中 國 民 生 銀 行 股 份 有 限 公 司

**CHINA MINSHENG BANKING CORP., LTD.**

*(A joint stock company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)*

**(Stock Code: 01988)**

# INTERIM RESULTS ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. (the "**Bank**") hereby announces the unaudited results of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the six months ended 30 June 2026. This announcement, containing the full text of the 2026 Interim Report of the Bank, complies with the relevant requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**SEHK**") in relation to information to accompany preliminary announcements of interim results.

**Publication of Interim Results Announcement and Interim Report**

This results announcement will be published on the HKEXnews website of the SEHK (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Bank's website (www.cmbc.com.cn).

The 2026 Interim Report of the Bank will be issued and published on the website of the Bank and the HKEXnews website of the SEHK in due course.

By Order of the Board
**CHINA MINSHENG BANKING CORP., LTD.**
**GAO Yingxin**
*Chairman*

Beijing, PRC
28 August 2026

*As at the date of this announcement, the Executive Directors of the Bank are Mr. GAO Yingxin, Mr. WANG Xiaoyong and Mr. ZHANG Juntong; the Non-Executive Directors are Mr. LIU Yonghao, Mr. SHI Yuzhu, Mr. SONG Chunfeng, Mr. LIANG Xinjie, Mr. LIN Li and Mr. ZHENG Haiyang; and the Independent Non-Executive Directors are Mr. QU Xinjiu, Ms. WEN Qiuju, Mr. SONG Huanzheng, Mr. YEUNG Chi Wai, Jason, Mr. CHENG Fengchao and Mr. LIU Hanxing.*

# IMPORTANT NOTICE

The Board of Directors, the Directors, and the Senior Management of the Bank warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of this Interim Report and there are no misstatements, misleading representations or material omissions in this Interim Report, and shall assume several and joint liability.

This Interim Report was considered and approved on 28 August 2026 at the 24th meeting of the 9th session of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Of the 15 Directors who were entitled to attend the meeting, 8 Directors attended the meeting in person, and 7 Directors attended the meeting by teleconference or video conference.

The interim financial reports of 2026 prepared by the Bank in accordance with the Chinese Accounting Standards ("CAS") and the IFRS Accounting Standards have been reviewed by KPMG Huazhen LLP and KPMG in accordance with the PRC and international standards on review engagements, respectively.

GAO Yingxin (Chairman), WANG Xiaoyong (President), LI Bin (Executive Vice President in charge of finance and accounting), and ZHANG Lanbo (person in charge of the accounting department) declare that they warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial reports included in this Interim Report.

Pursuant to the resolutions and authorisations of the 2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the interim profit distribution plan for 2026 has been considered and approved by the Board of Directors: On the basis of the total number of shares of the Bank as at the record dates of profit distribution, a cash dividend of RMB1.18 (tax inclusive) would be distributed to all shareholders of the Bank for every 10 shares held.

Unless otherwise specified, the financial data and indicators contained in this Interim Report are the consolidated data of the Group and all amounts are denominated in RMB.

The forward-looking statements about matters such as future plans in this Interim Report do not constitute substantive commitments of the Bank to the investors, and the investors and related persons shall maintain sufficient risk awareness in this regard, and shall understand the difference among plans, forecasts and commitments.

Material Risk Warning: The Bank has not found any material risks that will adversely affect the Bank's future development strategy and business objectives. The Bank has taken active measures to effectively manage various risks. For details, please refer to the relevant contents under "Chapter 3 Management Discussion and Analysis" of this Report.

This Report is prepared in Chinese and English, respectively. Should there be any discrepancy between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

# CONTENTS

## DEFINITIONS

In this Report, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meanings set out below.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank, the Bank, Company, China Minsheng Bank, Minsheng Bank | China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. |
| Group | the Bank and its subsidiaries |
| Minsheng Financial Leasing | Minsheng Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. |
| Minsheng Royal Fund | Minsheng Royal Fund Management Co., Ltd. |
| CMBC International | CMBC International Holdings Limited |
| CMBC Wealth Management | CMBC Wealth Management Co., Ltd. |
| NFRA | National Financial Regulatory Administration |
| PBOC | The People's Bank of China |
| CSRC | China Securities Regulatory Commission |
| former CBIRC | former China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission |
| former CBRC | former China Banking Regulatory Commission |
| former CIRC | former China Insurance Regulatory Commission |
| SSE | Shanghai Stock Exchange |
| SEHK | The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited |
| Hong Kong Listing Rules | The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on SEHK |
| SFO | Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) |
| Model Code | Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers as set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules |
| Articles of Association | the Articles of Association of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. |
| Reporting Period | the period from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026 |

## CHAPTER 1 BANK PROFILE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Registered Chinese Name: | 中國民生銀行股份有限公司(Abbreviation: 中國民生銀行) |
| | Registered English Name: | CHINA MINSHENG BANKING CORP., LTD. (Abbreviation: CMBC) |
| 2. | Legal Representative: | GAO Yingxin |
| 3. | Authorised Representatives: | YEUNG Chi Wai, Jason, WANG Honggang |
| 4. | Board Secretary: | LI Bin |
| | Company Secretary: | WANG Honggang |
| | Representative of Securities Affairs: | WANG Honggang |
| | Mailing Address: | No. 2 Fuxingmennei Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing, China |
| | IR Hotline: | 86-10-58560975; 86-10-58560824 |
| | Facsimile: | 86-10-58560720 |
| | Email: | cmbc@cmbc.com.cn |
| 5. | Registered and Office Address: | No. 2 Fuxingmennei Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing, China |
| | Postal Code: | 100031 |
| | Website: | www.cmbc.com.cn |
| | Email: | cmbc@cmbc.com.cn |
| | Hotline for Customer Service: | 86-95568 |
| | Hotline for Credit Card Service Supervision: | 86-400 66 95568 |
| 6. | Branch Office and Place of Business in Hong Kong SAR: | Flat 3701-02, 3712-16, 37/F and 40/F, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong SAR, China |
| 7. | Newspapers and Websites for Publishing Interim Report: | China Securities Journal (www.cs.com.cn), Shanghai Securities News (www.cnstock.com) and Securities Times (www.stcn.com) |
| | SSE Website for Publishing A Share Interim Report: | www.sse.com.cn |
| | SEHK Website for Publishing H Share Interim Report: | www.hkexnews.hk |
| | Place for Collection of the Interim Reports: | Office of the Board of Directors of the Bank |
| 8. | Legal Adviser as to PRC Law: | Grandall Law Firm, Beijing Office |
| | Legal Adviser as to Hong Kong Law: | Clifford Chance |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Domestic Accounting Firm: | KPMG Huazhen LLP |
| | Office Address: | 8/F, Office Tower E2, Oriental Plaza, No. 1 East Chang An Avenue, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China |
| | Signing Accountants: | SHI Jian, ZHANG Luyang |
| | International Accounting Firm: | KPMG |
| | Office Address: | 8/F, Prince's Building, 10 Chater Road, Central, Hong Kong SAR, China |
| | Signing Accountant: | LEUNG Tat Ming |
| 10. | A Share Registrar: | China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (Shanghai Branch) |
| | Office Address: | No. 188 Yanggao Nan Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai, China |
| | H Share Registrar: | Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited |
| | Office Address: | Shops 1712-1716, 17/F, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wanchai, Hong Kong SAR, China |
| | Domestic Preference Share Registrar: | China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (Shanghai Branch) |
| 11. | Places of Listing, Stock Names and Stock Codes: | |
| | A Shares: SSE | Stock Name: MINSHENG BANK; Stock Code: 600016 |
| | H Shares: SEHK | Stock Name: MINSHENG BANK; Stock Code: 01988 |
| | Domestic Preference Shares: SSE | Stock Name: Minsheng Preference 1; Stock Code: 360037 |
| 12. | Initial Date of Registration: | 7 February 1996 |
| | Initial Place of Registration: | No. 4 Zhengyi Road, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China |
| 13. | Date of Registration for Subsequent Change: | 20 November 2007 |
| | Place of Registration: | No. 2 Fuxingmennei Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing, China |
| 14. | Unified Social Credit Code: | 91110000100018988F |

15. Development Strategy and Business Summary

Formally established in Beijing in 1996, the Bank is the first national joint-stock commercial bank in China primarily initiated and founded by non-state-owned enterprises (NSOEs).

**Strategic development goals:**

A first-class commercial bank with distinctive features, continuous innovation, increasing value and steady operation

**Strategic positionings:**

**A bank for NSOEs.** Sticking to the customer positioning and the strategic choice it has been following over the years, the Bank keeps its distinctive features unchanged. The Bank continues to leverage the advantages of market-oriented system and mechanism, takes "accompanying growth and development, empowering industrial ecosystem, and fulfilling entrepreneurs' dreams" as the guidance, keeps developing the distinctive service model for NSOEs with strong market competitiveness, and strives to become the preferred bank of NSOEs and to build a golden brand of China Minsheng Bank in the field of financial services to micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), so as to truly implement the mission of "serving the public, caring about people's livelihood".

**An agile and open bank.** Following the development trend of digital economy, the Bank promotes continuous innovation and optimises comprehensive services such as scenario integration and ecosystem co-construction driven by technology and data, so as to empower the whole production process and life journey of small-, medium- and large-sized enterprises as well as individual customers. The Bank strengthens AI+ application and elevates the digital and intelligent level of operation and management in all aspects, in a bid to improve the experience of customers and employees, create value for customers and grow together with them.

**A bank with considerate services.** The Bank stays customer-centric, creates value through service, and puts special emphasis on its origins of service and business and compliance and steadiness. Based on the deep understanding of customer needs, the Bank strives to build up trust through professional services, enhance customer experience through optimised procedures, strengthen customer stickiness through value creation, and maintain security through risk management and control, so as to unite with customers and partners, become customers of each other, grow together and achieve common prosperity.

Upon the approval of the relevant regulatory authorities, the Bank operates the following commercial banking businesses: taking deposits from the public; granting short-, mid- to long-term loans; handling domestic and foreign settlements; accepting and discounting negotiable instruments, and issuing financial bonds; issuing, settling and underwriting government bonds as an agent; buying and selling government bonds and financial bonds; operating interbank borrowing and lending; buying and selling foreign exchange, and buying and selling foreign exchange as an agent; settling and selling foreign exchange; operating bank card business; providing letter of credit services and guaranty; receiving and paying funds as an agent; providing safe deposit box service; operating other businesses approved by the banking regulatory authority of the State Council; operating insurance business as a sideline agent; selling securities investment funds and providing custody services for securities investment funds. (The market entity independently chooses and operates businesses in accordance with laws. Operations of sideline insurance agency, sales of securities investment funds, custody of securities investment funds, and businesses subject to approvals according to laws shall be carried out upon approvals of relevant authorities and within the approved scopes. It is not allowed to operate businesses prohibited or restricted by national or municipal industry policies.)

For the main changes in the Bank's business philosophy during the Reporting Period, please refer to "Chapter 3 Management Discussion and Analysis".

## I. Major Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

| | **January to June 2026** | January to June 2025 | Changes of the Reporting Period over the corresponding period of the previous year | January to June 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating results (RMB million)** | | | Increase/ decrease (%) | |
| Operating income | **73,695** | 70,701 | 4.23 | 65,589 |
| Net interest income | **52,584** | 49,203 | 6.87 | 48,582 |
| Net non-interest income | **21,111** | 21,498 | -1.80 | 17,007 |
| Of which: Net fee and commission income | **9,809** | 9,685 | 1.28 | 9,645 |
| Operating expenses | **21,357** | 21,522 | -0.77 | 21,453 |
| Impairment losses on credit | **31,457** | 26,039 | 20.81 | 20,551 |
| Profit before income tax | **20,620** | 22,794 | -9.54 | 23,476 |
| Net profit attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank | **19,537** | 21,380 | -8.62 | 22,474 |
| Net cash flow from operating activities | **184,168** | -219,043 | Negative for the previous period | -283,843 |
| **Data per share (RMB)** | | | | |
| Basic earnings per share | **0.40** | 0.45 | -11.11 | 0.43 |
| Diluted earnings per share | **0.40** | 0.45 | -11.11 | 0.43 |
| Net cash flow per share from operating activities | **4.21** | -5.00 | Negative for the previous period | -6.48 |
| **Profitability indicators (%)** | | | Changes in percentage points | |
| Return on average assets (annualised) | **0.49** | 0.55 | -0.06 | 0.60 |
| Return on weighted average equity (annualised) | **6.05** | 7.14 | -1.09 | 7.04 |
| Cost-to-income ratio | **27.80** | 29.22 | -1.42 | 31.36 |
| Net fee and commission income to operating income ratio | **13.31** | 13.70 | -0.39 | 14.71 |
| Net interest spread (annualised) | **1.39** | 1.30 | 0.09 | 1.26 |
| Net interest margin (annualised) | **1.47** | 1.39 | 0.08 | 1.38 |

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 | Changes from the end of the previous year to the end of the Reporting Period | 31 December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scale indicators (RMB million)** | | | Increase/ decrease (%) | |
| Total assets | **7,794,531** | 7,832,567 | -0.49 | 7,814,969 |
| Total loans and advances to customers | **4,509,997** | 4,430,610 | 1.79 | 4,450,480 |
| Of which: Corporate loans and advances | **2,906,925** | 2,751,726 | 5.64 | 2,679,921 |
| Personal loans and advances | **1,603,072** | 1,678,884 | -4.52 | 1,770,559 |
| Allowance for impairment losses on loans | **94,305** | 93,966 | 0.36 | 93,129 |
| Total liabilities | **7,076,982** | 7,129,370 | -0.73 | 7,158,401 |
| Total deposits from customers | **4,392,555** | 4,277,238 | 2.70 | 4,249,095 |
| Of which: Corporate deposits | **2,949,121** | 2,885,374 | 2.21 | 2,946,810 |
| Personal deposits | **1,441,898** | 1,390,217 | 3.72 | 1,298,353 |
| Share capital | **43,782** | 43,782 | – | 43,782 |
| Total equity attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank | **704,800** | 689,637 | 2.20 | 642,859 |
| Total equity attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the Bank | **579,800** | 564,637 | 2.69 | 547,859 |
| Net assets per share attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the Bank (RMB) | **13.24** | 12.90 | 2.64 | 12.51 |
| **Asset quality indicators (%)** | | | Changes in percentage points | |
| NPL ratio | **1.47** | 1.49 | -0.02 | 1.47 |
| Allowance to NPLs | **142.19** | 142.04 | 0.15 | 141.94 |
| Allowance to total loans | **2.09** | 2.12 | -0.03 | 2.09 |
| **Capital adequacy ratio indicators (RMB million)** | | | Increase/ decrease (%) | |
| Net capital base | **820,830** | 784,943 | 4.57 | 752,993 |
| Of which: Net core tier-1 capital | **578,300** | 563,554 | 2.62 | 546,689 |
| Net other tier-1 capital | **125,792** | 125,810 | -0.01 | 95,814 |
| Net tier-2 capital | **116,738** | 95,579 | 22.14 | 110,490 |
| Risk-weighted assets | **6,142,309** | 6,011,048 | 2.18 | 5,842,716 |
| | | | Changes in percentage points | |
| Core tier-1 capital adequacy ratio (%) | **9.42** | 9.38 | 0.04 | 9.36 |
| Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio (%) | **11.46** | 11.47 | -0.01 | 11.00 |
| Capital adequacy ratio (%) | **13.36** | 13.06 | 0.30 | 12.89 |
| Total equity to total assets ratio (%) | **9.21** | 8.98 | 0.23 | 8.40 |

Notes:

1. Return on average assets = net profit/average balance of total assets at the beginning and the end of the period.

2. Earnings per share and return on weighted average equity: calculated according to the Preparation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 9 – Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Equity and Earnings per Share (2010 Revision) (《公開發行證券的公司信息披露編報規則第 9 號－淨資產收益率和每股收益的計算及披露》(2010 年修訂)) and other regulations. The effect of the distribution of dividends for preference shares and perpetual bond interest was taken into account in calculating the above indicators.

