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As at November 20, 2020 unless otherwise stated.
I. OVERVIEW OF AIIB
II. INVESTMENT OPERATIONS
III. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE
IV. KEY FINANCIAL POLICIES
V. AIIB IN THE CAPITAL MARKETS

APPENDIXES AND USEFUL LINKS
ABOUT AIIB
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Who we are
Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) established by international treaty and headquartered in Beijing, founded to bring countries together to address Asia’s infrastructure funding gap. Our core principles are financial sustainability and sound banking, strong multilateral governance and oversight, and high project standards.

Our Vision and Mission
Our Vision is a prosperous Asia based on sustainable economic development and regional cooperation.
Our Mission is Financing Infrastructure for Tomorrow. By investing in sustainable infrastructure, AIIB unlocks new capital, new technologies and new ways in which to address climate change and to connect Asia, and the world.
We will achieve this working in partnership. By being agile and adaptable, the Bank will meet client needs and operate to the highest standards.

Credit strength
Strong support from diversified global shareholder base. USD100 billion capital stock with 20 percent assigned to paid-in capital. Conservative risk management and financial policies. Experienced management team. AAA/Aaa/AAA credit rating with stable outlook. 0% risk weight from the BIS, China, UK, and EU through CRR Article 117.

The Bank’s foundation is built on the lessons and experience of existing Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) and the private sector. Its core values are:

- Lean, with a small efficient management team and highly skilled staff.
- Clean, an ethical organization with zero tolerance for corruption.
- Green, an institution built on respect for the environment.
The Bank...will help to mobilize much needed additional resources from inside and outside Asia... and will complement the existing multilateral development banks.

**Articles of Agreement**

*Prospective founding member: These are prospective members who were original signatories to the Articles of Agreement in June 2015. Countries or territories who sought membership after that date are simply called prospective members. All prospective members have been approved by the Board of Governors but have not yet met the full requirements of membership.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members Regional</th>
<th>Members Nonregional</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Algeria</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Austria</td>
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<td>Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
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<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Benin</td>
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<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
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<td>Cyprus</td>
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<td>Fiji</td>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
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<td>Georgia</td>
<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>India</td>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Ghana</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
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<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
<td>Ireland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kyrgyz Republic</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Madagascar</td>
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<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Malta</td>
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<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Poland</td>
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<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>Portugal</td>
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<td>Oman</td>
<td>Romania</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Rwanda</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Serbia</td>
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<td>Qatar</td>
<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>Sudan</td>
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<td>Samoa</td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Uruguay</td>
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<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prospective Regional</th>
<th>Prospective Nonregional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armenia</td>
<td>Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait*</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Senegal</td>
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<td>Tonga</td>
<td>South Africa*</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Togo</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
STRONG SHAREHOLDER SUPPORT

Diversified international shareholder base and excellent capital standing

- AIIB’s authorized capital stock is **USD100 billion**, with USD20 billion as paid-in capital made in five annual installments. The absolute amount of paid-in capital ranks among the highest of MDBs. Currently 98% of AIIB’s allocated capital has been subscribed.

- USD18.9 billion received as at Nov. 20, 2020.

- In view of its regional focus, AIIB’s regional members will hold the majority of capital stock—a minimum 75%.

- In line with other MDBs, AIIB expects to benefit from preferred creditor treatment such as: in its members, it will not be required to participate in any rescheduling of national debt. Member liabilities to AIIB, such as sovereign loans or sovereign guarantees on private sector projects, rank on par with their obligations to the IMF and other MDBs.

### Ratings Status of AIIB Shareholders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AAA:</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA- or better:</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A- or better:</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BBB- or better:</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Regional vs Nonregional Shareholding Split

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Current Shareholding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regional Members</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other 40 Members</strong></td>
<td>22.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: 45 Members</strong></td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nonregional Members</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other 32 Members</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total: 37 Members</strong></td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
1. Eight members will pay their paid-in capital amount over 10 annual installments.
2. Unless amended by the Board of Governors; on ratings from S&P, Moody’s and Fitch using the Basel 2/3 methodology – if three ratings available take median, if only two ratings available take lower rating. Ratings are then weighted by shareholding.
EXCEPTIONALLY SOUND BALANCE SHEET

Highly liquid, minimal leverage (as at Sep. 30, 2020)

