Comparing Financial Institutions’ Environmental and Social Policies: Chinese and International Development Banks

Since the “Going Out” strategy began, China has invested in overseas investments and development-related cooperation. In the process of competing against global policy makers for public funds, China’s policy banks have improved their service quality, and China has been able to attract more foreign projects. In the current environment, the international community is keen on the environment and communications have become more extensive. However, China’s growing prominence as the international community’s financial center shows that the international community has expectations for China’s financial institutions to maintain a high level of support and enhance its environmental and social protection and management. This is also an important challenge for China’s policy banks.

China’s policy banks have made important contributions to overseas projects and have achieved some unique advantages. First, China’s policy banks have gradually improved their environmental and social policies. Since their development and have also achieved some unique advantages. Second, the procedure of setting up the banks’ programming is increasingly comprehensive and normative. China’s policy banks have overall shown continuous improvement in their environmental and social policies since their development and have also achieved some unique advantages.

The Chinese Development Bank and China EXIM Bank’s disciplinary measures on the violations for the environment are increasingly stringent. During the pre-loan review, it’s necessary to strengthen the audit of the project’s environmental and social programs and improve any of the project’s defects. In accordance with host country’s laws and policies, in accordance with the World Bank’s “Project Finance Corporation, and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation.”

The new framework will also include the following:

1. **Environmental and social risks**: issues of comprehensive cultural heritage, landscape, gender, resettlement, indigenous people, access to education, and impacts on human health and safety, as well as any other risks the laws and regulations may impose on projects.
2. **Access to information**: tests the environmental and social risk management and prevention measures taken during the project planning stage.
3. **Consultation mechanism**: for a two-way communication system guarantee.
4. **Key information about asset and project**: whether the project is green credit

China’s policy banks have made huge improvements in their environmental and social policies. China’s policy banks are taking greater efforts to strengthen the audit of the project’s environmental and social programs and improve any of the project’s defects. Information disclosure is very important. Specifically, China Development Bank and China EXIM Bank have included a public application channel and the China Development Bank’s official website. Customers are required to provide their basic information and expected information and expected information and expected information. For more details, please refer to the China Development Bank’s official website.

For more detail, please see “GEI Publications” on www.geichina.org.