

2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report





Green Finance-oriented Bank in Jiangxi Province



ABOUT THE REPORT



▶ About the Report

The Report is an environmental information disclosure report issued separately by Bank of Jiujiang Co., Ltd. (also referred to as "Bank of Jiujiang", "the Bank," or "We" in this Report). The Report describes the Bank's leading practices and achievements in dealing with climate change, environmental performance, and green finance in 2021. It aims to respond to the expectations and concerns of various stakeholders and promote the Bank's ability to improve its green and low-carbon development continuously.

the Report on Suggestions of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB).

▶ Data description

The data involved in the Report come from internal statistical data, submitted regulatory data, etc. In case of any discrepancy, the annual report data shall prevail. Unless otherwise specified, the currency unit used in the Report is RMB.

▶ Scope

The Report is an annual report covering the period from January 01, 2021, to December 31, 2021 (some of its information comes from previous years). Unless otherwise indicated, the Report is compiled mainly based on the Bank of Jiujiang, covering the headquarters and all branches within its jurisdiction.

▶ Form of publication of the Report

The Report is published online and on paper. The contents and data involved in the Report shall not be reproduced without authorization.

▶ Compilation basis

The Report is compiled following the disclosure requirements of the *Guidelines for Environmental Information Disclosure of Financial Institutions* issued by the Financial Standardization Technical Committee of the People's Bank of China regarding the relevant disclosure requirements and suggestions in

▶ Compiled by

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CHAPTER I
Environmental Information
Disclosure Report



Overview

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- (II) Green Finance Development Plan
- (III) Focus of Environment-related Work for 2021
- (IV) Key Results and Performance



Overview

About Us

Bank of Jiujiang Co., Ltd., formerly known as Jiujiang City Commercial Bank, was established on November 18, 2000, and listed on the Main Board of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx) on July 10, 2018. Bank of Jiujiang has become the first prefecture-level city commercial bank in Jiangxi Province, the first in central China, and the second in China to be listed on the Main Board of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited. Since its establishment, the Bank has adhered to the guiding principle of "the high-quality Party building leading us to high-quality, sustainable development." It has steered the course of its reform and development with Party building, constantly strengthened the leading and political core role of the Party committee in operation and management, and realized the historic leap that the Bank's total assets have exceeded RMB 460 billion. By the end of 2021, the Bank of Jiujiang (including its holding rural banks) had a total of 4,624 full-time employees, with jurisdiction over the business department of the headquarters, 13 branches, and 267 sub-branches. In 2021, the Bank won the "Meritorious Enterprise of the Year in Jiangxi Province" award, becoming the only prefecture-level city commercial bank in the province to win the honor.

As the leader of commercial banks in Jiangxi Province, we have made our way based on green finance, aiming to build an exemplary image of a green, responsible and sustainable Bank and lead the development of green finance in Jiangxi Province. In August 2017, when Ganjiang New District of Jiangxi Province was approved as one of the first pilot zones for green finance reform and innovations in China, we took the lead in setting up green finance departments, which paved the way for green finance development and gradually enhanced the strategic value of green finance. In the last five years,

we have established a green financial development system by integrating the characteristics of the Bank of Jiujiang, successively issued a series of policies on green finance, incorporated green finance in performance assessment, improved the green financial mechanism and environmental risk management, and vigorously promoted and developed green financial products. In addition, we have joined the United Nations Environment Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) and are the first commercial city bank in China to sign the *Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB)*, promoting green finance development across our branches.

As China's ecological development enters a new stage during the 14th Five-Year Plan period, we will further carry out green finance development, actively engage in the provincial green-oriented transition, and contribute more to develop Jiangxi Province's green economy under the guidance of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals and high-quality development policy. At the same time, we will undertake the responsibility and mission of promoting the sustainable development of global finance and actively convey our ideas to boost our international reputation in green finance.



Green Finance Development Plan

Strategic objectives

As a pioneer in the field of green finance in Jiangxi Province, the Bank of Jiujiang, under the vision of building a "green finance-oriented bank," focuses on the transformation of high-carbon industries and vigorously supports the development of low-carbon industries around the core of "serving the green transformation of the economy and helping to achieve the 'dual carbon' goal," aiming at enhancing its influence as a green finance-oriented brand and pushing on with its green finance work steadily.

Development Strategy

In 2021, we thoroughly implemented the green finance development strategy and formulated a clear implementation path based on the "three functions" and "five pillars" put forward by the People's Bank of China for green finance development to improve our green finance system further.

The Bank's green finance development strategy

1 Build a policy management system

The Bank has formulated the *Strategic Planning Report of Bank of Jiujiang (2021-2023)* to guide the development of green finance. In the future, the Bank will increase policy support from organizational management, risk management, investment and financing process, product system, standard construction and other dimensions to build a green financial policy system with its distinctive characteristics.

Under the guidance of the Guidelines for Environmental Information Disclosure of Financial Institutions issued by the People's Bank of China, the Bank took the lead in carrying out the work on environmental information disclosure in 2020 by referring to the *Report on Suggestions of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)* and other international standards. In the future, the Bank will focus on building an information sharing work mechanism by digital means to ensure the standardization and integrity of information disclosure and improve the quality and efficiency of green finance services.

2 Strengthen information disclosure

3
Improve the incentive and restraint mechanism

The Bank has created a green credit assessment and preferential policy support mechanism by formulating the *Implementation Rules of Bank of Jiujiang on Green Credit Management*. In the future, the Bank will continuously improve the incentive and restraint mechanism of green finance business from the aspects of assessment, resource allocation and differentiated authorization, and guide financial resources to support the transformation of high-energy-consuming industries and the development of green low-carbon industries.

Active in developing innovative green financial product systems, the Bank has launched a number of pioneering green financial products and services, such as "Bank of Jiujiang Green Bills Financing", ESG-based green financial management product, the first carbon emission quota pledge financing business in Jiangxi Province and the first green carbon-linked loan in the province. In the future, the Bank will provide practical and effective green finance service solutions by accelerating product innovation and replication and promotion.

4
Develop an innovative product service system

The Bank has joined the *Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB)* as the first city commercial bank in China. In addition, the Bank has been selected as the first-stage partner bank of the French Development Agency (AFD), actively exploring new horizons of international exchanges. In the future, the Bank will continue to carry out international exchanges and cooperation in the field of green finance and explore the "common language" of sustainable development so as to enhance its international recognition as a green finance-oriented bank.

5
Expand international exchanges and cooperation

Focus of Environment-related Work for 2021

In 2021, the Bank continued to cut its teeth in the reform and innovation of green finance, focusing on four key areas: mechanism construction, product innovation, industry research, and international exchange, promoting the all-round development of green finance and further improving its professional ability and governance level in the field of green finance.

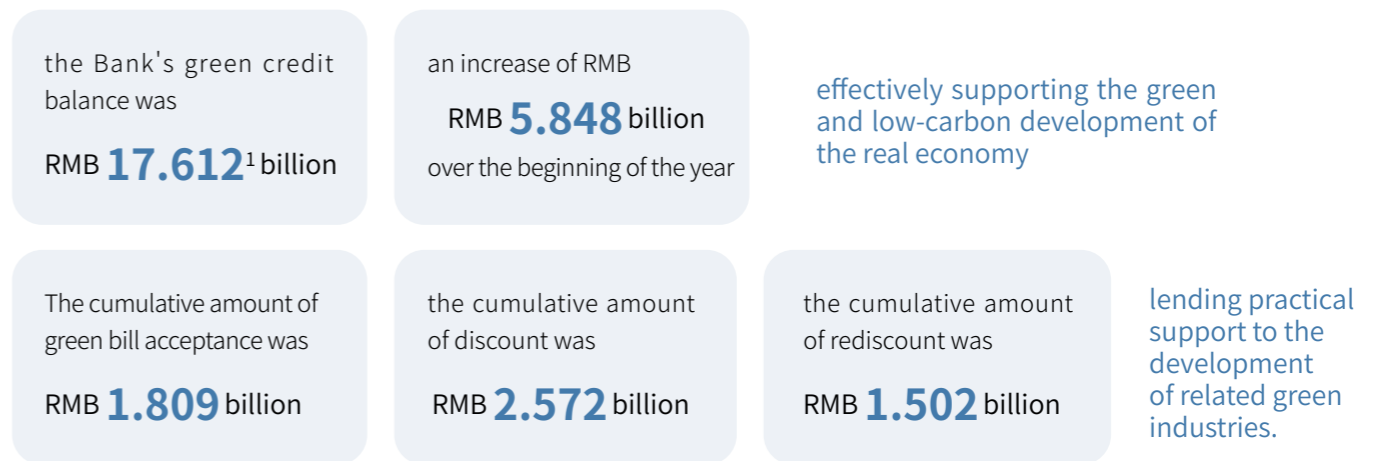
Focus 1: Optimize mechanism construction and lay a solid foundation for the development of green finance

In 2021, the Bank incorporated the development of green finance into the *Strategic Planning Report of the Bank of Jiujiang (2021-2023)*, defined the green finance development plan and objectives, and established a long-term mechanism for developing green finance. At the same time, to further improve our green financial system, based on the existing green financial system, we issued a series of documents such as the *Guiding Opinions on Further Increasing Green Credit to Promote Green Economic Recovery by Finance*, and the *Review Guidelines for Credit Business on Policies of Energy Conservation, Environmental Impact Assessment and Pollution Discharge*. In addition, during the reporting period, the Bank set up green professional institutions to further enhance its capability of developing green finance services and expanding its radiation scope.

Focus 2: Develop new financial products to improve the quality and efficiency of green financial services

In 2021, the Bank, based on the "dual carbon" work goal, actively promoted the innovation of green financial products, comprehensively improved the green financial service capability, and launched a series of products and services such as ESG-based green financial management products, the first carbon emission quota pledge financing business in Jiangxi Province and the province's first green carbon-linked loan. The Bank actively integrated itself into local economic construction. It focused on critical areas such as real economy, rural revitalization, and green finance, continuously expanding the market size of green financial products and contributing to the green and low-carbon development of Jiangxi Province with practical actions.

By the end of December 2021



¹ Statistics are based on the particular statistics standards of the People's Bank of China for green loans.

Focus 3: Carry out industry research and create a new atmosphere for the development of green finance

In 2021, relying on its green finance influence, the Bank worked with multiple parties to promote its development. The Bank actively joined the Green Finance Alliance for Small and Medium-sized Banks and became the only vice-president of Jiangxi Green Building Council as a financial institution to further strengthen exchanges and cooperation in green finance. We invited Ma Jun, director of the Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking and president of the Institute of Finance and Sustainability (IFS), to act as the strategic consultant of the Bank to further improve our professional ability in the field of green finance. We established the Ganzhou Green Finance Research Institute alongside the Financial Work Office of Ganzhou Municipal People's Government and Gannan Normal University's School of Economics and Management. We set up a think tank platform to strengthen the research and exploration in the field of green finance. In addition, the Bank offered to help the fourth joint conference of the National Pilot Zones for Green Finance Reform and Innovations to achieve "carbon neutrality" by purchasing forestry carbon sinks.

Focus 4: Promote international exchanges to open up new horizons for green finance cooperation

In 2021, the Bank deepened international green exchanges and cooperation and continued to expand its global green financing influence. As the first city commercial bank in China to sign the *Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB)*, the Bank actively follows the latest sustainable finance international standards and trends. It defines the concept of sustainable development and green finance as one of the focuses of its strategic development and implements it throughout its business operation and development. At the same time, after being successfully selected as one of the first-stage bank partners of the French Development Agency (AFD) in October 2020, the Bank carried out its first negotiation with the AFD delegation on cooperation in the field of green finance services in 2021. It actively promoted the establishment of substantive collaboration at the international level and contributed to the development of green finance.

