758.05 | 757.53 | 752.58 | 750.12 | 742.33 | 736.76 | 760.40 |
| 2008 | 702.28 | 700.09 | 698.32 | 696.83 | 695.57 | 694.51 | 694.51 |
| 2009 | 683.20 | 683.22 | 682.89 | 682.75 | 682.74 | 682.79 | 683.10 |
| 2010 | 677.75 | 679.01 | 674.62 | 667.32 | 665.58 | 665.15 | 676.95 |
| 2011 | 646.14 | 640.90 | 638.33 | 635.66 | 634.08 | 632.81 | 645.88 |
| 2012 | 632.35 | 634.04 | 633.95 | 631.44 | 629.53 | 629.00 | 631.25 |
| 2013 | 622.99 | 622.17 | 621.49 | 620.79 | 620.11 | 619.32 | 619.32 |
| 2014 | 615.69 | 616.06 | 615.28 | 614.41 | 614.32 | 612.38 | 614.28 |
| 2015 | 611.67 | 630.56 | 636.91 | 634.86 | 636.66 | 644.76 | 622.84 |
| 2016 | 667.74 | 664.74 | 667.15 | 674.42 | 683.75 | 691.82 | 664.23 |
| 2017 | 676.54 | 667.36 | 656.34 | 661.54 | 661.86 | 659.42 | 675.18 |
| 2018 | 670.34 | 684.33 | 684.45 | 692.64 | 693.51 | 688.53 | 661.74 |
| 2019 | 687.52 | 702.14 | 707.85 | 707.02 | 701.77 | 701.28 | 689.85 |
| 2020 | 700.88 | 693.34 | 681.48 | 671.11 | 660.69 | 654.23 | 689.76 |
| 2021 | 647.41 | 647.72 | 645.99 | 641.92 | 639.53 | 637.00 | 645.15 |
| 2022 | 673.24 | 679.49 | 696.21 | 712.87 | 716.28 | 698.33 | 672.61 |

Table S10 Central Parity Rate of the RMB, January-December 2022

For the 10 currencies including USD, HKD, JPY, EUR, GBP, AUD, NZD, SGD, CHF and CAD, the exchange rate is based on RMB per 100 foreign currency units while for other foreign currencies, it is based on foreign currency unit per RMB 100