3. Cost-to-income ratio = (operating expenses and other operating expenses – tax and surcharges)/ operating income.

4. Net interest spread = average return ratio on interest-earning assets – average cost ratio of interest-bearing liabilities.

5. Net interest margin = net interest income/average balance of interest-earning assets.

6. Total loans and advances to customers, total deposits from customers and the compositions of which do not include accrued interests.

7. Allowance for impairment losses on loans includes allowance for impairment losses on loans measured at amortised cost, and allowance for impairment losses on loans at fair value through other comprehensive income.

8. Total deposits from customers include corporate deposits, personal deposits and other deposits.

9. NPL ratio = total NPLs/total loans and advances to customers.

10. Allowance to NPLs and allowance to total loans were calculated according to the Notice on Adjusting the Regulatory Requirements on Allowance for Impairment Losses on Loans of Commercial Banks (Yin Jian Fa [2018] No. 7) (《關於調整商業銀行貸款損失準備監管要求的通知》(銀監發[2018]7號)) of the former CBIRC. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the regulatory standards for allowance to NPLs and allowance to total loans applicable to the Group and the Bank were 130% and 1.8%, respectively. Allowance to NPLs = allowance for impairment losses on loans/total NPLs; allowance to total loans = allowance for impairment losses on loans/total loans and advances to customers.

## II. Supplementary Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

| Important indicators (%) | Benchmark | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liquidity ratio (RMB and foreign currency) | ≥25 | **72.14** | 75.23 | 82.95 |
| Liquidity ratio (RMB) | ≥25 | **65.78** | 71.23 | 80.74 |
| Liquidity ratio (Foreign currency) | ≥25 | **193.33** | 153.90 | 123.49 |
| Liquidity coverage ratio | ≥100 | **134.11** | 135.60 | 161.99 |
| Net stable funding ratio | ≥100 | **105.94** | 104.85 | 108.31 |
| Leverage ratio | ≥4.125 | **7.55** | 7.51 | 7.18 |
| Percentage of loans to the single largest loan customer | ≤10 | **1.86** | 1.42 | 2.42 |
| Percentage of loans to the top ten loan customers | ≤50 | **8.81** | 8.34 | 10.17 |

Notes:
1. The above data were calculated based on the relevant regulations of China's banking regulatory authorities.
2. Percentage of loans to the single largest loan customer = total loans to the single largest loan customer/net capital base.
3. Percentage of loans to the top ten loan customers = total loans to the top ten loan customers/net capital base.

| Migration ratio of loans (%) | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 | 31 December 2024 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | **1.88** | 1.52 | 1.56 |
| Special-mentioned | **29.51** | 27.82 | 28.93 |
| Substandard | **160.95** | 90.11 | 86.85 |
| Doubtful | **170.08** | 89.55 | 79.02 |

Note: The migration ratio of loans was the information of the Bank and was calculated according to the Notice of China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission on Revising the Definition and Calculation Formula for the Basic Indicators of Offsite Supervision of the Banking Industry (Yin Bao Jian Fa [2022] No. 2) (《中國銀保監會關於修訂銀行業非現場監管基礎指標定義及計算公式的通知》(銀保監發[2022]2號)). The data of 30 June 2026 was the annualised data.

# CHAPTER 3 MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

## I. Overview of Operations

During the Reporting Period, the Group thoroughly implemented national strategic deployments and regulatory requirements, remained focused on the strategic priorities of "stabilising growth, optimising structure, strengthening foundation, and enhancing quality and effectiveness", and continued to consolidate its customer base, iterate basic products and services, and strengthen foundational management capabilities. Adhering to the customer-centric philosophy, the Group optimised its customer structure by deepening engagement with existing customer groups and optimising new customer groups; it deepened layered and classified customer group management, and created value through service enhancement; it strengthened the development of high-quality customer acquisition channels, fulfilled operating responsibilities, and effectively promoted new customer growth. The Group enhanced liability management by prioritising the growth of low-cost deposits. Leveraging its enterprise-level funds service system, it deepened closed-loop fund management across all customer groups, all scenarios and all processes, thereby promoting the growth of low-cost liabilities. The Group insisted on high-quality credit growth, proactively integrated itself into the national development, served the real economy, and increased support for key areas such as the "five major sectors" of finance, manufacturing, and the NSOE economy. The Group thoroughly implemented the philosophy that "compliant operation is the core competitiveness" and regarded risk and compliance management as an important means of value creation. The Group comprehensively enhanced risk control and compliance capabilities, and strengthened the management and control of new risks and the mitigation of existing risks. The Group deepened digital and intelligent empowerment for operation, and drove the upgrading of key business scenarios and management models through the dual wheels of digital technology and data factor. The Group achieved reasonable growth in credit scale, continuous optimisation of business structure and effective control of risks, with overall operations demonstrating a sound trend of making progress and enhancing quality in stability.

**The scale of assets and liabilities remained steady with continuously optimised structure**. On the asset side, the Group continued to increase credit placement by focusing on key areas and weak links of the real economy. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets of the Group amounted to RMB7,794,531 million, representing a decrease of RMB38,036 million, or 0.49%, as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, general loans continued to increase. The balance of general loans amounted to RMB4,375,540 million at the end of the period, representing an increase of RMB71,180 million, or 1.65%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 56.14% of total assets, representing an increase of 1.19 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. On the liability side, the Group strengthened customer management and products and services, enhanced the full life-cycle management of customer funds with a transaction flow-oriented mindset, and expanded deposit accumulation and optimised liability structure through closed-loop settlement, product continuation and service enhancement. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB7,076,982 million, representing a decrease of RMB52,388 million, or 0.73%, as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, total deposits from customers amounted to RMB4,392,555 million, representing an increase of RMB115,317 million, or 2.70%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 62.07% of total liabilities, representing an increase of 2.08 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. Personal deposits maintained steady growth. The balance of personal deposits at the end of the period increased by RMB51,681 million as compared with the end of the previous year, and the proportion rose by 0.33 percentage points.

**The net interest margin increased as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and the operating income maintained growth**. The Group continued to deepen reform and transformation, focused on optimising liability structure, stabilised net interest margin, and promoted the continuous improvement in business performance. During the Reporting Period, the net interest margin of the Group was 1.47%, representing an increase of 8BP as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Meanwhile, the daily average scale of interest-earning assets of the Group increased by RMB78,115 million, or 1.10%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Improvement in interest margin and expansion in scale contributed to the increase in operating income. During the Reporting Period, the operating income of the Group amounted to RMB73,695 million, representing an increase of RMB2,994 million, or 4.23%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Of which, the net interest income amounted to RMB52,584 million, representing an increase of RMB3,381 million, or 6.87%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The net fee and commission income of the Group amounted to RMB9,809 million, representing an increase of RMB124 million, or 1.28%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. During the Reporting Period, the Group intensified the disposal of non-performing assets, and the impairment losses on credit increased as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The net profit attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank amounted to RMB19,537 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,843 million, or 8.62%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

**The integrated risk management system of the Group was consolidated and the asset quality was kept generally stable.** During the Reporting Period, the Group consistently practised the risk preference of "seeking progress in stability, optimising structure, and improving quality and effectiveness", and took "comprehensive, refined and proactive management" as the core objective of risk management, thereby strengthening support for the high-quality development of the whole bank. The Group launched the "Year of Deepening Post-Lending and Post-Investment Management" initiative, deepened the development of the coordinated management system of three lines of defence, and realised deep integration of business development and risk management. It also enhanced risk prevention and control capabilities in key areas, and intensified the collection and disposal of non-performing assets to maintain overall stability of the asset quality. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total NPLs of the Group amounted to RMB66,323 million, representing an increase of RMB169 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The NPL ratio was 1.47%, representing a decrease of 0.02 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. The allowance to NPLs was 142.19%, representing an increase of 0.15 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

## II. Review of Businesses

### *(I) Vigorously supporting the "five major sectors"*

#### *1. Sci-tech finance*

The Bank incorporated sci-tech finance as a strategic business into its mid- to long-term development plan, and continued to improve the quality and effectiveness of financial services for sci-tech innovation enterprises. Firstly, the Bank closely aligned with the national 15th Five-Year Plan. It continued to deepen its engagement with key segments of strategic emerging industries and future industries, focused on strategic clients, conducted chain-based development, and enhanced industrial empowerment capabilities. It also improved customer service models to increase operating quality and effectiveness. Secondly, the Bank optimised its service mechanisms. It enhanced the service quality and effectiveness of featured sub-branches/dedicated sub-branches of sci-tech finance, upgraded the sci-tech innovation finance model 2.0, established a three-in-one service system combining "private equity institutions ecosystem-based customer acquisition + full life-cycle services + professional risk control", and strengthened dynamic evaluation and review of the operating performance of the featured sub-branches/dedicated sub-branches. Thirdly, the Bank continued to deepen ecosystem development. It promoted the launching and implementation of the investment-linked lending business model, deepened cooperation with professional investment institutions, and provided comprehensive financial services for sci-tech innovation enterprises throughout their life cycles. It strengthened close coordination with ecosystem partners including government agencies, research institutions, industry participants and capital providers, and integrated the Group's commercial banking, investment banking and domestic and overseas resources to provide sci-tech innovation enterprises with one-stop services covering equity, bonds, credit and guarantees. Fourthly, the Bank strengthened digital and intelligent service capabilities. Leveraging AI, it continued to iterate the "Sparks Platform for Sci-Tech Finance (科技金融螢火平台)", promoted functional integration with other tools, and developed one-stop smart marketing tool. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank provided services for 129.8 thousand sci-tech enterprises.

#### *2. Green finance*

The Bank incorporated green finance into its core strategy, continuously improved green finance product and service system, consistently strengthened business innovation, and achieved positive results in business development. Firstly, the Bank recorded rapid growth in green credit. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of green loans of the Bank amounted to RMB389,199 million, representing an increase of RMB35,770 million, or 10.12%, as compared with the end of the previous year, providing strong credit support for the development of green and low-carbon industries. Secondly, the Bank actively prepared for the issuance of green financial bonds. On the basis of its breakthrough in green financial bond issuance in 2025, the Bank actively advanced green financial bond issuance in the first half of 2026 and has basically completed the preparation[1], with all proceeds to be invested in green real economy projects. Thirdly, the Bank continued to improve the green finance product and service system. Guided by the brand of "Minsheng Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality (民生峰和)", the Bank continuously enhanced its product series of "investment (Green Investment Express), financing (Green Financing Express), supply chain (Green Supply Chain Express), and operation (Green Operation Express)", and focused on key industries such as energy and steel to develop a full life-cycle service system for green development. During the Reporting Period, based on customer needs and market trends, the Bank developed comprehensive financial service solutions for areas such as intelligent energy and green factories, which received positive feedback. Fourthly, the Bank advanced carbon finance and green innovation in an in-depth manner. The Bank deeply participated in the development of the national carbon market and widely supported the trading and settlement needs of emission-control enterprises in high-carbon industries. It strengthened the promotion of businesses including "Minsheng E-Carbon Loan (民生碳 e 貸)", environmental rights pledge and "Carbon Inclusive Bonus (碳普惠紅包)", and promoted the launching of innovative businesses such as sustainable development-linked loans and transition loans. Fifthly, the Bank's sustainable development was highly recognised. Through years of dedicated efforts in green and low-carbon development, the Bank's sustainability philosophy and practices have been widely recognised, and its MSCI ESG rating has remained at AAA consecutively.

3. *Inclusive finance*

The Bank thoroughly implemented the spirit of the Central Financial Work Conference and solidly supported the development of inclusive finance. In line with national financial regulatory guidance and the overall requirements of "stabilising placement, optimising structure, improving quality and ensuring sustainability" concerning financial services for micro- and small-sized enterprises (MSEs), the Bank remained committed to pursuing high-quality and sustainable development of inclusive finance. It placed greater emphasis on matching financial resources with the needs of the real economy and pursued both effective improvement in credit quality and reasonable growth in credit scale. Firstly, the Bank continued to deepen engagement with small business customer group and expanded service coverage for micro-, small- and medium-sized business entities. During the Reporting Period, the Bank established a layered and classified service system for small business customers of different types and at different stages of development, and maintained long-term and stable connections with a broad range

[1] The "2026 Green Financial Bonds (First Tranche) of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd." was book-built and recorded on 16 July 2026, and the issuance was completed on 20 July 2026. The Bonds were issued in an amount of RMB15 billion with a 3-year fixed coupon rate of 1.50%.

of business entities through high-frequency basic financial services. It increased financial support for sci-tech innovation MSEs, and established and improved a service system covering enterprises' full life cycle. Focusing on distinctive customer groups such as foreign trade MSEs, the Bank strengthened cross-border settlement and basic financial service capabilities, creating financial support channels throughout the full operating process of MSEs engaged in foreign trade-related business. During the Reporting Period, the accumulated settlement volume of settlement and acceptance business for small business merchants and MSEs amounted to RMB35,330 million, and the international settlement volume for MSMEs amounted to USD12,000 million. Secondly, the Bank optimised credit resource allocation and provided targeted credit support for key areas. During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to adjust the placement structure of inclusive credit, established a precise reach mechanism based on the whitelist of high-quality customer groups, and prioritised customer groups aligned with national strategic orientation, including chains of group customers, upstream and downstream entities of industrial chains, operational wealth management customer groups, sci-tech innovation MSEs, and regionally distinctive industrial clusters. In response to the differentiated financing needs of business entities in various locally distinctive industries, the Bank implemented 357 exclusive and comprehensive financial solutions under the "Honeycomb Plan (蜂巢計劃)", achieving precise customer reach through the "one industry, one policy" approach. The Bank continued to upgrade its smart risk control platform for MSMEs, iterated and optimised the product series of "Minsheng Benefits" unsecured loans ("民生惠"信用貸), and enhanced the accuracy of risk identification and the efficiency of approval processes. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of "Minsheng Benefits" unsecured loans reached RMB36,220 million, achieving a balance between reasonable profit concessions and sound asset quality. Thirdly, leveraging digital capabilities, the Bank upgraded comprehensive financial products and improved service efficiency for MSEs. The Bank continued to iterate the online service platform of "E-Minsheng Family (民生 e 家)", providing MSEs with one-stop digital operation tools covering personnel management, payroll and tax agency services, financial bookkeeping, invoice management and expense reimbursement. The platform had served more than 20 thousand MSEs cumulatively, helping them reduce daily operation and management costs. The Bank continued to optimise processes for online financing businesses such as bills and letters of guarantee (L/Gs), enabling the issuance of bank acceptances for MSEs within seconds and reducing the processing time for small business L/Gs to less than four hours. Through digital and smart approaches, the Bank simplified business processes and effectively enhanced financing convenience for MSEs.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of inclusive small business loans of the Bank amounted to RMB675,935 million, and the number of customers of inclusive small business loans was 401.3 thousand. During the Reporting Period, the average interest rate of inclusive small business loans disbursed by the Bank was 3.14%, and the NPL ratio of inclusive small business loans was 1.45%. 2,376 business outlets of the Bank continued to provide professional inclusive financial services to MSEs.