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investment Operations Portfolio¹</th>
<th>USD7.630 billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Liquidity Portfolio²</td>
<td>USD22.387 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others³</td>
<td>USD0.760 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL =</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD30.777 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities and Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equity⁴</th>
<th>USD20.127 billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>USD10.251 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Liabilities⁵</td>
<td>USD0.399 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL =</strong></td>
<td><strong>USD30.777 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Loan investments at amortized cost, bond investments at amortized cost, investment in associate, investments in Trust, and LP Funds and others.
   Total amount of approved financings is USD21.46 billion as at Nov. 20, 2020.
2. Cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and certificates of deposit, and investments at fair value through profit or loss (other than investments in Trust, and LP funds and others).
3. Paid-in capital receivables, funds deposited for cofinancing arrangements, derivative assets, intangible assets, property, plant, equipment, and other assets.
4. Paid-in capital plus retained earnings minus reserve for accretion of paid-in capital receivables plus reserve for unrealized gain on fair-valued borrowings arising from changes in own credit risk.
5. Derivative liabilities, prepaid paid-in capital, and other liabilities.
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APPENDIXES AND USEFUL LINKS
Financing Infrastructure for Tomorrow—Thematic Priorities

A firm commitment to sustainability in all of its dimensions—economic, financial, social and environmental

**Green Infrastructure**
Promoting green infrastructure and supporting members to meet their local and national environmental and development goals, especially their commitments under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals.

**Connectivity and Regional Cooperation**
Facilitating better transport, digital, energy and water connectivity within Asia and between Asia and the rest of the world. It will also support projects that facilitate trade, cross-border investment, tourism, financial and digital integration across Asian economies and beyond.

**Technology-enabled Infrastructure**
Based on the enhanced recognition of the important role technology plays, AIIB will support projects where the application of technology delivers better value, quality, productivity, efficiency, resilience, sustainability, inclusion, transparency and better governance along the project cycle.

**Private Capital Mobilization**
To support projects that directly or indirectly mobilize private financing into sectors within AIIB’s mandate. Includes developing infrastructure as an asset class in Asia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Private sector projects</th>
<th>Climate financing</th>
<th>Cross-border connectivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target by 2030 (50% of actual financing approvals)</td>
<td>Target by 2025 (50% of actual financing approvals)</td>
<td>Target by 2030 (25 to 30% of actual financing approvals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INVESTMENT OPERATIONS

Investment Operations approved—USD21.46 billion

Approved Projects by Value—Sector

- Economic Resilience/PBF: 19%
- Transport: 19%
- Energy: 18%
- Finance: 14%
- Water: 11%
- Public Health: 7%
- Urban: 5%
- Finance/Liquidity: 4%
- ICT: 2%
- Others: 1%
- Economic Resilience/PBF: $5.05 billion
- Transport: $2.09 billion
- Energy: $1.83 billion
- Finance: $1.63 billion
- Water: $1.26 billion
- Public Health: $1.14 billion
- Urban: $0.96 billion
- Finance/Liquidity: $0.80 billion
- ICT: $0.80 billion
- Others: $0.66 billion
- Others: $0.28 billion
- Urban: $0.26 billion
- Finance/Liquidity: $0.20 billion
- ICT: $0.10 billion
- Others: $0.10 billion
- Urban: $0.09 billion
- Transport: $0.08 billion
- Others: $0.07 billion
- Others: $0.05 billion
- Others: $0.05 billion
- Others: $0.05 billion
- Others: $0.02 billion

USD BILLION

*OFFICIAL USE ONLY*
COVID-19 CRISIS RECOVERY FACILITY—UP TO USD13 BILLION

Scope—what can the facility be used for?

AIIB has created a Crisis Recovery Facility to support AIIB’s members and clients in alleviating and mitigating economic, financial and public health pressures arising from COVID-19.

Financing of immediate health sector needs

Support emergency public health responses, including:
- The development of health system capacity and the provision of essential medical equipment and supplies to combat COVID-19.
- Long-term sustainable development of the health sector.

Economic resilience

Provide financing to supplement government productive expenditures to support the social and economic response and recovery.
- This includes investments in infrastructure but also social and economic protection to prevent long-term damage to the productive capacity of the economy.
- Investment to protect and restore productive capital, including human capital.