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| January | USD | 637.94 | 637.46 | 637.94 | 632.46 | 635.88 | 635.88 |
| | EUR | 720.99 | 710.30 | 729.32 | 710.30 | 720.42 | 720.42 |
| | JPY | 5.53 | 5.52 | 5.58 | 5.49 | 5.54 | 5.54 |
| | HKD | 81.81 | 81.82 | 81.84 | 81.23 | 81.61 | 81.61 |
| | GBP | 860.06 | 853.28 | 872.95 | 853.05 | 862.77 | 862.77 |
| | MYR | 65.46 | 65.82 | 66.26 | 65.46 | 65.90 | 65.90 |
| | RUB | 1169.68 | 1223.67 | 1253.93 | 1169.17 | 1202.84 | 1202.84 |
| | AUD | 459.11 | 448.59 | 463.46 | 448.59 | 457.19 | 457.19 |
| | CAD | 500.48 | 500.50 | 508.92 | 499.59 | 504.06 | 504.06 |
| | NZD | 433.19 | 419.58 | 436.95 | 419.58 | 429.71 | 429.71 |
| | SGD | 471.37 | 471.16 | 472.87 | 468.48 | 470.78 | 470.78 |
| | CHF | 694.46 | 684.59 | 698.81 | 684.59 | 692.39 | 692.39 |
| | ZAR | 248.85 | 242.54 | 251.19 | 238.12 | 243.56 | 243.56 |
| | KRW | 18714.00 | 18892.00 | 18935.00 | 18657.00 | 18787.16 | 18787.16 |
| | AED | 57.57 | 57.62 | 58.08 | 57.57 | 57.77 | 57.77 |
| | SAR | 58.85 | 58.86 | 59.31 | 58.85 | 59.02 | 59.02 |
| | HUF | 5090.62 | 5018.50 | 5090.62 | 4861.74 | 4976.12 | 4976.12 |
| | PLN | 63.45 | 64.17 | 64.37 | 62.24 | 63.13 | 63.13 |
| | DKK | 103.16 | 104.77 | 104.77 | 102.02 | 103.29 | 103.29 |
| | SEK | 142.72 | 147.30 | 147.30 | 140.27 | 143.57 | 143.57 |
| NOK | 139.02 | 140.32 | 141.52 | 136.50 | 138.98 | 138.98 | |
| TRY | 204.51 | 213.55 | 217.44 | 204.51 | 212.82 | 212.82 | |
| MXN | 321.20 | 325.80 | 327.07 | 319.34 | 322.16 | 322.16 | |
| THB | 521.76 | 521.81 | 528.32 | 518.43 | 522.26 | 522.26 | |
| February | USD | 635.80 | 632.22 | 636.81 | 632.22 | 634.70 | 635.35 |
| | EUR | 724.71 | 706.59 | 726.93 | 706.59 | 719.90 | 720.18 |
| | JPY | 5.49 | 5.47 | 5.54 | 5.47 | 5.50 | 5.52 |
| | HKD | 81.62 | 80.93 | 81.67 | 80.93 | 81.37 | 81.50 |
| | GBP | 856.26 | 844.32 | 863.72 | 844.32 | 858.90 | 861.00 |
| | MYR | 66.13 | 66.44 | 66.44 | 65.71 | 65.99 | 65.94 |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| February | RUB | 1195.02 | 1328.17 | 1342.68 | 1175.30 | 1225.43 | 1213.17 |
| | AUD | 447.67 | 453.97 | 457.60 | 447.67 | 454.66 | 456.03 |
| | CAD | 496.29 | 495.54 | 501.95 | 494.48 | 498.48 | 501.51 |
| | NZD | 418.23 | 422.84 | 428.31 | 418.23 | 423.48 | 426.86 |
| | SGD | 470.68 | 465.03 | 473.90 | 465.03 | 471.25 | 470.99 |
| | CHF | 684.13 | 682.01 | 693.24 | 682.01 | 687.48 | 690.15 |
| | ZAR | 244.19 | 243.24 | 244.19 | 236.86 | 239.71 | 241.80 |
| | KRW | 18897.00 | 19016.00 | 19016.00 | 18787.00 | 18873.69 | 18826.71 |
| | AED | 58.07 | 58.10 | 58.10 | 57.67 | 57.89 | 57.82 |
| | SAR | 59.31 | 59.35 | 59.35 | 58.91 | 59.13 | 59.07 |
| | HUF | 4888.57 | 5181.71 | 5191.32 | 4858.11 | 4959.76 | 4968.64 |
| | PLN | 62.99 | 66.51 | 66.51 | 61.85 | 63.21 | 63.17 |
| | DKK | 102.67 | 105.35 | 105.35 | 102.39 | 103.36 | 103.32 |
| | SEK | 144.54 | 151.42 | 151.42 | 143.34 | 146.83 | 145.06 |
| | NOK | 138.86 | 141.79 | 142.06 | 138.11 | 140.07 | 139.48 |
| | TRY | 214.46 | 222.47 | 222.47 | 211.97 | 215.42 | 214.01 |
| MXN | 327.11 | 325.35 | 327.11 | 319.98 | 322.29 | 322.22 | |
| THB | 520.38 | 516.73 | 520.38 | 507.04 | 512.62 | 517.85 | |
| March | USD | 630.14 | 634.82 | 638.00 | 630.14 | 634.57 | 635.04 |
| | EUR | 705.92 | 708.47 | 708.47 | 686.34 | 699.00 | 711.78 |
| | JPY | 5.47 | 5.20 | 5.52 | 5.14 | 5.36 | 5.46 |
| | HKD | 80.65 | 81.10 | 81.54 | 80.64 | 81.12 | 81.35 |
| | GBP | 844.66 | 833.78 | 844.66 | 826.36 | 835.75 | 850.99 |
| | MYR | 66.67 | 66.21 | 66.67 | 65.81 | 66.20 | 66.04 |
| | RUB | 1656.95 | 1314.80 | 2155.31 | 1314.80 | 1728.11 | 1417.37 |
| | AUD | 457.01 | 476.46 | 479.12 | 457.01 | 467.31 | 460.51 |
| | CAD | 496.69 | 508.49 | 510.59 | 490.04 | 500.97 | 501.29 |
| | NZD | 425.82 | 442.60 | 443.67 | 425.82 | 435.20 | 430.17 |
| SGD | 464.52 | 469.32 | 469.47 | 462.67 | 466.85 | 469.35 | |
| CHF | 686.21 | 687.41 | 689.53 | 672.79 | 682.41 | 687.08 | |
| ZAR | 244.17 | 228.23 | 244.17 | 227.79 | 236.29 | 239.62 | |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|-------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| March | KRW | 19069.00 | 19063.00 | 19525.00 | 19024.00 | 19229.04 | 18986.26 |
| | AED | 58.37 | 57.86 | 58.37 | 57.57 | 57.91 | 57.86 |
| | SAR | 59.62 | 59.10 | 59.62 | 58.81 | 59.15 | 59.10 |
| | HUF | 5247.72 | 5182.57 | 5735.64 | 5182.57 | 5381.51 | 5132.36 |
| | PLN | 66.52 | 65.51 | 72.54 | 65.51 | 67.90 | 65.05 |
| | DKK | 105.37 | 104.98 | 108.45 | 104.98 | 106.43 | 104.55 |
| | SEK | 150.30 | 145.76 | 157.95 | 145.76 | 150.95 | 147.40 |
| | NOK | 139.85 | 135.05 | 143.21 | 135.05 | 139.32 | 139.41 |
| | TRY | 219.86 | 230.98 | 234.84 | 219.46 | 229.76 | 220.25 |
| | MXN | 325.38 | 313.16 | 338.24 | 313.16 | 324.26 | 323.03 |
| THB | 518.73 | 524.63 | 530.51 | 515.72 | 523.69 | 520.17 | |
| April | USD | 635.09 | 661.77 | 661.77 | 635.09 | 642.80 | 636.95 |
| | EUR | 702.89 | 695.31 | 702.92 | 686.97 | 694.56 | 707.53 |
| | JPY | 5.21 | 5.06 | 5.21 | 4.95 | 5.08 | 5.36 |
| | HKD | 81.08 | 84.34 | 84.34 | 81.05 | 81.97 | 81.50 |
| | GBP | 834.64 | 825.35 | 842.22 | 823.36 | 831.82 | 846.26 |
| | MYR | 66.20 | 65.89 | 66.82 | 65.89 | 66.39 | 66.13 |
| | RUB | 1283.66 | 1098.32 | 1338.56 | 1098.32 | 1249.08 | 1375.84 |
| | AUD | 475.70 | 470.65 | 484.10 | 467.71 | 473.53 | 463.72 |
| | CAD | 507.84 | 517.07 | 517.07 | 504.51 | 508.94 | 503.18 |
| | NZD | 440.07 | 430.01 | 443.49 | 429.03 | 434.20 | 431.16 |
| | SGD | 468.52 | 477.67 | 477.67 | 466.94 | 470.59 | 469.66 |
| | CHF | 687.51 | 681.39 | 687.51 | 670.93 | 680.21 | 685.38 |
| | ZAR | 230.09 | 241.41 | 241.98 | 227.83 | 233.61 | 238.13 |
| | KRW | 19137.00 | 19200.00 | 19387.00 | 19031.00 | 19234.16 | 19047.43 |
| | AED | 57.83 | 55.47 | 57.83 | 55.47 | 57.14 | 57.68 |
| | SAR | 59.07 | 56.65 | 59.07 | 56.65 | 58.35 | 58.92 |
| | HUF | 5227.45 | 5440.71 | 5479.51 | 5227.45 | 5401.15 | 5198.69 |
| | PLN | 66.01 | 67.44 | 67.94 | 66.01 | 66.95 | 65.51 |
| DKK | 105.82 | 107.02 | 108.27 | 105.78 | 107.09 | 105.18 | |
| SEK | 147.80 | 149.24 | 150.63 | 146.72 | 148.75 | 147.73 | |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|-------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| April | TRY | 230.98 | 223.55 | 231.60 | 223.55 | 228.71 | 222.34 |
| | MXN | 312.98 | 308.71 | 316.57 | 308.21 | 312.22 | 320.36 |
| | THB | 524.12 | 519.88 | 529.12 | 519.10 | 525.51 | 521.48 |
| | USD | 656.72 | 666.07 | 678.98 | 656.72 | 670.71 | 643.64 |
| May | EUR | 697.06 | 717.47 | 723.32 | 697.06 | 709.77 | 707.97 |
| | JPY | 5.08 | 5.21 | 5.30 | 5.08 | 5.21 | 5.33 |
| | HKD | 83.68 | 84.87 | 86.50 | 83.68 | 85.45 | 82.28 |
| | GBP | 828.42 | 842.02 | 850.24 | 820.96 | 834.54 | 843.94 |
| | MYR | 66.15 | 65.55 | 66.15 | 64.63 | 65.35 | 65.98 |
| | RUB | 1011.07 | 957.21 | 1035.50 | 839.26 | 956.58 | 1292.87 |
| | AUD | 475.87 | 478.80 | 480.01 | 466.59 | 472.64 | 465.49 |
| | CAD | 515.61 | 526.18 | 528.10 | 515.61 | 521.95 | 506.90 |
| | NZD | 429.62 | 436.31 | 437.79 | 423.19 | 429.01 | 430.74 |
| | SGD | 477.96 | 487.21 | 491.06 | 477.96 | 485.39 | 472.77 |
| | CHF | 674.62 | 694.87 | 703.08 | 674.07 | 684.34 | 685.18 |
| | ZAR | 235.48 | 232.50 | 241.80 | 232.50 | 236.88 | 237.89 |
| | KRW | 19058.00 | 18568.00 | 19118.00 | 18568.00 | 18898.00 | 19017.85 |
| | AED | 55.92 | 55.13 | 55.92 | 54.02 | 54.75 | 57.10 |
| | SAR | 57.11 | 56.30 | 57.11 | 55.17 | 55.91 | 58.32 |
| | HUF | 5389.87 | 5489.07 | 5508.10 | 5356.46 | 5421.27 | 5242.74 |
| | PLN | 67.38 | 63.90 | 67.38 | 63.53 | 65.46 | 65.50 |
| | DKK | 106.71 | 103.69 | 106.71 | 102.83 | 104.82 | 105.11 |
| | SEK | 148.38 | 146.46 | 150.34 | 146.28 | 148.18 | 147.82 |
| | NOK | 140.78 | 141.26 | 146.44 | 140.78 | 143.50 | 140.05 |
| TRY | 224.36 | 245.97 | 245.97 | 223.34 | 233.74 | 224.60 | |
| MXN | 305.27 | 293.51 | 305.27 | 292.09 | 298.17 | 315.97 | |
| THB | 518.22 | 512.00 | 518.22 | 507.43 | 512.80 | 519.77 | |
| June | USD | 666.51 | 671.14 | 675.18 | 666.34 | 669.91 | 648.35 |
| | EUR | 715.31 | 700.84 | 716.08 | 700.84 | 707.91 | 707.96 |
| | JPY | 5.18 | 4.91 | 5.18 | 4.91 | 5.00 | 5.27 |
| | HKD | 84.95 | 85.52 | 86.01 | 84.93 | 85.36 | 82.84 |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|-------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| June | GBP | 840.31 | 813.65 | 840.31 | 810.85 | 825.57 | 840.64 |
| | MYR | 65.65 | 65.57 | 65.95 | 65.40 | 65.67 | 65.92 |
| | RUB | 936.84 | 778.10 | 945.49 | 778.10 | 858.71 | 1214.94 |
| | AUD | 478.77 | 461.45 | 481.45 | 461.45 | 470.54 | 466.39 |
| | CAD | 527.41 | 520.58 | 532.37 | 514.88 | 522.82 | 509.75 |
| | NZD | 434.70 | 417.71 | 435.24 | 417.71 | 425.57 | 429.81 |
| | SGD | 486.48 | 481.70 | 487.87 | 481.54 | 483.95 | 474.78 |
| | CHF | 694.68 | 702.99 | 702.99 | 674.36 | 690.16 | 686.07 |
| | ZAR | 234.45 | 241.95 | 241.95 | 228.78 | 236.00 | 237.55 |
| | KRW | 18622.00 | 19397.00 | 19412.00 | 18591.00 | 19077.33 | 19028.53 |
| | AED | 55.10 | 54.72 | 55.12 | 54.40 | 54.82 | 56.69 |
| | SAR | 56.26 | 55.90 | 56.29 | 55.57 | 56.00 | 57.91 |
| | HUF | 5548.35 | 5621.62 | 5690.61 | 5435.57 | 5600.78 | 5307.00 |
| | PLN | 64.02 | 66.60 | 66.95 | 64.01 | 65.59 | 65.52 |
| | DKK | 103.99 | 106.14 | 106.14 | 103.86 | 105.08 | 105.10 |
| | SEK | 146.50 | 152.56 | 152.56 | 146.33 | 149.77 | 148.17 |
| | NOK | 140.57 | 147.37 | 148.96 | 140.57 | 145.53 | 141.03 |
| | TRY | 246.03 | 247.73 | 258.97 | 244.84 | 253.56 | 229.79 |
| | MXN | 294.86 | 300.08 | 305.16 | 292.83 | 298.47 | 312.83 |
| THB | 514.47 | 524.65 | 530.25 | 512.02 | 521.40 | 520.06 | |
| July | USD | 668.63 | 674.37 | 677.31 | 668.63 | 673.24 | 652.14 |
| | EUR | 700.67 | 687.39 | 700.67 | 675.06 | 686.28 | 704.66 |
| | JPY | 4.92 | 5.02 | 5.02 | 4.86 | 4.92 | 5.22 |
| | HKD | 85.21 | 85.91 | 86.29 | 85.21 | 85.78 | 83.28 |
| | GBP | 813.21 | 820.83 | 820.83 | 798.11 | 807.82 | 835.65 |
| | MYR | 65.88 | 66.00 | 66.10 | 65.72 | 65.91 | 65.92 |
| | RUB | 815.38 | 923.90 | 959.61 | 805.61 | 881.81 | 1164.25 |
| | AUD | 461.38 | 471.96 | 471.96 | 453.38 | 461.58 | 465.66 |
| | CAD | 519.49 | 526.62 | 526.62 | 514.72 | 520.49 | 511.39 |
| | NZD | 417.22 | 424.55 | 424.55 | 411.32 | 417.27 | 427.90 |
| | SGD | 481.19 | 488.83 | 488.83 | 477.96 | 482.41 | 475.94 |
| CHF | 700.16 | 706.37 | 706.37 | 684.57 | 694.57 | 687.37 | |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|--------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| July | ZAR | 243.62 | 245.11 | 254.36 | 243.62 | 249.92 | 239.43 |
| | KRW | 19272.00 | 19242.00 | 19566.00 | 19242.00 | 19409.00 | 19086.43 |
| | AED | 54.91 | 54.46 | 54.91 | 54.23 | 54.55 | 56.36 |
| | SAR | 56.09 | 55.69 | 56.09 | 55.47 | 55.77 | 57.58 |
| | HUF | 5657.51 | 5885.37 | 6080.89 | 5657.51 | 5868.02 | 5392.38 |
| | PLN | 67.04 | 69.26 | 71.52 | 67.04 | 69.43 | 66.11 |
| | DKK | 106.13 | 108.27 | 110.22 | 106.13 | 108.44 | 105.61 |
| | SEK | 153.04 | 151.41 | 158.09 | 150.97 | 154.22 | 149.09 |
| | NOK | 147.24 | 144.33 | 152.45 | 144.33 | 148.60 | 142.19 |
| | TRY | 249.60 | 266.17 | 266.17 | 249.60 | 258.48 | 234.16 |
| | MXN | 300.71 | 300.88 | 310.32 | 300.71 | 304.75 | 311.60 |
| THB | 527.91 | 541.24 | 544.48 | 527.91 | 539.34 | 522.99 | |
| August | USD | 674.67 | 689.06 | 689.06 | 673.24 | 679.49 | 656.05 |
| | EUR | 688.80 | 692.24 | 695.50 | 680.70 | 688.31 | 702.33 |
| | JPY | 5.06 | 4.98 | 5.13 | 4.98 | 5.03 | 5.19 |
| | HKD | 85.95 | 87.79 | 87.79 | 85.79 | 86.60 | 83.76 |
| | GBP | 820.93 | 805.57 | 826.79 | 804.21 | 815.18 | 832.72 |
| | MYR | 65.97 | 64.76 | 66.12 | 64.76 | 65.66 | 65.88 |
| | RUB | 922.72 | 874.14 | 937.43 | 871.01 | 897.47 | 1126.13 |
| | AUD | 470.71 | 473.82 | 480.07 | 467.53 | 472.93 | 466.70 |
| | CAD | 526.54 | 527.88 | 530.87 | 523.06 | 526.52 | 513.55 |
| | NZD | 423.84 | 423.86 | 434.96 | 420.64 | 425.83 | 427.60 |
| | SGD | 488.24 | 494.15 | 494.77 | 488.24 | 491.21 | 478.12 |
| | CHF | 707.99 | 709.40 | 716.11 | 703.31 | 710.49 | 690.67 |
| | ZAR | 245.95 | 245.59 | 249.39 | 240.66 | 245.45 | 240.29 |
| | KRW | 19326.00 | 19523.00 | 19584.00 | 19247.00 | 19400.48 | 19131.29 |
| | AED | 54.45 | 53.15 | 54.56 | 53.15 | 54.03 | 56.03 |
| | SAR | 55.67 | 54.35 | 55.85 | 54.35 | 55.26 | 57.25 |
| | HUF | 5860.56 | 5808.14 | 6069.34 | 5675.53 | 5837.09 | 5455.91 |
| | PLN | 68.74 | 68.20 | 70.02 | 67.36 | 68.51 | 66.46 |
| DKK | 108.07 | 107.40 | 109.25 | 106.94 | 108.08 | 105.96 | |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| August | SEK | 150.95 | 154.53 | 156.40 | 149.33 | 152.53 | 149.58 |
| | NOK | 143.54 | 142.00 | 145.01 | 141.05 | 142.87 | 142.28 |
| | TRY | 265.73 | 263.15 | 266.32 | 263.15 | 264.93 | 238.56 |
| | MXN | 302.06 | 291.50 | 306.56 | 289.81 | 296.40 | 309.43 |
| | THB | 538.65 | 527.55 | 538.65 | 521.50 | 527.21 | 523.59 |
| September | USD | 688.21 | 709.98 | 711.07 | 688.21 | 696.21 | 660.68 |
| | EUR | 691.71 | 698.92 | 699.65 | 682.84 | 691.60 | 701.09 |
| | JPY | 4.95 | 4.93 | 4.96 | 4.80 | 4.89 | 5.16 |
| | HKD | 87.69 | 90.44 | 90.58 | 87.69 | 88.70 | 84.33 |
| | GBP | 799.11 | 794.81 | 807.18 | 761.72 | 792.02 | 828.02 |
| | MYR | 64.93 | 65.23 | 65.25 | 64.60 | 64.95 | 65.77 |
| | RUB | 874.37 | 808.41 | 909.05 | 806.22 | 861.25 | 1095.57 |
| | AUD | 470.72 | 462.96 | 475.70 | 458.50 | 467.29 | 466.77 |
| | CAD | 524.30 | 520.84 | 531.92 | 518.21 | 525.25 | 514.90 |
| | NZD | 420.97 | 408.41 | 424.33 | 401.73 | 415.35 | 426.19 |
| | SGD | 492.83 | 497.17 | 497.74 | 492.47 | 494.79 | 480.04 |
| | CHF | 703.84 | 730.14 | 731.80 | 703.01 | 718.26 | 693.85 |
| | ZAR | 248.28 | 252.94 | 254.47 | 247.74 | 251.18 | 241.55 |
| | KRW | 19467.00 | 20143.00 | 20143.00 | 19467.00 | 19890.24 | 19218.86 |
| | AED | 53.29 | 51.61 | 53.29 | 51.43 | 52.55 | 55.63 |
| | SAR | 54.54 | 52.80 | 54.54 | 52.73 | 53.79 | 56.85 |
| | HUF | 5784.54 | 6030.02 | 6030.02 | 5685.08 | 5839.39 | 5500.16 |
| | PLN | 68.26 | 69.47 | 70.04 | 67.12 | 68.49 | 66.69 |
| | DKK | 107.50 | 106.50 | 109.17 | 106.35 | 107.65 | 106.16 |
| | SEK | 154.99 | 156.74 | 159.72 | 151.73 | 155.88 | 150.31 |
| NOK | 144.47 | 150.32 | 152.08 | 142.48 | 146.84 | 142.81 | |
| TRY | 264.13 | 259.85 | 264.13 | 258.56 | 261.77 | 241.23 | |
| MXN | 292.71 | 283.31 | 292.71 | 282.81 | 287.09 | 306.85 | |
| THB | 530.48 | 532.82 | 532.86 | 524.24 | 528.95 | 524.21 | |
| October | USD | 709.92 | 717.68 | 717.68 | 709.92 | 712.87 | 664.90 |
| | EUR | 692.47 | 717.03 | 721.57 | 691.07 | 702.84 | 701.23 |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| October | JPY | 4.89 | 4.88 | 4.91 | 4.76 | 4.84 | 5.13 |
| | HKD | 90.44 | 91.43 | 91.43 | 90.44 | 90.82 | 84.85 |
| | GBP | 787.48 | 835.71 | 835.71 | 784.42 | 808.57 | 826.45 |
| | MYR | 65.35 | 65.71 | 66.27 | 65.35 | 65.87 | 65.78 |
| | RUB | 883.12 | 848.49 | 908.01 | 847.90 | 867.94 | 1077.18 |
| | AUD | 452.36 | 461.47 | 464.00 | 443.92 | 452.57 | 465.62 |
| | CAD | 517.76 | 529.75 | 530.19 | 515.72 | 521.91 | 515.47 |
| | NZD | 398.95 | 418.41 | 418.97 | 396.66 | 406.42 | 424.59 |
| | SGD | 495.67 | 510.22 | 510.22 | 495.58 | 502.94 | 481.89 |
| | CHF | 715.34 | 723.27 | 726.05 | 711.91 | 717.45 | 695.76 |
| | ZAR | 254.72 | 251.93 | 256.66 | 250.39 | 254.22 | 242.57 |
| | KRW | 19932.00 | 19684.00 | 20029.00 | 19684.00 | 19912.00 | 19274.87 |
| | AED | 51.65 | 51.02 | 51.61 | 51.02 | 51.39 | 55.29 |
| | SAR | 52.84 | 52.20 | 52.82 | 52.20 | 52.58 | 56.50 |
| | HUF | 6130.29 | 5751.28 | 6254.70 | 5673.15 | 5947.80 | 5536.33 |
| | PLN | 70.26 | 65.93 | 70.32 | 65.84 | 68.38 | 66.83 |
| | DKK | 107.49 | 103.97 | 107.72 | 103.18 | 106.08 | 106.15 |
| | SEK | 157.78 | 152.28 | 159.25 | 151.79 | 156.24 | 150.79 |
| | NOK | 150.69 | 143.50 | 151.26 | 143.10 | 147.77 | 143.21 |
| | TRY | 260.67 | 258.16 | 261.00 | 258.16 | 260.01 | 242.75 |
| MXN | 282.09 | 275.76 | 281.78 | 275.76 | 280.12 | 304.69 | |
| THB | 527.93 | 525.61 | 534.00 | 525.28 | 530.57 | 524.73 | |
| November | USD | 720.81 | 717.69 | 725.55 | 703.63 | 716.28 | 670.04 |
| | EUR | 713.34 | 741.29 | 744.61 | 709.55 | 729.48 | 704.06 |
| | JPY | 4.86 | 5.17 | 5.19 | 4.86 | 5.03 | 5.12 |
| | HKD | 91.83 | 91.87 | 92.43 | 89.86 | 91.46 | 85.51 |
| | GBP | 829.86 | 857.48 | 863.97 | 814.02 | 839.97 | 827.81 |
| | MYR | 65.55 | 62.89 | 65.75 | 62.42 | 64.55 | 65.66 |
| | RUB | 848.38 | 849.50 | 867.20 | 835.81 | 850.58 | 1054.52 |
| | AUD | 462.72 | 479.08 | 482.21 | 457.79 | 471.85 | 466.24 |
| CAD | 531.33 | 528.05 | 539.12 | 528.05 | 532.89 | 517.21 | |