### 4. *Ageing finance*

The Bank actively responded to the national strategic deployments for addressing population aging, upheld the long-term vision of "becoming the preferred bank for ageing finance", and took "Minsheng Enjoyment (民生悦享)" as the unified brand to enhance its comprehensive service capabilities in ageing finance. Firstly, the Bank deeply integrated into the development of a multi-level and multi-pillar pension insurance system. With respect to the first pillar, the Bank strengthened basic services such as social security card renewal and pension payment agency. With respect to the second pillar, it strengthened the promotion of coverage expansion of corporate annuities and enhanced capabilities in serving annuity customers. With respect to the third pillar, it launched electronic government savings bonds and enriched the asset allocation instruments for individual pension account. Secondly, the Bank enhanced the quality and effectiveness of financial services for the elderly care industry. It made effective use of policy instruments such as re-lending and interest subsidies to actively support elderly care institutions, nursing institutions, and other related sectors. Thirdly, the Bank continued to improve the service experience for elderly customers across all channels. It optimised standardised procedures for age-friendly services at offline outlets and upgraded the functions of mobile banking and 95568 customer service hotline for serving elderly customers. Fourthly, the Bank consolidated the line of defence for financial safety of the elderly group. It introduced specific verification rules for risk assessments of the elderly and continued to conduct anti-fraud publicity.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the number of personal pension accounts of the Bank amounted to 2,648.9 thousand, representing an increase of 60.9 thousand, or 2.35%, as compared with the end of the previous year. The number of personal accounts of the corporate annuity account management business amounted to 327.1 thousand, representing an increase of 4.67% as compared with the end of the previous year.

### 5. *Digital finance*

During the Reporting Period, the Bank seized the opportunities presented by the AI technological revolution, responded to national policies and regulatory guidance, formulated the five-year action plan for digital finance in a coordinated manner, and developed blueprints for technology, data, and AI infrastructure, thereby systematically advancing the development of a digital and intelligent Minsheng. The Bank further enhanced the research and development system, continued to promote the development management model for value delivery of digital products across a broader range of business lines, and strengthened talent cultivation. The special work of data governance of the restructuring of rural banks advanced in an orderly manner with focus on the development of indicator standards and indicator management. The Bank successfully completed restructuring system switchover and data migration for the seven rural banks. The Bank established an AI-enhanced enterprise architecture (AEA) governance system to improve the quality and effectiveness of architecture management. Through the application of weight quantisation and speculative decoding technologies, the Bank increased the inference speed of large models by 40%. It has built an enterprise-level agent platform supporting Skill and MCP protocols, and realised agent identity authentication and prevention and control of unauthorised operations through gateway technology. The Bank also developed an AI agent for security vulnerability detection, enhancing its capability to identify vulnerabilities and potential security risks. In addition, the Bank has established a technical framework and service system for unstructured data ingesting into the data lake, and upgraded the capabilities in unified storage and value extraction for unstructured data. The Bank continued to advance the full-process smart evolution of software engineering, developed a lightweight application approach combining CLI with "specification-driven development", expanded the scope of adaptation, and advanced multi-Agent collaboration, so as to improve the efficiency and quality of end-to-end delivery.

Digital and intelligent marketing continued to enhance operating experience and effectiveness. The platform supported efficient analysis of individual and legal person customer groups, intelligently interpreted customer portraits, and provided targeted marketing recommendations. The Bank has established a marketing strategy decision-making mechanism, enabled unified strategy decision-making across multiple dimensions, and developed a tracking and iteration mechanism for strategy execution, thereby improving the customer acquisition and service efficiency of frontline employees. Digital and intelligent risk control continued to strengthen analysis and judgment capabilities. The Bank launched the credit policy knowledge base and smart credit policy comparison, and utilised large models to optimise scenario-based applications such as financial analysis and smart review, thereby shortening the credit approval turnaround time. It also established standardised operating procedures for credit monitoring and analysis and unified credit analysis benchmarks across the whole bank, in order to support comprehensive credit asset analysis and effective risk early-warning. The Bank implemented the requirements for targeted governance of "capital chains", and conducted fraud-related risk assessments and optimised prevention and control mechanisms for key scenarios such as acceptance and utility payments, thereby safeguarding customer funds. The digital and intelligent channels improved service efficiency and experience. The Bank launched smart assistant service on personal mobile banking, supporting customers to handle businesses through conversations. It also upgraded foreign exchange settlement and sales process, enabling transactions to be completed in four steps and within one minute. The Bank introduced asset overview function on corporate online banking and expanded payment scenarios. It also launched contracting centre and cross-screen authentication services on corporate mobile banking, improving the convenience of online contracting and transaction authentication. Digital and intelligent operations continued to advance. The Bank further differentiated services for corporate accounts, optimised fee-charging processes, expanded QR-code-based payment scenarios, and improved the corporate account opening functions of mobile operations, in order to provide customers with more convenient service experience through innovation in fee-charging models. The Bank deepened the application of large models on "remote banking", with a focus on enhancing the precision and scenario coverage of smart assistance.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the number of online retail platform users amounted to 131,691.2 thousand, representing an increase of 2.75% as compared with the end of the previous year; the number of bank-enterprise direct connect customers amounted to 11,324, representing an increase of 23.56% as compared with the end of the previous year.

## *(II) Review of main businesses*

### *1. Corporate banking business*

#### (1) Strategic measures

The Bank took corporate finance as an important approach for promoting the high-quality development of the real economy. It continued to implement the strategy of "3 (operating systems: command system, execution system and responsibility system) + 3 (management supports: digital and intelligent support, team support and policy support) + N (business growth drivers: SME customer groups, corporate wealth management, integrated settlement, supply chain finance, cross-border business, institutional business, listed companies, etc.)". The Bank consistently optimised the layered and classified customer management system, strengthened the development of high-quality customer acquisition channels, consolidated customer management responsibilities, and improved the quality and effectiveness of integrated services for MSMEs, large enterprises and individual customers. The Bank strengthened settlement expansion, stuck to optimising liability structure, and significantly reduced the cost of liabilities. Focusing on the "five major sectors", the Bank provided more credit support for key areas. The Bank improved the risk management system and mechanism for corporate banking business and comprehensively consolidated the first line of defence. The Bank also improved digital marketing and system support capabilities and empowerment mechanisms such as "Business Express (業務直通車)" in a steady manner, in order to promote the sustainable development of corporate business.

During the Reporting Period, the corporate banking business of the Bank maintained steady development. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of corporate deposits of the Bank amounted to RMB2,939,102 million, representing an increase of RMB64,937 million, or 2.26%, as compared with the end of the previous year. The balance of general corporate loans amounted to RMB2,774,245 million, representing an increase of RMB146,910 million, or 5.59%, as compared with the end of the previous year.

(2) Customer groups

The Bank deepened engagement with high-quality customer groups, and fully enforced the primary responsibilities of customer management. It implemented layered and classified customer management from both performance appraisal and market expansion perspectives. The Bank categorised customers into four groups, namely excellent, value, growth and potential, based on overall development results, and provided exclusive marketing and service solutions accordingly, in order to effectively enhance the quality of customer acquisition from channels and facilitate customer upgrading. Focusing on customers with strong growth potential such as sci-tech enterprises, listed and pre-IPO companies, and high-quality bond-issuing enterprises, the Bank leveraged the coordinated marketing system between the Head Office and branches to further explore customers' comprehensive financial needs across multiple scenarios, develop differentiated service solutions, and continuously enhance customer cooperation stickiness.

The Bank continued to optimise the management of strategic clients, intensified the driving force of strategic clients, and further enhanced the effectiveness of comprehensive development of MSMEs, large enterprises and individual customers. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of corporate loans (including discounted bills) of strategic clients both at head office and branch levels[2] amounted to RMB1,599,087 million, representing an increase of RMB89,672 million as compared with the end of the previous year, the balance of corporate deposits amounted to RMB1,177,664 million, representing an increase of RMB24,231 million as compared with the end of the previous year. During the Reporting Period, total disbursement of supply chain financing driven by strategic clients amounted to RMB226,765 million; the number of corporate clients of payroll agency increased by 393, bringing in 95.9 thousand new individual customers of payroll agency.

In terms of institutional business, the Bank thoroughly implemented national strategies and deepened the integration of technology and business. Through coordination with government authorities, enterprises and residents, the Bank developed professional, distinctive and ecosystem-based settlement service scenarios for the institutional business, steadily accompanied customers on their growth journey, and realised mutually beneficial development. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the number of institutional customers of the Bank was 62,470, and the balance of deposits amounted to RMB507,396 million. During the Reporting Period, the Bank obtained 149 qualifications in key foundational areas, including fiscal funds, social security, housing and urban development, housing provident funds, agriculture and rural areas, medical insurance and pension funds.

2 In accordance with the overall arrangement of the customer boundary for corporate banking segment, strategic clients adopted a new customer group boundary starting from the second quarter of 2026, with corresponding adjustments made to the comparative period data.

(3) Businesses and products

Centring on customer needs, the Bank deepened comprehensive empowerment. The Bank conducted in-depth analysis of corporate settlement service needs and established an agile settlement business organisation across the Bank (the "Settlement+" task force) with focus on enterprises' daily operating scenarios and funding needs. By horizontally connecting business lines and vertically integrating the Head Office, the branches and sub-branches, the Bank promoted comprehensive business integration across multiple dimensions, including international and domestic markets, settlement and financing, corporate and retail banking, and financial and non-financial services, providing customers with one-stop and full-chain comprehensive solutions. During the Reporting Period, the transaction volume of Tax and Fee Express (稅費通), Easy Supervised Account Express (易管通), Fund Collection Express (收款通) and Minsheng Treasury Cloud (民生財資雲) increased by 1.5 times as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the transaction volume of the payroll agency business increased by nearly 4% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and the transaction volume of agency foreign exchange settlement and sales business increased by more than 30% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. As at the end of the Reporting Period, Minsheng Treasury Cloud provided services to 38 thousand customers and their member units at various levels.

The Bank continued to expand supply chain finance services and supported the real economy in reducing costs and improving efficiency. The Bank further enhanced the coordinated business development model of "one access for bank-wide services". Leveraging scenario-based services of the "Minsheng E-Chain (民生 E 鏈)", the Bank provided targeted financial support to SMEs in supply chains, and enhanced coordination efficiency across the entire industrial chain. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the supply chain finance cumulatively served more than 70 thousand customers in supply chains.

The Bank innovated cross-border coordination service mechanisms and practised high-level opening-up. The Bank implemented national deployments such as stabilising foreign trade, stabilising foreign investment and promoting RMB internationalisation, and comprehensively improved and promoted the "1+6" coordinated cross-border service mechanism comprising six major platforms, namely the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Branch, the Haikou Branch, the Hong Kong Branch, the London Branch, CMBC International, and Minsheng Financial Leasing. Leveraging the regional advantages and distinctive service capabilities of each platform, the Bank provided customers with comprehensive and multi-level cross-border financial solutions featuring "one access for global services". During the Reporting Period, the volume of cross-border RMB business, cross-border asset placement and the number of customers served by cross-border businesses increased by 213.89%, 29.92% and 13.18%, respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Bank continued to advance services in key areas, and improved its mid- to long-term loan product system. The Bank consistently enhanced resource allocation in key areas supported by the State, served the development of the real economy, and realised steady growth of syndicated loan business. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of syndicated loans to domestic institutions amounted to RMB369,178 million, representing an increase of 3.42% as compared with the end of the previous year. Focusing on serving national strategic priorities, the Bank supported customers in direct financing. It actively underwrote sci-tech innovation bonds, green bonds, and rural revitalisation notes, etc. During the Reporting Period, RMB135,393 million bonds were issued, serving 262 customers. Of which, total number of debt financing instruments underwritten for non-financial enterprises was 350 with an amount of RMB134,393 million.

(4) Risk management

The Bank's corporate banking segment adhered to the principle of taking risk prevention and control capabilities as business development boundaries, resolutely implemented the risk preference of "seeking progress in stability, optimising structure, and improving quality and effectiveness", and coordinated development with security. By integrating business strategies, risk policies and comprehensive business planning into its annual development strategy, and focusing on the overall goal of high-quality development, the Bank continued to increase the allocation of credit resources to key areas such as the "five major sectors", while optimising the business structure. The Bank comprehensively consolidated the risk management system of the "first line of defence", enhanced proactive and forward-looking risk management, improved independent risk control capabilities, and effectively prevented and mitigated risks in key areas. Upholding the philosophy that "compliant operation is the core competitiveness", the Bank strictly safeguarded the bottom line of law-abiding and compliant operation, strengthened the management of compliance inspections, and continuously enhanced the quality and effectiveness of serving the real economy.

*2. Retail banking business*

(1) Strategic measures

The Bank took retail business as a long-term and fundamental strategic business, deepened the construction of system and mechanism for integrated coordination, focused on the development of digital and intelligent systems, continued to optimise the customer group management system, and enhanced the refined management capability of retail business.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total retail AUM of the Bank amounted to RMB3,535,053 million, representing an increase of RMB251,205 million, or 7.65%, as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, the financial assets of customers holding gold and higher-level cards amounted to RMB3,052,470 million, representing an increase of RMB228,495 million, or 8.09%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 86.35% of total retail AUM of the Bank. Retail savings deposits amounted to RMB1,424,355 million, representing an increase of RMB56,398 million, or 4.12%, as compared with the end of the previous year. The intermediary income from wealth management business maintained rapid growth. During the Reporting Period, the intermediary income from wealth management business amounted to RMB3,013 million, representing an increase of RMB973 million, or 47.66%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total retail loans (including credit card overdraft business) of the Bank amounted to RMB1,590,572 million, representing a decrease of RMB70,410 million, or 4.24%, as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, credit card overdrafts amounted to RMB406,457 million, representing a decrease of RMB26,003 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The balance of mortgage loans amounted to RMB562,799 million, representing a decrease of RMB8,304 million as compared with the end of the previous year.

(2) Customer groups

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the number of retail customers of the Bank was 146,632.5 thousand, representing an increase of 2.56% as compared with the end of the previous year. The number of VIP customers was 5,103.5 thousand, representing an increase of 319.5 thousand, or 6.68% as compared with the end of the previous year.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to advance the development of customer group management system. Firstly, the Bank reinforced the direct management model of the basic customer group and enhanced the capabilities of direct management managers. Secondly, the Bank improved the quality of dedicated management of the wealth management customer group and advanced the full-process and closed-loop marketing management. Thirdly, the Bank delivered private banking service with ultimate experience and provided comprehensive solutions based on customers' needs.

The Bank has built a high-quality customer acquisition system, and consolidated the foundation of the retail customer group. Firstly, as the Bank further enhanced the business and life cycle synergy mechanism, the quality of payroll agency customers continued to improve. Secondly, the Bank strengthened integrated coordination of credit card and established long-term and steady cooperation with Sam's Club to attract high-quality wealth management customers. Thirdly, the Bank promoted grid-based marketing and joined hands with collaborative partners around business outlets to co-build community finance ecosystem. Fourthly, focusing on high-frequency lifestyle scenarios, the Bank has established a diversified ecosystem-based customer acquisition system covering UnionPay, supermarkets, etc.

The Bank refined the management of the wealth management customer group and continuously enhanced customer service experience. Firstly, the Bank comprehensively optimised the customer management system, and focused on key business scenarios to achieve broader customer coverage. Secondly, the Bank launched integrated solutions to meet customers' diversified wealth management objectives. During the Reporting Period, the number of private banking customers upgraded from the wealth management customer group increased by 8.98% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Thirdly, the Bank promoted customer experience upgrading by optimising online service interfaces, product purchase processes and compliant operation procedures.

The Bank upgraded the digital and intelligent management system and deepened the development of comprehensive management platform for the individual customer group. Firstly, the Bank unified customer insight system and continuously iterated customer tagging and modelling capabilities. Secondly, the Bank unified strategy decision-making and has established a unified decision-making mechanism centred on customer experience and value contribution. Thirdly, the Bank unified content management and upgraded the content operation platform. Fourthly, the Bank unified channel allocation and has established standardised operating procedures across both online and offline channels. Fifthly, the Bank unified monitoring and assessment, and has developed a closed-loop monitoring mechanism covering "monitoring, early-warning, optimisation and validation".

