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Problems and Countermeasures Suggestions for Chinese Commercial Banks to Serve Chinese Enterprises Issuing Debt Abroad under the Background of Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract
The intersection of AI and banking is reshaping how Chinese commercial banks support Chinese enterprises in issuing debt abroad. By harnessing the power of AI, these banks are able to provide more efficient, accurate, and compliant services, ultimately facilitating smoother and more successful international financing endeavors. The offshore bond financing balance of Chinese enterprises has grown at a compound annual growth rate of 20.39% in the past ten years, but has been negative in 2021 and 2022. Chinese commercial banks as global coordinators serve Chinese enterprises (except financial institutions) with a 12.4% share of offshore bond issuance, and Chinese enterprises (except financial institutions) in the central region have the highest growth rate of financing balance. This paper argues that commercial banks serving Chinese enterprises in offshore debt issuance face problems such as hindered comprehensive willingness of enterprises to issue debt abroad, slow expansion of international business, poor policy research and implementation mechanism, insufficient service level, and insufficient risk management level, and puts forward countermeasures and suggestions such as grasping the development trend of artificial intelligence to fully tap potential enterprises, concentrating advantageous forces to optimize the international layout, creating a multi-level linkage to strengthen policy research and implementation, integrating cutting-edge concepts to enhance the level of financial products and services, and integrating intelligent technology to enhance the level of financial risk management.

Keywords:
Offshore debt; commercial banks; Chinese enterprises; artificial intelligence

1. Introduction

In recent years, the global financial landscape has undergone significant transformations, driven by technological advancements and evolving economic policies. Among these changes, the role of artificial intelligence

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(AI) has been particularly profound, revolutionizing various sectors including banking and finance. This is especially true for Chinese commercial banks, which are increasingly leveraging AI to enhance their services, particularly in supporting Chinese enterprises that issue debt abroad.

Chinese enterprises have been actively seeking international capital markets to diversify their funding sources, reduce financing costs, and gain access to larger pools of capital. However, navigating the complexities of international debt issuance requires sophisticated financial services and risk management capabilities. This is where Chinese commercial banks come into play, offering a range of services tailored to meet the unique needs of these enterprises.

The integration of AI into banking operations has further amplified the ability of these banks to provide efficient, accurate, and personalized services. AI technologies such as machine learning, natural language processing, and predictive analytics enable banks to analyze vast amounts of data quickly, identify market trends, assess credit risks, and optimize investment strategies. These capabilities are crucial for Chinese enterprises looking to issue debt in international markets, as they help mitigate risks and ensure better decision-making. Therefore, how to effectively promote Chinese enterprises (other than financial institutions) offshore debt issuance has become the focus of research by many scholars and experts.

2.Theoretical review and prospect

2.1. Literature based on business perspectives

Most of the literature studies the overseas debt issuance of Chinese enterprises from the interests of the main body of enterprises, based on the perspectives of enterprise type, risk prevention and resolution, and case analysis.In terms of enterprise types, thanks to factors such as policy support, the advantages of US dollar issuance coupons and exchange rate stability, the scale of debt issuance by urban investment enterprises has continued to grow (Hu Jing, 2017; Xie Wei, 2018), as well as the demand for offshore bond financing by real estate enterprises has been strong, however, it has gradually exposed the challenges in terms of the concentration of financing, cost, financing use, and maturity (Liu Yu et al., 2021; Zhang Guobin, 2021). Analysing Chinese enterprises' offshore debt issuance based on the perspective of risk prevention and resolution is the mainstream and trend of research, and is the focus of research with the increase of international economic and financial uncertainty.The risks faced by enterprises issuing bonds abroad are heterogeneous among different industries, with the weakest risk resistance being the real estate industry, followed by the energy industry, and optional consumption, information technology and public utilities having a strong ability to resist risks (Hu Guang, 2023).There are some research results on default risk, exchange rate risk, and implicitly difficult to coordinate risk for other firms (Ge Futing and Zhang Weiguo, 2023; Li Xiaobin, 2022; Gao Ming, 2021). Based on the case study perspective can more comprehensively and in detail analyse the motivation, path, effectiveness and risk management of enterprises' offshore debt issuance (Beilin Wang, 2020; Yumi Xie, Ying He and Xianzheng Tang, 2023; Qing Yang, 2018).