Table S10 (continued)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| November | NZD | 420.79 | 444.48 | 446.07 | 420.04 | 433.18 | 425.45 |
| | SGD | 511.03 | 521.59 | 522.04 | 511.03 | 516.14 | 485.32 |
| | CHF | 722.44 | 751.97 | 758.58 | 718.91 | 741.71 | 700.35 |
| | ZAR | 253.93 | 236.90 | 253.93 | 236.90 | 244.56 | 242.77 |
| | KRW | 19658.00 | 18503.00 | 19658.00 | 18503.00 | 18976.32 | 19245.02 |
| | AED | 50.88 | 51.18 | 52.23 | 50.45 | 51.28 | 54.89 |
| | SAR | 52.04 | 52.37 | 53.44 | 51.62 | 52.48 | 56.10 |
| | HUF | 5744.83 | 5480.35 | 5744.83 | 5467.97 | 5585.72 | 5541.27 |
| | PLN | 66.20 | 63.15 | 66.33 | 63.02 | 64.51 | 66.60 |
| | DKK | 104.64 | 100.38 | 105.04 | 99.88 | 102.07 | 105.74 |
| | SEK | 152.93 | 147.64 | 153.89 | 145.83 | 149.29 | 150.64 |
| | NOK | 144.31 | 139.54 | 145.53 | 138.39 | 141.83 | 143.07 |
| | TRY | 257.86 | 259.92 | 264.69 | 255.75 | 259.72 | 244.45 |
| | MXN | 274.87 | 268.06 | 275.59 | 268.06 | 272.11 | 301.43 |
| THB | 524.80 | 493.91 | 524.80 | 493.91 | 508.69 | 523.12 | |
| December | USD | 712.25 | 696.46 | 712.25 | 693.43 | 698.33 | 672.61 |
| | EUR | 742.35 | 742.29 | 742.82 | 731.66 | 738.72 | 707.21 |
| | JPY | 5.17 | 5.24 | 5.28 | 5.07 | 5.17 | 5.13 |
| | HKD | 91.30 | 89.33 | 91.30 | 89.14 | 89.68 | 85.89 |
| | GBP | 860.07 | 839.41 | 865.02 | 837.74 | 849.85 | 829.81 |
| | MYR | 62.26 | 63.41 | 63.64 | 62.26 | 63.20 | 65.44 |
| | RUB | 858.01 | 1061.93 | 1061.93 | 858.01 | 938.11 | 1043.93 |
| | AUD | 484.09 | 471.38 | 484.09 | 465.69 | 471.08 | 466.68 |
| | CAD | 530.87 | 513.85 | 530.87 | 509.48 | 514.12 | 516.93 |
| | NZD | 449.33 | 441.62 | 450.31 | 436.10 | 443.12 | 427.06 |
| | SGD | 523.83 | 518.31 | 523.83 | 513.06 | 516.29 | 488.13 |
| | CHF | 754.20 | 754.32 | 754.32 | 740.05 | 748.54 | 704.74 |
| | ZAR | 241.18 | 243.12 | 252.57 | 241.18 | 247.33 | 243.18 |
| | KRW | 18398.00 | 18106.00 | 18915.00 | 18106.00 | 18548.50 | 19181.70 |
| AED | 51.57 | 52.73 | 52.96 | 51.57 | 52.60 | 54.68 | |
| SAR | 52.78 | 53.97 | 54.21 | 52.78 | 53.84 | 55.90 | |