(3) Businesses and products

The Bank strove to enhance the market competitiveness of retail products and services, and stuck to providing warm and high-quality financial services to customers. The Bank enriched the shelves of steady wealth management products, optimised consumer credit services, and deepened the development of payment ecosystem to consistently enhance the quality and effectiveness of customer service.

Focusing on customers' investment needs, the Bank comprehensively upgraded its shelves of wealth management products. Firstly, the Bank stabilised and strengthened wealth management products, increased the supply of wealth management products with high liquidity and steady yields and products with customised holding-period, while enhancing the quality management of the closed-end products of Assured Wealth Management and Sound Selection series. Secondly, the Bank enhanced the competitiveness of deposit products, and expanded the range of underlying assets linked to structured deposits. Thirdly, the Bank optimised insurance product portfolio by deploying participating insurance and commercial pension products. Fourthly, the Bank enriched its shelves of private equity products by adding multi-asset and multi-strategy products from the customer perspective.

Adhering to the objective of high-quality development, the Bank continued to optimise the structure of consumer credit placement. Firstly, the Bank deepened channel cooperation in terms of mortgage business. During the Reporting Period, the proportion of credit placement to key regions increased by 2.67 percentage points as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the proportion of credit placement to key real estate enterprises in the first-hand housing mortgage loans increased by 14.54 percentage points as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, and the proportion of credit placement to leading intermediary agencies in the second-hand housing mortgage loans increased by 9.08 percentage points as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Secondly, the Bank steadily increased the coverage of Minsheng Easy Loan (民易貸), a personal unsecured consumer loan product, among key high-quality customer groups. During the Reporting Period, the proportion of contracted Minsheng Easy Loan customers among individual customers under high-quality institutions and high-quality existing customers of the Bank increased by 23.16 percentage points as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Bank advanced the development of credit card ecosystem to drive the upgrading of consumer services. Firstly, the Bank actively responded to the government interest subsidy policy by launching a series of consumption promotion activities such as "government interest subsidies + instalment discount". Secondly, the Bank further developed payment and settlement ecosystems, strengthened acceptance and settlement service capabilities in distinctive scenarios, including chain stores, government subsidies and cultural tourism, and has built high-quality consumer service brands such as "Preferential Minsheng Day (聚惠民生日)". Thirdly, the Bank expanded digital consumption scenarios and continuously enhanced capabilities in online card application, card usage, instalment, payment and customer services. During the Reporting Period, the transaction volume of credit card electronic payment reached RMB369,157 million, representing an increase of 18.40% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year; the number of transactions was 825 million, representing an increase of 10.29% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

Physical distribution channels. The Bank has established an efficient domestic distribution network that covered all provinces in the Chinese mainland with a focus on the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta, the Bohai Economic Rim and other regions. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the sales network of the Bank covered 142 cities in the Chinese mainland, including 148 branch-level institutions (including 41 tier-1 branches (excluding the Hong Kong Branch and the London Branch) and 107 tier-2 branches (including remote sub-branches)) and 2,376 business outlets of sub-branches, including 1,268 general sub-branches (including business departments), 970 community sub-branches, and 138 small business sub-branches.

**Feature: Minsheng Bedrock 3.0 — From Steady Investment to Full Life-Cycle Companionship**

The product series of Minsheng Bedrock (民生磐石) is one of the Bank's core product systems for practising steady wealth management. As a flagship wealth management product, it fully embraced the "multi-asset and multi-strategy" investment philosophy, and targeted relatively clear return goals and drawdown control to meet customers' needs for steady wealth management.

The Bank launched the Bedrock brand in 2019 to meet customers' demand for steady returns, and provide a low-maintenance choice of steady wealth management products. In 2023, the Bank introduced the Bedrock 2.0 product series, further enhancing return flexibility to achieve the objective of "stability + enhancement". In 2026, the Bank upgraded the Bedrock 3.0 product series by integrating the resources of CMBC Wealth Management, public funds, securities firms and other partner institutions. It expanded the coverage of diversified assets, enriched the investment strategy matrix and optimised product structure design. By reducing volatility through low-correlation assets and enhancing returns through complementary strategies, the Bank has transformed the product shelf philosophy from "single product" to "products + full life-cycle companionship", continuously enhancing customers' investment experience.

Going forward, the Bank will continue to enrich the Minsheng Bedrock 3.0 product system, promote the upgrading of the business model from product management to platform development, fully integrate the professional strengths of various partner institutions, and develop market-leading asset allocation solutions.

(4) Risk management

The Bank continued to improve its smart risk control system and strengthened the full-process and closed-loop risk management. Firstly, the Bank iterated and optimised risk control strategies of mortgage business, advanced development of standardised and smart credit review and approval, and upgraded the full-process digital and smart risk control for Minsheng Easy Loan. Secondly, the Bank continuously upgraded its multi-platform monitoring and early-warning system, and enriched the means for mitigating and disposing potential risks and non-performing assets. Thirdly, the Bank comprehensively optimised its internal rating models for retail business, strengthened anti-fraud capabilities, unified credit limit management and control standards, and reinforced the lines of defence of risk management of asset business.

### 3. *Treasury business*

(1) Strategic measures

The Bank has consistently adhered to the core philosophy of "customer-centric", closely focused on strategic deployments, and promoted the high-quality development of various financial markets businesses. Firstly, the Bank deepened the comprehensive management of financial institution customers, focused on "adjusting structure and controlling costs" of interbank liabilities, and comprehensively implemented the integrated marketing coordination, so as to promote the steady development of financial institutions business. Secondly, the Bank adhered to the two-wheel driving strategy of "investment trading + product marketing", further strengthened its capabilities in the three core areas of fixed income, foreign exchange and precious metals, and continuously enhanced capabilities in market investment research and portfolio management. Thirdly, the Bank continued to develop the core customer group of custody business, deepened the business coordination model, and promoted the transformation of service model for strategic custody clients, and achieved high-quality development of custody and pension businesses.

(2) Customer groups

The Bank earnestly implemented the philosophy of "comprehensive management of strategic financial institution customers", continued to deepen layered and classified management, enhanced risk control and sci-tech empowerment, and improved comprehensive services. Firstly, the Bank optimised the management system for the financial institution customer group, developed layered, classified and differentiated service strategies by centring on segmented customer groups and focusing on key products, and enhanced the comprehensive value contribution of the financial institution customer group. Secondly, the Bank practised the "One Minsheng" strategy, promoted the coordination and synergy between the financial institution customer group and the corporate banking department, the retail banking department and the subsidiaries of the Bank, and deepened the integrated management of interbank ecosystem.

(3) Businesses and products

In terms of interbank treasury business, the Bank continued to optimise the structure of treasury business, and realised steady operation of assets and liabilities. Firstly, the Bank strengthened liability cost management, expanded low-cost interbank demand deposits, and lowered the cost of interbank liabilities. Secondly, the Bank optimised the structure of interbank liabilities, stuck to the development strategy of balancing scale and cost, and enhanced the stability of interbank liabilities. Thirdly, the Bank effectively seized market opportunities to arrange asset placement in a reasonable manner.

In terms of fixed-income business, the Bank remained closely aligned with national strategic orientation, focused on the core objective of serving the real economy, and steadily enhanced portfolio yield and risk control capabilities. On the one hand, the Bank precisely responded to the financing needs of the real economy, and effectively covered key areas, including NSOEs, sci-tech and green development, thereby supporting macroeconomic growth. On the other hand, the Bank dynamically optimised the structure of bond portfolios, iterated and upgraded intelligent investment analysis platform, and leveraged digital tools to empower the high-quality development of fixed-income business. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total bond assets of the Bank amounted to RMB2.09 trillion, of which, the bond assets denominated in RMB amounted to RMB1.95 trillion, and those in foreign currencies amounted to USD21,699 million.

In terms of foreign exchange business, the Bank adhered to the origin of serving the real economy, and further advocated the philosophy of exchange rate risk neutrality. On the one hand, the Bank continuously optimised foreign exchange service processes, enriched the product shelves of foreign exchange agency business, and enhanced the suitability of exchange rate risk hedging products. On the other hand, the Bank carried out regular market analysis and practical training, guided enterprises to proactively manage exchange rate risks, and comprehensively satisfied the diversified hedging needs of MSMEs. During the Reporting Period, the Bank ranked among the top in the comprehensive ranking of market-makers in the interbank foreign exchange market.

In terms of precious metals business, the Bank continued to deepen the distinctive precious metal brand of "Minsheng Gold (民生金)", and has established a diversified product supply system covering both retail customers and corporate clients. On the one hand, the Bank continued to expand retail service channels through technological means, optimised customers' asset allocation solutions, and enhanced the gold investment experience. On the other hand, based on the needs of real-economy entities, the Bank provided products and services for price risk hedging, in order to empower upstream and downstream enterprises. In the meantime, the Bank continued to fulfill its market-making responsibilities for gold futures contracts at the Shanghai Gold Exchange and the Shanghai Futures Exchange, ensuring liquidity supply in the exchange-traded markets. During the Reporting Period, both the trading volume and trading value of precious metals of the Bank increased steadily.

In terms of asset custody business, the Bank continuously strengthened the coordination of "customer groups and products", deepened business coordination and synergy around core customer groups, promoted the transformation of service model for strategic custody clients, and reinforced refined business management. During the Reporting Period, the Bank leveraged sci-tech empowerment to improve the quality and effectiveness of custody services, continued to enrich the custody service system of "i+ (小 i+)", and launched distinctive custody services for custody customers, such as the "Custody Confirmation Express (託管函證通)", which enhanced customer service experience. Total assets under custody of the whole bank maintained steady growth. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the scale of securities investment funds under the custody of the Bank amounted to RMB1.49 trillion, representing an increase of 8.76% as compared with the end of the previous year; the scale of wealth management products issued by banks under the custody of the Bank amounted to RMB1.22 trillion, representing an increase of 4.27% as compared with the end of the previous year; the scale of trust property under the custody of the Bank amounted to RMB1.37 trillion, representing an increase of 2.24% as compared with the end of the previous year.

(4) Risk management

The Bank took prudent compliance and value coordination as the objectives of the risk management of financial institutions business. Focusing on the three key links of access management, process management and exit management, and backed by the five mechanisms covering institutional framework, technical support, organisational guarantee, training and guidance, and supervision and evaluation, the Bank promoted the sustained and sound development of financial institutions business. During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to optimise the mechanisms for credit granting management and post-lending and post-investment management of financial institution customers, strengthened the responsibilities of the first line of defence of risk prevention, and advanced risk management of financial institutions business in an orderly manner by improving the list-based management mechanism, enhancing the quality and effectiveness of post-lending and post-investment management, and strengthening the application of smart risk control tools, so as to achieve effective risk control.

According to the risk preferences and the business plans of the Board of Directors, the Bank set annual market risk limits, strengthened the management of interest rate, exchange rate and commodity risks, and improved the risk monitoring and reporting mechanisms. The Bank enhanced its capabilities in the risk assessment and early-warning of credit bond issuers, strictly controlled credit risk, and improved the unified bond management system. Meanwhile, following the principle of being prudent and steady, the Bank optimised bond portfolios denominated in RMB and foreign currencies, and reasonably allocated high-liquidity bonds. During the Reporting Period, the credit qualifications of bond investments remained excellent.

The Bank advanced the risk compliance management of asset custody and pension businesses in a comprehensive and steady manner. By optimising policy systems, deepening compliance inspections and strengthening system development, the Bank has established a full-process risk prevention and control system encompassing pre-event prevention, in-process control and post-event supervision, thereby effectively enhancing its comprehensive risk management capabilities. During the Reporting Period, risk control of the asset custody business of the Bank remained excellent, and no material risk incidents occurred.

### 4. *Business of branches outside the Chinese mainland*

#### (1) Hong Kong Branch

Aligned with the Group's "One Minsheng" development strategy, the Hong Kong Branch fully leveraged its role as a key hub for business outside the Chinese mainland. Through refined management of customer groups and application of diversified products, the Hong Kong Branch promoted the coordinated development of its three core business segments including corporate banking, financial markets, and private banking and wealth management, while maintaining sustained growth in operating performance. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets of the Hong Kong Branch amounted to HKD251,461 million, representing an increase of 3.12% as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, total loans and advances to customers amounted to HKD146,682 million, representing an increase of 18.49% as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 58.33% of total assets. Total deposits from customers amounted to HKD189,090 million, representing an increase of 7.00% as compared with the end of the previous year. During the Reporting Period, the net income amounted to HKD2,058 million, representing an increase of 24.88% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Hong Kong Branch drove business growth by deepening customer group management. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the scale of credit assets of corporate strategic clients amounted to HKD68,432 million, representing an increase of 19.69% as compared with the end of the previous year. Focusing on strategic clients, the Branch enhanced cross-border synergy, bringing in 131 new accounts, representing an increase of 8.26% as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The AUM of the private banking and wealth management customer group amounted to HKD52,713 million, representing an increase of 18.73% as compared with the end of the previous year. The Hong Kong Branch developed distinctive products, and consolidated its service system. The Branch expanded the product matrix of financial markets business and maintained a sound level of transaction volume of agency business. During the Reporting Period, the transaction volume of agency business reached USD10,200 million. The Branch also optimised the product and service system of private banking and wealth management, and maintained a leading position in overseas insurance and Cross-Border Wealth Management Connect (跨境理財通) business among comparable Chinese joint-stock banks in the Hong Kong SAR. Leveraging the strengths of a custody platform outside the Chinese mainland, the Branch promoted steady growth in assets under custody. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets under custody amounted to HKD267,823 million, representing an increase of 31.03% as compared with the end of the previous year. The Hong Kong Branch strengthened risk management and operated in a compliant and steady manner. During the Reporting Period, the Branch consolidated the comprehensive risk management system, insisted on paying equal attention to business development and risk constraint, optimised and adjusted credit asset portfolio, and strengthened asset quality management. In addition, the Branch proactively identified and responded to changes, enhanced forward-looking prediction and risk early-warning, strictly upheld the bottom line of liquidity management, promoted innovation in liability and settlement products, and effectively managed the concentration of liability sources. During the Reporting Period, the Hong Kong Branch kept all liquidity indicators at a sound and steady level.

(2) London Branch

During the Reporting Period, guided by the commitment to serving national strategies and closely aligned with the three positionings, the London Branch actively responded to the complex and evolving international economic and financial environment, adhered to the general principle of seeking progress in stability, and continuously enhanced cross-border financial service capabilities and internationalised operations. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets of the Branch amounted to USD1,067 million. During the Reporting Period, new loans of the Branch amounted to USD169 million.

Leveraging its location in London, an international financial centre, the London Branch continued to enhance platform value creation capability. The Branch continued the marketing efforts in the United Kingdom and the Europe, actively played the role of a bridge and bond, focused on supporting globally competitive Chinese enterprises in sectors including new energy, advanced manufacturing, digital infrastructure and clean energy, and actively participated in cross-border coordination projects to inject new momentum into businesses within the Chinese mainland. The Branch comprehensively enhanced its cross-time-zone service capabilities. The night trading volume on behalf of the Head Office continued to grow rapidly, increasing by 3.4 times as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year during the Reporting Period. The Branch also successfully issued RMB certificates of deposit through the Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) for the first time, marking a solid step forward in the RMB internationalisation business. In addition, the Branch adopted multiple measures to strengthen the quality and effectiveness of risk compliance management. The Branch reinforced dynamic monitoring, focused on key risks, further enhanced risk identification, assessment and response capabilities, and refined long-term compliance management mechanism, providing a solid guarantee for its steady operation and high-quality development.

## 5. *Major equity investments and management of consolidated financial statements*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had long-term equity investments of RMB13,550 million. For details, please refer to the notes to the financial statements.