Key Results and Performance

Key Environmental Indicator		Unit	2021	2020	Variation
Green finance services	Green credit balance	RMB 100 million	176.12	117.63	↑ 49.72%
	Number of green credit customers	/	1,326	1,079	↑ 22.89%
Green operation and management	Total greenhouse gas emissions of the headquarters and branches	Carbon dioxide equivalent (ton)	6,734.63	7,167.18	↓ 6.04%
	—Direct greenhouse gas emissions	Carbon dioxide equivalent (ton)	322.04	273.11	↑ 17.92%
	—Indirect greenhouse gas emissions	Carbon dioxide equivalent (ton)	6,412.59	6,894.07	↓ 6.98%
	Office power consumption of the headquarters and branches	10,000 kWh	1,070.40	961.25	↑ 11.36%
	Office water consumption of the headquarters and branches	Ton	77,348.72	58,931.08	↑ 31.25%
	Natural gas consumption of the headquarters and branches	Cubic meter	61,542.63	45,444.01	↑ 35.43%
	Office paper consumption of the headquarters and branches	10,000 pieces	374.43	656.06	↓ 42.93%
Office oil consumption of the headquarters and branches	Liter	104,621.10	91,355.12	↑ 14.52%	



CHAPTER II

Environmental Information
Disclosure Report

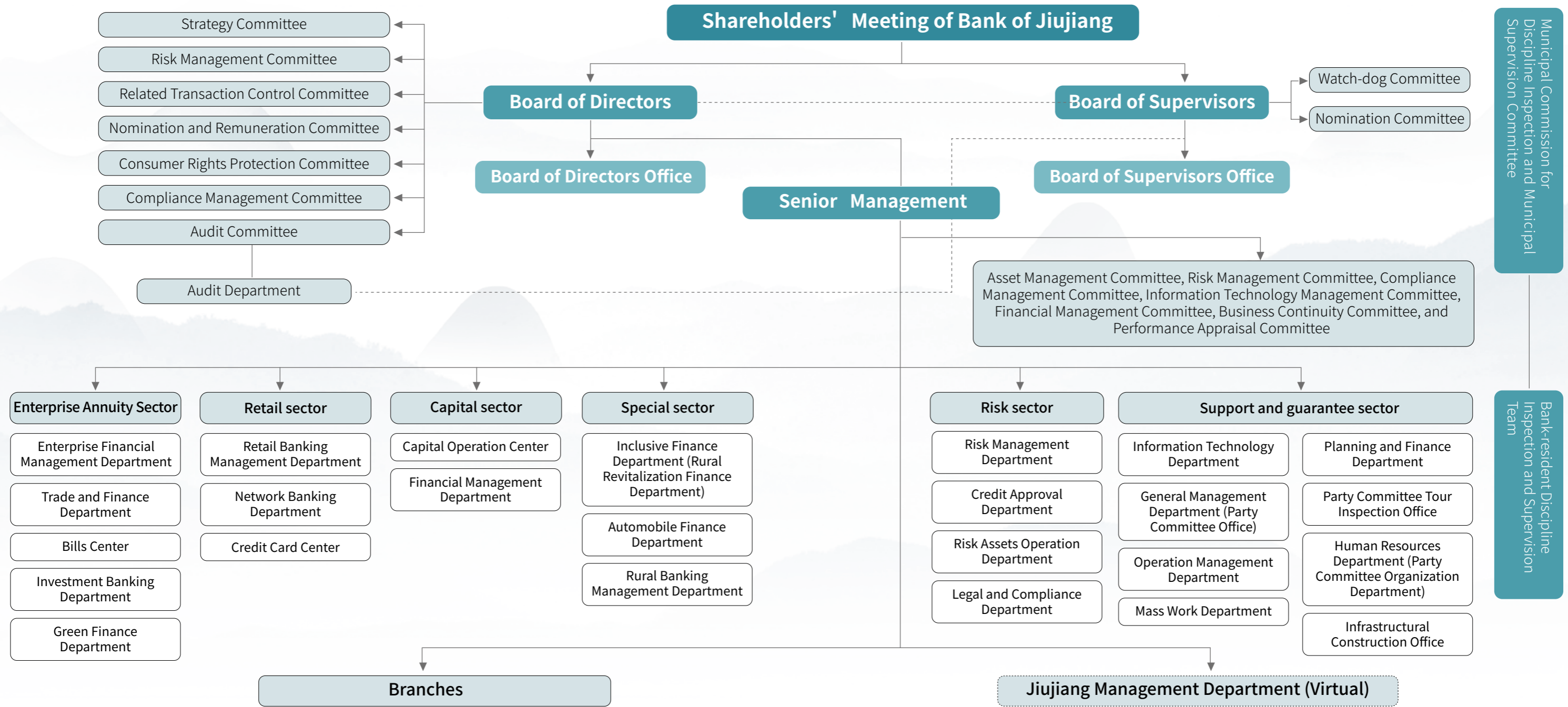


Environment-related Governance Structure

- (I) The Board of Directors Level
- (II) The Management level
- (III) The Branch and Sub-branch Levels

Environment-related Governance Structure

In response to the call for dual carbon goals and help build the State's ecological civilization, we set up relevant functional departments at the board of directors, management, and branches. We defined the development of green finance as an essential part of the Bank's operation and long-term planning to effectively promote the construction and development of our green financial system and build a leading "green finance-oriented bank" in Jiangxi Province.



The organizational structure of the Bank

The Board of Directors Level

As the highest governance institution in the Bank, the Board of Directors has attached great importance to green finance and grasped the overall development direction of green finance by performing related functions. These include strategic decision-making, supervision, management, review, deliberation of issues related to environmental risks and opportunities, guiding and supervising the administration in its implementation of green finance, and reviewing the disclosure of environment-related information.

The Strategy Committee supervises and inspects the green finance development plan and is responsible to the board of directors. The Strategy Committee reviews, approves, and oversees the formulation and implementation of the green credit development strategy and objectives, supervises and inspects the performance of the Bank's management according to the resolutions of the Board of Directors, and studies other relevant significant decision-making matters and puts forward suggestions.

The Management level

To further promote the development of green finance and improve the governance structure related to the development of green finance, the Bank relies on the advantages of Ganjiang New District in Jiangxi Province as one of the first pilot zones for green finance reform and innovation in China. It set up the **Green Finance Work Leading Group** (Headed by the president of the Bank and composed of the directors of 14 departments, the Group is responsible for the overall planning and joint promotion of the Bank's green finance services) to better promote the development of green finance. There is an office under the Group, led by the director of the Green Finance Department.

The Green Finance Department is responsible for the Green Finance Work Leading Group's daily operation and management related to green finance, focusing on system construction, business promotion, product innovation, exchanges, and cooperation to vigorously support the high-quality development of green finance in Ganjiang New District and Jiangxi Province.

The Branch and Sub-branch Levels

To further promote the green transition of the Bank and intensify the replication and promotion of green finance, we actively set up professional institutions at the branch and sub-branch levels to continuously empower local governments to "turn green into gold." At the same time, to give full play to the policy advantages of Fuzhou, which has been approved as a pilot city for reforming the national ecological product value realization mechanism. The Bank set up the first **Environmental Finance Department** in Jiangxi Province at Fuzhou Branch to provide differentiated and professional financial services to discover the city's ecological value. In addition, the Bank successively set up **Green Professional Institutions** in Yingtan and Chongyi to help them carry out the green finance work and provide strong support for the high-quality development of the regional economy.



CHAPTER III

Environmental Information
Disclosure Report



Environment-related Policies and Systems

- (I) External Policies
- (II) Internal Policies

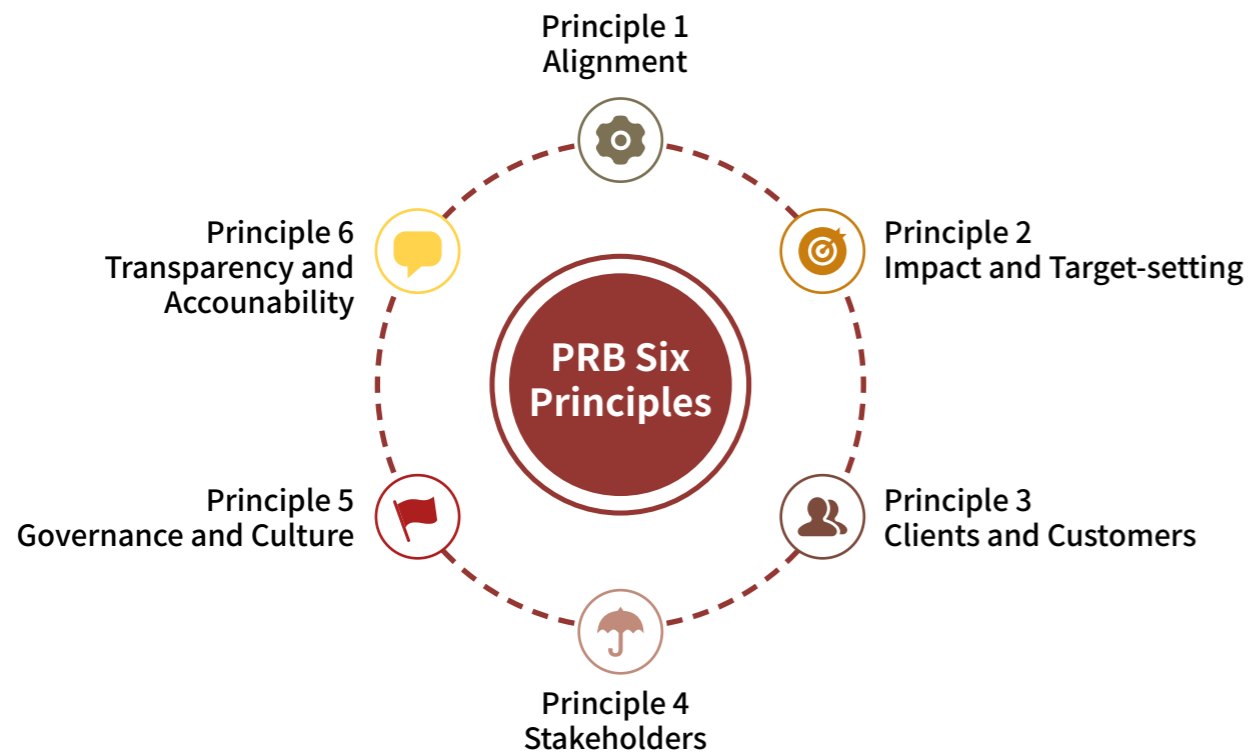
Environment-related Policies and Systems

External Policies

Follow the international standards on sustainable finance and fulfill the principles of responsible banking

Guided by the standards of international sustainable finance and climate risk management, we strengthened the capacity building of green finance, provided directions for the continuous deepening of financial services, and took advantage of the opportunity of sustainable development to establish more international cooperation in the field of green finance. In April 2020, the Bank joined the United Nations Environment Program Financial Initiative (UNEP FI) and formally signed the *Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB)*, becoming the first city commercial bank in China to sign the PRB. Taking the signing of PRB as an opportunity, the Bank actively responded to the six principles of PRB and assumed its responsibility as a "pioneer" of green finance in Jiangxi Province, providing new, quality financial impetus for the transformation and high-quality development of the real economy.

(See Appendix 1: Annual Practice of the Principles of Responsible Banking for details of the Bank's practice of the Principles of Responsible Banking.)



Incorporate green finance into the Bank's strategic planning in response to the top-level design of green finance

As one of the fundamental driving forces to promote the high-quality development of the national economy, the concept of green finance was formed and developed during the 13th Five-Year Plan period. Under the top-level framework of green finance, i.e., the *Guiding Opinions on Building a Green Financial System*, as a "pioneer" of green finance, the Bank actively responded to the national macro policies on ecological civilization construction and green finance development, implemented the concept of green finance, and deemed green finance as its mission and responsibility, embarking on the path of developing and exploring green finance.

In September 2020, as China formally put forward the "dual carbon" goal, green finance entered a new stage of development. The 14th Five-Year Plan proposed to build a green development policy system and gradually improve the top-level policy of green finance. According to the latest policy requirements, the Bank elevated green finance to the strategic level to deepen the development of green finance. Under the guidance of the *CPC Central Committee and the State Council issued "Working Guidance for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality in Full and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy"* development framework in 2021, the government and regulatory authorities issued a series of guiding opinions, operation guidelines and standardized catalogs as a policy reference for financial institutions to develop quality green finance. Under this context, centering around the goal of "dual carbon" and the path of industrial transformation, the Bank vigorously developed green finance by formulating the *Strategic Planning Report of Bank of Jiujiang (2021-2023)* from the aspects of system construction, business promotion, exchanges and cooperation, and methodology research in support of the symbiotic development of economy and ecological environment.