Table S10 (concluded)

| Month | Item Currency | Beginning of the Period | End of the Period | Highest | Lowest | Period Average | Cumulative Average |
|----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| December | HUF | 5510.82 | 5383.29 | 5721.97 | 5383.29 | 5511.86 | 5538.60 |
| | PLN | 62.92 | 62.98 | 64.33 | 62.58 | 63.34 | 66.30 |
| | DKK | 100.19 | 100.17 | 101.69 | 100.15 | 100.69 | 105.28 |
| | SEK | 147.20 | 150.17 | 150.91 | 146.04 | 148.76 | 150.47 |
| | NOK | 138.00 | 142.01 | 143.95 | 137.79 | 141.42 | 142.92 |
| | TRY | 261.58 | 268.60 | 268.60 | 261.58 | 267.10 | 246.51 |
| | MXN | 270.63 | 279.58 | 284.78 | 270.63 | 280.48 | 299.53 |
| | THB | 494.07 | 496.47 | 502.24 | 493.09 | 498.26 | 520.86 |

Table S11 China's Foreign Exchange Reserves

Unit: USD 100 million

| Year | Balance of Foreign Exchange Reserves | Change |
|------|--------------------------------------|--------|
| 1994 | 516 | 304 |
| 1995 | 736 | 220 |
| 1996 | 1050 | 314 |
| 1997 | 1399 | 349 |
| 1998 | 1450 | 51 |
| 1999 | 1547 | 97 |
| 2000 | 1656 | 109 |
| 2001 | 2122 | 466 |
| 2002 | 2864 | 742 |
| 2003 | 4033 | 1168 |
| 2004 | 6099 | 2067 |
| 2005 | 8189 | 2089 |
| 2006 | 10663 | 2475 |
| 2007 | 15282 | 4619 |
| 2008 | 19460 | 4178 |
| 2009 | 23992 | 4531 |
| 2010 | 28473 | 4482 |
| 2011 | 31811 | 3338 |
| 2012 | 33116 | 1304 |
| 2013 | 38213 | 5097 |
| 2014 | 38430 | 217 |
| 2015 | 33304 | -5127 |
| 2016 | 30105 | -3198 |
| 2017 | 31399 | 1294 |
| 2018 | 30727 | -672 |
| 2019 | 31079 | 352 |
| 2020 | 32165 | 1086 |
| 2021 | 32502 | 336 |
| 2022 | 31277 | -1225 |

Table S12 China's Foreign Exchange Reserves, January-December 2022

Unit: USD 100 million

| Month | Balance of Foreign Exchange Reserves | Month | Balance of Foreign Exchange Reserves |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| January | 32216 | July | 31041 |
| February | 32138 | August | 30549 |
| March | 31880 | September | 30290 |
| April | 31197 | October | 30524 |
| May | 31278 | November | 31175 |
| June | 30713 | December | 31277 |

Table S13 Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors (QDIIs) with Investment Quotas Granted by the SAFE

As of December 31, 2022

Unit: USD 100 million

| No. | Name of Institution | Latest Approval Date | Cumulative Approved Quota |
|-----|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Bank of China Limited (BOC Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2021.03.18 | 30.00 |
| 2 | Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited (ICBC Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2021.03.18 | 28.00 |
| 3 | The Bank of East Asia (China) Limited | 2022.06.29 | 3.20 |
| 4 | Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. (BOCOM Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2020.04.10 | 5.00 |
| 5 | China Construction Bank Corporation (CCB Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2020.06.01 | 5.00 |
| 6 | HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited | 2022.06.29 | 45.20 |
| 7 | China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. (CMB Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2021.03.18 | 23.00 |
| 8 | China CITIC Bank | 2014.04.23 | 1.00 |
| 9 | Hang Seng Bank (China) Limited | 2021.06.01 | 2.50 |
| 10 | Citibank (China) Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 35.00 |
| 11 | Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. (Industrial Bank Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2022.06.29 | 7.20 |
| 12 | Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited | 2021.06.01 | 28.00 |
| 13 | China Minsheng Bank | 2006.11.08 | 1.00 |
| 14 | China Everbright Bank (Everbright Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2021.01.06 | 2.00 |
| 15 | Bank of Beijing | 2006.12.11 | 0.50 |
| 16 | Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited Mainland Branch | 2007.01.11 | 0.30 |
| 17 | Credit Suisse AG, Shanghai Branch | 2007.01.30 | 0.30 |
| 18 | Agricultural Bank of China (ABC Wealth Management Co., Ltd.) | 2020.10.09 | 2.00 |
| 19 | Nanyang Commercial Bank (China) Limited | 2015.02.13 | 1.80 |
| 20 | Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 2007.08.17 | 0.30 |
| 21 | Shanghai Pudong Development Bank | 2007.08.31 | 0.30 |
| 22 | Bank of Shanghai | 2008.01.24 | 0.30 |
| 23 | DBS Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 9.85 |
| 24 | BNP Paribas (China) Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 2.00 |
| 25 | Société Générale (China) Limited | 2010.09.01 | 1.00 |
| 26 | OCBC Wing Hang Bank | 2011.01.06 | 1.00 |
| 27 | Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 2014.10.30 | 3.15 |
| 28 | United Overseas Bank (China) Limited | 2021.12.15 | 8.00 |
| 29 | UBS (China) Limited | 2020.11.30 | 2.30 |

Table S13 (continued)

| No. | Name of Institution | Latest Approval Date | Cumulative Approved Quota |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 30 | Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. | 2014.09.22 | 2.00 |
| 31 | PSBC Wealth Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 2.00 |
| 32 | Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 0.10 |
| 33 | BNB Wealth Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 2.20 |
| 34 | HZBank Wealth Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.03.18 | 1.00 |
| 35 | Chong Hing Bank Limited, Guangzhou Branch | 2022.06.29 | 1.00 |
| 36 | BlackRock CCB Wealth Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 1.20 |
| Total of Banks | | | 258.70 |
| 37 | Hua An Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.03.18 | 20.50 |
| 38 | China Southern Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 58.70 |
| 39 | China Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 64.70 |
| 40 | Harvest Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 41.00 |
| 41 | China International Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2015.01.30 | 27.00 |
| 42 | ICBC Credit Suisse Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 5.00 |
| 43 | Hwabao WP Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 13.50 |
| 44 | China International Capital Corporation Limited | 2021.05.18 | 27.00 |
| 45 | HFT Investment Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 7.00 |
| 46 | Yinhua Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 15.00 |
| 47 | CMS Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 6.00 |
| 48 | Bank of Communications Schroder Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.11.25 | 24.30 |
| 49 | E Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 74.70 |
| 50 | China Merchants Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 20.00 |
| 51 | Bosera Funds Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 34.70 |
| 52 | China Universal Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 14.00 |
| 53 | GF Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 40.70 |
| 54 | Penghua Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 17.00 |
| 55 | Changsheng Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2018.06.28 | 3.70 |
| 56 | Guotai Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 14.20 |
| 57 | UBS SDIC Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 20.00 |
| 58 | CCB Principal Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.11.25 | 15.50 |
| 59 | CITIC-Prudential Fund Management Company Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 11.30 |

Table S13 (continued)

| No. | Name of Institution | Latest Approval Date | Cumulative Approved Quota |
|-----|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 60 | Lion Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 5.50 |
| 61 | Everbright Pramerica Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 7.50 |
| 62 | Fullgoal Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 21.30 |
| 63 | Dacheng Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 11.70 |
| 64 | Bank of China Investment Management Co., Ltd. | 2010.03.12 | 7.00 |
| 65 | Manulife Teda Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 2.40 |
| 66 | Huatai Securities (Shanghai) Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 9.00 |
| 67 | Shanghai Guotai Junan Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 12.70 |
| 68 | Chang Xin Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 7.00 |
| 69 | Huatai-PineBridge Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 13.00 |
| 70 | Shanghai Everbright Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.03.18 | 5.00 |
| 71 | Invesco Great Wall Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.03.18 | 11.50 |
| 72 | Franklin Templeton Sealand Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.06.01 | 12.00 |
| 73 | Guosen Securities Co., Ltd. | 2015.01.30 | 10.00 |
| 74 | Rongtong Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 10.50 |
| 75 | GF Asset Management (Guangdong) Co., Ltd. | 2018.05.30 | 17.00 |
| 76 | CITIC Securities Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 12.80 |
| 77 | Essence Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.08.31 | 6.50 |
| 78 | Shenwan Hongyuan Securities Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 4.80 |
| 79 | BOC International (China) Co., Ltd. | 2021.05.18 | 6.00 |
| 80 | Galaxy Jinhui Security Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2013.01.24 | 4.00 |
| 81 | Shanghai Haitong Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2015.01.30 | 8.00 |
| 82 | Pacific Securities Co., Ltd. | 2014.04.30 | 2.00 |
| 83 | Tianhong Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.08.30 | 19.00 |
| 84 | Orient Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 1.30 |
| 85 | Caitong Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 3.70 |
| 86 | Industrial Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 2.20 |
| 87 | Bank of Beijing Scotiabank Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 3.40 |
| 88 | AXA SPDB Investment Managers Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 4.80 |
| 89 | China Life AMP Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 3.80 |
| 90 | China Securities Co. Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 3.60 |

Table S13 (continued)

| No. | Name of Institution | Latest Approval Date | Cumulative Approved Quota |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 91 | SWS MU Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 4.50 |
| 92 | Zhongrong Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 2.10 |
| 93 | First Seafont Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 3.90 |
| 94 | Sinolink Securities Co., Ltd. | 2018.06.28 | 1.00 |
| 95 | Shanghai Orient Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 2.00 |
| 96 | CIB Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 2.00 |
| 97 | Wanjia Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 2.00 |
| 98 | Topsperity Securities Co., Ltd. | 2020.09.22 | 0.50 |
| 99 | TruValue Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2022.06.29 | 1.70 |
| 100 | Great Wall Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.06.01 | 6.00 |
| 101 | Zhong Ou Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.06.01 | 6.00 |
| 102 | Ping An Securities Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 1.00 |
| 103 | China Fortune Securities Co., Ltd. | 2021.06.01 | 1.50 |
| 104 | Ping An Fund Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.11.25 | 2.00 |
| Total of Securities Companies | | | 860.70 |
| 105 | Ping An Insurance (Group) Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 75.90 |
| 106 | China Life Insurance (Group) Company | 2006.12.14 | 1.00 |
| 107 | PICC Property And Casualty Company Limited | 2020.11.04 | 10.00 |
| 108 | China Life Insurance Company Limited | 2022.06.29 | 41.70 |
| 109 | Taikang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2021.05.18 | 20.85 |
| 110 | Generali China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2014.12.28 | 4.15 |
| 111 | The People's Insurance Company (Group) of China Limited | 2021.06.01 | 5.15 |
| 112 | Sino Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2007.08.16 | 44.09 |
| 113 | China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation | 2021.06.01 | 10.00 |
| 114 | China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 2.37 |
| 115 | China Pacific Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2021.11.25 | 21.80 |
| 116 | PICC Health Insurance Company Limited | 2018.05.30 | 1.15 |
| 117 | PICC Life Insurance Company Limited | 2018.06.28 | 5.34 |
| 118 | Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2018.11.28 | 18.10 |
| 119 | Taiping Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2015.03.26 | 3.20 |
| 120 | Sinosafe General Insurance Company Limited | 2007.11.15 | 0.20 |