2.2. Literature based on regulatory and policy perspectives

Part of the literature explores the regulatory issues and policy recommendations on the overseas debt is-

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suance of Chinese enterprises.For example, it is recommended to improve the legislative system of overseas debt issuance statistics based on the national principle, optimise the function of the foreign exchange bureau system, strengthen the risk management of overseas debt issuance, and improve the coordination and cooperation mechanism of overseas debt issuance statistics (Chen Guoning et al., 2018); Drawing on the experience of Japan, Singapore, India, Brazil, etc., it is recommended that the debt formed by Chinese enterprises' overseas indirect debt issuance be included into the scope of the foreign exchange management department's external debt statistics together, and according to the business risklevel, forming four categories of risky business, key concern, general concern and regular statistics, respectively, to do a good job of risk identification and response, and in the issuance of filing links, strengthen the coordination and cooperation of various departments, and fully demonstrate the compliance of the main body of the debt issuance (Zhongbin et al., 2022).It can be seen that the regulatory risk faced by Chinese enterprises issuing debt abroad mainly lies in the inconsistency of regulatory coordination and risk prevention and resolution requirements.

2.3. Literature based on the perspective of commercial banks

There is relatively little literature on how to serve Chinese enterprises issuing bonds abroad from the perspective of commercial banks.Under the global low-interest rate environment, China's commercial banks face unprecedented business opportunities to participate in enterprises' offshore debt issuance, such as strong demand for corporate issuance, strong allocation demand from overseas investors, and higher returns from underwriting bonds (Wei Bin, Wang Wenjun, and Miao Yiyuan, 2020).In addition, banks participating in offshore debt issuance need to pay attention to the creditworthiness of enterprises, strengthen the technical review of risks in foreign guarantee regulations and practices, pay real-time attention to changes in policies on foreign guarantees and offshore debt issuance, strengthen the monitoring and management of the use of offshore debt issuance funds after they are returned to the country, strengthen the control of exchange rate risks of the financing funds, and do a good job of the overall planning of the overall programme (Ding, Li-Kuan, 2021).At the same time, banks need to consider the joint and several repayment liability risk, compliance risk and currency mismatch risk when providing credit-enhancing guarantee business for overseas debt issuance enterprises (Fang Shengqi, 2022).

It is not difficult to conclude from the above literature that enterprises issuing bonds abroad need to focus on regulatory policies, bond issuance rules and risk management, in which commercial banks play an important role as bond underwriters to serve enterprises issuing bonds abroad.Commercial banks actively strive for pricing initiative and discourse power in serving Chinese enterprises' offshore bond issuance, which reduces the cost of Chinese enterprises' offshore bond issuance, maintains the yield curve of Chinese enterprises' offshore bonds, and enhances China's financial strength (Li Qi, 2022).Moreover, a more reputable underwriter can bring more popularity to the bonds (Su and Lin, 2022).With the improvement of China's commercial bank bond underwriting business and international participation, the high quality of commercial banks' service to enterprises' overseas bond issuance will greatly help China's enterprises optimise their debt financing structure and enhance their competitiveness.Commercial banks should increase policy research, resource integration, financing support, green bond innovation, and financial derivatives research and development to improve the service level of corporate offshore debt issuance (Gu Jianqi, 2022).

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2.4. Literature Based on Technology Perspective

With the development of artificial intelligence and the increasing sophistication of fintech technology, the application of fintech in the bond sector is becoming more and more widespread.In the U.S. corporate bond market, new fintech promotes a more competitive and democratic bond market (Macartney, Wood and Dubrova, 2022).The application of blockchain technology can build a new type of financial infrastructure that is globally unified, does not rely on any traditional central institutions, is based on multi-party consensus, eliminates single-point risk, and is guaranteed by technology at its core, and builds a bond market financial infrastructure alliance chain to realise the interconnection of the "two markets, three back-office departments" as well as the supervisory authorities (Yao Qian, 2021).2021).Digital technology can make the coverage of financial institutions wider, the cost of service cheaper and the service object more universal, solving the pain points and difficulties of traditional financial services (Zhang Wei, 2023).It can be seen that commercial banks' integration of AI development trend to serve enterprises' offshore debt issuance is both an intrinsic requirement of the development trend of economic intelligence and an endogenous driving force of commercial banks' digital transformation.