Support the development of green finance in Jiangxi Province and develop unique products according to industrial characteristics

Guided by the regional green finance development goal of "building a green financial system with Jiangxi's distinctive characteristics", we continued to advance while exploring and actively responding to the green finance and "dual carbon" policy of Jiangxi Province, promoting the economic and social green transformation of the province through localized deployment and creating a "green business card" for the Bank of Jiujiang. Based on the local economic development and industrial characteristics, the Bank successively formulated management measures for innovative products such as "Clean Breeding Loan", "Green Home Loan" and "Bank of Jiujiang Green Bills Financing". In addition, the Bank actively carried out research and innovation on carbon financial products. It accelerated the development of green finance to contribute to the realization of the "dual carbon" goal, opening up a differentiated and characteristic path for developing green finance.

Internal Policies

In response to the deployment of the central and local governments on the development of green finance and the "dual carbon" goal, the Bank continuously improved its policy system and formed a series of policy systems at all levels.

At the level of strategic planning



The bank formulated the *Strategic Planning Report of the Bank of Jiujiang (2021-2023)* to promote the development of green finance.

At the level of organization and management



The bank improved the construction of green finance professional institutions by formulating the *Notice on Establishing Green Finance Department of Bank of Jiujiang* and the *Notice on Establishing Green Finance Work Leading Group of Bank of Jiujiang*.

At the level of investment and financing process management



The bank formulated the *Credit Development Plan of Bank of Jiujiang for 2021*, the *Guidelines of Bank of Jiujiang for Approval of Green Credit*, the *Measures of Bank of Jiujiang for Green Credit Management*, and the *Implementation Rules of Bank of Jiujiang on Green Credit Management*. These guide the work on green credit services, incorporate environmental and social risks into the investment and financing process and strengthen credit risk management.

At the level of internal control management



The Bank defined the standards of green finance services and guaranteed the quality of data by formulating the *Notice of Bank of Jiujiang on Issuing the Criteria for Identifying the Attributes of Green Finance Services* and the *Measures of Bank of Jiujiang for Statistical Management of Green Credit*.



CHAPTER IV

Environmental Information
Disclosure Report



Analysis and Management of Environment-related Risks and Opportunities

- (I) Identification and Evaluation of
Environment-related Risks
- (II) Environment-related Risk Management
and Process

Analysis and Management of Environment-related Risks and Opportunities

Identification and Evaluation of Environment-related Risks

The global trend of green recovery and the setting of China's "dual carbon" goal put forward higher requirements for financial institutions in identifying, analyzing, and managing environment-related risks and opportunities. In June 2017, the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) released the *Report on Suggestions of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures*, which pointed out that environment-related risks bring direct or indirect impacts to financial institutions mainly from two aspects: physical risks and transformation risks. Specifically, physical risks mainly refer to the economic effects caused by the physical shock of climate change or environmental pollution. Transformation risks primarily refers to credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, and operation risk caused by the extensive changes in policies, laws, technologies, and markets in the transformation process of a low-carbon economy.

Based on TCFD's classification and definition of environment-related risks, we identified and evaluated the potential impact of environment-related risks on the Bank and responded actively according to the regional economic characteristics, the Bank's asset structure, and customer characteristics.

Categories of environment-related risks	Impact of environment-related risks on the Bank	Measures taken by the Bank
Physical risks	Extreme weather (such as typhoons, floods, etc.) or environmental pollution events	Located in the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, most branches and sub-branches are easily affected by short-term disasters caused by floods in the rainy season, which causes the Bank's operating costs to rise.
	Chronic climate change or environmental pollution	Chronic climate change or environmental pollution may have a long-term impact on the Bank's credit business and may bring bad-debt losses.
Transformation risks	Policy and legal changes	The introduction of relevant policies and regulations of regulatory authorities brings about medium-and long-term impacts, which causes the Bank's operating costs to rise.



Categories of environment-related risks	Impact of environment-related risks on the Bank	Measures taken by the Bank
Transformation risks	Technological innovation	On the one hand, the failure to keep pace with the development of financial technology may have an impact on the Bank's mid-term rise in operating costs. On the other hand, the failure of the credit recipient to carry out the low-carbon technology transformation in time may lead to elimination, which may cause the Bank to suffer medium and long-term bad-debt losses.
	Market change	Changes in customer preferences, market prices (such as water, electricity, carbon, etc.), and asset pricing cause the Bank's medium-term operating costs to rise.
	Reputation change	A negative investment environment brings reputation risk to the Bank.
Opportunities	Changes in resource efficiency and energy sources	It is possible to reduce the Bank's operating costs by using recycling technology, reducing water consumption, or investing in renewable energy projects in daily operations.
	Changes in products, services, and markets	The development or expansion of low-emission goods and services can diversify the sources of income and demand for the Bank.

Environment-related Risk Management and Process

In terms of the environment-related risk management mechanism



The Bank identified and evaluated environment-related risks, issued a series of environment-related risk management systems, and established a sound management mechanism.

The Bank published the *Measures of Bank of Jiujiang on Green Credit Management and the Implementation Rules of Bank of Jiujiang on Green Credit Management*, which incorporated the evaluation and management of environment-related risks into the overall risk management framework and process of the Bank, including due diligence, environmental risk assessment of projects, credit rating, examination and approval, contract signing, etc. The Bank constantly strengthened the monitoring of environment-related risks, assisted in the standard credit risk investigation mechanism, and grasped the risk status of credit assets in time, thus promoting the optimization of the green credit process and the innovation of products and services on the premise of effectively controlling risks and making business sustainable.

In addition, the Bank established a customer list management mechanism to evaluate and classify customers' environment-related risks dynamically, and the relevant results were used as an essential basis for rating, credit access, management, and exit. The Bank implemented the "one-vote veto" system for customers whose performance in environment-related risks fails to meet the standards. The Bank maintained regular communication with customers on the list. It took adequate measures to mitigate environment-related risks, including formulating and implementing response plans for significant risks, establishing an effective mechanism for communication with stakeholders, and seeking third parties to share environment-related risks.

In terms of the environment-related risk management process



The Bank incorporated environment-related risks into investment and financing decision-making and formed the following evaluation and management process.

Links Involved	Identification and Evaluation Processes and Methods
Pre-loan	Due diligence: Define the content of due diligence on environment-related risks according to the industry and regional characteristics of customers and projects.
Amid-loan	<p>Examination and approval: According to the characteristics of customers in different industries, formulate a list of environmental compliance documents and compliance risk examination. At the same time, determine a proper credit authority and approval process based on the nature and severity of environment-related risks facing customers.</p> <p>Contract signing: Ensure that contract terms are complete and perfect and urge customers to strengthen environment-related risk management.</p> <p>Fund allocation: See the customer's management of environment-related risks as an important basis for issuing credit funds. Set up environment-related risk evaluation checkpoints in all links of the credit-granted projects, and suspend or terminate the distribution of credit funds in case of potentially significant risks.</p>

Links Involved	Identification and Evaluation Processes and Methods
Post-loan	Post-loan management: Strengthen post-loan management, and formulate and implement targeted post-loan management measures for customers facing potential significant environment-related risks.





CHAPTER V

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Impact of Business Activities on Climate and Environment

- (I) Greenhouse Gas Emissions and
Consumption of Natural Resources
- (II) Effects of the Bank's environmental
protection measures
- (III) Calculation of Environmental Impact of
Business Activities

Impact of Business Activities on Climate and Environment

Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Consumption of Natural Resources

Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions from business activities in 2021

Categories of Greenhouse Gas Emissions ²	Emissions (Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent)	Per Capita Emissions (Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent/ Person)
Direct greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1) ³	322.04	0.07
Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 2) ⁴	6,412.59	1.39
Total greenhouse gas emissions ⁵	6,734.63	1.46

Direct and indirect consumption of natural resources from business activities in 2021

Indicator ⁶	Disclosure Item	Unit	The Total Amount in 2021	Per Capita Consumption ⁷
Direct consumption of natural resources from business activities	Fuel consumption from financial institutions' means of transport	Liter	104,621.10	22.63
	Water consumption from business and office activities	Ton	77,348.72	16.73
	Gas consumption from business and office activities	Cubic meter	61,542.63	13.31
Indirect consumption of natural resources from purchased products or services	Electricity consumption from business and office activities	10,000 kWh	1,070.40	0.23
	Paper consumption from business and office activities	10,000 pieces	374.43	0.08

² The scope of statistics of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions from business activities in 2021 covers the headquarters and branches.

³ Direct greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1) include greenhouse gas emissions that consume natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and diesel oil.

⁴ Indirect greenhouse gas emissions (scope 2) include greenhouse gas emissions from electricity consumption, waste paper, transportation, etc.

⁵ The total amount of greenhouse gas is the sum of direct greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1) and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (scope 2).

⁶ The scope of statistics of direct and indirect consumption of natural resources from the Bank's business activities in 2021 covers the headquarters and branches.

⁷ Per capita consumption is calculated based on the number of full-time employees of the Bank (4,624).

Effects of the Bank's environmental protection measures

Implementing the concept of green office

The Bank actively responded to the nation's "dual carbon" goal as well as the important instructions on practicing economy and opposing waste, incorporated the concept of low-carbon environmental protection and resource conservation into the daily management of the Bank, and defined diligence and thrift as an essential part of the employees' work style construction, intending to create a green and environment-friendly working environment.

Fuel management

The Bank strictly implemented the relevant national regulations, conducted vehicle and fuel management throughout the Bank, and carried out publicity and education among employees to advocate green travel.

	Concrete measures
Carry out publicity and education among employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Carry out publicity and education on saving fuel in various forms to enhance their sense of responsibility for energy conservation. ★ Encourage employees to choose public transportation during business trips.
Rational use of vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Reasonably arrange the vehicle travel route and the vehicle-using personnel, reduce the idle mileage of vehicles, improve the use efficiency of official vehicles, and adhere to the principle of not repeatedly dispatching cars in the same direction.
Strengthen vehicle management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Maintain and repair vehicles regularly, and replace air filters, gasoline filters, and lubricating oil on time for fuel vehicles to ensure that vehicles are in good condition. ★ Strictly implement relevant national regulations, phase out vehicles with high fuel consumption, poor condition, substandard exhaust emissions, and scrap vehicles that meet the scrapping standards. ★ Encourage branches to purchase energy-saving, environment-friendly economical vehicles with small displacement as new official vehicles.
Strengthen fuel management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Strengthen the fuel management of official vehicles, and implement the fixed-vehicle and fixed-site refueling system of IC cards.

Water conservation management

The Bank formulated regulations on the use of water facilities, strengthened the management of water resources, and put forward requirements for employees on rational use of water to reduce the unnecessary consumption of water resources.

	Concrete measures
Water conservation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Turn on the tap only when you want to use water. Turn off the water valve after use to avoid waste of water. ★ Go easy on water and try not to flush the mop with water. ★ Drinking water should be used as needed to avoid excessive waste of water. ★ Regularly maintain water pipelines and facilities to prevent evaporating, bubbling, dripping, and leaking.

Electricity conservation management

By strengthening the management of all electrical equipment, the Bank requires all employees to use them according to actual conditions, update them in time, actively use energy-saving equipment, and advocate low-energy-consuming work and operation.

	Concrete measures
Lighting equipment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Turn on and off the lights according to the conditions such as natural light, number of office workers, or distribution. ★ Turn off the lights when one leaves the office after work or if one will be away from the office for a long time. ★ In meeting and reception rooms, do not turn on the lights when there is no meeting. Do not turn the lights on unless necessary during meeting preparation, and turn the lights off after the meeting to avoid leaving the lights on overnight. ★ Replace non-energy-saving lights with energy-saving ones in time; using obsolete high-energy-consuming lighting equipment is strictly prohibited.
Air conditioning equipment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ The indoor air-conditioning temperature shall not be lower than 26°C in summer and not be higher than 18°C in winter. Turn off the air-conditioner half an hour before punching out. ★ Except for work needs, it is strictly prohibited to keep doors and windows open when the air conditioner is turned on or leave the air conditioner on if the room will be empty for a long time. ★ The air conditioners in meeting rooms and reception rooms shall not be turned on more than half an hour in advance and should be turned off after use. ★ Establish a maintenance ledger for the use of the central air conditioners.
Office equipment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Turn off the power of computers, printers, copiers, and other equipment in time when they are not in use for a long time. Adjust to the low energy consumption state when they are not in use for a short time. Turn off the power of the display and the wiring board simultaneously when you turn off the computer. ★ When the computer is in use, lower the display's brightness as much as possible and reduce the display's sleep time. ★ When purchasing new office equipment, should choose energy-saving and environment-friendly products. It is strictly prohibited to use obsolete high-energy-consuming equipment.
Elevator equipment management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Avoid elevators as much as possible. It is advised to use the stairs for less than four floors.