Table S13 (continued)

| No. | Name of Institution | Latest Approval Date | Cumulative Approved Quota |
|-----|---|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 121 | Huatai Property Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2007.11.15 | 0.30 |
| 122 | Huatai Asset Management | 2007.04.23 | 0.30 |
| 123 | American International Assurance Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 4.68 |
| 124 | Bohai Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2007.12.18 | 0.05 |
| 125 | ICBC - AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 2.08 |
| 126 | Dubon Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2008.01.23 | 0.25 |
| 127 | Taiping General Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2009.12.30 | 0.79 |
| 128 | Asia-Pacific Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2010.04.14 | 0.25 |
| 129 | China Property & Casualty Reinsurance Company Ltd. | 2021.06.01 | 4.92 |
| 130 | China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation | 2011.09.30 | 10.00 |
| 131 | New China Life Insurance Company Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 24.00 |
| 132 | Alltrust Property Insurance Company Ltd. | 2012.12.26 | 0.30 |
| 133 | TianAn Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2015.03.26 | 8.00 |
| 134 | Sunshine Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2014.12.28 | 17.00 |
| 135 | China Life Reinsurance Co., Ltd. | 2013.12.09 | 10.00 |
| 136 | Pramerica FOSUN Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2014.01.22 | 0.11 |
| 137 | Taiping Reinsurance Co., Ltd., Beijing Branch | 2014.02.25 | 0.50 |
| 138 | Hua Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2015.01.30 | 7.00 |
| 139 | Union Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2021.05.18 | 3.50 |
| 140 | China Life Asset Management Company Limited | 2014.10.30 | 1.30 |
| 141 | China Post Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2014.10.30 | 2.00 |
| 142 | Taishan Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2015.01.30 | 0.20 |
| 143 | Foresea Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 6.00 |
| 144 | Taikang Asset Management Co., Ltd. | 2021.06.01 | 7.00 |
| 145 | China United Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 2.00 |
| 146 | Sun Life Everbright Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 1.20 |
| 147 | Guohua Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 2.00 |
| 148 | China Continent Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 1.40 |
| 149 | China Pacific Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2018.05.30 | 2.10 |
| 150 | AEON Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 1.00 |
| 151 | CITIC-Prudential Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.04 | 1.00 |

Table S13 (concluded)

| No. | Name of Institution | Latest Approval Date | Cumulative Approved Quota |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 152 | Taikang Insurance Group Co., Ltd. | 2021.01.06 | 1.50 |
| Total of Insurance Companies | | | 387.73 |
| 153 | China Credit Trust Co., Ltd. | 2014.11.27 | 16.00 |
| 154 | Shanghai International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2014.12.28 | 9.50 |
| 155 | Zhonghai Trust Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 3.00 |
| 156 | Ping An Trust Co., Ltd. | 2011.09.30 | 1.00 |
| 157 | Dalian Huaxin Trust Co., Ltd. | 2011.12.20 | 1.00 |
| 158 | Hwabao Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 20.00 |
| 159 | CITIC Trust Co., Ltd. | 2014.12.28 | 9.50 |
| 160 | New China Trust Co., Ltd. | 2015.01.30 | 1.50 |
| 161 | China Foreign Economy and Trade Trust Co., Ltd. | 2014.09.22 | 5.00 |
| 162 | CCB Trust Co., Ltd. | 2014.11.27 | 4.00 |
| 163 | Zhongrong International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2014.11.27 | 3.00 |
| 164 | China Industrial International Trust Limited | 2020.09.22 | 2.80 |
| 165 | Beijing International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2015.02.13 | 3.00 |
| 166 | Bank of Communications International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2015.03.26 | 2.00 |
| 167 | Chang'an International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2018.04.24 | 1.80 |
| 168 | Chongqing International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2018.05.30 | 0.50 |
| 169 | SDIC Taikang Trust Co., Ltd. | 2018.05.30 | 0.70 |
| 170 | China Minsheng Trust Co., Ltd. | 2018.05.30 | 0.60 |
| 171 | China Resources SZITIC Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 1.00 |
| 172 | COFCO Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 0.26 |
| 173 | Minmetals International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 1.00 |
| 174 | Huaneng Guicheng Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 1.00 |
| 175 | Everbright Xinglong Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 1.00 |
| 176 | China Fortune International Trust Co., Ltd. | 2020.11.30 | 1.00 |
| Total of Trust Companies | | | 90.16 |
| Total | | | 1597.29 |

Table S14 List of Banks Engaging in Derivative Businesses for Clients

(I) List of Banks Engaging in Derivative Businesses (Forward and Swaps) for Clients

As of December 31, 2022

| No. | Name of Bank | No. | Name of Bank |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 1 | Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited | 2 | Agricultural Bank of China Limited |
| 3 | Bank of China Limited | 4 | China Construction Bank Corporation |
| 5 | Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. | 6 | China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited |
| 7 | China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. | 8 | China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 9 | Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd. | 10 | China Guangfa Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 11 | Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. | 12 | Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 13 | China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited | 14 | China Zheshang Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 15 | China Bohai Bank Co., Ltd. | 16 | The Export-Import Bank of China |
| 17 | China Development Bank | 18 | Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. |
| 19 | Postal Savings Bank of China Limited | 20 | Bank of Shanghai Co., Ltd. |
| 21 | Bank of Nanjing Co., Ltd. | 22 | Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd. |
| 23 | Bank of Ningbo Co., Ltd. | 24 | The Bank of East Asia (China) Limited |
| 25 | Nanyang Commercial Bank (China) Limited | 26 | Woori Bank (China) Limited |
| 27 | CITIC Bank International (China) Limited | 28 | Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. |
| 29 | Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd. | 30 | BNP Paribas (China) Ltd. |
| 31 | Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. | 32 | DBS Bank (China) Co., Ltd. |
| 33 | Bank of America (China) Co., Ltd., Beijing Branch | 34 | HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited |
| 35 | Bank of Montreal (China) Co., Ltd. | 36 | Citibank (China) Co., Ltd. |
| 37 | Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited | 38 | Metropolitan Bank (China) Ltd. |
| 39 | Morgan Chase Bank (China) Company Limited | 40 | Société Générale (China) Limited |
| 41 | Credit Agricole Indosuez (China) Co., Ltd. | 42 | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Ltd. |
| 43 | Credit Suisse AG, Shanghai Branch | 44 | Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Co., Ltd. |
| 45 | Commerzbank AG, Beijing Branch | 46 | KBC Bank N.V., Shanghai Branch |
| 47 | Intesa Sanpaolo S.P.A., Shanghai Branch | 48 | Hang Seng Bank (China) Limited |
| 49 | Rabobank, Shanghai Branch | 50 | ING Bank N.V., Shanghai Branch |
| 51 | United Overseas Bank (China) Limited | 52 | Natexis Banques Populaires, Shanghai Branch |
| 53 | Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 54 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Branch |
| 55 | Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited, Xiamen Branch | 56 | Scotiabank, Guangzhou Branch |
| 57 | Cathay United Bank (China) Ltd. | 58 | Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd. |
| 59 | OCBC Wing Hang Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 60 | UBS (China) Limited |
| 61 | Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (China) Ltd. | 62 | Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria, S.A. (BBVA), Shanghai Branch |
| 63 | Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Shanghai Branch | 64 | Barclays Bank PLC, Shanghai Branch |
| 65 | Swedbank, Shanghai Branch | 66 | Nordea Bank AB, Shanghai Branch |

Table S14 (continued)

| No. | Name of Bank | No. | Name of Bank |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 67 | State Bank of India, Shanghai Branch | 68 | Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank Limited, Shanghai Branch |
| 69 | Bangkok Bank (China) Company Limited | 70 | Shinhan Bank (China) Co., Ltd. |
| 71 | Huishang Bank Corporation Limited | 72 | Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. |
| 73 | Harbin Bank Co., Ltd. | 74 | Malaysia Maybank Limited, Shanghai Branch |
| 75 | Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 76 | Xiamen Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 77 | Chinese Mercantile Bank | 78 | Industrial Bank of Korea (China) Limited |
| 79 | Westpac Banking Corporation, Shanghai Branch | 80 | Banco Santander S.A., Shanghai Branch |
| 81 | Hana Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 82 | Korea Development Bank, Shanghai Branch |
| 83 | Shengjing Bank Co., Ltd. | 84 | Bank of Jinzhou Co., Ltd. |
| 85 | Bank SinoPac (China) Co., Ltd. | 86 | Jiangsu Jiangnan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 87 | Kookmin Bank (China) Limited | 88 | UniCredit S.P.A., Shanghai Branch |
| 89 | Bank of Dongguan Co., Ltd. | 90 | Qilu Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 91 | E. SUN Bank (China) Company Ltd. | 92 | Chongqing Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 93 | CIMB Bank Berhad, Shanghai Branch | 94 | VTB Bank (Public Joint-Stock Company), Shanghai Branch |
| 95 | Jiangsu Suzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 96 | Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 97 | Luso International Banking Ltd., Guangzhou Branch | 98 | Bank of Changsha Co., Ltd. |
| 99 | Kasikornbank (China) Company Limited | 100 | Dah Sing Bank (China) Limited |
| 101 | Bank of Hebei Co., Ltd. | 102 | Bank of Chengdu Co., Ltd. |
| 103 | Jiangsu Changshu Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 104 | Jiangsu Haian Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 105 | Wuxi Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 106 | Chong Hing Bank Limited, Guangzhou Branch |
| 107 | State Street Corp, Beijing Branch | 108 | Bank of Chongqing Co., Ltd. |
| 109 | Zhejiang Shaoxing Ruifeng Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 110 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Branch |
| 111 | Shenzhen Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 112 | Bank of Qingdao Co., Ltd. |
| 113 | Weihai City Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 114 | Zhejiang Tailong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 115 | Bank of Suzhou Co., Ltd. | 116 | Jiangsu Zhangjiagang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 117 | Jiangsu Kunshan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 118 | Xiamen Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 119 | Saim Commercial Bank Public Company Limited, Shanghai Branch | 120 | Hangzhou United Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 121 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Xiamen Branch | 122 | Commerzbank AG, Shanghai Branch |
| 123 | Bank of America, Guangzhou Branch | 124 | Bank of America, Shanghai Branch |
| 125 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shanghai Branch | 126 | Chiyu Banking Corporation Limited, Fuzhou Branch |
| 127 | Scotiabank, Shanghai Branch | | |