Financings to address liquidity constraints

- Support clients to overcome liquidity constraints and maintain critical long-term investments which may have to be curtailed, delayed or suspended.
- Focus on clients in infrastructure and other productive sectors.
Sylhet to Tamabil Road Upgrade Project, Bangladesh—AIIB is providing USD404 million loan to improve cross-border connectivity between Bangladesh and India via a safe and efficient road link between Sylhet and Tamabil.

Sylhet, a special economic zone, is located in the heart of a tea growing area and is the hub of the tea industry in Bangladesh. Through the development of this project, Dhaka, the capital city of the country and Chittagong, the commercial capital will be well connected with eastern India through Tamabil.

The project will have positive impacts in terms of substantial improvements in travel time and associated cost savings; improved connectivity to health, educational and other social services; and better access to employment opportunities.
Zhanatas 100 MW Wind Power Plant, Kazakhstan—AIIB is investing USD46.7 million, to promote the use of renewable energy by mobilizing private capital.

The project is to develop, construct, and operate a 100 MW wind farm in Southern Kazakhstan. The total project cost is USD136.2 million, of which AIIB loan is about USD46.7 million and the rest is funded by sponsors and other financial institutions.

Once completed, the Zhanatas wind power plant will become the largest wind farm in Central Asia. Greenhouse gas emissions can be avoided—about 260,623 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year. More importantly, Kazakhstan stands to generate clean electricity, approximately 319 GWh per annum or 0.3 percent of total electricity generation in the country.
PROJECT EXAMPLES
Projects Approved—USD21.46 billion

Oman Broadband Infrastructure, Oman—
AIIB raised USD239.2 million non-sovereign-
backed financing including B Loan to improve
telecommunications connectivity in Oman.

The financing provided to Oman Broadband will
be used for its rollout of a fiber optic broadband
cable network to
 circa 406,003 homes / premises by the end of
2021.

Upon its completion, 80% of Muscat will be fiber-ready for
connection with the gigabit-capable optical networks. The Project
will improve Oman’s infrastructure in the information and
communication technology sector, thereby increasing the attractiveness of Oman
as a destination for manufacturing business and strategic logistics
services. This will contribute to the diversification of the economy away from its current dependence on export of hydrocarbon products.
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APPENDIXES AND USEFUL LINKS
AIIB’S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Financing Infrastructure for Tomorrow

Firm commitment to sustainability by requiring that all investments be:

• **Financially and economically sustainable** in terms of financial returns and economic impact which generates positive economic returns and does not exacerbate a country’s debt sustainability. This is assured through economic and financial analyses made for all investments of the Bank.

• **Socially sustainable and inclusive** in terms of addressing direct and indirect impacts, especially on displaced persons, vulnerable groups and community health and safety. Social sustainability promotes inclusive access to project benefits for all citizens—irrespective of age, gender, location, ethnicity and other socioeconomic characteristics and particularly to groups which are often marginalized, vulnerable or excluded from access to services.

• **Environmentally sustainable** in terms of addressing direct and indirect impacts on the physical and biological environment such as water and air quality, biodiversity, local pollution, climate change and land and water use. Environmental and social sustainability is assured through the Bank’s ESF which reflects good international practices.
AIIB’S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) at the core of the organization

Elements of the ESF

- Vision
- Environment and Social Policy (ESP)
- Environmental and Social Standards (ESS)
- Environmental and Social Exclusion List (ESEL)

Objectives of the ESF

- Provide a robust structure for managing operational and reputational risks of the Bank and its shareholders in relation to project environmental and social risks and impacts.
- Ensure the environmental and social soundness and sustainability of projects.
- Support integration of environmental and social aspects of projects into the decision-making process by all parties.
- Provide a mechanism for addressing environmental and social risks and impacts in project identification, preparation and implementation.
- Enable Clients to identify and manage environmental and social risks and impacts of projects, including those of climate change.
- Provide a framework for public consultation and disclosure of environmental and social information in relation to projects.
AIIB’S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

2019 AIIB Investments Mapped Across the SDGs

AIIB approved 28 projects in 2019. These projects continued to show strong alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are inherently interlinked and a project may contribute to many SDGs. We used the same approach as our 2018 mapping activity to show alignment mainly with four infrastructure-related SDGs (6, 7, 9, and 11).