Material conservation management

In response to policy calls such as garbage sorting and recycling of recyclable resources, we advocated a paperless office in the Bank, encouraging employees to make rational plans and go easy on paper by reducing the frequency of use of paper and improving the efficiency of paper service.

	Concrete measures
Promote paperless office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Make full use of network resources to transmit documents, and use the electronic version as much as possible for all reporting materials except for important materials. ★ Adopt double-sided printing, or print on the opposite side of waste paper; do not print or copy materials unrelated to work. ★ Determine the number of subscriptions of paper newspapers and periodicals reasonably. ★ Print employees' business cards with recyclable paper.

	Concrete measures
Reduce the use of disposable goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Bring water cup to save disposable paper cups. ★ Do not use disposable tableware and chopsticks or use them unless you have to. ★ Use electronic displays and projections instead of banners, inkjet printing, etc.
Make plans for rational use of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ The marketing department should make a scientific plan for the annual marketing objective, integrate all kinds of publicity materials, and reasonably determine the printing quantity to avoid the phenomenon of inventory backlog.

Case: optimizing the office system and vigorously promoting paperless office

In response to the strategic positioning of "Green Finance-oriented Bank" and vigorously developing circular economy, the Bank optimized and upgraded the computer terminal and mobile terminal of its office system in 2021, and the application software achieved two-way intercommunication, thus significantly facilitating employees' communication at work. Based on the current status of telecommuting during the COVID-19 pandemic, the new version of the mobile terminal supports the online full-process application and approval of business processing, and the office system directly interfaces with the electronic signature system, greatly reducing the printing of paper documents. At present, there are 338 online processes, including the work of the board of directors and the board of supervisors, project management, official seal management, anti-money laundering process, information system management, credit approval, document management, personnel management, security management, credit reporting management, operation management and daily work.

While speeding up the process of paperless online office, we carried out research on the status quo of paperless office, in order to investigate the labor time, office consumables and other costs of the actual offline work process. We studied the feasibility of fully implementing paperless office and solicited proposals for paperless office processes from business departments before hitting the ground running. This paperless office survey covered the headquarters, branches and sub-branches. The survey mainly included use of office paper and offline processes. A total of 1,309 offline process feedback records were collected. By the end of 2021, a total of 27 processes had been rectified, including 17 by the OA system rectification group and 10 by the stock system rectification group.

Food conservation management

Strictly practicing economy and opposing waste, the Bank formulated specific measures to save food and set up slogans to strengthen staff awareness.

	Concrete measures
Food conservation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Practice economy and oppose waste. Take as much as actual need, and advocate the civilized style at table. ★ Don't throw away the leftovers casually, and instead put them in the designated place.

Waste resources management

The Bank manages waste resources in accordance with the *Measures of Bank of Jiujiang for Management of Green Office* and actively carries out resource recycling.

Concrete measures	
Waste resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Strengthen the treatment and reuse management of waste resources such as waste paper, waste office consumables and waste electronic equipment; ★ Collect and reuse reusable paper products, such as briefcases and envelopes; ★ Sort out expired newspapers and other office garbage, and ensure that resources can be reused through sorting and recycling channels.

Advocate green life and development

The Bank actively publicizes and advocates green living and organizes environmental protection activities and "carbon neutrality" practice, aiming to set a good example for employees and guide them and residents to establish the concept of sustainable development and let the concept that "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" take root in the hearts of the masses.

Case: Purchasing forestry carbon sinks for zero-carbon meetings

In April 2021, the fourth joint meeting of the National Green Finance Reform and Innovation Experimental Zone was successfully held in Jiangxi Province. The Bank actively responded to the "dual carbon" goal and offset the carbon emissions of the meeting by purchasing the emission reduction of forestry carbon sequestration projects at the Jiangxi Carbon Emissions Trading Center, which contributed to the success of the "zero-carbon meeting".



Certificate of Carbon Offsetting

Case: Carrying out the activity of "Dedicating to a Green Life" on the Tree-planting Day



In March 2021, the Party branch of Ji'an Municipal Education and Sports Bureau and the Party branch of Ji'an Branch of Bank of Jiujiang participated in the activity held in Qingyuan District on the Tree-planting Day - "Dedicating to a Green Life and Embracing the 100th Anniversary of the Founding of the Communist Party of China". The activity not only raised the awareness of green development and ecological environment protection among Party members and officials of the Bank, but also enhanced their sense of responsibility and cohesion.

The site of the activity

Case: The theme activity of "Youth League Members Learning Party History"

In May 2021, the Youth League Committee of Fuzhou Branch of Bank of Jiujiang organized the youth league members of the Branch to participate in the theme activity of "Youth League Members Learning Party History" launched by Fuzhou Financial League Working Committee, implementing the green concept with practical actions. Taking this activity as an opportunity, the Bank aimed to call on the youth members of the Branch to actively become publicists, advocates, practitioners and promoters of the concept of ecological environment protection, jointly protect the green ecological civilized city and strive to be outstanding employees of Bank of Jiujiang in the new era.



The site of the activity

Case: Serving the masses with practical actions

In November 2021, the Community Party Branch of Langong Road, Chaonong Street, Xihu District, Nanchang City, in conjunction with Nanchang Branch of Bank of Jiujiang, carried out the activity of "I Serve the masses with Practical Actions" and the special rectification activity of "Changing the Work Style to Establish New Images and Improve Efficiency" in Jiangtan Park. During the activity, the volunteers of the Bank actively cleaned up the street garbage and patiently educated the residents who threw away garbage casually, with a view to publicizing the environmental protection concept, popularizing environmental protection knowledge and serving the masses with practical actions.



The site of the activity

Publicity and promotion of green finance

The Bank attaches great importance to the publicity and promotion of green finance. Through organizing visits and research activities such as entering communities, neighborhoods, park zones and enterprises, the Bank popularizes the basic knowledge of green finance and conveys the concept of green sustainable development to customers and the public from multiple perspectives and dimensions. Under the guidance of the *Notice on Launching Green Finance-themed Publicity Activities in Jiujiang City in 2021*, the Bank actively carried out related activities in various sub-branches in Jiujiang and achieved satisfactory results.

Case: Promoting the slogan of green finance

Taking the 32 business outlets in Jiujiang as the main publicity and education site, the Bank displayed slogans such as "Developing Green Finance to Promote Green Development" and "Developing Green Finance to Promote Green Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt" through LED scrolling, and distributed leaflets of green financial products to customers, arranged customer managers to answer questions related to green finance for customers and carried out publicity through various forms, creating a sound green financial atmosphere, ensuring the quality and effectiveness of publicity and achieving 100% full coverage of publicity outlets. During the activity, the frontline employees of the Bank's outlets actively participated in the publicity activities and distributed a total of 2,000 pieces of publicity materials.



LED scrolling for publicity at the Bank's outlets



Publicity through leaflets at an outlet lobby

Publicizing the concept of green finance among customers

Case: Carrying out publicity outside the Bank



During the publicity period, the institutions at all levels combined with the actual situation, took advantage of the geographical location, and organized publicity activities such as entering communities, neighborhoods, park zones and enterprises, and popularized the basic knowledge of green finance and promote the green financial products of the Bank by putting up banners, distributing leaflets, and answering questions on the spot, and actively guided residents and enterprises to develop a sound awareness of ecological civilization construction.

Bank employees carrying out publicity in a neighborhood

Calculation of Environmental Impact of Business Activities

According to the *Guidelines for Measuring Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Green Credit* and the carbon dioxide emission coefficient of various energy consumption varieties, the greenhouse gas emissions are measured based on the formula below:

$$CO_2 = \sum_1^n E_i \times \alpha_i$$

In the formula:

- CO_2 The carbon dioxide emission reduction of the project, unit: tons of carbon dioxide;
- E_i The physical saving amount of an energy consumption variety of the project, unit: tons (or 10,000 kWh or cubic meters, etc.);
- α_i The carbon dioxide emission coefficient of energy consumption varieties of the project, unit: kg carbon dioxide/kg (or cubic meter). If the energy-saving variety is electric power, the carbon dioxide emission coefficient is the average carbon dioxide emission factor of the regional power grid where the project is located. According to the "average carbon dioxide emission factor of China's regional power grid in 2012" reprinted by the National Development and Reform Commission and the China Electricity Council, the carbon dioxide emission factor of the power grid in Jiangxi Province (Central China) is 0.5257 kg CO₂/kWh. If the energy-saving variety is natural gas, the carbon dioxide emission coefficient is 2.17 kg carbon dioxide/standard cubic meter. The CO₂ emission coefficient of power gasoline for means of transport is 2.98kg CO₂/kg gasoline.



CHAPTER VI

Environmental Information
Disclosure Report



Environmental Impact of Investment and Financing

- (I) Impacts of the Bank's Investment and Financing
- (II) Measurement of Environmental Impact of the Bank's Investment and Financing
- (III) Data Sorting, Verification and Protection

Environmental Impact of Investment and Financing

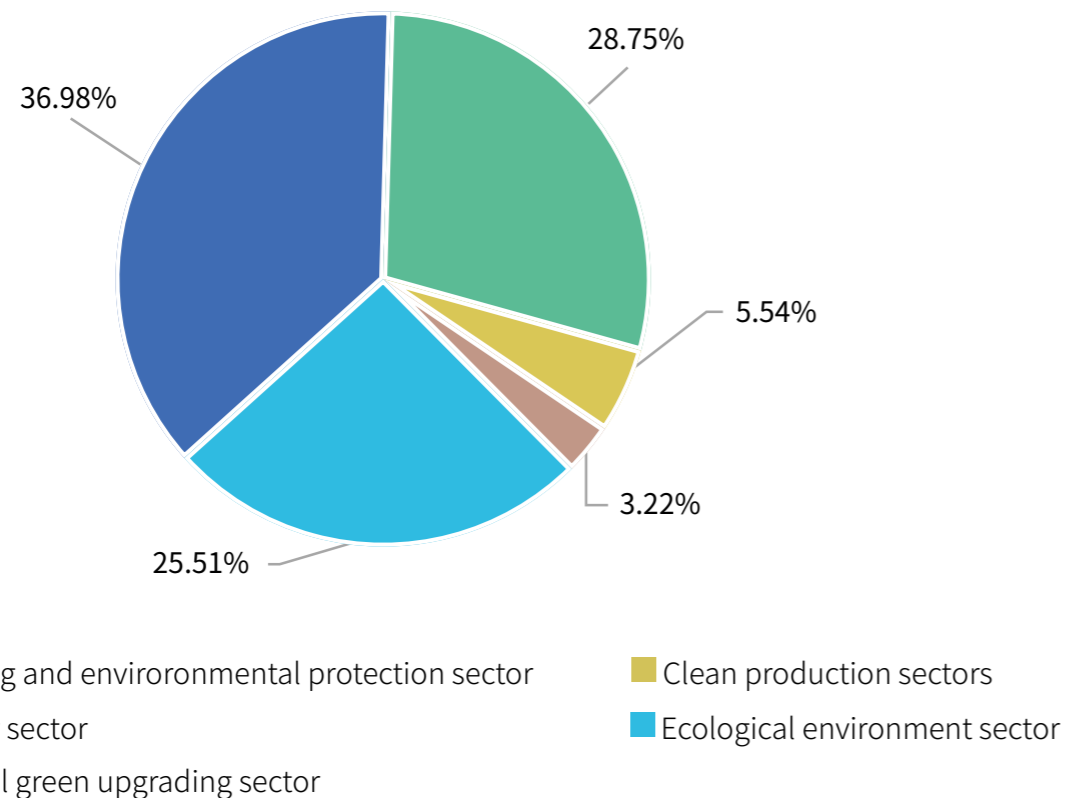
Impacts of the Bank's Investment and Financing

Annual overview of green credit

The Bank insisted on increasing green credit and strictly controlled access standards, using green funds in support of the high-quality development of sustainable industries such as energy conservation and environmental protection. By the end of 2021, according to the special statistics of the People's Bank of China on green loans, the Bank's green credit balance had reached RMB 17.612 billion, an increase of RMB 5.848 billion over the beginning of the year, effectively supporting the green and low-carbon development of the real economy.