(1) Minsheng Financial Leasing

Minsheng Financial Leasing, one of the first five financial leasing companies with banking background approved by the former CBRC, was established in April 2008 with a registered capital of RMB5,095 million. 54.96% of equity interest of Minsheng Financial Leasing was held by the Bank. The main business scope of Minsheng Financial Leasing includes financing of vehicles, vessels, commercial aircraft, business jets and large equipment, and inclusive leasing of equipment.

During the Reporting Period, Minsheng Financial Leasing closely aligned with the central government's requirements of "seeking progress in stability and improving quality and effectiveness", focused on the goal of high-quality development, and comprehensively supported the "five major sectors" of finance. It seized policy opportunities arising from large-scale renewal of equipment and the trade-in of consumer goods, and leveraged innovation-driven approaches to unlock business potential. While ensuring steady business growth, it accelerated the development of a sustainable business model, continuously enhanced the quality and effectiveness of serving the real economy, and fully practised the political and people-oriented nature of financial work.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets of Minsheng Financial Leasing amounted to RMB175,053 million, and its net assets amounted to RMB23,233 million. During the Reporting Period, the operating income amounted to RMB2,325 million.

(2) Minsheng Royal Fund

Minsheng Royal Fund is a sino-foreign fund management joint venture established in November 2008 under the approval of the CSRC, with a registered capital of RMB300 million. 63.33% of equity interest of Minsheng Royal Fund was held by the Bank. The main business scope of Minsheng Royal Fund includes fund management, fund sales, specific customer asset management and other businesses approved by the CSRC.

During the Reporting Period, Minsheng Royal Fund fully implemented the requirements of the Action Plan for Promoting the High-Quality Development of Public Funds, adhered to the investor-centric approach, and continued to strengthen the development of core investment research capabilities. It focused on the development and creation of low- to medium-volatility hybrid products with a primary allocation to bonds and a moderate allocation to equity assets, as well as multi-asset allocation products to align with the needs of investors with different risk preferences. Through balanced and prudent asset management, it consistently delivered sustainable investment returns to product holders, and strove to enhance the long-term holding experience for investors.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, Minsheng Royal Fund had total assets of RMB2,471 million, and its net assets amounted to RMB2,083 million. During the Reporting Period, the operating income amounted to RMB334 million.

(3) CMBC International

CMBC International is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank established on 11 February 2015 in Hong Kong under the approval of the former CBRC, with a registered capital of HKD4,207 million. The main business scope of CMBC International includes sponsorship of listing in Hong Kong, financial advisory, underwriting and issuance of bonds, asset management and wealth management, stock brokerage, direct investment and structured financing. CMBC International is an important strategic platform for the comprehensive development and international expansion of the Bank.

During the Reporting Period, CMBC International thoroughly implemented the Group's strategic deployment for supporting the "five major sectors", stuck to the "One Minsheng" strategy, and actively promoted strategic transformation. It fully leveraged its advantage of international operations and the service functions of a full-licence investment bank in the Hong Kong SAR, advanced cross-border business synergy and coordination with the parent bank, and has met the diversified financial service demands of customers of the Group. It continued to optimise its risk preference, expanded the investment banking business through multiple channels, and gave full play to its licence and platform advantages to comprehensively serve national financial strategies and support the development of the real economy.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, CMBC International had total assets of HKD25,565 million and its net assets amounted to HKD4,061 million. During the Reporting Period, the operating income amounted to HKD266 million.

(4) CMBC Wealth Management

CMBC Wealth Management is a wealth management company established on 24 June 2022 under the approval of the former CBIRC. With a registered capital of RMB5 billion, CMBC Wealth Management is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank. Its main business scope includes issuance and investment management of publicly offered wealth management products, issuance and investment management of private equity wealth management products, wealth management advisory and consultancy services, and other businesses approved by the former CBIRC.

During the Reporting Period, CMBC Wealth Management proactively implemented the national policy orientation, facilitated the high-quality development of the Group, fully served the real economy, and supported the "five major sectors". CMBC Wealth Management responded to the policy call of regulators for advancing the entry of mid- to long-term capital into the market, innovated product strategies and enriched its "Fixed Income+" themed product series. Adhering to the customer-centric approach, it expanded the coverage of morning clearing products, further improved the arrival speed of redemption proceeds, and continuously enhanced customers' holding experience. It actively cultivated investors' long-term investment philosophy, vigorously advanced the deployment of mid- to long-term investment products, and met customers' diversified financial service needs.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets of CMBC Wealth Management amounted to RMB10,175 million, and the net assets amounted to RMB9,891 million. During the Reporting Period, its operating income amounted to RMB921 million.

(5) Minsheng rural banks

Minsheng rural banks represent the rural banks with the Bank as the main initiator. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had 29 rural banks, of which, 7 had been restructured into branches and sub-branches of the Bank. Affected by objective factors such as the incorporation of rural banks, total assets of rural banks amounted to RMB33,082 million, representing a decrease of RMB7,741 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The balance of all deposits amounted to RMB28,963 million, representing a decrease of RMB6,500 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The balance of all loans amounted to RMB17,474 million, representing a decrease of RMB6,361 million as compared with the end of the previous year.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively responded to the requirements of regulatory policies, and pushed forward with the initiative of reducing the number and improving the quality of rural banks in an orderly manner. The Bank earnestly fulfilled its responsibility as the initiating bank, and continued to propel rural banks to adhere to the positioning of supporting agriculture-related business and small business, solidly serve rural revitalisation and inclusive finance, enhance customer services, constantly consolidate asset quality, improve risk absorption capability, and reinforce liquidity management. Minsheng rural banks maintained sound and steady operation on the whole.

(6) Consolidated structured entities

The structured entities which the Group issued, managed and invested in mainly consisted of wealth management products, asset-backed securities, funds, trust plans and asset management plans. Of which, as at the end of the Reporting Period, the asset size of consolidated structured entities of the Group was RMB73,864 million. For details, please refer to Note 7 "Interests in Structured Entities" to the Financial Statements.

(7) Consolidated management

During the Reporting Period, the Bank managed its subsidiaries in strict accordance with the accounting standards and regulatory requirements for consolidated management. With the goal of achieving high-quality development of the Group, the Bank continued to strengthen the Group-wide deployment of the "One Minsheng" strategy, optimised subsidiary management mechanisms, improved corporate governance frameworks, further strengthened the duty performance and management of dispatched directors, intensified professional guidance for subsidiaries, and enhanced key areas including corporate governance, risk management and capital management. Meanwhile, the Bank enhanced parent bank-subsidiary coordination, improved business coordination, and promoted the subsidiaries to "focus on core businesses, improve governance and pursue differentiated development", so as to continuously enhance the Group's consolidated management capabilities and facilitate integrated coordination as well as sound and steady development of the Group.

## III. Conditions of the Industry

In the first half of 2026, China's economy maintained the sound development trend with progress toward new growth drivers and higher quality, and demonstrated strong resilience despite a complex and volatile external environment and the ongoing transition between old and new growth drivers domestically. Internationally, geopolitical tensions escalated, driving significant fluctuations in international crude oil prices and disrupting global supply chains. Market expectations of interest rate hikes by the Federal Reserve remained strong, making US dollar index fluctuating at high levels. Domestically, production and supply continued to improve while maintaining stability, employment and prices remained generally stable, the resilience of foreign trade continued to remain evident, and new drivers of development grew and expanded. Meanwhile, structural imbalances still existed in economic operations, including relatively obvious issue of strong supply and weak demand, operating pressure on certain market entities, and the need for continued efforts to unleash household consumption potential.

In view of internal and external challenges, China implemented precise macroeconomic regulation and control, with coordinated fiscal and monetary policy efforts to enhance policy effectiveness. China maintained a more proactive orientation of fiscal policy with focus on key areas such as improving people's livelihood and promoting consumption. China front-loaded the issuance of government bonds, while balancing risk prevention with development promotion. China maintained a moderately loose monetary policy, enabled it to continue to leverage the integrated effect of existing and incremental policies, and strengthened counter-cyclical and cross-cyclical adjustments, creating an appropriate monetary and financial environment for sustained and higher-quality economic development. China further improved the interest rate regulation framework, optimised the mechanisms for temporary overnight repo and reverse-repo operations in the open market by the central bank, and enriched the range of overnight reverse repurchase instruments. China smoothed out the market-oriented interest rate formation and transmission mechanism, promoted the optimisation of interest rate management of interbank negotiable certificates of deposit (IBNCD), large-amount certificates of deposit and RMB deposits and loans. China gave play to the role of the self-discipline mechanism for market-based interest rate pricing, strengthened interest rate policy implementation and supervision, reduced banks' liability costs, guided financial institutions to enhance interest rate pricing capabilities, and facilitated overall social financing costs to remain at low levels. China optimised and innovated structural monetary policy tools, appropriately increased scale, improved implementation methods, and provided targeted support to key areas such as domestic demand expansion, sci-tech innovation and MSMEs, supporting economic structural transformation and the recovery of endogenous growth momentum. China kept the RMB exchange rate broadly stable at a reasonable and balanced level, and encouraged financial institutions to enhance their exchange rate risk hedging services.

During the Reporting Period, the banking industry closely followed national policies and guidelines, supported the "five major sectors" of finance, optimised the structure of capital supply, and provided stronger support for the development of new quality productive forces. In the first half of the year, credit growth remained at a reasonable pace with continued optimisation of credit structure. The growth rate of loans to key areas such as sci-tech finance, green finance and inclusive finance was significantly higher than the average growth rate of various loans. Mid- to long-term industrial loans maintained relatively rapid growth, while mid- to long-term loans to infrastructure-related industries grew steadily. The role of direct financing channels, including government bonds, corporate bonds and equity financing, was further exerted, effectively supporting major national strategies and the development of key areas. Although pressure remained, net interest margin showed marginal improvement trend due to the decrease in liability costs. Asset quality remained stable, risks in key areas continued to be mitigated, and provision remained at reasonable level. Banks generally accelerated the deployment of AI applications and sped up the development of new system of digital and intelligent financial services.

## IV. Analysis of Major Items of Statement of Profit or Loss

### *(I) Changes in major items of statement of profit or loss*

During the Reporting Period, the Group recorded a net profit attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank of RMB19,537 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,843 million, or 8.62%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **January to June 2026** | January to June 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Operating income | **73,695** | 70,701 | 4.23 |
| Of which: Net interest income | **52,584** | 49,203 | 6.87 |
| Net non-interest income | **21,111** | 21,498 | -1.80 |
| Operating expenses | **21,357** | 21,522 | -0.77 |
| Impairment losses on credit | **31,457** | 26,039 | 20.81 |
| Impairment losses on other assets | **261** | 346 | -24.57 |
| Profit before income tax | **20,620** | 22,794 | -9.54 |
| Less: Income tax expenses | **1,367** | 1,318 | 3.72 |
| Net profit | **19,253** | 21,476 | -10.35 |
| Of which: Net profit attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank | **19,537** | 21,380 | -8.62 |
| Profit or loss attributable to non-controlling interests | **-284** | 96 | Negative for this period |

## *(II) Operating income*

During the Reporting Period, the operating income of the Group amounted to RMB73,695 million, representing an increase of RMB2,994 million, or 4.23%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The amounts, proportions and changes of major items of the operating income of the Group are as follows:

| | **January to June 2026** | | January to June 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Amount** | **Proportion (%)** | Amount | Proportion (%) | Change (%) |
| Net interest income | **52,584** | **71.35** | 49,203 | 69.59 | 6.87 |
| Interest income | **104,547** | **141.86** | 113,980 | 161.22 | -8.28 |
| Of which: Interest income from loans and advances to customers | **72,265** | **98.06** | 78,305 | 110.76 | -7.71 |
| Interest income from financial investments | **24,687** | **33.50** | 27,307 | 38.62 | -9.59 |
| Interest income from long-term receivables | **2,667** | **3.62** | 2,988 | 4.23 | -10.74 |
| Interest income from placements with banks and other financial institutions | **2,236** | **3.03** | 2,389 | 3.38 | -6.40 |
| Interest income from balances with central bank | **1,820** | **2.47** | 1,929 | 2.73 | -5.65 |
| Interest income from balances with banks and other financial institutions | **565** | **0.76** | 750 | 1.06 | -24.67 |
| Interest income from financial assets held under resale agreements | **307** | **0.42** | 312 | 0.44 | -1.60 |
| Interest expenses | **-51,963** | **-70.51** | -64,777 | -91.63 | -19.78 |
| Net non-interest income | **21,111** | **28.65** | 21,498 | 30.41 | -1.80 |
| Net fee and commission income | **9,809** | **13.31** | 9,685 | 13.70 | 1.28 |
| Other net non-interest income | **11,302** | **15.34** | 11,813 | 16.71 | -4.33 |
| Total | **73,695** | **100.00** | 70,701 | 100.00 | 4.23 |

### (III) Net interest income and net interest margin

During the Reporting Period, the net interest income of the Group amounted to RMB52,584 million, representing an increase of RMB3,381 million, or 6.87%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The net interest margin of the Group was 1.47%, representing an increase of 8BP as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | **January to June 2026** Average balance | **January to June 2026** Interest income | **January to June 2026** Average return ratio (%) | January to June 2025 Average balance | January to June 2025 Interest income | January to June 2025 Average return ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest-earning assets** | | | | | | |
| Total loans and advances to customers | **4,494,408** | **72,265** | **3.24** | 4,462,070 | 78,305 | 3.54 |
| By type of loans | | | | | | |
| Of which: Corporate loans and advances | **2,857,500** | **41,746** | **2.95** | 2,702,375 | 42,287 | 3.16 |
| Personal loans and advances | **1,636,908** | **30,519** | **3.76** | 1,759,695 | 36,018 | 4.13 |
| By term of loans | | | | | | |
| Of which: Short-term loans | **1,842,939** | **30,666** | **3.36** | 1,887,880 | 33,691 | 3.60 |
| Mid- to long-term loans | **2,651,469** | **41,599** | **3.16** | 2,574,190 | 44,614 | 3.49 |
| Financial investments | **2,012,365** | **24,687** | **2.47** | 1,996,355 | 27,307 | 2.76 |
| Balances with central bank | **242,888** | **1,820** | **1.51** | 257,261 | 1,929 | 1.51 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **208,653** | **2,236** | **2.16** | 156,716 | 2,389 | 3.07 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **109,381** | **565** | **1.04** | 108,334 | 750 | 1.40 |
| Long-term receivables | **89,393** | **2,667** | **6.02** | 107,794 | 2,988 | 5.59 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | **43,474** | **307** | **1.42** | 33,917 | 312 | 1.86 |
| Total | **7,200,562** | **104,547** | **2.93** | 7,122,447 | 113,980 | 3.23 |

| Item (RMB million) | January to June 2026 Average balance | Interest expenses | Average cost ratio (%) | January to June 2025 Average balance | Interest expenses | Average cost ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Interest-bearing liabilities** | | | | | | |
| Deposits from customers | **4,291,015** | **31,089** | **1.46** | 4,230,373 | 39,015 | 1.86 |
| Of which: Corporate deposits | **2,882,428** | **20,681** | **1.45** | 2,900,535 | 26,584 | 1.85 |
| Demand | **1,015,028** | **1,820** | **0.36** | 975,250 | 3,009 | 0.62 |
| Time | **1,867,400** | **18,861** | **2.04** | 1,925,285 | 23,575 | 2.47 |
| Personal deposits | **1,408,587** | **10,408** | **1.49** | 1,329,838 | 12,431 | 1.89 |
| Demand | **437,772** | **95** | **0.04** | 400,751 | 93 | 0.05 |
| Time | **970,815** | **10,313** | **2.14** | 929,087 | 12,338 | 2.68 |
| Debt securities issued | **899,357** | **7,907** | **1.77** | 989,196 | 10,123 | 2.06 |
| Deposits from banks and other financial institutions | **933,201** | **6,802** | **1.47** | 835,389 | 7,529 | 1.82 |
| Borrowings from central bank and other financial institutions and others | **377,650** | **3,694** | **1.97** | 363,315 | 4,437 | 2.46 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | **207,744** | **1,604** | **1.56** | 273,323 | 2,584 | 1.91 |
| Placements from banks and other financial institutions | **75,031** | **867** | **2.33** | 71,857 | 1,089 | 3.06 |
| Total | **6,783,998** | **51,963** | **1.54** | 6,763,453 | 64,777 | 1.93 |
| **Net interest income** | | **52,584** | | | 49,203 | |
| **Net interest spread** | | | **1.39** | | | 1.30 |
| **Net interest margin** | | | **1.47** | | | 1.39 |

The impacts of changes in scale and in interest rate on interest income and interest expenses of the Group are as follows:

| Item (RMB million) | Changes in scale from the corresponding period of the previous year to January to June 2026 | Changes in interest rate from the corresponding period of the previous year to January to June 2026 | Net increase/ decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Changes in interest income:** | | | |
| Total loans and advances to customers | 568 | -6,608 | -6,040 |
| Financial investments | 219 | -2,839 | -2,620 |
| Balances with central bank | -108 | -1 | -109 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 792 | -945 | -153 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 7 | -192 | -185 |
| Long-term receivables | -510 | 189 | -321 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 88 | -93 | -5 |
| Subtotal | 1,056 | -10,489 | -9,433 |
| **Changes in interest expenses:** | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 559 | -8,485 | -7,926 |
| Debt securities issued | -919 | -1,297 | -2,216 |
| Deposits from banks and other financial institutions | 882 | -1,609 | -727 |
| Borrowings from central bank and other financial institutions and others | 175 | -918 | -743 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | -620 | -360 | -980 |
| Placements from banks and other financial institutions | 48 | -270 | -222 |
| Subtotal | 125 | -12,939 | -12,814 |
| **Changes in net interest income** | 931 | 2,450 | 3,381 |

Note: Change in scale is measured by the change of average balance; change in interest rate is measured by the change of average interest rate.