Clean water and sanitation
- Bangladesh: Bangladesh Municipal Water Supply and Sanitation Project
- India: West Bengal Major Irrigation and Flood Management
- Pakistan: Karachi Water and Sewerage Services Improvement (APMF)

Affordable and clean energy
- Bangladesh: Power System Upgrade and Expansion
- India: LT & Sustainable Infrastructure On-lending Facility (MF)
- India: Rajasthan 250 MW Solar Project - Hero Future Energies (MF)
- India: Tata Cleantech Sustainable Infrastructure On-Lending Facility (MF)
- Kazakhstan: Zhainaliev 100 MW Wind Power Plant (MF)
- Multicountry: SUSA Asia Energy Transition Fund (MF)
- Nepal: Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion (AF)
- Nepal: Upper Trishuli-1 Hydropower Project (MF)
- Turkey: Eliezer 97 MW Geothermal Power Plant Expansion Project
- Turkey: TKV8 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency On-Lending Facility (MF)

Projects that support across all four infrastructure SDGs (6, 7, 9, 11):
- Egypt: National Bank of Egypt Sustainable Infrastructure On-Lending Facility
- Multicountry: Asia Climate Bond Portfolio (APMF)
- Multicountry: Asia Investment Fund
- Multicountry: GTIC Capital Fund (Russian Growth Fund (MF)
- Singapore: Infrastructure Private Capital Mobilisation Platform

Each project is mapped to one infrastructure-related SDG with which the project has the strongest alignment. Five are cross-sectoral projects that contribute to all four SDGs.

Clean water and sanitation
- Cambodia: Fiber Optic Communication Network Project
- India: Mumbai Urban Transport Project - Phase III (MUTP) (APMF)
- Laos: PDR: National Road 10 Improvement and Maintenance Project (MF)
- Russian Federation: Russian Federation Transport Sector Investment Loan

Affordable and clean energy
- China: Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Low Carbon Energy Transition and Air Quality Improvement Project
- Pakistan: Karachi Sui Rapid Transit Red Line Project (APMF)
- Sri Lanka: Reconstruction of Landslide Vulnerability by Mitigation Measures (PLYVAM) Project (AP)
- Sri Lanka: Support to Colombo Urban Regeneration Project
- Turkey: Istanbul Solaric Risk Mitigation and Emergency Preparedness Project
- Uzbekistan: Prosperous Villages Project (MF)

NOTE: This year, we also highlighted AIIB’s climate finance that contributes to SDG 13, Climate Action, as indicated by the green rows. Climate finance amounted to USD1.7 billion or 35% of total financing approved in 2019, representing an increase from USD2.5 billion or 35% of total financing approved over the previous three years (2016-2018). A total of 16 out of 28 projects approved in 2019 had mitigation finance (MF) and/or adaptation finance (AF) components.

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BONDS

Use of Proceeds

• AIIB’s Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is the cornerstone of the Bank’s commitment to supporting environmentally and socially sustainable infrastructure projects for both sovereign and nonsovereign clients.

• The vision section of the ESF describes the Bank’s aspirations in integrating environmental and social sustainability into its mission. It is part of our mission to help our members to address their commitments to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to achieve their nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement, as demonstrated by our investment in projects related to climate mitigation, climate adaptation and other environmental objectives.

• All debt issued to date has Use of Proceeds language highlighting the Bank’s sustainable mission and referring to the Bank’s environmental and social criteria.

• AIIB project summaries contain environmental and social information on each project. These are posted on the AIIB Website under Approved Projects and Proposed Projects.

• AIIB is rated by three ESG rating agencies; ISS ESG, Sustainalytics, and Vigeo Eiris. These ratings are solicited by investors and are based on industry-specific environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria.
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OVERVIEW OF CAPITAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Economic capital is the fundamental measure of risk appetite

Key financial and risk management policies

• Prudent risk management policies with economic capital being the fundamental measure of risk appetite utilization.

• Manage risks, such that AIIB is financially sustainable on a standalone basis, preventing the need to require recourse to its callable capital.

• All risks are managed to defend, preserve and protect AIIB’s triple-A ratings.

• AIIB’s Risk Appetite Statement requires that AIIB risk appetite is allocated below its capacity, determined by the Bank’s available capital (i.e. received paid-in capital, reserves and retained earnings).

• Total amount outstanding of loans, equity investments, guarantees and other types of financings shall not exceed the total amount of the Bank’s unimpaired subscribed capital, reserves and retained earnings¹.