According to the classification of green industries in the *Guidance Catalogue of Green Industries (2019 Edition)*, in 2021, through green credit, the Bank invested RMB 5.063 billion in energy saving and environmental protection sectors, RMB 796 million in clean production sector, RMB 568 million in clean energy sector, RMB 4.493 billion in ecological environment sector and RMB 6.512 billion in infrastructural green upgrading sector.

Distribution of green credit investment of Bank of Jiujiang in 2021



Investment structure for green credit

Management system for green credit

Strategic planning for green credit

The Bank's green credit strategy requires us to adhere to the organic combination of self-development and fulfillment of social responsibility so as to realize the organic unity of economic, social and ecological benefits; and strengthen the support for green economy, low-carbon economy and circular economy so as to improve the banking environment and social performance.

Business objectives for green credit

The short-term objective is to guide the development of the Bank's green credit business through policy formulation, product innovation, process design, evaluation, and customer management. The medium- and long-term objective is to establish and adhere to the concept of green development, improve our environment and social performance in an all-round way, and achieve a win-win situation with customers in green development through the guidance of the Bank's policies and business.

Management structure for green credit

The Bank's management structure for green credit is composed of the board of directors, special authorized committees, senior management, authorized green credit management departments and business departments, covering all levels of institutions within the Bank.

Supply policy for green credit

The Bank inclines credit resources to small and medium-sized enterprises involved in green credit and technology-based enterprises with core competitiveness, selects high-quality customers in practical work and classifies them into the following categories: priority development, moderate support and strict control.

Business process for green credit

During customer access, pre-loan investigation and loan review, the Bank pays attention to the customer's environmental and social risk performance and sees it as an important review basis when implementing the "one-vote veto" system for customers who fail to meet the standards.

Evaluation for green credit

The Bank has set up an inter-departmental green credit evaluation team to regularly evaluate the work on green credit and improve the existing problems in time. At the same time, the Bank has established a green credit evaluation system to regularly conduct green credit performance evaluation and improve the development quality of green credit.

Environmental impact of green credit

In 2021, the environmental performance of the Bank's green credit was measured according to the *Guidelines for Measuring Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Green Credit Projects*. Overall, the energy saving and emission reduction increased, with remarkable environmental performance. The details are shown below:

Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction	Unit	Saving in 2021	Saving in 2020	Environmental Benefit Performance
Carbon dioxide equivalent	Ton	4,096,163.06	3,544,626.32	↑
Standard coal	Ton	618,825.88	848,599.97	↓ ⁸
Chemical oxygen demand	Ton	113,080.08	89,729.65	↑
Ammonia nitrogen	Ton	5,488.85	4,192.19	↑
Sulphur dioxide	Ton	64,599.94	58,441.34	↑
Oxynitride	Ton	4,178.90	3,778.44	↑
Water saving	Ton	971,121.59	229,894.02	↑

⁸ The decrease in standard coal saving was mainly due to the investment of green credit business in 2021.

Green projects

By the end of December 2021, the Bank's green credit projects had mainly covered many sustainable development areas such as energy conservation and environmental protection, clean production, clean energy, ecological environment, green upgrading of infrastructure, etc., with satisfactory social and environmental benefits.

Case: A water diversion and waterworks construction project in Qurao Demonstration Zone, Yushan County

The Zhejiang-Jiangxi Marginal Cooperation Qurao Demonstration Zone is an important move to implement the rural revitalization strategy, link up with the national strategies such as the "Belt and Road Initiative", the Yangtze River Economic Belt, Haixi Economic Zone and the construction of eco-tourism demonstration zones in the eastern part of China. As a positive practice for Zhejiang and Jiangxi provinces to create new economic growth points under the new situation, it can make full use of the complementary advantages of the two provinces, realize regional coordinated development, further enhance regional comprehensive competitiveness, and highlight the role of the marginal areas of the two provinces as a "bridgehead" connecting the central and western parts of the Yangtze River Delta. The water supply project is a prerequisite for other infrastructure construction, and whether it can guarantee water supply will have a significant impact on the industry and commerce in the region. The construction of the water supply project in the Zhejiang-Jiangxi Marginal Cooperation Qurao Demonstration Zone can not only resolve the industrial and commercial water demand in the region, but also improve the local investment environment and promote the sustainable development of local economy. Under this background, the Bank provided a green loan of RMB 100 million to a water investment and development company to help it carry out the water diversion project and build a water plant. It is estimated that the daily water supply of the first phase of the project will be 50,000 cubic meters and that of the second phase will increase by 50,000 cubic meters.

Measurement of Environmental Impact of the Bank's Investment and Financing

In accordance with the *Guidelines for Measuring Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Green Credit Projects*, the environmental benefit performance of green credit is measured based on different green industries to which the green credit projects of the Bank belong.⁹ The specific formulas and parameters selected are shown below.

Calculation of carbon dioxide emission reduction benefits

$$CO_2 = \sum_1^n E_i \times \alpha_i$$

In the formula:

- CO_2 The carbon dioxide emission reduction of the project, unit: tons of carbon dioxide;
- E_i The physical saving amount of an energy consumption variety of the project, unit: tons (or 10,000 kWh or cubic meters, etc.);
- α_i The carbon dioxide emission coefficient of energy consumption varieties of the project, unit: kg carbon dioxide/kg (or cubic meter). If the energy-saving variety is electric power, the carbon dioxide emission coefficient is the average carbon dioxide emission factor of the regional power grid where the project is located. According to the "average carbon dioxide emission factor of China's regional power grid in 2012" reprinted by the National Development and Reform Commission and the China Electricity Council, the carbon dioxide emission factor of the power grid in Jiangxi Province (Central China) is 0.5257 kg CO₂/kWh. If the energy-saving variety is natural gas, the carbon dioxide emission coefficient is 2.17 kg carbon dioxide/standard cubic meter. The CO₂ emission coefficient of power gasoline for means of transport is 2.98kg CO₂/kg gasoline.

$$CO_2 = \sum \alpha_i \times \Delta V_i \times D_i \times BEF_i \times (1 + R_i) \times 0.5 \times 44 / 12$$

In the formula:

- CO_2 Carbon sink increased by afforestation of various tree species in the carbon sink area or in forest tending years, unit: tons of carbon dioxide/year;
- α_i Afforestation area or forest tending area of a tree species, unit: hectare (ha);
- ΔV_i Annual increase in the aboveground volume of a tree species per unit area, unit: m³/ha per year;
- D_i Basic wood density of a tree species, unit: ton/cubic meter;

⁹ The part of the *Guidelines for Measuring Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Green Credit Projects* where no calculation formula is provided is calculated based on the internal green credit environmental benefit calculation methodology of the International Institute of Green Finance, Central University of Finance and Economics.

In the formula:

- BEF_i Average biomass expansion factor of a tree species, dimensionless; used to convert trunk volume into aboveground biomass of forest trees;
- R_i RSR of a tree species, dimensionless. The ratio of underground biomass to aboveground biomass of the tree species i ;
- 0.5 Carbon content in biomass of each tree species;
- 44/12 The ratio of molecular weight of CO₂ to C.

$$CO_2 = (\omega_c \times \rho \times \alpha_{oil} - \omega_h \times \alpha_{electricity}) \times K \times N \times 10^{-1}$$

In the formula:

- CO_2 The carbon dioxide emission reduction of the project, unit: tons of carbon dioxide per year;
- ω_c The designed fuel consumption of old vehicles before the implementation of the vehicle renewal project, unit: L/100km; if the design fuel consumption of old vehicles cannot be obtained, the actual fuel consumption of old vehicles can be substituted into ω_c ;
- ω_h After the implementation of the vehicle renewal project, update the design power consumption of purchased electric vehicles, unit: kWh/100km;
- ρ The volume mass conversion coefficient of oil, i.e., the density of oil, related to the grade of oil, unit: kg/L;
- α_{oil} Greenhouse gas emission coefficient of fuel oil, unit: tons of carbon dioxide per ton of fuel oil. According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the net calorific values of diesel oil and power gasoline are 42.652GJ/t and 43.070 GJ/t respectively; greenhouse gas emission coefficients are: 74.1kgCO₂/GJ×42.652GJ/t=3.16kgCO₂/kg, 69.3kgCO₂/GJ×43.070GJ/t=2.98kgCO₂/kg;
- $\alpha_{electricity}$ Greenhouse gas emission coefficient of electric power, unit: kg CO₂/kWh;
- K Estimated annual transportation workload of purchased vehicles, unit: 10,000 kilometers.

$$CO_2 = \left(\frac{\lambda_b}{\beta_b} \times \alpha_b - \frac{\lambda_r}{\beta_r} \times \alpha_r \right) \times P \times \frac{\delta_b}{\delta_b + \delta_t} \times 10^{-3} + \left(\frac{\lambda_t}{\beta_t} \times \alpha_t - \frac{\lambda_r}{\beta_r} \times \alpha_r \right) \times P \times \frac{\delta_t}{\delta_b + \delta_t} \times 10^{-3}$$

式中:

- CO_2 The carbon dioxide emission reduction of the project, unit: tons of carbon dioxide per year;
- λ_b Average energy consumption unit transportation workload of buses, unit: kg standard coal/10,000 passengers; the default value is 1,600 kg standard coal/10,000 passengers;
- $\beta_b \beta_t$ Coefficient of converting bus and taxi fuel into standard coal, unit: kg standard coal/kg fuel. For diesel oil and gasoline, the value can be 1.4571kg standard coal/kg diesel oil and 1.4714kg standard coal/kg gasoline respectively;
- $\alpha_b \alpha_t$ Greenhouse gas emission coefficient of bus and taxi fuel, unit: kg CO₂/kg fuel. According to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, the greenhouse gas emission coefficients of diesel and power gasoline are 3.16 kg CO₂/kg diesel and 2.98 kg CO₂/kg gasoline respectively;
- λ_r Average energy consumption unit transportation workload of urban rail transit, unit: kg standard coal/10,000 passengers. The default value is 600 kg standard coal/10,000 passengers;
- β_r Coefficient of conversion of rail transit electricity into standard coal, unit: kg standard coal/kWh. The value is taken from the national average coal consumption data of thermal power supply in the previous year in which the environmental benefit is measured;
- α_r Greenhouse gas emission coefficient of rail transit electricity, unit: kg CO₂/kWh;
- δ_b Ratio of bus trips to total motor trips before the rail transit project is built, unit: percentage;
- λ_t Average energy consumption of taxi unit transportation workload, unit: kg standard coal/10,000 passengers, the default value is 8,000 kg standard coal/10,000 passengers;
- δ_t Ratio of taxi trips to total motor trips before the rail transit project is built, unit: percentage;
- P Estimated annual transportation workload of the project, unit: 10,000 passengers/year.

Calculation of standard coal conservation and parameter selection

$$E = P \times \phi \div 7000 \times 10^4$$

In the formula:

E Alternative fossil energy of the project, unit: tons of standard coal;

P Annual waste utilization of the project, unit: 10,000 tons;

ϕ Average low calorific value of waste, unit: kcal/kg.

$$E_k = \sum_{k=1}^N \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{Nc_{ki}}{Qc_k} - \frac{Nh_{ki}}{Qh_k} \right) \times \min\{Qc_k, Qh_k\} \times \beta_i \times 10^{-3} \right]$$

In the formula:

E Standard coal saving amount, unit: tons of standard coal;

Nc_{ki} The physical energy consumption of a certain product of the project before renovation, unit: kg (kWh, etc.);

Nh_{ki} The physical energy consumption of a certain product of the project after renovation, unit: kg (kWh, etc.);

Qc_k Output of a certain product of the project before renovation, unit: tons;

Qh_k Output of a certain product of the project after renovation, unit: tons;

β_i Coefficient of standard coal for energy consumption varieties of the project, unit: kg standard coal/kg (or kWh, etc.).

$$E = Z \times e_x \times 0.6 \times 10^{-3}$$

In the formula:

E Indirect energy saving amount of the project, unit: tons of standard coal;

Z Output of remanufactured products, unit: ton;

e_x The industry average comprehensive energy consumption for the production of this kind of products, unit: kg standard coal/ton;

0.6 Energy saving rate of remanufactured products compared with new products.

$$E = P \times (\Delta E / 1000)$$

In the formula:

P Recycling amount of renewable resources of the project, unit: ton;

ΔE Energy saving amount of unit resource recovery, unit: kg standard coal/ton renewable resource.

$$E = (Q_c - Q_h) \times \beta_l \times 10$$

In the formula:

E Direct energy saving amount, unit: tons of standard coal;

Q_c Annual electricity consumption (or gas consumption) of the system before renovation, unit: 10,000 kWh (or 10,000 cubic meters);

Q_h Annual electricity consumption (or gas consumption) of the system after renovation, unit: 10,000 kWh (or 10,000 cubic meters);

β_l Average coal consumption of thermal power supply in China in the year in which the project is invested (or put into production). Unit: kg standard coal/kWh. For non-energy saving projects, such as natural gas saving projects, the conversion coefficient is 1.6kg standard coal/m³ according to the Energy Consumption Standard for Civil Buildings.