Table S14 (continued)

(II) List of Banks Engaging in Derivative Businesses (Options) for Clients

As of December 31, 2022

| No. | Name of Bank | No. | Name of Bank |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 1 | Bank of China Limited | 2 | Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited |
| 3 | China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited | 4 | Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. |
| 5 | Citibank (China) Co., Ltd. | 6 | HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited |
| 7 | Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 8 | Agricultural Bank of China Limited |
| 9 | China Construction Bank Corporation | 10 | Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 11 | Bank of Montreal (China) Co., Ltd. | 12 | Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited |
| 13 | China Development Bank | 14 | Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (China) Ltd. |
| 15 | Postal Savings Bank of China Limited | 16 | Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Ltd. |
| 17 | Credit Agricole Indosuez (China) Co., Ltd. | 18 | China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 19 | Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. | 20 | Bank of Ningbo Co., Ltd. |
| 21 | China Guangfa Bank Co., Ltd. | 22 | Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd. |
| 23 | BNP Paribas (China) Ltd. | 24 | China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 25 | Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. | 26 | Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 27 | DBS Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 28 | Morgan Chase Bank (China) Company Limited |
| 29 | China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited | 30 | Barclays Bank PLC, Shanghai Branch |
| 31 | Bank of America, Shanghai Branch | 32 | Credit Suisse AG, Shanghai Branch |
| 33 | Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 34 | Bank of Shanghai Co., Ltd. |
| 35 | Société Générale (China) Limited | 36 | United Overseas Bank (China) Limited |
| 37 | China Zheshang Bank Co., Ltd. | 38 | Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. |
| 39 | OCBC Wing Hang Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | 40 | Commerzbank AG, Shanghai Branch |
| 41 | Malaysia Maybank Limited, Shanghai Branch | 42 | ING Bank N.V., Shanghai Branch |
| 43 | The Bank of East Asia (China) Limited | 44 | Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd. |
| 45 | Hang Seng Bank (China) Limited | 46 | China Bohai Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 47 | CITIC Bank International (China) Limited | 48 | Cathay United Bank (China) Ltd. |
| 49 | The Export-Import Bank of China | 50 | Metropolitan Bank (China) Ltd. |

Table S14 (concluded)

| No. | Name of Bank | No. | Name of Bank |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 51 | Nanyang Commercial Bank (China) Limited | 52 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Branch |
| 53 | Xiamen Bank Co., Ltd. | 54 | Shengjing Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 55 | Bank of Jinzhou Co., Ltd. | 56 | Kookmin Bank (China) Limited |
| 57 | Bank SinoPac (China) Co., Ltd. | 58 | Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 59 | Xiamen International Bank Co., Ltd. | 60 | E. SUN Bank (China) Company Ltd. |
| 61 | Qilu Bank Co., Ltd. | 62 | Bank of Chengdu Co., Ltd. |
| 63 | Bank of Nanjing Co., Ltd. | 64 | Jiangsu Suzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 65 | Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 66 | CIMB Bank Berhad, Shanghai Branch |
| 67 | Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 68 | Kasikornbank (China) Company Limited |
| 69 | Dah Sing Bank (China) Limited | 70 | Natexis Banques Populaires, Shanghai Branch |
| 71 | Bank of Hebei Co., Ltd. | 72 | Jiangsu Haian Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 73 | Jiangsu Jiangnan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 74 | Bank of Dongguan Co., Ltd. |
| 75 | Chong Hing Bank Limited, Guangzhou Branch | 76 | Bank of Chongqing Co., Ltd. |
| 77 | State Street Corp, Beijing Branch | 78 | Huishang Bank Corporation Limited |
| 79 | Zhejiang Shaoxing Ruifeng Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 80 | Chinese Mercantile Bank |
| 81 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Branch | 82 | Bank of Changsha Co., Ltd. |
| 83 | Bank of Qingdao Co., Ltd. | 84 | Zhejiang Tailong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 85 | Weihai City Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 86 | Jiangsu Zhangjiagang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 87 | Bank of Suzhou Co., Ltd. | 88 | Hangzhou United Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. |
| 89 | Rabobank, Shanghai Branch | 90 | Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. |
| 91 | Jiangsu Changshu Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | 92 | China Trust Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Xiamen Branch |
| 93 | Commerzbank AG, Beijing Branch | 94 | China Trust and Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Shanghai Branch |

Table S15 Banks as Market-Makers in the Trading of RMB-Forex on the Interbank Forex Market

As of December 31, 2022

| Bank Name | Market-Makers | Spot Trial Market-Maker | Forwards and Swaps Trial Market-Maker | Options Trial Market-Maker |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited | √ | | | |
| Agricultural Bank of China Limited | √ | | | |
| Bank of China Limited | √ | | | |
| China Construction Bank Corporation | √ | | | |
| Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| China Development Bank | √ | | | |
| China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited | √ | | | |
| China Merchants Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Hua Xia Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| China Everbright Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| China Guangfa Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Industrial Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited | √ | | | |
| China Zheshang Bank Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Bank of Shanghai Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Bank of Nanjing Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Bank of Ningbo Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited | √ | | | |
| HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited | √ | | | |
| Citibank (China) Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| BNP Paribas (China) Ltd. | √ | | | |
| OCBC Wing Hang Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | √ | | | |
| Morgan Chase Bank (China) Company Limited | √ | | | |
| The Export-Import Bank of China | | √ | √ | √ |
| Bank of Hangzhou Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | √ |
| Fubon Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | √ |
| United Overseas Bank (China) Limited | | √ | √ | √ |
| DBS Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | √ |

Table S15 (concluded)

| Bank Name | Market-Makers | Spot Trial Market-Maker | Forwards and Swaps Trial Market-Maker | Options Trial Market-Maker |
|---|---------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ (China) Ltd. | | √ | √ | √ |
| Postal Savings Bank of China Limited | | √ | √ | |
| Xiamen Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Bank of Montreal (China) Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation (China) Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Hang Seng Bank (China) Limited | | √ | √ | |
| Deutsche Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Mizuho Bank (China), Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. | | √ | √ | |
| Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Hangzhou United Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Qingdao Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Jiangsu Suzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Zhejiang Shaoxing Ruifeng Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Evergrowing Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Zhejiang Tailong Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Ningbo Yinzhou Rural Commercial Bank | | √ | | |
| China Trust and Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | √ | | |
| Credit Agricole Indosuez (China) Co., Ltd. | | | √ | √ |
| Bank of America, Shanghai Branch | | | √ | |
| Société Générale (China) Limited | | | √ | |
| The Bank of East Asia (China) Limited | | | √ | |
| Jiangsu Jiangnan Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. | | | √ | |