• Market risk is managed within internally set Value-at-Risk (VaR) and duration limits.

Notes: 1. Source: Article 12.1, Chapter III, AIIB Articles of Agreement.
   2. Economic Capital is defined as the capital required to withstand losses over one year to a 99.99 percentile level of confidence.
   3. The following financial risks are managed outside the economic capital framework: liquidity risk and model risk.
   4. No economic capital is allocated for other nonfinancial risks (compliance risk, integrity risk, and environmental and social risk).
   4. Based on current usage of USD3,470 million of economic capital, as at September 30, 2020.
OVERVIEW OF LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

Prudent liquidity risk management

Liquidity Portfolio

- Managed to ensure liquidity available via conservative and stress-tested models.
- Eligible investments:
  - Money market funds (AAA rating)
  - Sovereign, Supranational, Agency (SSA)—senior debt (minimum A rating)
  - Corporate—senior debt (minimum AAA rating)
  - Other Financials (minimum A minus rating)
- External managers used for portfolio diversification.

Liquidity Risk

- Liquidity portfolio should cover at least 40% of net cash requirements for the upcoming 36 months and 100% of stressed net cash requirements for any upcoming 12-month period.
- Liquidity expected to be well in excess of policy requirements for first five years of operations.

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IV. KEY FINANCIAL POLICIES
V. AIIB IN THE CAPITAL MARKETS

APPENDIXES AND USEFUL LINKS
## STRONG CREDIT FUNDAMENTALS

**AIIB assigned highest rating by three agencies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratings</th>
<th>Long Term</th>
<th>Short Term</th>
<th>Outlook</th>
<th>Commentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Standard &amp; Poor's</strong></td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>A-1+</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>“AIIB continues making progress on delivering on its mandate by building up its operational capacity and increasing loan commitments to the region. We are affirming our 'AAA/A-1+' ratings on AIIB. The stable outlook reflects our expectation that, over the next 12-24 months, AIIB will continue achieving key targets as part of its start-up phase and will adhere to sound governance and risk management principles supported by an extremely strong financial profile” <strong>Dec. 16, 2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moody's</strong></td>
<td>Aaa</td>
<td>P-1</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>“The credit profile of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB, Aaa stable) reflects our view that the bank is evolving in a manner consistent with the highest-rated multilateral development banks (MDBs), as it incorporates changes to operational capabilities, governance and market access. Investment operations have accelerated as the bank has built up its staff, developed its internal processes and systems and focuses more on sector-specific strategies. In 2019, AIIB formally commenced its borrowing program, establishing access to international capital market funding well ahead of any imminent need, given the bank's ample liquidity. Shareholder support will also remain strong as the bank's membership and, consequently, its capital base, expand beyond the levels at its founding in 2015.” <strong>Oct. 12, 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fitch Ratings</strong></td>
<td>AAA</td>
<td>F1+</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>“AIIB's 'AAA' IDR continues to reflect its intrinsic credit strengths. Given the relatively early years of development at AIIB, Fitch bases its projections on an eight-year forecast period (2020-2028). Based on this, the bank’s 'excellent' capitalisation and 'low' risk profile translate into a 'aa+' assessment of solvency. Liquidity is assessed at 'aaa'. AIIB's 'medium' risk business environment leads to a one-notch uplift over the lower of solvency and liquidity, to 'aaa' for the bank's intrinsic assessment. Our assessment of the bank's solvency, liquidity and business environment are unchanged from last year. Shareholders' support, assessed at 'a+' (unchanged from last year), does not provide a rating uplift.” <strong>Jul. 2, 2020</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Credit ratings do not constitute investment or financial advice, and credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell particular securities. Credit ratings do not comment on the suitability of an investment for any particular investor. There is no assurance that any rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that any rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future if, in its judgment, circumstances so warrant.
FUNDING STRATEGY

AIIB as a prime, frequent issuer in international markets

- Two main pillars of capital market funding:
  1. Public transactions - global benchmark format as well as smaller public offerings, and
  2. Reverse enquiry issues.
- Develop a broad range of unsecured funding instruments and sources of liquidity.
- Diversify in terms of currency and investor type.
- Deliver comprehensive and continuous investor marketing.
- Utilize money market funding for bridge financing.
- Current 2020 borrowing authority is USD9 billion. This is expected to reach in excess of USD10 billion per annum in the mid 2020s.
- AIIB was added to the EU Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) Article 117, paragraph 2 list of MDBs, resulting in a 0% risk weight assignment and the same HQLA1 treatment as other MDBs in the EU.