### 1. *Interest income*

During the Reporting Period, the interest income of the Group amounted to RMB104,547 million, representing a decrease of RMB9,433 million, or 8.28%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(1) Interest income from loans and advances to customers

During the Reporting Period, the interest income from loans and advances to customers of the Group amounted to RMB72,265 million, representing a decrease of RMB6,040 million, or 7.71%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the decrease of RMB6,608 million in interest income as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year as a result of the decrease of 30BP in the average return ratio of total loans and advances to customers as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(2) Interest income from financial investments

During the Reporting Period, the interest income from financial investments of the Group amounted to RMB24,687 million, representing a decrease of RMB2,620 million, or 9.59%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(3) Interest income from balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets held under resale agreements

During the Reporting Period, the interest income from balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets held under resale agreements of the Group amounted to RMB3,108 million, representing a decrease of RMB343 million, or 9.94%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(4) Interest income from long-term receivables

During the Reporting Period, the interest income from long-term receivables of the Group amounted to RMB2,667 million, representing a decrease of RMB321 million, or 10.74%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(5) Interest income from balances with central bank

During the Reporting Period, the interest income from balances with central bank of the Group amounted to RMB1,820 million, representing a decrease of RMB109 million, or 5.65%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

2. *Interest expenses*

During the Reporting Period, the interest expenses of the Group amounted to RMB51,963 million, representing a decrease of RMB12,814 million, or 19.78%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(1) Interest expenses on deposits from customers

During the Reporting Period, the interest expenses on deposits from customers of the Group amounted to RMB31,089 million, representing a decrease of RMB7,926 million, or 20.32%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the decrease of RMB8,485 million in interest expenses as a result of the decrease of 40BP in the average cost ratio of deposits from customers as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

(2) Interest expenses on deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements

During the Reporting Period, the interest expenses on deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements of the Group amounted to RMB9,273 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,929 million, or 17.22%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the decrease of RMB2,239 million in interest expenses as a result of the decrease in the average cost ratio.

(3) Interest expenses on debt securities issued

During the Reporting Period, the interest expenses on debt securities issued by the Group amounted to RMB7,907 million, representing a decrease of RMB2,216 million, or 21.89%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the combined influence of decreases in the daily average scale and average cost ratio.

(4) Interest expenses on borrowings from central bank and other financial institutions and other interest expenses

During the Reporting Period, the interest expenses on borrowings from central bank and other financial institutions and other interest expenses of the Group amounted to RMB3,694 million, representing a decrease of RMB743 million, or 16.75%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the decrease of RMB918 million in interest expenses as a result of the decrease of 49BP in the average cost ratio.

## *(IV) Net non-interest income*

During the Reporting Period, the net non-interest income of the Group amounted to RMB21,111 million, representing a decrease of RMB387 million, or 1.80%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **January to June 2026** | January to June 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net fee and commission income | **9,809** | 9,685 | 1.28 |
| Other net non-interest income | **11,302** | 11,813 | -4.33 |
| Total | **21,111** | 21,498 | -1.80 |

### *1. Net fee and commission income*

During the Reporting Period, the net fee and commission income of the Group was RMB9,809 million, representing an increase of RMB124 million, or 1.28%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **January to June 2026** | January to June 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fee and commission income | **11,848** | 11,225 | 5.55 |
| Of which: Bank card services | **4,329** | 4,832 | -10.41 |
| Agency services | **2,713** | 1,645 | 64.92 |
| Custodian and other fiduciary services | **2,061** | 2,025 | 1.78 |
| Settlement and clearance services | **1,515** | 1,433 | 5.72 |
| Credit commitments | **537** | 556 | -3.42 |
| Others | **693** | 734 | -5.59 |
| Fee and commission expense | **2,039** | 1,540 | 32.40 |
| Net fee and commission income | **9,809** | 9,685 | 1.28 |

### 2. *Other net non-interest income*

During the Reporting Period, the Group realised other net non-interest income of RMB11,302 million, representing a decrease of RMB511 million, or 4.33%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | January to June 2026 | January to June 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net trading gain | **1,315** | 2,203 | -40.31 |
| Net gain from investment securities | **9,710** | 8,883 | 9.31 |
| Other net operating income | **277** | 727 | -61.90 |
| Total | **11,302** | 11,813 | -4.33 |

## *(V) Operating expenses*

During the Reporting Period, the operating expenses of the Group amounted to RMB21,357 million, representing a decrease of RMB165 million, or 0.77%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | January to June 2026 | January to June 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Staff costs (including Directors' emoluments) | **12,597** | 12,429 | 1.35 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **3,438** | 3,460 | -0.64 |
| Tax and surcharges | **867** | 865 | 0.23 |
| Short-term lease expenses, low-value lease expenses and property management expenses | **489** | 472 | 3.60 |
| Business/office expenses and others | **3,966** | 4,296 | -7.68 |
| Total | **21,357** | 21,522 | -0.77 |

### *(VI) Impairment losses on credit*

During the Reporting Period, the impairment losses on credit of the Group amounted to RMB31,457 million, representing an increase of RMB5,418 million, or 20.81%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **January to June 2026** | January to June 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and advances to customers | **29,363** | 23,452 | 25.20 |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **1,467** | 1,534 | -4.37 |
| Long-term receivables | **997** | 540 | 84.63 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **-198** | 307 | Negative for this period |
| Others | **-172** | 206 | Negative for this period |
| Total | **31,457** | 26,039 | 20.81 |

### *(VII) Income tax expenses*

During the Reporting Period, the income tax expenses of the Group amounted to RMB1,367 million, representing an increase of RMB49 million, or 3.72%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

## V. Analysis of Major Items of Statement of Financial Position

### *(I) Assets*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total assets of the Group amounted to RMB7,794,531 million, representing a decrease of RMB38,036 million, or 0.49%, as compared with the end of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | 30 June 2026 Amount | 30 June 2026 Proportion (%) | 31 December 2025 Amount | 31 December 2025 Proportion (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total loans and advances to customers | **4,509,997** | **57.86** | 4,430,610 | 56.57 |
| Add: Accrued interests on loans | **37,917** | **0.49** | 36,916 | 0.47 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses on loans at amortised cost | **93,557** | **1.20** | 93,295 | 1.19 |
| Net loans and advances to customers | **4,454,357** | **57.15** | 4,374,231 | 55.85 |
| Net financial investments | **2,374,914** | **30.47** | 2,424,329 | 30.95 |
| Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets held under resale agreements | **289,424** | **3.71** | 408,752 | 5.22 |
| Cash and balances with central bank | **262,100** | **3.36** | 254,754 | 3.25 |
| Long-term receivables | **90,812** | **1.17** | 98,066 | 1.25 |
| Property and equipment | **54,588** | **0.70** | 54,865 | 0.70 |
| Others | **268,336** | **3.44** | 217,570 | 2.78 |
| Total | **7,794,531** | **100.00** | 7,832,567 | 100.00 |

#### *1. Loans and advances to customers*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total loans and advances to customers of the Group amounted to RMB4,509,997 million, representing an increase of RMB79,387 million, or 1.79%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 57.86% of total assets, representing an increase of 1.29 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year, mainly because the Group focused on the "five major sectors", intensified efforts in key areas supported by the State, increased credit placement, and optimised business structure.

## 2. *Financial investments*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total financial investments of the Group amounted to RMB2,364,580 million, representing a decrease of RMB47,570 million, or 1.97%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 30.34% of total assets, representing a decrease of 0.46 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | 30 June 2026 Amount | 30 June 2026 Proportion (%) | 31 December 2025 Amount | 31 December 2025 Proportion (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **1,265,325** | **53.51** | 1,334,093 | 55.31 |
| Of which: Bonds | **1,229,807** | **52.01** | 1,294,314 | 53.66 |
| Trust and asset management plans | **24,934** | **1.05** | 28,806 | 1.19 |
| Other investments | **10,584** | **0.45** | 10,973 | 0.46 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | **288,891** | **12.22** | 371,581 | 15.40 |
| Of which: Bonds | **144,018** | **6.09** | 188,668 | 7.82 |
| Trust and asset management plans | **9,013** | **0.38** | 19,730 | 0.82 |
| Investment funds | **103,822** | **4.39** | 134,647 | 5.58 |
| Equity instruments | **26,969** | **1.14** | 22,921 | 0.95 |
| Other investments | **5,069** | **0.22** | 5,615 | 0.23 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **810,364** | **34.27** | 706,476 | 29.29 |
| Of which: Bonds | **802,037** | **33.92** | 698,395 | 28.95 |
| Equity instruments | **8,327** | **0.35** | 8,081 | 0.34 |
| Total | **2,364,580** | **100.00** | 2,412,150 | 100.00 |

Note: Other investments include debt financing plan and others.

The bonds held by the Group in terms of issuers are as follows:

| Item (RMB million) | 30 June 2026 Amount | 30 June 2026 Proportion (%) | 31 December 2025 Amount | 31 December 2025 Proportion (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government | **1,188,725** | **54.63** | 1,249,118 | 57.26 |
| Policy banks | **334,847** | **15.39** | 247,394 | 11.34 |
| Banks and non-banking financial institutions | **360,971** | **16.59** | 353,059 | 16.19 |
| Corporates | **291,319** | **13.39** | 331,806 | 15.21 |
| Total | **2,175,862** | **100.00** | 2,181,377 | 100.00 |

Financial bonds held by the Bank were mainly policy financial bonds and financial bonds of commercial banks. The top ten financial bonds in terms of par value are as follows:

| Item (RMB million) | Par value | Coupon rate (%) | Maturity | Allowance for impairment losses |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 financial bonds | 20,460 | 1.82 | 7 August 2035 | 2.87 |
| 2022 financial bonds | 17,780 | 2.69 | 16 June 2027 | 2.07 |
| 2025 financial bonds | 11,040 | 1.52 | 28 May 2027 | 1.14 |
| 2024 financial bonds | 9,430 | 2.63 | 8 January 2034 | 1.35 |
| 2024 financial bonds | 8,980 | 2.00 | 12 April 2027 | 0.91 |
| 2023 financial bonds | 8,160 | 2.52 | 25 May 2028 | 0.98 |
| 2025 financial bonds | 7,570 | 1.39 | 3 September 2026 | 0.26 |
| 2022 financial bonds | 7,450 | 2.77 | 24 October 2032 | 1.11 |
| 2021 financial bonds | 7,350 | 2.83 | 10 September 2026 | 0.35 |
| 2023 financial bonds | 5,380 | 3.02 | 6 March 2033 | 0.77 |
| Total | 103,600 | | | 11.81 |

3. *Balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets held under resale agreements*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions and the financial assets held under resale agreements of the Group amounted to RMB289,424 million, representing a decrease of RMB119,328 million, or 29.19%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 3.71% of total assets, representing a decrease of 1.51 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

4. *Derivative financial instruments*

| | **30 June 2026** | | | 31 December 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Fair value** | | | Fair value | |
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Nominal amount** | **Assets** | **Liabilities** | Nominal amount | Assets | Liabilities |
| Currency derivatives | **1,834,048** | **12,093** | **12,066** | 2,873,260 | 10,543 | 10,032 |
| Interest rate derivatives | **4,038,380** | **1,135** | **987** | 2,979,895 | 977 | 857 |
| Precious metal derivatives | **54,901** | **2,590** | **4,231** | 85,064 | 5,811 | 13,635 |
| Others | **2,111** | **26** | **–** | 2,470 | 31 | 3 |
| Total | | **15,844** | **17,284** | | 17,362 | 24,527 |

## (II) Liabilities

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB7,076,982 million, representing a decrease of RMB52,388 million, or 0.73%, as compared with the end of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | **30 June 2026** Amount | Proportion (%) | 31 December 2025 Amount | Proportion (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits from customers | **4,450,387** | **62.89** | 4,347,799 | 60.98 |
| Of which: Total deposits from customers (excluding accrued interest) | **4,392,555** | **62.07** | 4,277,238 | 59.99 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | **1,228,007** | **17.35** | 1,232,533 | 17.29 |
| Debt securities issued | **790,058** | **11.16** | 1,012,008 | 14.19 |
| Borrowings from central bank and other financial institutions | **375,577** | **5.31** | 340,967 | 4.78 |
| Others | **232,953** | **3.29** | 196,063 | 2.76 |
| Total | **7,076,982** | **100.00** | 7,129,370 | 100.00 |

### 1. *Deposits from customers*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total deposits from customers of the Group amounted to RMB4,392,555 million, representing an increase of RMB115,317 million, or 2.70%, as compared with the end of the previous year. In respect of customer structure, the proportions of corporate deposits and personal deposits in total deposits were 67.14% and 32.83%, respectively. In respect of maturity structure, the proportions of demand deposits and time deposits in total deposits were 35.08% and 64.89%, respectively.

| Item (RMB million) | **30 June 2026** Amount | Proportion (%) | 31 December 2025 Amount | Proportion (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate deposits | **2,949,121** | **67.14** | 2,885,374 | 67.46 |
| Of which: Demand deposits | **1,081,647** | **24.63** | 1,048,098 | 24.50 |
| Time deposits | **1,867,474** | **42.51** | 1,837,276 | 42.96 |
| Personal deposits | **1,441,898** | **32.83** | 1,390,217 | 32.50 |
| Of which: Demand deposits | **459,089** | **10.45** | 432,823 | 10.12 |
| Time deposits | **982,809** | **22.38** | 957,394 | 22.38 |
| Others | **1,536** | **0.03** | 1,647 | 0.04 |
| Total | **4,392,555** | **100.00** | 4,277,238 | 100.00 |

2. *Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions and the financial assets sold under repurchase agreements of the Group amounted to RMB1,228,007 million, representing a decrease of RMB4,526 million, or 0.37%, as compared with the end of the previous year.