Table S16 List of Insurance Institutions Operating Foreign Exchange Businesses

As of December 31, 2022

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|---------------------------|---|
| 1 | Hongkang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2015] No. 112 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 2 | Yingda Taihe Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2015] No. 124 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 3 | Minsheng Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2015] No. 132 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 4 | Chang An Liability Insurance Co. Ltd. | Jinghui [2015] No. 170 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 5 | Happy Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2015] No. 171 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 6 | China Life Insurance Company Limited | Jinghui [2015] No. 311 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 7 | China Huanong Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2015] No. 314 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 8 | PICC Property And Casualty Company Limited | Jinghui [2015] No. 324 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 9 | PICC Health Insurance Company Limited | Jinghui [2015] No. 337 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 10 | Taiping Reinsurance (China) Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 38 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 11 | Munich Reinsurance Company, Beijing Branch | Jinghui [2016] No. 40 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 12 | China Life Reinsurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 41 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 13 | China Railway Captive Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 42 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 14 | AnBang Insurance Group Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 55 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|---------------------------|---|
| 15 | Hyundai Insurance (China) Company, Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 56 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 16 | The People's Insurance Company (Group) of China Limited | Jinghui [2016] No. 59 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 17 | Generali China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 64 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 18 | China Life Property & Casualty Insurance Company, Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 76 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 19 | China United Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 78 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 20 | PICC Life Insurance Company Limited | Jinghui [2016] No. 126 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 21 | Answern Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 128 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 22 | Taikang Insurance Group Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 156 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 23 | Generali China Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 158 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 24 | Taikang Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2016] No. 199 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 25 | China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation | Jinghui [2017] No. 2 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 26 | China Post Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 23 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 27 | TianAn Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 34 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|--|---------------------------|---|
| 28 | Huatai Life Insurance Company, Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 35 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 29 | PICC Reinsurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 45 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 30 | SCOR S.E., Beijing Branch | Jinghui [2017] No. 48 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 31 | JK Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 53 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 32 | China Reinsurance (Group) Corporation | Jinghui [2017] No. 59 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 33 | Greatwall Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 65 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 34 | Bank of China Insurance Company, Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 73 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 35 | Swiss Re-insurance Company, Beijing Branch | Jinghui [2017] No. 128 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 36 | New China Life Insurance Company Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 129 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 37 | Sunshine Property & Casualty Insurance Company | Jinghui [2017] No. 138 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 38 | CITIC-Prudential Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2017] No. 152 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 39 | Huatai Insurance Group Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2018] No. 9 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 40 | Aviva-COFCO Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2018] No. 19 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 41 | China Property & Casualty Reinsurance Company Ltd. | Jinghui [2018] No. 20 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 42 | Guoren P&C Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2018] No. 60 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 43 | Hero Mutual Property Insurance Corporation | Jinghui [2019] No. 5 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 44 | Dajia Pension Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinghui [2021] No. 39 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 45 | China Agricultural Reinsurance Corporation | Jinghui [2021] No. 42 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 46 | Allianz China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2015] No. 9 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 47 | ZhongAn Online P&C Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2015] No. 18 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 48 | Swiss Re Corporate Solutions Insurance China Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2015] No. 22 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 49 | Aegon THTF Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2015] No. 23 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 50 | Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2015] No. 26 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 51 | ICBC - AXA Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2015] No. 27 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 52 | TianAn Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 2 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 53 | Manulife-Sinochem Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 54 | China Continent Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 4 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 55 | RGA Reinsurance Company Shanghai Branch | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 13 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 56 | Zurich Property Insurance (China) Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 23 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 57 | Chubb Corporation | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 24 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 58 | Samsung Property & Casualty Insurance Company (China), Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 25 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 59 | China Pacific Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 27 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 60 | Guohua Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 28 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 61 | General Reinsurance AG, Shanghai Branch | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 30 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 62 | AIG Insurance Company China Limited | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 34 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 63 | Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance (China) Company, Limited | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 36 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 64 | Ping An Annuity Insurance Company of China, Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2016] No. 37 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 65 | Ping An Health Insurance Company of China, Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 1 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 66 | COSCO Shipping Captive Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 8 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 67 | CCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 13 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 68 | Lloyd's Insurance Company (China), Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 14 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 69 | Alltrust Property Insurance Company Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 16 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 70 | Sino-US United MetLife Insurance Company, Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 17 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 71 | Hannover Rueckversicherung AG, Shanghai Branch | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 19 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 72 | Huatai Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 22 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 73 | The Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Company (China), Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 25 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 74 | Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 32 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 75 | Starr Property & Casualty Insurance (China) Company Limited | Shanghaihuifu [2017] No. 34 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 76 | Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Limited | Shanghaihuifu [2018] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance |
| 77 | Korean Reinsurance Company, Shanghai Branch | Shanghaihuifu [2020] No. 2 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 78 | AXA Tianping P&C Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2020] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 79 | American International Assurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2020] No. 11 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 80 | XL Reinsurance (China) Company, Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2020] No. 13 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 81 | Pacific Anxin Agricultural Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2021] No. 2 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 82 | BOCOM Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2021] No. 8 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 83 | China Pacific Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shanghaihuifu [2022] No. 17 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 84 | Dinghe Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2015] No. 9 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 85 | Sino Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2015] No. 12 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 86 | NIPPONKOA Insurance Company (China), Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2015] No. 20 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 87 | Sinosafe General Insurance Company Limited | Shenwaiguan [2015] No. 33 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 88 | An Bang Property and Casualty Insurance Company Limited | Shenwaiguan [2015] No. 64 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 89 | Taiping General Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2015] No. 71 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 90 | Asia-Pacific Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2016] No. 7 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 91 | Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2016] No. 55 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 92 | Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2016] No. 56 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 93 | Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2016] No. 73 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 94 | Qianhai Reinsurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2016] No. 74 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|--|------------------------------|---|
| 95 | E An Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2017] No. 5 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 96 | Foresea Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2017] No. 30 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 97 | CIGNA and CMB Life Insurance Company, Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2017] No. 42 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 98 | Dajia Property and Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Shenwaiguan [2020] No. 14 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 99 | Pearl River Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuehuifu [2015] No. 113 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 100 | Urtrust Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuehuifu [2016] No. 22 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 101 | Hengqin Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuehuifu [2018] No. 32 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 102 | Fosun United Health Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuehuifu [2018] No. 41 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 103 | Allianz Jingdong General Insurance Company Ltd. | Yuehuifu [2019] No. 49 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 104 | Sun Life Everbright Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinhuifu [2015] No. 9 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 105 | Bohai Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinhuifu [2015] No. 10 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 106 | Heng An Standard Life Insurance Company Limited | Jinhuifu [2016] No. 7 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 107 | Aioi Nissay Dowa Insurance (China) Company Limited | Jinhuifu [2017] No. 1 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 108 | ZKING Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Suhuifu [2015] No. 45 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 109 | Li An Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Suhuifa [2017] No. 13 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 110 | Kaiben Property Insurance (China) Co., Ltd. | Suhuifu [2021] No. 11 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 111 | Groupama-AVIC Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Chuanhuifu [2015] No. 16 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 112 | Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. | Chuanhuifu [2016] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 113 | JinTai Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Chuanhuifu [2018] No. 2 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 114 | Evergrande Life Assurance Co., Ltd. | Yuhuihan [2015] No. 14 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 115 | Ancheng Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuhuihan [2016] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 116 | Liberty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuhuihan [2016] No. 7 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 117 | Sanguard Automobile Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jihuihan [2015] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 118 | Dubon Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jihuihan [2015] No. 5 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 119 | AnHua Agricultural Insurance Company Ltd. | Jihuihan [2015] No. 11 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 120 | Sompo Japan Insurance (China) Co., Ltd. | Dahuifu [2017] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 121 | BOB-CARDIF Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Dahuifa [2017] No. 7 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|---|
| 122 | AEON Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Dahuifu [2018] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 123 | Huahai Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Luhuihan [2015] No. 12 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 124 | Taishan Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Luhuihan [2017] No. 12 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 125 | Union Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Ehuifu [2015] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 126 | Changjiang Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Ehuifu [2015] No. 12 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 127 | YongAn Property Insurance Company, Ltd. | Shanhuiguanhan [2017] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 128 | Ruihua Health Assurance Corporation | Shanhuiguanhan [2019] No. 1 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 129 | Zheshang Property and Casualty Insurance Company, Ltd. | Zhewaiguan [2017] No. 14 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 130 | Taiping Technology Insurance Co., Ltd. | Zhewaiguanhan [2020] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 131 | CNPC Captive Insurance Co., Ltd. | Xinhuifa [2017] No. 53 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 132 | Xinjiang Qianhai United Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Xinhuifa [2018] No. 10 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance (limited to short-term health insurance and accident insurance); Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 133 | Sunshine Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Qionghuifu [2015] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (continued)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 134 | Zhonglu Property and Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Qinghuifu [2015] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 135 | Yanzhao Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Huijifu [2015] No. 9 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 136 | Sunlight Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company | Heihuifu [2015] No. 10 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 137 | Zhongyuan Agricultural Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yuhuifu [2015] No. 11 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 138 | Champion Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yunhuifu [2015] No. 23 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 139 | Hengbang Property Insurance Co., Ltd. | Ganhuifu [2015] No. 24 | Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 140 | Guo Yuan Agricultural Insurance Co., Ltd. | Wanhuifa [2015] No. 69 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 141 | Donghai Marine Insurance Co., Ltd. | Yongwaiguanhan [2016] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 142 | Qomolangma Insurance Co., Ltd. | Zanghuiguanfu [2016] No.3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance |
| 143 | Beibu Gulf Property & Casualty Insurance Company | Guihuifu [2016] No. 6 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 144 | Haixia Goldenbridge Insurance Co., Ltd. | Minhui [2016] No. 106 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 145 | Fubon Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Xiamenhui [2017] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 146 | CCB Property & Casualty Insurance Co., Ltd. | Ninghuifa [2017] No. 50 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

Table S16 (concluded)

| No. | Name of Company | License No. | Business Scope |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 147 | China Coal Insurance Co., Ltd. | Jinhuifu [2018] No. 1 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance |
| 148 | Yellow River P&C Insurance Co., Ltd. | Ganhuifu [2018] No. 3 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |
| 149 | Rongsheng Insurance Co., Ltd. | Liaohuifu [2018] No. 4 | Foreign Exchange Property Insurance; Foreign Exchange Personal Insurance; Foreign Exchange Reinsurance; Other Foreign Exchange Insurance Business Specified by Laws and Regulations |

► A Chronicle of China's Foreign Exchange Administration in 2022

• January

- 4 SAFE conducted trials of high-level opening-up for cross-border trade and investment in the Lingang New Area of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Nansha New Area of the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone, the Yangpu Economic Development Zone of Hainan Free Trade Port, and the Beilun District of Ningbo City in Zhejiang Province.
- 10 A wrap-up session on gaining a good understanding of the Party history was conducted by the SAFE.
- 17 The foreign exchange transaction procedure for lawful incomes, such as salaries for talents, was streamlined. The documentation requirements were reduced to assure genuine and compliant use of foreign exchange for talents, consequently better serving the two-way people-to-people exchanges in the new development pattern.
- 18 The SAFE's Party leading group held a dedicated democratic life meeting centered on gaining a good understanding of the Party history.
- 21 Attended the press conference convened by the State Council Information Office to introduce China's foreign exchange receipts and payments for 2021 and took questions from journalists.

- 26 The enlarged meeting of SAFE’s Party leading group was held to delve into and hand on the essence of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.
- 27 The 2022 meeting of the PBC and the SAFE on full and strict Party governance and discipline inspection was held.

• February

- 4 to 20 In preparation for the Olympic Winter Games, the “Green Channel” policy was rolled out to offer convenient foreign exchange services, such as opening Olympic-related foreign exchange accounts, handling currency exchange business and cross-border settlements, and providing mobile consumption to foreign individuals.
- 22 The SAFE’s Party leading group received the inspection findings from the Central Committee’s 14th inspection team.
- 26 The first meeting of the leading group for inspection and rectification work under the SAFE’s Party leading group was held to provide feedback from the 14th inspection team of the Central Committee and formulate rectification strategies.

• March

- 1 A pilot initiative was introduced to facilitate foreign exchange payment of domestic freight foreign on SAFE cross-border financial services platform.

- 22 The fourth meeting of the leading group for inspection and rectification work under the SAFE's Party leading group was held to analyze and approve the rectification plans as well as problem, task, and role lists.
- 24 Facilitation policies in terms of foreign exchange receipts and payments for high-quality enterprises were implemented in Inner Mongolia, Jilin, Yunnan, Qinghai, Xinjiang, and Dalian.
- 25 For the first time, BOP data spanning 1950 to 1981 was made public.

• April

- 1 The meeting of the PBC and the SAFE on the deployment of central inspection and rectification initiatives and supervision was held.
- 14 The enlarged meeting of the SAFE's Party leading group was held to organize department leaders brief on their work, disciplines, and Party-building endeavors.
- 18 Issued, in partnership with the PBC, the *Notice on Strengthening Financial Services for COVID-19 Containment and Socio-Economic Development* (Yinfa [2022] No. 92) was issued. This notice highlighted support for MSMEs, refining foreign exchange procedures, and fostering steady export growth.
- 22 Attended the press conference convened by the State Council Information Office to introduce China's foreign exchange receipts and payments for the first quarter of 2022 and took questions from journalists.

- 26 The SAFE warning and education meeting on improving Party conduct and building a clean government was held.
- 29 Convened May Fourth Youth Symposium of the SAFE on “Building Merits in the New Era and Striving on a New Journey”.
- The Regulations for Foreign Exchange Business Data Collection of Financial Institutions (Version 1.3) was issued.*

• May

- 11 *The Measures of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange for Administrative Penalties (Announcement No. 1 [2022] of the SAFE) was issued.*
- 12 Heilongjiang and other areas were approved for pilot projects to facilitate foreign exchange receipts and payments in the trade for high-quality enterprises, thereby promoting these practices nationwide.
- 17 The SAFE’s party leading group convened a dedicated democratic life meeting centered on inspection and rectification.
- 18 The “Smart Government Affairs” functions for digital public services were launched by the SAFE.
- 20 *The Notice by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Relevant Measures for Further Encouraging the Foreign Exchange Market to Serve the Real Economy* was issued and implemented. This contributes to the diversity of foreign exchange market offerings, the expansion of foreign exchange derivative partnerships, the improvement of the foreign exchange market’s basic structures, and the enhancement of banks’ exchange rate risk management.