Note: 1. AIIB Global Borrowing Authority 2020 (as amended and restated), September 10, 2020.
I. OVERVIEW OF AIIB
II. KEY FINANCIAL POLICIES
III. INVESTMENT OPERATIONS
IV. ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE
V. AIIB IN THE CAPITAL MARKETS

APPENDIXES AND USEFUL LINKS
AIIB USD3 billion 3-year Global Sustainable Development Bond in the context of COVID-19

Highlights

- Priced USD3 billion with a spread of m/s+9bps equivalent to UST+16.5bps. This transaction represents AIIB’s inaugural 3-year benchmark, and its second USD global benchmark of 2020, reinforcing its commitment to investors to further establish a liquid USD curve.
- Over 4.2 billion in orders from 70 investors across the globe representing 29 countries.
- Pricing cements AIIB’s positioning among its MDB peers.
- Well diversified book by investor type and geography.
- Very high-quality orderbook, evidenced by the significant proportion of allocations going to central banks and official institutions (76.7%); the highest percentage distribution into these investors in a 3-year USD benchmark year-to-date.
- Prior to issuance, AIIB met with investors who made up 96% of the allocated book in USD terms.

Distribution By Region

- Americas 27.6%
- Asia 46.1%
- EMEA 26.3%

Distribution By Investor Type

- CB/OI 76.7%
- Bank 15.6%
- Fund Manager 5.6%
- Other 0.3%
- Insurance/Pension 1.8%

Issuer

- Format: Global (SEC-registered)
- Amount: USD3 billion
- Maturity date: September 29, 2023
- Coupon: 0.25%
- Reoffer Yield: 0.316% (S/A)
- Re-offer price: 99.803%
- Re-offer spread vs. m/s: m/s+9bps
- Re-offer spread vs. Bmk: 16.5bps v CT3
AIIB Inaugural GBP800 million 5-year Sustainable Development Bond

Highlights

- Priced GBP800 million with a spread of UKT+33bps (UKT 2% 09/07/2025).
- Over GBP2 billion in orders from over 74 investors across the globe.
- Price tightened by 2bps with no New Issue Concession (NIC).
- Prior to issuance, AIIB met with investors who made up 80% of the allocated book in GBP terms.
- The excellent investor reception is a testament to AIIB’s significant investor work in recent years and excellent strategic market approach. This transaction is a successful start for future diversification requirements and opportunities.

Distribution By Region

- Asia: 25%
- UK: 54%
- EMEA (ex. UK): 13%
- Americas: 9%

Distribution By Investor Type

- CB/OI: 50%
- Banks/ PBs: 29%
- Fund Managers/ Insurance/ Pension: 21%
- UK: 54%

Issuer

- Format: GMTN
- Amount: GBP800 million
- Maturity date: December 15, 2025
- Coupon: 0.20%
- Reoffer Yield: 0.242% annual
- Re-offer price: 99.803%
- Re-offer spread vs. Bmk: UKT+33bps (UKT 2% 09/07/2025)
AIIB RMB3 billion 3-year Sustainable Development Bond Panda—COVID-19 label

**Highlights**

- Priced RMB3 billion with a spread of CDB-23bp equivalent to CGB+7bp.
- Over 8.3 billion in orders from 32 investors, final allocation to 16 investors 35% onshore and 65% offshore.
- Represents the tightest spread to CDBs ever achieved in the Panda market and the first issuer to price at a negative spread.
- Good participation from offshore investors.
- Sustainable Development Bond with the NAFMII COVID-19 label.
- Prior to issuance, AIIB marketed to more than 100 investors including 87.6% of the allocated book.