Calculation of chemical oxygen demand (COD) emission reduction and parameter selection

$$COD = N \times (\phi_j - \phi_{ch}) \times 10^{-2}$$

In the formula:

- COD** Direct COD reduction, unit: ton/year;
- N** Designed annual sewage treatment capacity of wastewater treatment project, unit: 10,000 tons/year;
- ϕ_j** Average influent COD concentration, unit: mg/L;
- ϕ_{ch}** Designed effluent COD concentration, unit: mg/L.

$$COD = N \times \alpha \times \varphi \times 10^{-3}$$

In the formula:

- COD** Chemical oxygen demand (COD) reduction, unit: ton/year;
- N** Total amount of annual stock (delivery) of a certain kind of livestock and poultry, unit: head;
- α** Chemical oxygen demand (COD) pollution production coefficient of a certain kind of livestock and poultry, unit: kg/head per year;
- φ** Chemical oxygen demand removal rate of a livestock and poultry farm based on the corresponding animal manure treatment method.

Calculation of ammonia nitrogen emission reduction and parameter selection

$$NH = N \times (\psi_j - \psi_{ch}) \times 10^{-2}$$

In the formula:

- NH** Direct ammonia nitrogen reduction, unit: ton/year;
- N** Annual sewage treatment capacity of the project, unit: 10,000 tons/year;
- ψ_j** Average influent concentration of ammonia nitrogen, unit: mg/L;
- ψ_{ch}** Designed effluent ammonia nitrogen concentration, unit: mg/L.

$$NH = N \times \beta \times \theta \times 10^{-3}$$

In the formula:

- NH** Ammonia nitrogen reduction, unit: ton/year;
- N** Total amount of annual stock (delivery) of a certain kind of livestock and poultry, unit: head;
- β** Ammonia nitrogen pollution production coefficient of a certain kind of livestock and poultry, unit: kg/head/year;
- θ** Ammonia nitrogen removal rate of a livestock and poultry farm based on the corresponding animal manure treatment method.

Calculation of sulfur dioxide emission reduction and parameter selection

$$SO_2 = \sum_1^n E_i \times \lambda_i \times \alpha_i \times 10^{-3}$$

In the formula:

- SO₂** Sulfur dioxide reduction, unit: ton;
- E_i** Physical saving amount of energy-saving varieties of the project, unit: ton (or 10,000 kWh, etc.);
- λ_i** Sulfur content of energy-saving varieties of the project; according to the Explanation of Main Indicators of Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Industrial Enterprises, "if one is in no position to obtain the data of sulfur content of coal, it is temporarily calculated at 1.2% sulfur content";
- α_i** Pollution production coefficient of sulfur dioxide of energy consumption varieties in the production process of the project, unit: kg/ton fuel.

Calculation of NOx emission reduction and parameter selection

$$NO_x = \sum_1^n N_i \times \kappa_i \times 10^{-3}$$

In the formula:

- NO_x NOx reduction, unit: ton;
- N_i Physical saving amount of energy consumption varieties of the project, unit: tons;
- κ_i NOx pollution production coefficient of energy-saving varieties of the project, unit: kg/ton.

$$NO_x = N \times (\varphi_c - \varphi_h) \times T \times 10^{-9}$$

In the formula:

- NO_x Direct NOx reduction, unit: ton/year;
- N Hourly flue gas treatment capacity of facilities, unit: standard cubic meter/hour;
- φ_c Concentration of NOx in flue gas before the implementation of air pollution control project, unit: mg/standard cubic meter;
- φ_h Concentration of NOx in flue gas after the implementation of air pollution control project, unit: mg/standard cubic meter;
- T Annual operation hours of facilities, unit: hour/year.

Calculation of water saving amount and parameter selection

$$W = (e_c - e_h) \times \min\{P_c, P_h\} \times 10^{-3}$$

In the formula:

- W Water saving amount of the project, unit: ton;
- e_c Water consumption unit product of the project before the implementation of the water-saving project, unit: kg/ton of product;
- e_h Water consumption unit product of the project after the implementation of the water-saving project, unit: kg/ton of product;

- P_c Output of the product before the implementation of the water-saving project, unit: ton;
- P_h Output of the product after the implementation of the water-saving project, unit: ton.

$$W = Q \times (\lambda_q - \lambda_h)$$

In the formula:

- W Annual water saving amount, unit: 10,000 tons;
- Q Average annual water supply (or capacity) of urban water supply network, unit: 10,000 tons;
- λ_q Leakage rate of pipelines before renovation, unit: %;
- λ_h Leakage rate of pipe network after renovation, unit: %.

Data Sorting, Verification and Protection

In order to strengthen data security, information security management ability and management efficiency, the Bank has formulated the *Management Measures for Information Security* and the *Management Measures for Production Data of Information System* to manage the data, including but not limited to the data generated through the Bank's business system and management system, and to provide security guarantee.

Classification	Content Description
General principle	The Bank adheres to the principle of "whoever is in charge will be held responsible, whoever operates will be held responsible, and whoever uses will be held responsible" and defines the responsibilities of different departments for the management of production data.
Overall strategy	The Bank's overall security management strategy for data information control is "comprehensive protection, clear responsibilities, on-demand application and careful review".
Management structure	The Science and Technology Department of the Headquarters is the organization responsible for the daily management of information security and the specific implementation of information security management across the Bank.
Working mechanism	The Science and Technology Department of the Headquarters regularly summarizes the information security information of the Bank, reports it to the Information Technology Committee and the supervisory unit at higher levels and gives feedback on the opinions and suggestions of security technology and management. Departments and branches at all levels shall establish effective communication channels with law enforcement agencies, regulatory agencies, management agencies, suppliers, and domestic information security agencies at all levels.
Emergency management and monitoring	The Bank has formulated an emergency plan for the security and protection of data and information to take prompt measures to deal with potential data security events or accidents. All departments and branches of the Bank will report, respond and deal with all kinds of safety problems found in the operation process in time and establish an emergency response system that integrates business, technology and logistics support.



CHAPTER VII

Environmental Information
Disclosure Report



Innovation of Green Financial Products and Other Practical Achievements

- (I) Broaden New Financing Channels for Green Industries
- (II) Promote New Development of Green Financial Products
- (III) Build New Research System of Green Finance
- (IV) Create New Atmosphere for Green Finance Training

Innovation of Green Financial Products and Other Practical Achievements

Broaden New Financing Channels for Green Industries

We seized the "dual carbon" development opportunity and actively blazed new trails around key issues such as "ESG" and "carbon neutrality", meeting the increasingly diversified capital needs of customers and continuously improving the competitiveness of our products. In 2021, the Bank developed innovative ESG-themed products and launched its first ESG-based green financial management product; participated in the construction of the national carbon market and landed the first carbon emission quota pledge financing business in Jiangxi Province; and explored sustainability-linked business and landed the first green carbon-linked loan business in the province.

Case: Launching innovative ESG-based green financial management product

As the first city commercial bank in China to sign the *Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB)*, in March 2021, the Bank launched its ESG-based green financial product, actively implementing ESG responsible investment concept and promoting green economic transformation. Mainly invested in green industries such as energy conservation and environmental protection, clean production, clean energy, ecological environment, green upgrading of infrastructure and green services, as well as standardized assets related to people's livelihood, inclusive finance and high-quality development, the product aims at comprehensively strengthening ecological protection and deepening ecological civilization construction and green development.

ESG-based green financial management product



Case: Landing the first carbon emission quota pledge financing business in Jiangxi Province



Carbon emission quota pledge financing business practice

In order to further implement the "dual carbon" goal, the Bank successfully landed the first carbon emission quota pledge financing business in Jiangxi Province on August 7, 2021 in Ganzhou, Jiangxi Province. The business aims to help enterprises revitalize carbon quota assets, alleviate the blockage in the financing guarantee for energy-saving and emission-reducing enterprises and steer the course for the green development of the real economy. The successful landing of the business opened up a new path for lending financial support for "dual carbon" practice in the province. The Bank will continue to accelerate the innovation of carbon financial products, effectively serve emerging markets in the carbon field and provide more accurate, convenient and effective carbon financial service solutions so as to help enterprises to complete green transformation and upgrading.

Case: Landing the first green carbon-linked loan in Jiangxi Province

On October 13, 2021, thanks to the strong support of Yingtan Central Branch of the People's Bank of China, Yingtan Branch of Bank of Jiujiang successfully issued the first "green carbon-linked" credit loan of RMB 10 million for copper industry in Jiangxi Province, effectively alleviating the financing trouble for the enterprise while making a new breakthrough in developing innovative carbon financial products in Jiangxi Province. "Green carbon-linked loan" sees "carbon emission reduction" as a prerequisite for copper enterprises to get loans, enjoying the double advantages of "low financing cost and extraneous earnings", which will further arouse the enthusiasm of enterprises to reduce carbon emissions and encourage more copper enterprises to actively carry out the construction of clean energy green projects such as photovoltaic power generation, thus better contributing to the realization of the "dual carbon" goal.

Promote New Development of Green Financial Products

Adhering to the service concept of "putting customers first", the Bank continuously increased financial support in the green field, providing a wide variety of green financial products for green and low-carbon industries in Jiangxi province and other provinces. At present, the Bank has launched "Hand-in-Hand Financing", the first of its kind in China, and "Green Home Loan" to support green sanitation projects; launched the "Bank of Jiujiang Green Bills Financing" product to promote the high-quality development of small- and medium-sized enterprises; and products such as "Smart Farmers-richening Loan", "Photovoltaic Farmers-benefiting Loan" and "Live Beef Cattle Mortgage Loan" in support of rural revitalization.

Case: Accelerating the comprehensive promotion of green bills and giving an impetus to the transformation and development of small- and medium-sized enterprises

In 2020, under the guidance of the document *Guidelines of Jiangxi Province for the Recognition and Management of Green Bills*, the Bank took the lead in promoting the research and application of green bills and launched China's first research project on green bills. Combined with the research results, the Bank developed a special green financial product "Bank of Jiujiang Green Bills Financing", which was landed and transformed in Ganjiang New District, effectively promoting the high-quality development of green finance in Ganjiang New District. Opening up a path for the People's Bank of China's rediscount funds to be put into green entities through green bills, the product was highly recognized by the regulatory authorities and successfully replicated and popularized. By the end of December 2021, the cumulative amount of green bills acceptance had reached RMB 1.809 billion, the cumulative amount of green bills discount RMB 2.572 billion, and the total amount of rediscount RMB 1.502 billion, which effectively supported the development of green buildings, new energy vehicles, resource recycling and other sectors.

Build New Research System of Green Finance

Under the background of "double-circulation" economic landscape and green, low-carbon and high-quality development, the Bank fully realizes the cross-domain and cross-industry application attributes of green finance. Based on this, the Bank established Ganzhou Green Finance Research Institute to engaged actively in relevant professional research and practice.

Case: Establishing Ganzhou Green Finance Research Institute



The inaugural ceremony of Ganzhou Green Finance Research Institute

In May 2021, the Financial Work Office of Ganzhou Municipal People's Government, Gannan Normal University's School of Economics and Management and Ganzhou Branch of Bank of Jiujiang jointly established Ganzhou Green Finance Research Institute to carry out comprehensive cooperation in financial think tank, talent training, consulting services and innovation incubation. On one hand, the establishment of Ganzhou Green Finance Research Institute is conducive to comprehensively popularizing the experience of the pilot zones of green finance reform and innovations in Jiangxi Province and solving the problem of talent shortage

facing Ganzhou's high-quality development; on the other hand, it is conducive to giving full play to the advantages of all parties, building a "government-production-education-research-application" symbiotic innovation system of, promoting all-round technical cooperation between the government, financial institutions and universities and jointly exploring green development models.