• June

- 2 Pan Gongsheng, the Deputy Governor of the PBC and the Administrator of the SAFE, attended a collaborative press conference. He elaborated on the financial strategies set forth by the State Council’s executive meeting to fortify economic stability.
- Feedback on the inspection from the 14th inspection team during the 8th round of the 19th Central Committee’s inspections was compiled into a report and presented to the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC and the National Supervisory Commission.
- 2 to 7 A specialized training session dedicated to the essence of the 6th Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee and improving the Party conduct and building a clean government was hosted by the SAFE.
- 23 Attended the Publicity Department of the CPC series of press conferences entitled “China throughout the Past Decade”. The program addressed financial changes and progress made since the 18th National Congress and took questions from journalists.
- 24 A video conference on supporting the work of targeted poverty alleviation in Julu County was organized by the SAFE.

• July

- 1 The Guidelines for Enterprise Exchange Risk Management were issued, providing insights for foreign-involved corporations in navigating foreign exchange risks. This seeks to guide companies in developing customized and efficient foreign exchange risk management frameworks.
- 1 to 31 The event entitled “Leading the Way for the Contribution of the 20th CPC National Congress” was rolled out by different branches of the SAFE, spotlighting grassroots party organization secretary presenting party lectures.
- 4 Pan Gongsheng, Deputy Governor of PBC and Administrator of the SAFE, attended the occasion marking the fifth anniversary of the “Bond Connect”, coupled with the launch event of the “Swap Connect”.
- 20 A specialized training session (video) dedicated to party-building activities for branches of the SAFE was organized.
- 22 Attended the press conference convened by the State Council Information Office to introduce data on foreign exchange receipts and payments for the first half of 2022 and took questions from journalists.
- 25 The pioneering application scenario involving the China-Europe Railway Express “Qilu Service” was introduced on SAFE cross-border financial services platform.

28 The National Foreign Exchange Administration Work Conference for the second half of 2022 was convened via video to convey, study and implement the major deployment of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on economic and financial work, to summarize the foreign exchange administration work in the first half of 2022, to analyze the current foreign exchange situation, and to make deployments of the key tasks for the second half.

• August

1 to 31 The “Month of Learning and Spreading Integrity Culture” initiative was launched by the SAFE.

• September

1 to 30 A campaign entitled “Embracing the New Journey, Serving the New Era, and Preparing for the 20th National Congress”, was hosted by the SAFE.

• October

- 20 Pan Gongsheng, Member of the CPC PBC Committee, Deputy Governor of the PBC, Secretary of the SAFE's Party Leading Group, and Administrator of the SAFE, attended the fifth group interview held by the New Center of the 20th CPC National Congress as the spokesman of the delegation from the central financial system. He introduced the delegation's study and discussion of the report of the Congress, and highlighted China's financial milestones over the past decade and priorities for its subsequent phase when taking questions from the journalists.

• November

- 7 to 18 Collaborated with the IMF to develop a training module on BOP and international investment position statistics, with the objective of enhancing the understanding of balance sheets for those in international payment statistics and enhancing their skills in data collection, synthesis, and analysis.
- 10 *The Work Plan of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange for Learning, Promoting, and Implementing the Guiding Principles of the 20th CPC National Congress* was issued.
- 18 The foreign exchange business's compliance and prudent operation assessment system for banks was launched.

- 21 to 23 The 2022 Financial Street Forum Annual Conference was co-hosted with the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the PBC, Xinhua News Agency, the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, and the CSRC.
- 24 Organized the new cadres of the SAFE Party leading group appointed between January 2022 and December 2022 to take the constitutional oath in accordance with the law. Pan Gongsheng, Secretary of the Party leading group and Administrator of the SAFE, personally supervised the oath and posed requirements to the new cadres.

• December

- 28 Li Hongyan was officially designated as the Deputy Administrator of the SAFE by the State Council.
- 30 Wu Jianwu was appointed as the Chief Economist of the SAFE by the PBC.
- 31 A second batch of 1,600 non-financial entities was incorporated into the declaration of external financial assets, liabilities and transactions declaration, raising the total count to 2,800. A list of approximately 2,600 non-financial enterprises for the third batch has been established through comprehensive investigation and guided training.

► Major Foreign Exchange Administration Policies and Regulations Promulgated in 2022

- A. The Balance of Payments Statistics and the Foreign Exchange Administration over Financial Institutions and Foreign Exchange Market

1. Notice by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Relevant Measures for Further Encouraging the Foreign Exchange Market to Serve the Real Economy (Huifa No. 15 [2022])

Date of issuance: May 12, 2022

Effective date: May 12, 2022

Summary: First, financial institutions shall be guided to consistently enhance their capacity in foreign exchange risk management for the real economy and proactively meet business foreign exchange needs. Second, the assortment of RMB foreign exchange derivative products shall be widened by introducing ordinary American options and Asian options. Third, the bank-enterprise service platform shall be improved and the service benchmark shall be raised in the foreign exchange market infrastructure. Fourth, enlarge the scope of collaborative RMB foreign exchange derivative operations, to support competent medium-and-small sized financial institutions to better serve the needs of MSMEs to manage foreign exchange risks. Fifth, banks shall be encouraged to perfect their foreign exchange risk management and they shall be allowed to hedge against real-world exchange rate risks.

2. Notice by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of Issuing the *Detailed Implementing Rules for the Balance-of-Payments Statistical Declarations via Banks* (Huifa No. 22 [2022])

Date of issuance: August 4, 2022

Effective date: September 1, 2022

Summary: First, personal declaration procedures shall be facilitated. The threshold of USD 5,000 (inclusive) per transaction for residents conducting cross-border receipts and payments through banks shall be increased to USD 10,000 (inclusive). Second, RMB transaction declarations between domestic institutions and foreign individuals shall be simplified.

3. Announcement No. 17 [2022] of the PBC and SAFE

Date of issuance: December 30, 2022

Effective date: January 3, 2023

Summary: As of January 3, 2023, the interbank foreign exchange market's operational hours spanned until 3:00 AM the next day, covering a broader range of trading hours across Asia, Europe, and North America.

- **B. Foreign Exchange Administration under the Capital Account**

1. Notice of the People's Bank of China and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Overseas Lending by Banking Institutions (Yinfa No. 27 [2022])

Date of issuance: January 29, 2022

Effective date: March 1, 2022

Summary: First, a consolidated regulatory framework for bank loans in both domestic and foreign currencies shall be established. This framework unifies the management of both RMB and foreign exchange loans offered by banks overseas, expanding the scopes of RMB loans abroad and promoting its utilization in foreign transactions. Second, cross-border monetary flows linked to these foreign bank loans shall be included in the macroprudential management framework. Third, requirements on procedures for and utilization of overseas bank loans and the corresponding cross-border funds shall be specified and concrete efforts shall be made for risk prevention.

2. Notice by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of Supporting High-tech and Technologically Advanced Enterprises in Launching the Pilot Program of Cross-border Financing Facilitation (Huifa No.16 [2022])

Date of issuance: May 30, 2022

Effective date: May 30, 2022

Summary: First, the pilot region shall be expanded from specific regions in the initial 9 provinces/municipalities to cover every region within 17 provinces/municipalities. Second, the spectrum of pilot entities were enlarged from the high-tech corporation to

incorporate the specialized, refined and innovative corporation. Third, the allocation of the quota for the pilot were increased. In the regions of the primary 9 provinces/municipalities where the pilot was launched, both high-tech enterprises and the specialized, refined, differential and innovative corporation saw an elevated facilitation quota of USD 10 million.

3. Notice by the People's Bank of China and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange of Issuing the *Provisions on the Management of Funds Invested by Foreign Institutional Investors in China's Bond Market* (Yinfa No.258 [2022])

Date of issuance: November 10, 2022

Effective date: January 1, 2023

Summary: First, the regulations for fund accounts, monetary receipt and exchange, and statistical oversight of foreign institutional investors in China's bond market shall be unified. Second, the management of spot foreign exchange settlement and sales shall be enhanced to allow foreign institutional investors to execute transactions via third-party finance institutions, bypassing the need for settlement agents. Third, the foreign exchange risk management strategies shall be optimized to broaden the foreign exchange hedging channels available for foreign institutional investors and lift the counterparty number constraints on OTC transactions. Fourth, the synchronization between foreign exchange inflows and outflows shall be optimized to boost ease for foreign institutional investors during remittance and foster prolonged investment in China's bond market. Fifth, the foreign exchange administration requirements shall be explicitly specified

for sovereign institutions. It should be specified that sovereign institutional investors investing through the custodian or settlement representative (typically a commercial bank) to finalize their registration at banks.

4. Notice by the People's Bank of China and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange on Issues Concerning the Administration of Funds of Overseas Institutions Raised from Bond Issuance in China (Yinfa No.272 [2022])

Date of issuance: November 23, 2022

Effective date: January 1, 2023

Summary: First, there shall be unified regulations for fund registration, account opening, fund exchange, utilization, and statistical oversight of the both interbank and exchange market Panda Bonds. Second, the registration and the account opening process shall be standardized. Before issuing Panda Bonds, it's essential to finalize the registration with the bank. During the phased issuance, the bank allows for initial registration and the opening of an account. For later issuances, details should be submitted in sequence. All these steps can be grouped under one bond issuance account. Third, the foreign exchange risk management for Panda Bonds shall be refined to permit foreign institutions to undertake foreign exchange derivative transactions with local financial institutions, thereby managing currency exchange risks. Fourth, capital accrued from bond issuances could either be retained domestically or transferred overseas.

- C. Foreign Exchange Inspection and Application of Regulations

1. The Measures of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange for Administrative Penalties (Announcement No. 1 [2022] of the SAFE)

Date of issuance: May 11, 2022

Effective date: June 1, 2022

Summary: First, more details shall be specified in the regulations of jurisdiction and the case-filing standards to streamline electronic evidence gathering, clarify the case processing timeframe, and bolster law enforcement transparency. Second, comprehensive and concrete measures shall be taken to implement administrative law enforcement publicity systems, legal review systems of law enforcement decisions, and the whole-process law enforcement recording systems, hence amplifying law enforcement oversight. Third, the state-and-defend and hearing process shall be improved, and the hearing standards shall be specified to fully safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of administrative counterparts.

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