To sum up, the article further explores how to improve the level of commercial banks' service for enterprises' offshore debt issuance, analyses the existing problems from six aspects, such as the demand for enterprises' offshore debt issuance, commercial banks' international business, policy research and implementation, the level of financial services, and the level of risk management, and puts forward targeted and valuable countermeasures and suggestions.

3. Overview of Chinese enterprises' offshore debt issuance

After entering the 21st century, the main force of China's offshore debt issuance has shifted from government and financial institutions to real estate enterprises.2021, a total of 335 Chinese enterprises issued 592 medium- and long-term bonds abroad, with a total amount of US$194.6 billion, maintaining the status of the first largest issuer of G3 bonds in Asia (except Japan).

Chinese enterprises issuing bonds abroad can be categorised into local investment and financing platforms, real estate enterprises and industrial enterprises.As of the end of 2022, the balance of offshore bond financing for Chinese enterprises stood at $114.8125 billion.Among them, the balance of offshore bond financing of local investment and financing platforms, real estate enterprises and industrial enterprises was RMB155.215 billion, RMB308.459 billion and RMB684.451 billion, accounting for 13.74%, 27.31% and 60.60% respectively, i.e. the balance of offshore bond financing of industrial enterprises was the largest; in order of the balance from the largest to the smallest, the currencies of issuance were US dollar, Hong Kong dollar, New Taiwan dollarRMB, Euro, Singapore Dollar, Pound Sterling, Australian Dollar, Swiss Franc, the balance of offshore bonds were RMB 801.204 billion, RMB 178.219 billion, RMB 64.200 billion, RMB 55.247 billion, RMB 23.558 billion, RMB 5.055 billion, RMB 0.8 billion, RMB 754 million, RMB 0.4 billion, accounting for 70.94%, 15.78%, 5.68%, 4.89%, 2.09%, 0.45%, 0.07%, 0.07%, 0.04%, i.e. the balance of Chinese dollar-denominated bonds accounted for the significantly highest proportion.

Between year-end 2013 and year-end 2022, the balance of Chinese enterprises' offshore bonds grew from

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RMB 179.472 billion to RMB 1,111.795 billion, representing a compound annual growth rate of 20.39%. Among them, the compound annual growth rate of offshore bond balance of local investment and financing platforms, real estate enterprises and industrial enterprises is 31.37%, 15.45% and 21.70% respectively, i.e. the compound annual growth rate of offshore bond balance of local investment and financing platforms is the highest.Moreover, the proportion of Chinese dollar bond balance of Chinese enterprises was 69.32 at the end of 2013, and the highest in the past ten years was 80.47 per cent at the end of 2019, and the lowest was 60.84 per cent at the end of 2020.

From the historical trend of the overseas bond balance and growth rate of Chinese enterprises from year-end 2013 to year-end 2022 (see Figure 1 for details), it can be seen that the scale of Chinese enterprises' overseas bond issuance has continued to grow, but it is negative in 2021 and 2022, and only the balance of local investment and financing platforms' overseas bonds is positive at the end of 2022.