**Distribution By Region**

- Onshore 35%
- Offshore 65%

**Distribution By Investor Type**

- Asset Manager 1%
- Central Bank 10%
- Bank Treasury 89%

**Issuer**

- **Issuer Rating:** Aaa/AAA/AAA (stable/stable/stable)
- **Format:** Panda Bond
- **Market:** China Inter-bank Bond Market
- **Amount:** RMB3 billion
- **Maturity date:** June 15, 2023
- **Coupon:** 2.40%
- **Issue price:** 100%
- **Issue spread vs. 3y CDB:** -23 bps
- **Issue spread vs. 3y CGB:** +7 bps
## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Key financial figures—as at Sep. 30, 2020

### Balance Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Sep. 30, 2020 (unaudited)</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2019 (audited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>3,630,893</td>
<td>3,113,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term deposits and certificates of deposit</td>
<td>14,072,873</td>
<td>11,864,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>4,829,868</td>
<td>4,096,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan investments, at amortized cost</td>
<td>6,978,197</td>
<td>2,272,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond investments, at amortized cost</td>
<td>478,098</td>
<td>479,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment in associate</td>
<td>26,642</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paid-in capital receivables</td>
<td>466,923</td>
<td>748,267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative assets</td>
<td>202,878</td>
<td>49,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds deposited for cofinancing arrangements</td>
<td>3,889</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intangible assets</td>
<td>2,477</td>
<td>1,934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>3,786</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other assets</td>
<td>80,492</td>
<td>2,559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,777,016</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,631,644</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Sep. 30, 2020 (unaudited)</th>
<th>Dec. 31, 2019 (audited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borrowings</td>
<td>10,251,306</td>
<td>2,557,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derivative liabilities</td>
<td>34,428</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid paid-in capital</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other liabilities</td>
<td>364,068</td>
<td>87,549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,650,242</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,645,473</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Income Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In thousands of US Dollars</th>
<th>For the six months ended Sep. 30, 2020 (unaudited)</th>
<th>For the six months ended Sep. 30, 2019 (unaudited)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interest income</td>
<td>276,801</td>
<td>324,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest expense</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-56,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Interest Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>220,454</strong></td>
<td><strong>303,730</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net fee and commission income</td>
<td>9,186</td>
<td>9,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gain on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>107,292</td>
<td>63,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loss on financial instruments measured at amortized cost</td>
<td>-4,221</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net loss on investment in associate</td>
<td>-358</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impairment provision</td>
<td>-108,798</td>
<td>-17,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General and administrative expenses</td>
<td>-114,828</td>
<td>-89,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net foreign exchange gain/(loss)</td>
<td>17,793</td>
<td>-277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Profit for the period</strong></td>
<td><strong>126,520</strong></td>
<td><strong>270,204</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accretion of paid-in capital receivables</td>
<td>5,955</td>
<td>47,881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Profit for the period</strong></td>
<td><strong>132,475</strong></td>
<td><strong>318,085</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>3,093</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Comprehensive Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>135,568</strong></td>
<td><strong>318,085</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOBAL BEST PRACTICE IN MDB GOVERNANCE

Transparency, independence and accountability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Board of Governors</th>
<th>Board of Directors</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice Presidents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Each AIIB member appoints a Governor.</td>
<td>• Composed of 12 Directors, 9 elected by regional members and 3 elected by nonregional members.</td>
<td>• Elected by the Board of Governors.</td>
<td>• Appointed by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the President.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All powers of the AIIB are vested in the Board of Governors.</td>
<td>• Supervise the management and the operation of the Bank.</td>
<td>• National of a regional member.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Members’ voting power is the sum of basic votes, share votes and founding member votes.</td>
<td>• Two-year terms and may be re-elected.</td>
<td>• May serve up to two 5-year terms.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Basic votes: Each member has the same number of basic votes calculated to sum to 12 percent of members’ total share votes.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Share votes: Each member has one vote for each share of capital stock held.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Founding member votes: 600 votes allocated to each founding member.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major decisions require a Super Majority vote of the Board of Governors**

- Election, suspension or removal of the President.
- Increase in the Bank’s authorized capital stock.
- Changes to the regional capital stock ownership percentage.
- Increase a member’s capital subscription at its request.
- Increase the Bank’s gearing ratio above 1:1.
- Allocation of net income to purposes other than retained earnings.
- Revise the composition of the Board of Directors.
- Amendments to the Articles of Agreement.

Note: 1. A Super Majority vote of the Board of Governors shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of Governors, representing no less than three-fourths of the total voting power of the members.
USEFUL LINKS

• AIIB’s Articles of Agreement

• AIIB’s Environment and Social Framework

• AIIB’s Financial Reports

• AIIB’s Treasury and Investor Marketing materials
  https://www.aiib.org/treasury

• AIIB’s 2020 Annual Report

• AIIB’s Corporate Strategy