3. *Debt securities issued*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the debt securities issued by the Group amounted to RMB790,058 million, representing a decrease of RMB221,950 million, or 21.93%, as compared with the end of the previous year, mainly because the Group optimised liability structure, and reduced the scale of IBNCD on the basis of increase in various deposits.

### *(III) Analysis of liability quality*

The Bank comprehensively implemented regulatory requirements, continued to strengthen liability quality management, established the liability quality management system in line with the scale and complexity of its liabilities, and clarified responsibilities of the Board, the Senior Management, the relevant departments and all institutions in liability quality management. The Board and the Senior Management of the Bank implemented effective management of and monitoring on liability quality. The Board undertook the ultimate responsibility for liability quality management while the Senior Management took on specific management duties.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank adhered to prudent and steady operating philosophy, and enhanced liability quality through refined management. Firstly, the Bank deepened the development of customer group system and strengthened classified and layered management. Through high-quality products and services, the Bank forged close relationships with customers, consolidated business foundation, and enhanced the stability of liability sources and the diversity of liability structure. Secondly, the Bank strengthened liability cost management and continued to optimise the liability structure. The Bank advanced the settlement+ projects, deepened operations across all customer groups, all scenarios and all processes, and reinforced full-cycle management of customers' total funds to promote the accumulation of low-cost funds. At the same time, the Bank reasonably controlled the scale of high-cost liabilities, striving for an effective balance between scale and cost. Thirdly, the Bank closely monitored changes in both internal and external environment, and dynamically adjusted liability management strategies. The Bank arranged the scale and structure of various funds attracted in a reasonable manner, ensuring the stable source, sound structure and appropriate cost of liabilities.

During the Reporting Period, the Group maintained safe and steady liability quality, and relevant indicators all met internal and external management requirements. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the net stable funding ratio of the Group was 105.94%, and the liquidity coverage ratio was 134.11%. During the Reporting Period, the cost ratio of interest-bearing liabilities of the Group was 1.54%.

### *(IV) Shareholders' equity*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total shareholders' equity of the Group amounted to RMB717,549 million, representing an increase of RMB14,352 million, or 2.04%, as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, total equity attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank amounted to RMB704,800 million, representing an increase of RMB15,163 million, or 2.20%, as compared with the end of the previous year.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Share capital | **43,782** | 43,782 | – |
| Other equity instruments | **125,000** | 125,000 | – |
| Of which: Preference shares | **20,000** | 20,000 | – |
| Perpetual bonds | **105,000** | 105,000 | – |
| Reserves | **230,441** | 229,857 | 0.25 |
| Capital reserve | **58,474** | 58,141 | 0.57 |
| Surplus reserve | **64,829** | 64,829 | – |
| General reserve | **101,830** | 101,642 | 0.18 |
| Other reserves | **5,308** | 5,245 | 1.20 |
| Retained earnings | **305,577** | 290,998 | 5.01 |
| Total equity attributable to holders of equity shares of the Bank | **704,800** | 689,637 | 2.20 |
| Non-controlling interests | **12,749** | 13,560 | -5.98 |
| Total | **717,549** | 703,197 | 2.04 |

### *(V) Off-balance sheet items*

| **Item (RMB million)** | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank acceptances | **626,975** | 569,052 | 10.18 |
| Unused credit card commitments | **520,260** | 506,953 | 2.62 |
| Letters of credit | **225,484** | 200,237 | 12.61 |
| Guarantees | **127,481** | 128,926 | -1.12 |
| Irrevocable loan commitments | **14,288** | 18,243 | -21.68 |
| Capital commitments | **16,560** | 11,862 | 39.61 |
| Leasing commitments | **156** | 126 | 23.81 |

Note: Leasing commitments refer to leasing payments related to leasing contracts already signed by the Group but not yet commenced in implementation.

## VI. Qualitative Analysis of Loans

### *(I) Loan distribution by five-category classification*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total NPLs of the Group amounted to RMB66,323 million, representing an increase of RMB169 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The NPL ratio was 1.47%, representing a decrease of 0.02 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. Total special-mentioned loans amounted to RMB121,499 million, representing an increase of RMB304 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The proportion of special-mentioned loans was 2.69%, representing a decrease of 0.05 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | **30 June 2026** Amount | **30 June 2026** Proportion (%) | 31 December 2025 Amount | 31 December 2025 Proportion (%) | Change (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Performing loans** | **4,443,674** | **98.53** | 4,364,456 | 98.51 | 1.82 |
| Of which: Pass | **4,322,175** | **95.84** | 4,243,261 | 95.77 | 1.86 |
| Special-mentioned | **121,499** | **2.69** | 121,195 | 2.74 | 0.25 |
| **NPLs** | **66,323** | **1.47** | 66,154 | 1.49 | 0.26 |
| Of which: Substandard | **12,964** | **0.29** | 13,879 | 0.31 | -6.59 |
| Doubtful | **10,919** | **0.24** | 10,939 | 0.25 | -0.18 |
| Loss | **42,440** | **0.94** | 41,336 | 0.93 | 2.67 |
| **Total** | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 | 1.79 |

### *(II) Loan distribution by product types*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total corporate loans (including discounted bills) of the Group amounted to RMB2,906,925 million, representing an increase of RMB155,199 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 64.46% of total loans, representing an increase of 2.35 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. Total personal loans amounted to RMB1,603,072 million, representing a decrease of RMB75,812 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 35.54% of total loans, representing a decrease of 2.35 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total corporate NPLs (including discounted bills) of the Group amounted to RMB34,098 million, representing an increase of RMB97 million as compared with the end of the previous year, and the NPL ratio was 1.17%, representing a decrease of 0.07 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. Total personal NPLs amounted to RMB32,225 million, representing an increase of RMB72 million as compared with the end of the previous year, and the NPL ratio was 2.01%, representing an increase of 0.09 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Total loans** | **% of total** | **Total NPLs** | **NPL ratio (%)** | Total loans | % of total | Total NPLs | NPL ratio (%) |
| **Corporate loans and advances** | **2,906,925** | **64.46** | **34,098** | **1.17** | 2,751,726 | 62.11 | 34,001 | 1.24 |
| Of which: Discounted bills | **134,457** | **2.98** | **–** | **–** | 126,250 | 2.85 | – | – |
| **Personal loans and advances** | **1,603,072** | **35.54** | **32,225** | **2.01** | 1,678,884 | 37.89 | 32,153 | 1.92 |
| Of which: Loans to MSEs | **556,592** | **12.34** | **9,108** | **1.64** | 587,672 | 13.26 | 9,591 | 1.63 |
| Residential mortgage | **564,682** | **12.52** | **4,343** | **0.77** | 573,393 | 12.94 | 4,397 | 0.77 |
| Credit card overdraft | **406,457** | **9.01** | **17,164** | **4.22** | 432,460 | 9.76 | 16,735 | 3.87 |
| Others | **75,341** | **1.67** | **1,610** | **2.14** | 85,359 | 1.93 | 1,430 | 1.68 |
| **Total** | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | **66,323** | **1.47** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 | 66,154 | 1.49 |

Note: Others include comprehensive consumer loans, automobile loans and other personal loans.

### *(III) Loan distribution by industries*

The Group strictly implemented its risk preference, proactively seized development opportunities during the "15th Five-Year Plan" period, provided solid credit support to key areas such as the "five major sectors", achieved moderate growth in scale while ensuring quality, and further consolidated and enhanced the whole bank's distinctive advantages in high-quality development. The Group effectively supported the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, concentrated on the two main themes of intelligent manufacturing and domestic substitution, and steadily increased the proportion of credit to advanced manufacturing. The Group reasonably seized long-duration infrastructure projects, and strengthened credit placement in new infrastructure areas such as computing power and digital infrastructure. The Group actively supported key projects in the energy sector, and focused on high-quality new energy power stations and high-quality projects of coal-fired and hydroelectric power in key regions. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the corporate loans of the Group were mainly concentrated in the industries of leasing and commercial services, manufacturing, and real estate. Of which, total loans to the leasing and commercial services industry amounted to RMB626,728 million, representing an increase of RMB26,738 million as compared with the end of the previous year. Total loans to the manufacturing industry amounted to RMB547,378 million, representing an increase of RMB47,345 million as compared with the end of the previous year. Total loans to the real estate sector amounted to RMB317,040 million, representing a decrease of RMB8,403 million as compared with the end of the previous year.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the corporate NPLs of the Group were mainly concentrated in the industries of real estate, wholesale and retail, and manufacturing. Total NPLs of the three major industries amounted to RMB23,941 million, accounting for 70.21% of total corporate NPLs. In terms of changes in NPLs, mainly due to the impact of the pace of consumption recovery and the fluctuations in the operations of MSMEs in the wholesale and retail industry, the amount of NPLs saw an increase of RMB849 million as compared with the end of the previous year. Due to the impact of risk spillover of the real estate industry in the construction industry, the amount of NPLs saw an increase of RMB491 million as compared with the end of the previous year. Due to the intensified efforts in NPL disposal in the real estate sector, the amount of NPLs saw a decrease of RMB1,115 million as compared with the end of the previous year.

| Item (RMB million) | 30 June 2026 Total loans | % of total | Total NPLs | NPL ratio (%) | 31 December 2025 Total loans | % of total | Total NPLs | NPL ratio (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Corporate loans and advances** | | | | | | | | |
| Leasing and commercial services | **626,728** | **13.90** | **4,544** | **0.73** | 599,990 | 13.54 | 4,894 | 0.82 |
| Manufacturing | **547,378** | **12.14** | **5,848** | **1.07** | 500,033 | 11.29 | 6,041 | 1.21 |
| Real estate | **317,040** | **7.03** | **10,621** | **3.35** | 325,443 | 7.35 | 11,736 | 3.61 |
| Wholesale and retail | **306,941** | **6.81** | **7,472** | **2.43** | 291,287 | 6.57 | 6,623 | 2.27 |
| Transportation, storage and postal services | **225,248** | **4.99** | **326** | **0.14** | 202,730 | 4.58 | 330 | 0.16 |
| Water, environment and public utilities management | **183,729** | **4.07** | **343** | **0.19** | 174,004 | 3.93 | 336 | 0.19 |
| Production and supply of electric power, heat, gas and water | **159,713** | **3.54** | **11** | **0.01** | 151,199 | 3.41 | 11 | 0.01 |
| Financial services | **154,656** | **3.43** | **954** | **0.62** | 138,243 | 3.12 | 540 | 0.39 |
| Construction | **95,189** | **2.11** | **1,343** | **1.41** | 103,877 | 2.34 | 852 | 0.82 |
| Mining | **83,559** | **1.85** | **1,589** | **1.90** | 72,224 | 1.63 | 1,638 | 2.27 |
| Information transmission, software and information technology services | **65,326** | **1.45** | **391** | **0.60** | 57,706 | 1.30 | 452 | 0.78 |
| Scientific research and technical services | **52,576** | **1.17** | **353** | **0.67** | 47,350 | 1.07 | 259 | 0.55 |
| Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery | **26,200** | **0.58** | **45** | **0.17** | 26,871 | 0.61 | 51 | 0.19 |
| Others | **62,642** | **1.39** | **258** | **0.41** | 60,769 | 1.37 | 238 | 0.39 |
| Subtotal | **2,906,925** | **64.46** | **34,098** | **1.17** | 2,751,726 | 62.11 | 34,001 | 1.24 |
| **Personal loans and advances** | **1,603,072** | **35.54** | **32,225** | **2.01** | 1,678,884 | 37.89 | 32,153 | 1.92 |
| **Total** | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | **66,323** | **1.47** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 | 66,154 | 1.49 |

### (IV) Loan distribution by geographical regions

In line with the principle of "adapting to local conditions, highlighting key priorities and strengthening risk control", the Group actively responded to national regional development strategies, and supported differentiated development of various regions. For economically developed regions, the Group fully leveraged the resource advantages in infrastructure, advanced manufacturing, sci-tech innovation, and retail and small business customer groups, pursued all-round development and played a "leading" role. For western regions with favourable resource endowments, the Group proactively seized opportunities arising from the national energy strategy and industrial relocation, and rationally increased credit placement in energy, infrastructure and chemical industries. As at the end of the Reporting Period, total loans of the Group to the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta and the Western Region ranked top three, being RMB1,252,596 million, RMB717,984 million and RMB697,961 million, respectively, accounting for 27.77%, 15.92% and 15.48% of total loans, respectively, and representing increases of RMB49,635 million, RMB12,567 million and RMB10,949 million, respectively, as compared with the end of the previous year.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the NPLs of the Group were mainly concentrated in the Head Office, the Yangtze River Delta and the Western Region, total NPLs of which amounted to RMB18,425 million, RMB13,852 million and RMB9,723 million, respectively, accounting for 63.33% of total NPLs. Of which, the NPLs of the Head Office mainly came from credit card business. In terms of increase in NPLs, the NPLs of the Pearl River Delta increased by RMB1,337 million as compared with the end of the previous year, and the NPL ratio increased by 0.17 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Total loans** | **% of total** | **Total NPLs** | **NPL ratio (%)** | Total loans | % of total | Total NPLs | NPL ratio (%) |
| Head Office | **426,741** | **9.46** | **18,425** | **4.32** | 443,405 | 10.01 | 18,036 | 4.07 |
| Yangtze River Delta | **1,252,596** | **27.77** | **13,852** | **1.11** | 1,202,961 | 27.15 | 13,666 | 1.14 |
| Pearl River Delta | **717,984** | **15.92** | **9,111** | **1.27** | 705,417 | 15.92 | 7,774 | 1.10 |
| Bohai Rim | **674,945** | **14.97** | **6,928** | **1.03** | 668,332 | 15.08 | 7,401 | 1.11 |
| Northeastern Region | **96,309** | **2.14** | **1,654** | **1.72** | 98,223 | 2.22 | 1,463 | 1.49 |
| Central Region | **502,541** | **11.14** | **4,719** | **0.94** | 495,201 | 11.18 | 5,932 | 1.20 |
| Western Region | **697,961** | **15.48** | **9,723** | **1.39** | 687,012 | 15.51 | 10,550 | 1.54 |
| Institutions outside the Chinese mainland and subsidiaries | **140,920** | **3.12** | **1,911** | **1.36** | 130,059 | 2.93 | 1,332 | 1.02 |
| Total | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | **66,323** | **1.47** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 | 66,154 | 1.49 |

Note: For details of the geographical distribution of institutions of the Group, please refer to Note 5 "Segment Information" to the Financial Statements.

### *(V) Loan distribution by types of collateral*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total secured loans of the Group amounted to RMB2,037,460 million, representing a decrease of RMB36,068 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 45.18% of total loans. Total unsecured loans amounted to RMB1,503,354 million, representing an increase of RMB60,013 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 33.33% of total loans. Total guaranteed loans amounted to RMB969,183 million, representing an increase of RMB55,442 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 21.49% of total loans. In terms of the NPLs, total non-performing unsecured loans increased by RMB916 million as compared with the end of the previous year, mainly due to the increase in NPLs of credit card business. The NPL ratios of loans under various types of collateral remained broadly unchanged as compared with the end of the previous year.