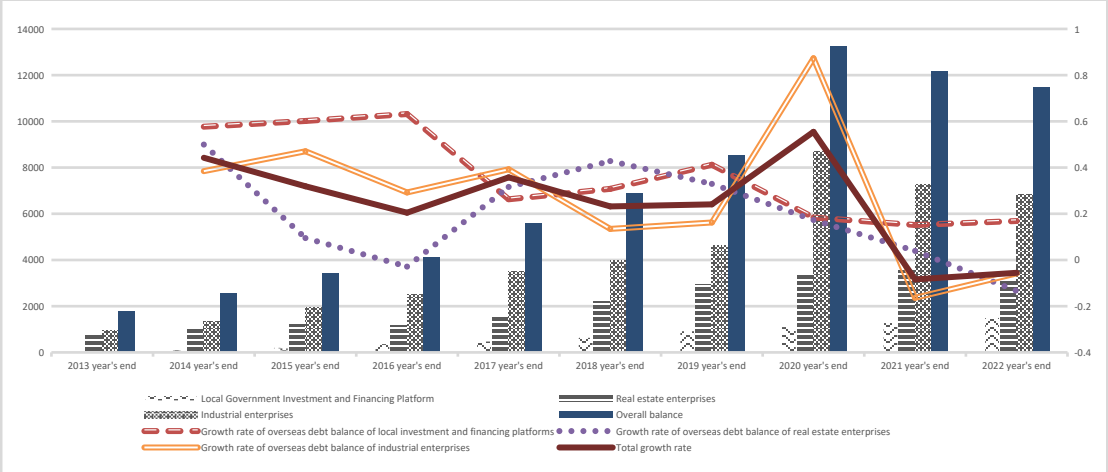


Figure 1 Balance and growth rate of Chinese enterprises' offshore bonds

Data source: Flush iFinD

The three roles in the process of servicing an enterprise's offshore bond issuance are, in order of importance, global coordinator, bookrunner, and lead manager.These roles may consist of one or more, depending on the bond issuance requirements.According to the statistics that there is global coordinator information in the balance of Chinese enterprises' offshore bonds at the end of 2022 (RMB 552,838 million), there are more than 200 financial institutions (including branches) acting as global coordinators, among which there are 32 commercial banks in China (including branches), with a balance (as a percentage) of RMB 68,559 million (12.40 per cent), with the top five ranking being Bank of China Ltd,CITIC Bank (International) Limited, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited; according to the statistics of the balance of Chinese enterprises' offshore bonds at the end of 2022 in which there is information on the bookrunners (RMB 759.286 billion), there are more than 400 financial institutions (including branches) acting as bookrunners, of which China's commercial banks have 41(including branches), accounting for 15.27% of the balance; according to the statistics that there is bookrunner information in the balance of offshore bonds of Chinese enterprises at the end of 2022 (RMB 799.660 billion), there are nearly 500 financial institutions (including branches) acting as the

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lead managers, among which 41 commercial banks in China (including branches), accounting for 13.85% of the balance.

4. Problems faced by commercial banks in serving enterprises issuing bonds abroad

4.1. Enterprises' willingness to issue bonds abroad is hindered

Enterprises' willingness to issue bonds abroad is affected by a number of international and domestic factors.(1) Internationally, according to the United Nations report, the world economic outlook is bleak and uncertain, therefore, the economic uncertainty faced by enterprises issuing debt abroad increases, and the expectation of risk increases; secondly, for enterprises that do not have overseas debt issuance, the rules of the international bond market are more complicated, with Regulation S (Regulation S or Reg S) and Rule 144A as the two most widely used regulations worldwide, for example.Two of the world's most widely used two regulations, for example, between them in the issuance of objects, issuance methods, applicable law and other aspects of the differences between the need for enterprises to do their homework in advance, and these will produce time costs, reducing the willingness of enterprises to issue debt abroad; Third, the Federal Reserve is expected to raise interest rates, which may lead to an increase in the cost of corporate debt issuance and debt servicing difficulties; Fourth, although China's economy is steadily rising, for the stability of the exchange rate, the exchange rate is expected to increase.Although China's economy is rising steadily, laying a good foundation for exchange rate stability, and the market has the expectation of RMB appreciation, however, the turbulence of the world economy will still affect the stability of the exchange rate, and the degree of RMB internationalisation is still low, enterprises are affected by the uncertainty of the exchange rate to hinder the willingness to issue debt.(2) On the domestic front, firstly, in terms of regulatory policies, the new regulatory policies are further optimised and standardised, and they strongly support the issuance of medium- and long-term foreign debt financing by high-quality enterprises in key areas such as scientific and technological innovation, advanced manufacturing, green development, and new types of infrastructure, which is conducive to enhancing the willingness of enterprises to issue bonds abroad; secondly, although China's enterprises have already been playing an indispensable role in the global value chain, supply chain and industrial chain, they are still at an early stage of development in various countries.Secondly, although Chinese enterprises have played an indispensable role in the global value chain, supply chain and industrial chain, they are still in the primary stage, and under the premise that the general trend of opening up and integration of all countries remains unchanged and under the "One Belt, One Road" Initiative, enterprises still have a strong willingness to go out to develop international business despite the many challenges they are facing.On the whole, a combination of international and domestic factors (see Table 1 for details) suggests that Chinese enterprises are not sufficiently willing to issue debt abroad.