Create New Atmosphere for Green Finance Training

By actively carrying out green finance training, the Bank organically combined financial guidance with its practice of green development to further popularize the professional knowledge of green finance among employees and customers. In 2021, the Bank invited experts in the field of green finance to carry out special learning and training activities such as "green building materials under the situation of carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" and "carbon trading under the dual carbon consensus".

Case: Co-organizing the Academic Conference on "Lending Financial Support for the Green Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt"



The Academic Conference on "Lending Financial Support for the Green Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt"

In July 2021, the Academic Conference on "Lending Financial Support for the Green Development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt" was held in Gongqingcheng City. More than 170 people attended the conference, including directors and department heads of banking financial institutions, as well as representatives of relevant departments of Jiujiang Municipal People's Government and some local enterprises. The Conference was hosted by Jiujiang Municipal People's Government, organized by Jiujiang Central Branch of the People's Bank of China and Jiujiang Institute of Finance and co-organized by the Bank, aiming to promote the sharing of resources and information through continuous enhanced communication, and to jointly provide support for the development of Jiujiang's green financial industry through multiple channels and methods.

Case: Organizing internal learning on green finance and publicizing green finance cases

Under the guidance of the *Notice on Launching Green Finance-themed Publicity Activities in Jiujiang in 2021*, the Bank strengthened the publicity and training of green finance for its business staff through its OA system and centralized learning at its outlets. According to the development of green credit, the Bank continuously published the *Green Finance Cases of Bank of Jiujiang* (which has been published on the OA system for 10 issues), analyzing typical cases to strengthen guidance and improve the professional and service ability of business staff. In addition, the Bank also required its outlets to conduct offline centralized learning on the theme of the activity to get to know the latest policy knowledge of green finance and "carbon neutrality", thus improving the green finance service level of frontline employees. Through the centralized learning of green finance and the analysis of typical cases of green finance, the staff's business literacy and professional service ability were improved and their awareness and sense of responsibility enhanced.



Our Honors

2020 Green Finance Development Contribution Award

Local Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangxi Province

Second Prize at Jiangxi Green Finance Knowledge Contest in 2020

Nanchang Central Sub-branch of the People's Bank of China, Jiangxi Federation of Trade Unions, Local Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangxi Province, Jiangxi Institute of Finance

2018-2020 Advanced Unit in the Field of Green Finance in Jiangxi Province

Office of Green Finance Reform Innovation Work Leading Group of Jiangxi Province

2018 Green Finance Franchise Award

Local Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangxi Province

In 2020, the Bank's Green Bills Project was shortlisted as an "Excellent Project of Green Finance in Jiangxi Province"

Nanchang Central Sub-branch of the People's Bank of China, Jiangxi Federation of Trade Unions, Local Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangxi Province, Jiangxi Institute of Finance

2018-2020 Outstanding Unit for Green Credit

China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission Jiangxi Office

2019 Advanced, Responsible Typical Collective in the Field of Finance in Jiangxi Province

Local Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangxi Province

2017 Green Finance Development Contribution Award

Local Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangxi Province



CHAPTER VIII

Environmental Information Disclosure Report

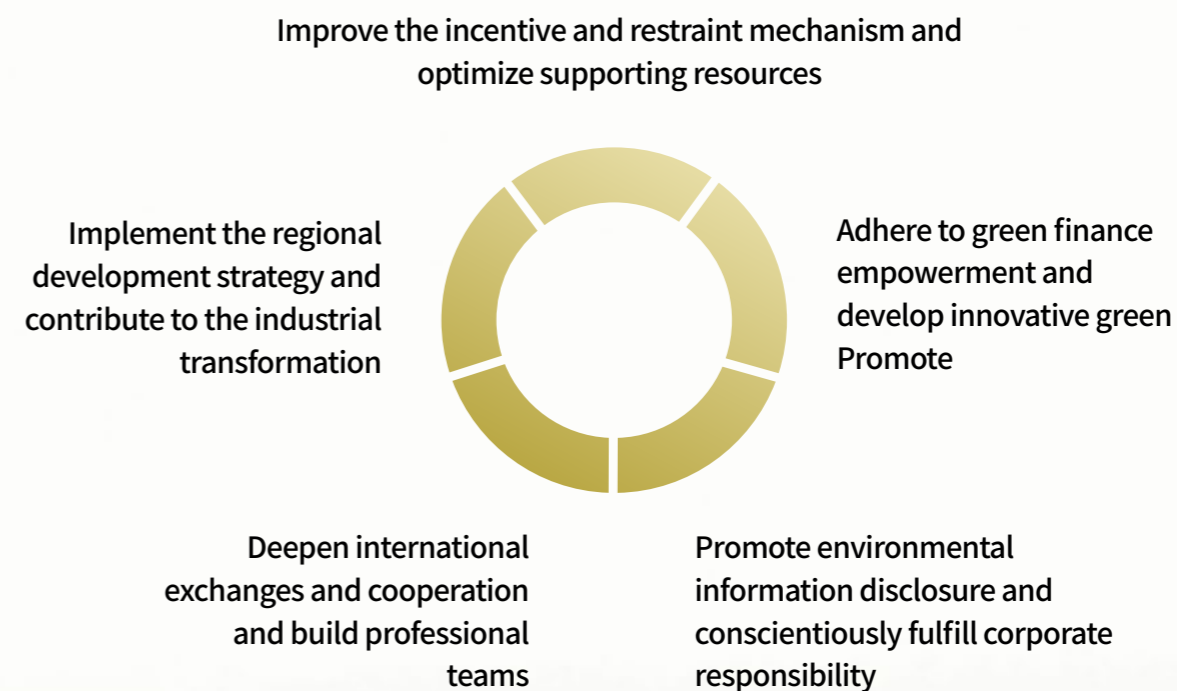


CHAPTER IX

Environmental Information Disclosure Report

◀ Outlook ▶

Staying true to our aspiration and forging ahead with courage, the Bank will continue to deem realizing the "dual carbon" goal through high-quality development as its own responsibility in the future, striving to build a leading "green finance-oriented bank" in China under the guidance of the new development concept.



Appendix I: Progress Report on Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB)

As the first city commercial bank in China to sign the *Principles of Responsible Banking (PRB)* of the United Nations, the Bank insists on bringing environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into the "whole life cycle" of operation and management, and is committed to maximizing the comprehensive value of economy, environment and society by identifying, measuring, evaluating and designing the environmental and social impacts of loans, investments and its operations.

Principle 1: Alignment

- The Bank actively adjusted its business strategy to ensure consistency with and contribution to the personal needs and social goals stated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Accord and relevant national and regional frameworks.
- The Board of Directors of the Bank reviewed and approved the *Strategic Planning Report of Bank of Jiujiang (2019-2021)*, and continued to work towards the sustainable development goals of poverty eradication, food security, inclusive and fair education, modern energy, full employment, climate change response, ecological restoration and global partnership in accordance with the United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, formulating action measures in the fields of green finance, inclusive finance and financial technology empowerment and focusing on practicing the concept of sustainable development.
- The Bank has adhered to practicing the concept of green development, putting green transformation and innovation in the strategic position of enterprise development, constantly innovating and reforming in product innovation, process optimization, system formulation and environmental and social risk management, etc. Through inter-departmental cooperation, the Bank has provided new ideas for the development of green finance while working actively towards the "dual carbon" strategic goal.

Principle 2: Impact and Target-setting

- The Bank is committed to continuously improving the positive impact while reducing the negative impact on mankind and the environment caused by banking activities, products and services and managing related risks.
- The Bank points out that 2021 is the first year for China's "carbon peaking and carbon neutrality" goal, which has brought new development opportunities to China's green finance sector. The Bank adheres to the concept of green development, focuses on supporting the financing of "dual carbon" projects, actively develops innovative green financial products, optimizes green financial service solutions and engages in industry research, striving to be at the forefront and set an example for the whole country in the field of green finance.
- The Bank issued the *Guiding Opinions on Further Increasing Green Credit to Promote Green Economic Recovery by Finance*, which further defined the goals, incentive policies, working ideas and supporting measures for the development of green finance, and was implemented as the guiding document of the Bank's green finance business.
- Based on some major impact areas, the Bank set relevant development goals, such as the green finance development strategy and the annual objective for green credit, in order to promote consistency with and contribution to the *United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* and the *Paris Agreement*.
- The Bank applied impact analysis tools to analyze the investment and financing activities that have a significant impact, further optimized the credit supply structure, served the green transformation of the economy, helped achieve the "dual carbon" goal and lent more support to manufacturing, emerging industries, rural revitalization and other key areas.

Principle 3: Clients and Customers

- The Bank pledges to cooperate with clients and customers on the principle of responsibility, encourages sustainable practices and promotes the development of economic activities so as to create common prosperity for current and future generations.

- The Bank recognized and grasped the difficulties and pain points in green field and industrial development, continuously increased financial support for the development of green field, and improved product innovation capability, providing more diversified green financial products for green projects in Jiangxi Province and other provinces. In order to support the development of green industry, the Bank launched its innovative ESG-based green financial management product. With the opening of the national carbon market, the Bank actively explored financial innovation products related to carbon quotas, and promoted the landing of the pledge financing business of carbon emission quotas in Ganzhou and the green-carbon-linked loan in Yingtan, both being the first of its kind in Jiangxi Province.

The Bank continued to explore the characteristics of local agriculture, and developed and designed a series of special inclusive finance products such as "Greenhouse Vegetable Loan" and "Orange Fragrance Loan" to support the development of local agricultural industry.

Principle 4: Stakeholders

- The Bank contacts, communicates and cooperates with relevant stakeholders in an active and responsible manner to achieve sustainable development goals and ensure timely and full understanding of the key needs of stakeholders in sustainable development before responding by taking concrete measures.
- The Bank evaluates the importance of ESG-related issues over which stakeholders are concerned and disclosed them in the ESG report.
- Adhering to green operation, the Bank formulated the *Measures of Bank of Jiujiang for Management of Green Office* and the *Measures of Bank of Jiujiang for Infrastructural Construction Management*, aiming to promote resource conservation in office activities, reduce the direct and indirect losses of water, electricity, paper, oil and other energy sources, as well as the direct and indirect emissions of greenhouse gases, so as to improve energy efficiency and protect the environment.
- Attaching great importance to the publicity and promotion of the green concept, we actively carried out various green concept publicity activities through offline academic exchanges, network, newspapers, TV and other channels, introduced the Bank's green financial development achievements to the public and industry peers from multiple perspectives, levels and channels, promoted green financial products and shared our industry practice experience. In April 2021, the Bank took the initiative to offset the carbon emissions of the fourth joint meeting of the national pilot zones for green finance reform and innovations by purchasing forestry carbon sinks, thus realizing the zero-carbon meeting.

Principle 5: Governance and Culture

- "Green Finance-oriented Bank" was written into the Bank's corporate culture manual as strategic positioning.
- The Bank raised green finance to the strategic level, continuously improving its green finance system and actively promoting its green finance work. The Board of Directors has set up the strategy committee, which is responsible for the supervision and inspection of the green finance development plan, the approval and supervision of the formulation and implementation of the green credit development strategy and objectives, as well as studying other relevant major decision-making matters and offering suggestions.
- The Bank carried out special training on green finance irregularly to cultivate and introduce professionals.
- The Bank fulfilled its commitment to responsible banking through effective corporate governance and responsible banking culture.

Principle 6: Transparency and Accountability

- The Bank continuously and regularly discloses the relevant practice progress as a responsible bank in its annual report, ESG report and environmental information disclosure report, and publishes the information through public channels such as the exchange platform and its official website.
- Every year, the Bank discloses relevant sustainable performance indicators in its ESG report and environmental information disclosure report, and explains the methods and details of calculation indicators in these reports.

