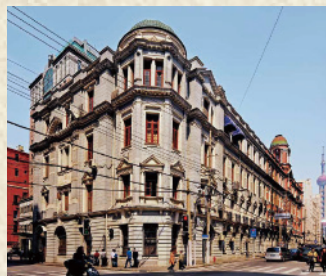


BOC 110-YEAR MILESTONES

1912



In early 1912, the Private Shareholders' Association of Ta Ching Government Bank submitted a proposal to the Provisional President Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to "restructure Ta Ching Government Bank into Bank of China as the central bank of the government". The proposal was quickly approved by Dr. Sun Yat-sen who demanded that BOC to "open for business first and found the new bank in due time".



On February 5, 1912, Bank of China was inaugurated on the former site of the Ta Ching Government Bank in Hankou Road, Shanghai. It marked the beginning of the arduous yet glorious journey of BOC, which is the only bank that has stayed intact and operated continuously for over 100 years to the present day in China.

1928



In October 1928, BOC was restructured as a "government-licensed foreign exchange bank". In November 1929, the BOC London Agency was established as the first Chinese bank branch ever set up in the international financial center. From 1929 to 1949, BOC had set up 34 overseas institutions in Europe, America, Asia, and Oceania successively.

1937-1945



During the period of the War of Resistance against Japan, BOC's extensive worldwide network made it the country's important channel for collecting overseas remittances. Military officials Zhou Enlai, Ye Jianying, Pan Hannian and Liao Chengzhi sent a letter to BOC to thank it for the efforts of transferring overseas remittances in support of the war of resistance. In 1942, BOC was restructured from an international exchange bank to a specialised international trade bank.

1950



In January 1950, upon the receipt of the decree signed and issued by then Premier Zhou Enlai to take over overseas Chinese banks, BOC Hong Kong Branch, headed by then Manager Zheng Tieru, first announced to accept the leadership of the new BOC General Administration.

1961



In 1961, then Chairman Mao Zedong received Mr. Pillay, an economic adviser of BOC London Branch.

1986



In December 1986, Deng Xiaoping, then Chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Commission, met the representatives from the American company Occidental Petroleum Corp., which invested in the Antaibao open-pit coal mine project in Pingshuo, Shanxi. It was the first large-scale energy project in China that was funded by foreign capital in the form of project loan with BOC as the lead bank.

1990



In 1990, the BOC Tower in Hong Kong was put into use, which became the tallest building in the region back then. According to Leoh Ming Pei, the architect of the building, the design of the tower was inspired by the image of bamboo shoots which always grow upward.

1916



The history of Bank of China can be traced back to the Hu Bu Bank, China's first national bank founded in Beijing in August 1905. In February 1908, the Hu Bu Bank was renamed Ta Ching Government Bank and functioned as a central bank.

1935



By 1935, BOC connected with 62 foreign banks and had 98 special correspondent banks distributed in 43 countries and regions. International exchange developed into one of its competitive edges in a phased manner.

1949



On May 25, 1949, huge banners were hung on the BOC Tower in the Bund, Shanghai, saying "Celebrating the liberation of Shanghai and welcoming the People's Liberation Army". On June 6, BOC resumed business officially. In the same year, the People's Bank of China issued a decision to designate BOC as a specialised foreign exchange and foreign trade bank.

1954



In 1954, then Premier Zhou Enlai took a group photo with employees of BOC Karachi Branch during his visit to Pakistan.

1979



In April 1979, the People's Bank of China explicitly designated BOC as a specialised foreign exchange bank, responsible for the unified operation and centralised management of foreign exchange business across the country. In the same year, BOC undertook the negotiation with international financial organisations over the restoration of China's legal seat there. The following year, China resumed its legal seat and representation in the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

1989



In 1989, BOC became the first Chinese enterprise to join the Global 500 list of magazine *Fortune*.

1994、1995



In the 1980s and 1990s, BOC gradually acquired the note-issuing rights of Hong Kong dollars (HKD) and Macao patacas (MOP). It successfully issued HKD and MOP in 1994 and 1995, to underpin the economic prosperity and stability of the two regions.

2001、2002



In 2001, BOC integrated its 13 institutions in Hong Kong into BOCHK (Holdings), a company that was listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong in July 2002.

2003、2004



At the end of 2003, the State Council decided to choose BOC to run a pilot joint-stock reform. On August 26, 2004, BOC was fully restructured into Bank of China Limited.

2004



On July 14, 2004, BOC was formally announced as the only banking partner of the 2008 Beijing Olympic and Paralympic Games. The Bank honored its solemn commitment to support the Olympics with flawless service and zero customer complaint.

2005



BOC serves as the main channel of the RMB internationalisation drive. On November 12, 2005, Robert Mundell, winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics and "father of the Euro", visited BOC Head Office and deposited RMB100,000 in his personal account. He expressed full confidence in the potential of RMB.

2006



In June and July 2006, BOC was listed in the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong and Shanghai Stock Exchange successively, becoming the first state-owned commercial bank going public on both the A and H share markets.

2011



In 2011, BOC became the first financial institution in China and even all emerging economies to be included in the list of Global Systemically Important Financial Institutions (G-SIFIs). To date, it has been selected as a G-SIFI for 11 straight years.

2012



On February 3, 2012, BOC celebrated its 100th anniversary in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, where then Premier Wen Jiabao sent a letter of congratulation and then Vice Premier Li Keqiang delivered a speech in person.

2014



Since 2014, BOC has actively responded to the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), trying to build itself into a financial artery under the BRI. As at the end of 2021, the Bank followed up more than 700 major BRI projects, with various forms of credit support amounting to around USD223 billion.

2013



In October 2013, BOC took the initiative to set up a branch in the Shanghai Pilot FTZ and successfully completed the first cross-border two-way RMB cash pool and other innovative operations.

2017



In 2017, BOC became the official banking partner of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022, thus making it the only bank in China to serve two Olympic Games.

2018-2021



In the four consecutive years from 2018 to 2021, BOC kept serving China International Import Expo as the sole strategic partner.

2021



In 2021, BOC issued its 14th Five-Year development plan, to form a strategic development pattern summarised as "One Mainstay, Two Engines" and build itself into a first-class global banking group at a faster pace.

2022



In 2022, BOC celebrated its 110th anniversary. Looking at the glorious past and thinking about the future ahead, BOC will work hard to write a brand-new chapter in the journey towards building a first-class global banking group.