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Table 1 Analysis of influencing factors related to Chinese enterprises' willingness to issue bonds abroad

	Misadaptation of international bond market rules	Global economic uncertainty	Fed rate hikes	Exchange rate uncertainty	Regulatory policy support	Increased demand for international business
Willingness to issue debt abroad	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase

4.2. Slow expansion of international business

The establishment of branches in foreign debt listed areas is conducive to the smooth progress of bond underwriting business, from the existing participation in the international coordinator of commercial banks branch analysis, mainly for Hong Kong, Singapore and other branches, there is no branch in Europe or North America, indicating that the bond underwriting business is slow to build branches in Europe or North America developed areas.The reasons may be: (1) insufficient influence towards international investors.Although China has already occupied half of the top ten global bank rankings, the bond market in China started late compared to the bond market development in developed countries, and the bond underwriting business has a relatively short history, so the influence and credibility for international investors is relatively low.(2) Limited layout of overseas branches.Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, Agricultural Bank of China, Bank of China, Bank of Construction, Bank of Communications and other five large commercial banks to cover the number of overseas countries / regions from a dozen to more than 60, while China Merchants Bank, CITIC and other joint-stock banks in Europe and the United States, the layout, scale of business and the number of staff outlets are relatively limited, and by the impact of the global economic downturn, the pace of expansion of the overseas layout has slowed down significantly.(3) Increased international competition.Increased uncertainty in the global economy to commercial banks bond underwriting international business has brought new challenges, China's commercial banks as an international coordinator, bookrunner, lead manager and other different roles with foreign banks in the cooperation culture, the interests of the share of the need for further integration, the need to spend more time and cost to seek the optimal game of fair competition and mutual trust and win-win balance.

4.3. Unsmooth mechanism for policy research and implementation

Since commercial banks' overseas bond underwriting business is mainly concentrated in the head office and overseas branches, there is an unsmooth mechanism for researching and implementing local policies with provincial branches.The performance is as follows: (1) Insufficient research on the differentiation of regional industrial policies.Each region (province, autonomous region and municipality directly under the central government) has different industrial policy development priorities, which requires commercial banks to conduct in-depth research on the key areas of differentiation in different regions, while commercial banks at the provincial level have fewer resources in the offshore bond underwriting business layout of their branches, resulting in the failure to effectively connect the research on regional industrial policy with the offshore bond underwriting business, and the insufficient research on the differentiation of regional industrial policy.(2) Failure to form a long-term service mechanism for high-quality enterprises in key areas.When serving high-quality

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enterprises in key areas promoted by local governments, provincial-level branches of commercial banks do a better job of financing services from the perspective of credit and domestic bonds, and focus more on the issuance of bonds by large and medium-sized high-quality enterprises under the requirements of preventing and resolving domestic systematic financial risks, forming a list of services for high-quality enterprises in key areas.And the main body of debt issuance of foreign bonds can be both large high-quality enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises.Therefore, the main body of the service of outbound debt can be more broad, and the provincial-level branches of commercial banks are less likely to consider the service of underwriting outbound debt.(3) Insufficient data reporting standardisation and disclosure.Since the service of commercial banks for enterprises' offshore debt issuance involves the head office and offshore branches, there are differences in the calibre of relevant data and information, reporting methods and reporting requirements, which affects the reporting efficiency.Meanwhile, in terms of reporting channels, the existing information system is unable to meet the requirements of high efficiency.Meanwhile, in terms of external information disclosure, commercial banks do not have a special window for statistical information, leading to insufficient awareness among investors.