Appendix II: Index Table

Index of Guidelines and Indicators for Environmental Information Disclosure of Financial Institutions

Indicator content	Index of disclosure content
1. Annual overview	Chapter I
2. Environment-related governance structure of financial institutions	
2.1 The board of directors level	Chapter II
2.2 Below the board of directors level	
3. Environment-related policies and systems of financial institutions	
3.1 International conventions, national and regional environmental policies	Chapter III
3.2 Financial institutions and current environment-related policies	
4. Innovation of financial institutions in environment-related products and services	Chapter VII
5. Environmental risk management process of financial institutions	
5.1 Environmental risk impact of financial institutions	Chapter IV
5.2 Environmental risk management and procedures for financial institutions	
6. Impact of environmental factors on financial institutions	Chapter IV
7. Environmental impact of financial institutions' investment and financing activities	Chapter VI
8. Environmental impact of financial institutions' business activities	
8.1 Direct greenhouse gas emissions and natural resource consumption generated from financial institutions' business activities	Chapter V
8.2 Indirect greenhouse gas emissions and indirect natural resource consumption generated from products or services purchased by financial institutions	
8.3 Effects of financial institutions' environmental protection measures	
8.4 Calculation of environmental impact of business activities	
9. Data sorting, verification and protection	Chapter VI
10. Green finance innovation and research achievements	Chapter VII

Index of Principles of Responsible Banking

Indicator content	Outline	Index of disclosure content
Principle 1: Alignment		
1.1 Describe the banking business model, including the main customer groups served, the types of products and services provided, the types of major industries/technologies/activities that provide financing services, as well as the geographical areas where your bank mainly operates or provides financing services.	Adhering to the regional market positioning of being headquartered in Jiujiang, based on Jiangxi and radiating the Greater Bay Area and the Yangtze River Delta, Bank of Jiujiang is a regional commercial bank which had set up 276 outlets by the end of 2021. Under the mission statement of "creating the greatest value for customers and the best positions for employees", Bank of Jiujiang vigorously develops green finance and inclusive finance, leading financial technology innovation to meet various needs of customers.	Chapter I (I) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report; Chapter III of the 2021 Environment, Society and Governance Report - Company Profile.
1.2 Describe how the Bank's existing strategy/plan adjustment strategy remains consistent with and contributes to the social goals stated in the United Nations' <i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i> , the Paris Agreement and relevant national and regional frameworks.	Based on the vision of building a "green finance-oriented bank" and centering around the goal of "serving the green transformation of the economy and helping to achieve the dual carbon goal", the Bank strongly supports financial institutions in tackling climate change, actively responds to the nation's green development policy, always keeps in mind its mission and responsibility of developing green finance, implements the sustainable development strategy and promotes the comprehensive green transformation of economic and social development so as to build a beautiful Jiangxi.	Chapter I (II) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report; Chapter IV of the 2021 Environment, Society and Governance Report.
Principle 2: Impact and Target-setting		
2.1 Impact analysis	Explain that your bank has identified the areas with the greatest (potential) positive and negative impacts through impact analysis.	The Bank has calculated the environmental performance in green credit in accordance with the <i>Guidelines for Measuring Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Green Credit Projects</i> . The overall energy conservation and emission reduction has increased, with remarkable environmental performance.
2.2 Goal setting	Explain that your bank has set and announced at least two goals for at least two areas on which your business and products/services have the greatest (potential) impact. The goals are specific, measurable (qualitative or quantitative), achievable, relevant and time-bound (SMART).	The Bank has set objectives for its green credit business. The short-term objective is to guide the development of the Bank's green credit business through policy formulation, product innovation, process design, evaluation, and customer management. The medium- and long-term objective is to sort out and adhere to the concept of green development, improve the Bank's environmental and social performance in an all-round way, and achieve a win-win situation with customers in green development through the guidance of the Bank's policies and business.
		Chapter V and Chapter VI of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report
		Chapter I (IV), Chapter VI (II) and Chapter VII (I) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report

Indicator content		Outline	Index of disclosure content
2.2 Goal setting	Explain that these objectives are consistent with and contribute to the United Nations' <i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i> , the goals set in the <i>Paris Agreement</i> and other relevant international, national or regional frameworks. The Bank should determine a baseline (to conduct evaluation for a specific year) and set objectives according to the baseline.	The Bank's green credit strategy requires the organic combination of adherence to self-development and fulfillment of social responsibility to achieve the organic unity of economic, social and ecological benefits.	Chapter I (IV), Chapter VI (II) and Chapter VII (I) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report
	Explain that the Bank has analyzed and confirmed the significant (potential) negative impacts of the set goals on <i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i> / climate change/ social goals, and taken relevant measures to minimize these negative impacts and enhance the net positive impacts.	By increasing support for green economy, low-carbon economy and circular economy, the Bank improves its banking environment and social performance.	
2.3 Objective implementation and monitoring plan implementation and monitoring plan	Explain that in order to reach the established goal, your bank have set the phased objectives and formulated the specific action plan.	The Bank thoroughly implemented the green finance development strategy, and further implemented the "three-function" and "five-pillar" green finance development philosophy put forward by the People's Bank of China through five aspects: building a policy strategy system, strengthening information disclosure, improving incentive and restraint mechanisms, developing new product and service systems, and expanding international exchanges and cooperation.	Chapter I (III) (IV), Chapter VI (I) and Chapter VII (I) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report
	Explain that your bank has established a method to measure and monitor the progress of objective implementation, and the definitions of relevant key performance indicators, any changes in the definitions and resetting of the baseline should be publicly disclosed.	The Bank has set up an inter-departmental green credit evaluation team to regularly evaluate the progress in the green credit work and make timely corrections for the existing problems.	
2.4 Progress in objective implementation	For each goal: Explain that your bank has implemented the action plan for objective implementation, or explain why relevant actions have not been implemented or why actions need to be adjusted, and how your bank can adjust its plan to achieve the established objectives.	In 2021, the Bank continued to focus on top-level design, system innovation, product innovation and service innovation to push on with its work in the field of green finance, and achieved satisfactory results in this field.	Chapter I (III) and (IV), Chapter V and Chapter VI (I) and (II) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report


Indicator content		Outline	Index of disclosure content
2.4 Progress in objective implementation	Report the progress and impact of your bank's objectives in the past 12 months (as many as 18 months can be covered in the first disclosure after signing). (Where appropriate and feasible, quantitative disclosure should be included)	In 2021, the environmental performance of the Bank's green credit business was measured in accordance with the <i>Guidelines for Measuring Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction of Green Credit Projects</i> , and the environmental performance in green credit was measured based on different green industries to which the Bank's green credit projects belong. The overall amount of energy conservation and emission reduction increased.	Chapter I (III) and (IV), Chapter V and Chapter VI (I) and (II) of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report
Principle 3: Clients and Customers			
3.1	Describe the policies and practices that your bank has implemented and/or plans to implement in order to promote a responsible relationship with customers. Describe the implemented (and/or planned) schemes and measures, as well as their sizes and (where possible) results.	In 2021, in order to meet the increasingly diversified capital needs of customers, the Bank launched its first ESG-based green financial product and landed the first carbon emission quota pledge financing business in Jiangxi Province and the first green carbon-linked loan business in the province.	Chapter VII of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report; Chapter VII of the 2021 Environment, Society and Governance Report
3.2	Describe how your bank works and/or plans to work with clients and customers to encourage sustainable practices and promote the sustainable development of economic activities.	The Bank has long been committed to being a considerate bank, adhering to the mission statement of "creating maximum value for customers" and the concept of "providing more convenience for customers". By increasing intelligent equipment and customer service training, the Bank has improved its level of customer service, striving to provide customers with quality services through online and offline coordination.	
Principle 4: Stakeholders			
4.1	Describe which stakeholders (or groups/types of stakeholders) your bank consults, communicates, collaborates or cooperates with, in order to implement the <i>Principles of Responsible Banking</i> and enhance your bank's influence. Summarize how your bank identifies stakeholders, what problems have been solved, and what achievements have been made.	Through the combination of regular communication and timely communication, and internal communication and external communication, the Bank has fully communicated with all stakeholders and made timely responses. At the same time, the Bank has identified social responsibility issues by combining the guiding policies issued by the state, the characteristics of the banking industry and its own development strategy. In 2021, the Bank communicated with stakeholders on major issues such as green finance, inclusive finance and customers' rights and interests.	Chapter III of the 2021 Environment, Society and Governance Report

Indicator content	Outline	Index of disclosure content
Principle 5: Governance and Culture		
5.1 Describe the relevant governance structure, policies and processes that your bank has implemented or plans to implement in order to manage significant (potential) positive and negative impacts and effectively implement the <i>Principles of Responsible Banking</i> .	In response to the call on building a pilot zone for green finance reform and innovations in Ganjiang New District, the Bank set up relevant functional departments at the levels of the board of directors, management and branches, and defined the development of green finance as an important part of the Bank's operation and long-term planning.	Chapter II of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report; Chapter III of the 2021 Environment, Society and Governance Report
5.2 Describe the initiatives and measures that your bank has implemented or plans to implement in order to create a responsible banking culture among employees. Summarize what factors have been incorporated into capacity building, salary structure, performance management, and give an introduction of leadership communication, etc.	The Bank continued to improve its structure of management of employees' behaviors and set up a compliance management committee under the senior management which is responsible for the specific guidance, supervision and evaluation of the management of behaviors of all employees.	
5.3 Governance structure for the implementation of the <i>Principles of Responsible Banking</i> Explain that your bank has a governance structure to implement the Principles of Responsible Banking, including: a) Goal setting and actions b) Remedial measures taken when the objectives or phased objectives are not achieved or negative impacts are unexpectedly discovered.	In response to the call on building a pilot zone for green finance reform and innovations in Ganjiang New District, the Bank set up relevant functional departments at the levels of the board of directors, management and branches, and defined the development of green finance as an important part of the Bank's operation and long-term planning.	
Principle 6: Transparency and Accountability		
6.1 Progress in the Implementation of the <i>Principles of Responsible Banking</i>	Explain that your bank has made progress in implementing the six principles in the past 12 months (18 months at the most at the time of initial disclosure after signing) besides setting goals and implementing them in at least two areas (please refer to 2.1-2.4).	Appendix I of the 2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report


Indicator content	Outline	Index of disclosure content
6.1 Progress in the Implementation of the <i>Principles of Responsible Banking</i>	Explain that your bank has considered the existing and new international/regional practices related to the implementation of the six PRB principles. On this basis, your bank has defined the priorities and action plans consistent with good practices.	The Bank applied impact analysis tools to analyze the investment and financing activities that have a significant impact, further optimize its credit supply structure, served the green transformation of the economy, helped achieve the "dual carbon" goal, and lent more support for manufacturing, emerging industries, rural revitalization and other key areas. By the end of December 2021, the Bank's green credit balance had reached RMB 17.612 billion, an increase of 5.848 billion over the beginning of the year.
	Explain that your bank has upgraded/is upgrading its existing practices to reflect and conform to existing and emerging international/regional practices, and has made progress in implementing the <i>Principles of Responsible Banking</i> .	The Bank has adhered to practicing the concept of green development and formulated the <i>Green Finance Development Plan of Bank of Jiujiang 2019-2021</i> , putting green transformation and innovation in the strategic position of enterprise.


Appendix III: Feedback Form

Thanks for reading the *2021 Environmental Information Disclosure Report of Bank of Jiujiang*. In order to strengthen communication and exchange with stakeholders and further improve the Bank's ability and level to fulfill its social responsibility, we hope that you will offer your valuable advice and suggestions by filling in the Feedback Form and give us your feedback through any of the following ways.

 Address: No.619 Changhong Avenue, Lianxi District, Jiujiang City, Jiangxi Province, China

 Post code: 332000

 Tel: 0792-8219403

 Fax: 0792-8325019

 Email: greenfindept@jjccb.com

1. Which of the following stakeholders do you belong to:

- Government Regulator Shareholder Customer Employee
 Supplier Partner Community Environment Others

2. Your overall evaluation of the Report:

- Bad Average Good Very good

3. Your evaluation of Bank of Jiujiang's performance in fulfilling its social responsibility in the field of environmental protection:

- Bad Average Good Very good

4. Do you think the information disclosed in the Report is accurate?

- No Average Yes

5. Do you think the information disclosed in the Report is complete:

- No Average Yes

6. Do you think the content and format of the Report are clear and easy to understand:

- No Average Yes

7. Do you think the Report can meet your reading needs:

- No Average Yes

8. Your advice and suggestions on how to improve Bank of Jiujiang's practice in the field of green finance and on how to make the Report better:

Thanks for your care and support for Bank of Jiujiang!