4.4. Financial service level needs to be strengthened

The bond underwriting service level of commercial banks can significantly affect the success rate of overseas bond issuance, while the overseas bond underwriting service of commercial banks needs to be strengthened in terms of green innovation concept, manpower allocation and one-stop service.(1) Insufficient green innovation concept.China's green bond market has been at the forefront of the world, and commercial banks have issued more green bonds.In contrast, the issuance of offshore green bonds by service enterprises appears to be insufficient, without the integration of ESG, carbon linkage, CCER linkage and other concepts, and the green innovation concepts of offshore bonds of Chinese-funded enterprises are insufficient.(2) Insufficient manpower allocation.Compared with the international bond underwriting business commissioner, China's commercial banks local bond underwriting business commissioner in culture, professional knowledge system, language and other aspects of the natural differences, therefore, the local offshore bond business excellent talent scarcity, the commercial banks manpower allocation is insufficient.(3) One-stop service needs to be improved.Offshore bond process is complex, commercial banks need to provide one-stop service from product marketing, project initiation, project execution, roadshow arrangement, bookkeeping and pricing, etc. Compared with foreign banks, our commercial banks have little historical experience.

4.5. Risk management level needs to be improved

Commercial banks in the underwriting of corporate foreign bonds, mainly to play an intermediary role, itself does not bear the risk of corporate default, more consideration for the enterprise to provide risk management services.And China's commercial banks in the service of enterprise management of overseas bond risk, the performance of the following points to be improved: (1) service enterprises to do a good job of comprehensive risk management means is insufficient.International financial risk management has changed from the traditional simple splitting of various types of risk to a reasonable, accurate and comprehensive measure, which requires the formulation of a financial risk management system from the height of the enterprise development strategy.However, restricted by the degree of importance attached to financial risks by the decision makers of enterprises and commercial confidentiality, commercial banks can only analyse financial risks

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based on the basic information and financial statements of enterprises, and therefore cannot serve offshore bonds from the height of enterprise risk management strategy; (2) Insufficient incentives to serve enterprises in avoiding the risk of using funds.Enterprises may face policy risks when using funds, however, commercial banks may, in order to maintain the relationship between banks and enterprises, mostly only remind or even ignore the risks of using funds for enterprises; (3) Insufficient derivatives to serve enterprises to manage exchange rate risks.China's financial derivatives market started late, the existing financial derivatives are not rich enough, and the types of financial derivatives available to commercial banks are limited.

5.Countermeasures and Suggestions for Commercial Banks to Serve Enterprises Issuing Debt Abroad

5.1. Grasp the development trend and fully tap the potential enterprises

First, strengthen international bond market research.Increase the allocation of research resources, strengthen the cooperation between industry, academia and research institutes, focus on domestic and foreign economic and financial development and the frontier of risk management, fully grasp the various influencing factors and mechanisms of overseas bond issuance, and be able to comprehensively assess the trend of overseas bond issuance; secondly, strengthen the enterprise reserves and due diligence counselling.Comprehensively sort out Chinese enterprises with overseas business, debt matching needs and awareness of offshore debt financing, make target customer reserves by classification and stage, enrich the knowledge base of counselling according to the different needs of enterprises, and show the full details of offshore bond issuance; thirdly, do a good job of publicity in a timely manner.In line with the policy requirements, strength the publicity of the successful issuance of offshore bonds by key high-quality enterprises, and fully and reasonably guide market expectations.

5.2. Focus on strengths to optimise international layout

First, continue to expand and strengthen the bond business.Strengthen the synergistic development of domestic bond business and foreign bond business, promote China's bond market to occupy a more important position in the international bond market, and improve the recognition of foreign investors; secondly, seize the development window period.Make full use of the development opportunities such as "Belt and Road", RCEP, China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement, etc., strengthen the tilting of resources, insist on expanding the overseas layout with a point to lead the line, start from small offices, gradually increase the number of financial counselling, investment banking, wealth management, offshore bond underwriting, etc., and continuously increase the number and quality of overseas branch layout; thirdly, strengthen the co-operation game with foreign banks.Adhere to the concept of peace, development, cooperation and win-win development, expand the equal, open and cooperative partnership with foreign banks, especially in the face of the interests of the game, pay more attention to the long-term mutual benefit and win-win relationship.

5.3. Create multi-level linkage to strengthen policy research and implementation

Commercial banks need to strengthen the multi-level linkage between the head office, provincial branches and overseas branches.First, increase the research on regional industrial policy differentiation.Through the

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head office, provincial branches, overseas branches and other relevant departments of experienced business personnel to set up a special business team or project team, regular exchanges of regional policies and offshore bond underwriting business, to strengthen the link between the service area industrial financing and bond underwriting business; Secondly, to enrich the content of the government, bank and enterprise docking exchanges.It actively cooperates with relevant government departments to implement policy requirements, and adds enterprise offshore bond training contents in the docking exchanges between government, banks and enterprises to help enterprises familiarise themselves with the specific processes, systems and regulations of offshore bond issuance and identify potential clients, and improves the list of high-quality enterprises in key areas to be provided with offshore bond services; and improves the modernised and comprehensive information service system.Use big data, cloud computing, blockchain and other technologies to break down the barriers to data sharing, strengthen the level of information communication and resource sharing between domestic and foreign institutions, standardise the calibre of data and the way of reporting, and build an efficient and standardised data and information service platform and external information service column to meet the needs of the regulatory authorities and the majority of investors.

5.4. Integrate cutting-edge concepts to enhance financial products and services

First, increase green bond innovation.Focusing on the requirements of carbon peak and carbon neutral development, integrating ESG, carbon linkage, CCER linkage and other concepts, innovating offshore bonds such as ocean bonds, climate bonds, carbon quota-linked bonds, and debt financing tools with carbon asset pledges; secondly, doing a good job of introducing and cultivating talents through multi-channels.Improve the green channel for the introduction of specialised talents in offshore bond underwriting, strengthen the mechanism of internal training and multi-disciplinary exercise, enhance the cultivation and development of talents, and cultivate international first-class talents; Third, actively create one-stop services with Chinese characteristics.Strengthening cultural self-confidence and integrating cultural elements of Chinese characteristics in product marketing, project initiation, project execution, roadshow arrangement, bookkeeping and pricing, etc., which can not only highlight the Chinese charm, but also attract investors' attention and gain their recognition.

5.5. Integration of Intelligent Technology to Enhance Financial Risk Management Levels

First, improve the comprehensive risk research and judgement system.On the one hand, it strengthens the training on the awareness of enterprise risk management strategy, promotes the sound comprehensive risk management strategy of enterprises, and strengthens the information reporting and monitoring in terms of the fundamentals of enterprises, financial information indexes, major events, and risk management system; on the other hand, it forms a risk cross-transmission monitoring system through big data mining technology, and strengthens the comprehensive risk research and judgement.Second, standardise risk disclosure.Improve the risk early warning and disclosure system, improve the risk review system based on blockchain technology, adopt multi-party simultaneous copying to guarantee the transparency of risk disclosure and reduce policy risks; third, innovate financial derivatives.Innovate financial derivatives such as foreign exchange futures, option contracts, currency swaps and other financial derivatives to manage exchange rate risks, and improve

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product pricing capabilities by combining machine learning, deep learning and other artificial intelligence methods to meet the hedging needs of enterprises.

6.Prospect

The future prospects for Chinese commercial banks serving Chinese enterprises in issuing debt abroad are promising, particularly with the continued integration and advancement of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies. As AI continues to evolve, it is expected to further enhance the capabilities and efficiency of banks, providing even more robust support to enterprises seeking international financing.

In conclusion, the prospects for Chinese commercial banks serving Chinese enterprises in issuing debt abroad under the influence of artificial intelligence are highly positive. AI's enhanced data analytics, predictive modeling, automation, personalization, and risk management capabilities will drive greater efficiency, accuracy, and success in international debt issuances. As banks continue to innovate and collaborate, they will be well-equipped to support the growing aspirations of Chinese enterprises on the global stage.

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