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Total loans** | **% of total** | **Total NPLs** | **NPL ratio (%)** | Total loans | % of total | Total NPLs | NPL ratio (%) |
| Unsecured loans | **1,503,354** | **33.33** | **23,268** | **1.55** | 1,443,341 | 32.58 | 22,352 | 1.55 |
| Guaranteed loans | **969,183** | **21.49** | **8,847** | **0.91** | 913,741 | 20.62 | 8,814 | 0.96 |
| Secured loans | **2,037,460** | **45.18** | **34,208** | **1.68** | 2,073,528 | 46.80 | 34,988 | 1.69 |
| Of which: Secured by tangible assets other than monetary assets | **1,665,669** | **36.94** | **28,585** | **1.72** | 1,713,165 | 38.67 | 29,412 | 1.72 |
| Secured by monetary assets | **371,791** | **8.24** | **5,623** | **1.51** | 360,363 | 8.13 | 5,576 | 1.55 |
| Total | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | **66,323** | **1.47** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 | 66,154 | 1.49 |

### *(VI) Top ten loan customers*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the aggregate amount of total loans to the top ten loan customers of the Group was RMB72,355 million, accounting for 1.60% of total loans and advances to customers. The top ten loan customers are as follows:

| **Item (RMB million)** | **Amount** | **% of total loans** | **% of net capital base** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customer A | 15,300 | 0.34 | 1.86 |
| Customer B | 12,148 | 0.27 | 1.48 |
| Customer C | 8,150 | 0.18 | 0.99 |
| Customer D | 6,622 | 0.15 | 0.81 |
| Customer E | 5,754 | 0.13 | 0.70 |
| Customer F | 5,638 | 0.12 | 0.69 |
| Customer G | 5,214 | 0.11 | 0.63 |
| Customer H | 5,020 | 0.11 | 0.61 |
| Customer I | 4,324 | 0.10 | 0.53 |
| Customer J | 4,185 | 0.09 | 0.51 |
| Total | **72,355** | **1.60** | **8.81** |

### *(VII) Restructured loans and overdue loans*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, total restructured loans of the Group amounted to RMB24,949 million, representing a decrease of RMB4,058 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 0.55% of total loans and advances to customers, representing a decrease of 0.10 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. Total overdue loans amounted to RMB101,358 million, representing an increase of RMB5,555 million as compared with the end of the previous year, accounting for 2.25% of total loans and advances to customers, representing an increase of 0.09 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year.

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Amount** | **Proportion (%)** | Amount | Proportion (%) |
| Restructured loans | **24,949** | **0.55** | 29,007 | 0.65 |
| Of which: Restructured loans overdue for more than 90 days | **9,806** | **0.22** | 8,496 | 0.19 |
| Overdue loans | **101,358** | **2.25** | 95,803 | 2.16 |
| Of which: Overdue within 3 months | **34,021** | **0.76** | 27,463 | 0.62 |
| Overdue from 3 months up to 1 year | **25,778** | **0.57** | 29,072 | 0.66 |
| Overdue from 1 year up to 3 years | **33,985** | **0.75** | 31,660 | 0.71 |
| Overdue more than 3 years | **7,574** | **0.17** | 7,608 | 0.17 |

Notes: 1. Restructured loans are loans that the loan agreement has been adjusted by the Group in favour of the debtor, or provision of refinancing for the debtor's existing debts, including granting new loans for repayment of previous debts, new debt financing, etc., in order to enable the debtor who has financial difficulty to repay.

2. Overdue loans are loans that the repayment of principal or interest is overdue for one or more days.

### *(VIII) Repossessed assets*

| **Item (RMB million)** | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Repossessed assets | **4,163** | 4,408 |
| Of which: Real estate and land use right | **1,318** | 1,314 |
| Motor vehicles | **2,643** | 2,931 |
| Others | **202** | 163 |
| Allowance for impairment losses | **669** | 625 |

### *(IX) Changes in allowance for impairment losses on loans*

| Item (RMB million) | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Opening balance | **93,966** | 93,129 |
| Charge for the period, net | **29,363** | 47,901 |
| Write-offs and transfer out during the period | **-29,433** | -52,477 |
| Recoveries | **1,744** | 7,759 |
| Others | **-1,335** | -2,346 |
| Ending balance | **94,305** | 93,966 |

Method for calculating allowance for impairment losses on loans:

According to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22 – Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments (《企業會計準則第22號——金融工具確認和計量》), the Bank calculates the allowance for impairment losses on loans with the expected credit loss model as the basis and the forward-looking information as reference. Of which, for retail loans and corporate loans in phase 1 and phase 2, the allowance for impairment losses is calculated based on risk parameters such as probability of default of customers and loss given default. For corporate loans in phase 3, the allowance for impairment losses is calculated based on the expected recovery of cash flow. In line with the requirements of the Implementation Rules for Expected Credit Loss Approach of Commercial Banks (Yin Bao Jian Gui [2022] No. 10) (《商業銀行預期信用損失法實施管理辦法》(銀保監規[2022]10號)), the Bank reviewed and optimised the expected credit loss model on a regular basis, and updated forward-looking information and relevant parameters in a timely manner.

## VII. Analysis of Capital Adequacy Ratio

### *(I) Capital adequacy ratio*

The Group calculated its capital adequacy ratio (the "CAR") in accordance with the Capital Rules for Commercial Banks (《商業銀行資本管理辦法》) (the "Capital Rules") and other relevant regulatory provisions. The calculation of CAR covers the Bank and the financial institutions directly or indirectly invested by the Bank in accordance with the requirements of the Capital Rules. During the Reporting Period, the minimum requirements of the NFRA on the Group and the Bank's core tier-1 CAR, tier-1 CAR and CAR were 5%, 6%, and 8%, respectively. Based on the aforesaid minimum capital requirements, provisions of reserve capital, counter-cyclical capital and additional paid-in capital should also be made at the ratios of 2.5%, 0%, and 0.25%, respectively. During the Reporting Period, the core tier-1 CAR, tier-1 CAR, and the CAR of the Group and the Bank should be no less than 7.75%, 8.75%, and 10.75%, respectively.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the core tier-1 CAR, tier-1 CAR and the CAR of the Group were 9.42%, 11.46% and 13.36%, respectively, representing an increase of 0.04 percentage points, a decrease of 0.01 percentage points and an increase of 0.30 percentage points, respectively, as compared with the end of the previous year. The table below sets out the CAR of the Group and the Bank:

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **The Group** | **The Bank** | The Group | The Bank |
| Net core tier-1 capital | **578,300** | **544,369** | 563,554 | 528,829 |
| Net tier-1 capital | **704,092** | **669,367** | 689,364 | 653,829 |
| Total net capital base | **820,830** | **783,173** | 784,943 | 745,515 |
| Core tier-1 capital | **586,384** | **565,769** | 571,634 | 550,085 |
| Core tier-1 capital deductions | **-8,084** | **-21,400** | -8,080 | -21,256 |
| Other tier-1 capital | **125,792** | **125,000** | 125,810 | 125,000 |
| Other tier-1 capital deductions | **–** | **-2** | – | – |
| Tier-2 capital | **116,805** | **113,806** | 95,635 | 91,686 |
| Tier-2 capital deductions | **-67** | **–** | -56 | – |
| Total risk-weighted assets | **6,142,309** | **5,859,529** | 6,011,048 | 5,728,815 |
| Of which: Credit risk-weighted assets | **5,791,319** | **5,530,884** | 5,669,106 | 5,411,255 |
| Market risk-weighted assets | **96,007** | **83,366** | 86,959 | 72,281 |
| Operational risk-weighted assets | **254,983** | **245,279** | 254,983 | 245,279 |
| Core tier-1 CAR (%) | **9.42** | **9.29** | 9.38 | 9.23 |
| Tier-1 CAR (%) | **11.46** | **11.42** | 11.47 | 11.41 |
| CAR (%) | **13.36** | **13.37** | 13.06 | 13.01 |

### *(II) Leverage ratio*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the leverage ratio of the Group was 7.55%, representing a decrease of 0.08 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous quarter. The leverage ratio of the Group is as follows:

| Item (RMB million) | **30 June 2026** | 31 March 2026 | 31 December 2025 | 30 September 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leverage ratio (%) | **7.55** | 7.63 | 7.51 | 7.43 |
| Net tier-1 capital | **704,092** | 699,622 | 689,364 | 686,328 |
| On- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustment | **9,321,665** | 9,169,417 | 9,174,691 | 9,235,790 |

For details of the regulatory capital indicators, please refer to the 2026 Interim Report on Pillar 3 Information Disclosure of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. (《中國民生銀行股份有限公司2026年半年度第三支柱信息披露報告》) in the section headed "Investors Relations – Announcements and Disclosures – Regulatory Capital" on the Bank's website (www.cmbc.com.cn).

## VIII. Liquidity Indicators

### *(I) Liquidity coverage ratio*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the liquidity coverage ratio of the Group was 134.11%, 34.11 percentage points higher than the regulatory requirement, indicating that the Group had an adequate reserve of high-quality current assets and maintained its liquidity stability.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Liquidity coverage ratio (%) | **134.11** | 135.60 |
| High-quality current assets | **957,375** | 958,739 |
| Net cash outflow in 30 days | **713,878** | 707,036 |

### *(II) Net stable funding ratio*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the net stable funding ratio of the Group was 105.94%, 5.94 percentage points higher than the regulatory requirement, indicating that the available stable funding sources of the Group was capable of supporting the sustainable and stable business development.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **30 June 2026** | 31 March 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net stable funding ratio (%) | **105.94** | 105.76 | 104.85 |
| Stable funding available | **4,637,954** | 4,680,002 | 4,572,514 |
| Stable funding required | **4,378,042** | 4,425,220 | 4,361,021 |

## IX. Segment Report

The business segments of the Group are categorised as corporate banking, retail banking and others for the purposes of management, reporting and evaluation. The geographical segments are categorised into eight sections including the Head Office, the Yangtze River Delta, the Pearl River Delta, the Bohai Rim, Northeastern Region, Central Region, Western Region, and the institutions outside the Chinese mainland and subsidiaries for the purposes of management, reporting and evaluation.

### *(I) Segment operating results by business line*

| | **30 June 2026** | **January to June 2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Item (RMB million)** | **Total assets** | **Operating income** | **Profit before income tax** |
| Corporate banking | **5,415,887** | **36,815** | **22,451** |
| Retail banking | **1,675,162** | **27,465** | **-1,856** |
| Others | **642,803** | **9,415** | **25** |
| Total | **7,733,852** | **73,695** | **20,620** |

| | 31 December 2025 | January to June 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Item (RMB million) | Total assets | Operating income | Profit before income tax |
| Corporate banking | 5,328,944 | 35,340 | 14,560 |
| Retail banking | 1,723,662 | 28,565 | 6,485 |
| Others | 721,288 | 6,796 | 1,749 |
| Total | 7,773,894 | 70,701 | 22,794 |

Note: Total assets exclude deferred income tax assets.

### *(II) Segment operating results by geographical region*

| Item (RMB million) | **30 June 2026** **Total assets** | **January to June 2026** **Operating income** | **Profit before income tax** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Office | **3,311,772** | **29,315** | **6,036** |
| Yangtze River Delta | **1,287,616** | **12,298** | **6,652** |
| Pearl River Delta | **807,238** | **7,326** | **2,019** |
| Bohai Rim | **1,398,757** | **8,065** | **3,738** |
| Northeastern Region | **139,817** | **1,151** | **357** |
| Central Region | **623,252** | **4,932** | **-879** |
| Western Region | **707,447** | **5,890** | **1,141** |
| Institutions outside the Chinese mainland and subsidiaries | **449,727** | **4,718** | **1,556** |
| Inter-regional adjustments | **-991,774** | **–** | **–** |
| Total | **7,733,852** | **73,695** | **20,620** |

| Item (RMB million) | 31 December 2025 Total assets | January to June 2025 Operating income | Profit before income tax |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Office | 3,400,109 | 27,677 | 8,931 |
| Yangtze River Delta | 1,233,555 | 11,855 | 5,061 |
| Pearl River Delta | 807,513 | 7,555 | 3,079 |
| Bohai Rim | 1,384,929 | 6,562 | -2,034 |
| Northeastern Region | 139,143 | 1,231 | 1,411 |
| Central Region | 588,810 | 5,094 | 1,603 |
| Western Region | 695,289 | 5,816 | 2,374 |
| Institutions outside the Chinese mainland and subsidiaries | 459,489 | 4,911 | 2,369 |
| Inter-regional adjustments | -934,943 | – | – |
| Total | 7,773,894 | 70,701 | 22,794 |

Note: Total assets exclude deferred income tax assets.

## X. Other Financial Information

### *(I) Items relating to fair value measurement*

#### *1. Internal control system relating to fair value measurement*

In order to regulate fair value measurement, improve the quality of financial information, strengthen risk control and protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors and all relevant parties, the Bank has formulated the Administrative Measures Regarding Account Valuation of Financial Instruments at Fair Value of China Minsheng Bank (《中國民生銀行金融工具公允價值入賬估值管理辦法》) according to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (《企業會計準則》), established a clear and effective governance structure and internal control procedures, expanded the scope of fair value measurement to cover certain financial assets and financial liabilities, and clarified and refined the policies, methods and procedures for fair value measurement. To enhance the rationality and reliability of fair value measurement, the Bank has assigned specific working responsibilities for the management of fair value measurement to the Board, the Senior Management and execution bodies at various levels, strengthened research on the fair value measurement of asset and liability businesses, improved internal valuation capabilities, gradually optimised the valuation models and systems, and strengthened the verification of parameters obtained externally. Moreover, the Bank has taken corresponding internal control measures over the fair value measurement process, conducted double-checking system for the measurement of fair value, and adopted a valuation procedure of fair value featuring multiple checks and early-warning and monitoring on valuation results. In the meantime, by supervising and checking the scope, methodology and procedures of fair value measurement, the audit departments have constantly improved internal control of the Bank.

The Bank has adopted new accounting standards including the International Financial Reporting Standard 9: Financial Instruments (《國際財務報告準則第9號: 金融工具》) (IFRS 9) and the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 22－Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 23－Transfer of Financial Assets (《企業會計準則第23號－金融資產轉移》), the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 24－Hedge Accounting (《企業會計準則第24號－套期會計》) and the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 39－Fair Value Measurement (《企業會計準則第39號－公允價值計量》) promulgated by the Ministry of Finance. During the Reporting Period, the Bank completed the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) test, product classification, valuation, and impairment calculation of financial instruments, and conducted fair value measurement in accordance with the new accounting standards.

#### *2. Financial instruments measured at fair value*

For details of the scope, methodologies and relevant parameters of the financial instruments measured at fair value of the Bank, please refer to Note 11 "Fair Value of Financial Instruments" to the Financial Statements.

### *(II) Overdue and outstanding liabilities*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group had no material outstanding liabilities that were overdue.

### *(III) Cash flow*

During the Reporting Period, the Group's net cash flow from operating activities was RMB184,168 million, and the net outflow decreased by RMB403,211 million as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to that the cash flow from deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions changed from net outflow to net inflow. The net cash flow from investment activities amounted to RMB35,433 million, and the net inflow decreased by RMB72,084 million as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the increase in cash paid for investments. The net cash flow from financing activities amounted to RMB-242,141 million, and the net inflow decreased by RMB367,331 million as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the decrease in cash received from issuance of debt securities.

| **Item (RMB million)** | **January to June 2026** | January to June 2025 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Net cash flow from operating activities** | **184,168** | -219,043 | Net outflow decreasing 403,211 |
| Of which: Net cash flow from loans and advances to customers | **-107,734** | -39,249 | Net outflow increasing by 68,485 |
| Net cash flow from deposits from customers | **115,317** | 61,907 | Net inflow increasing by 53,410 |
| Net cash flow from deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | **85,649** | -268,160 | Net outflow decreasing by 353,809 |
| **Net cash flow from investment activities** | **35,433** | 107,517 | Net inflow decreasing by 72,084 |
| Of which: Cash received from recovery of investments and investment income | **1,935,111** | 1,597,954 | Inflow increasing by 337,157 |
| Cash paid for investments | **-1,897,214** | -1,491,545 | Outflow increasing by 405,669 |
| **Net cash flow from financing activities** | **-242,141** | 125,190 | Net inflow decreasing by 367,331 |
| Of which: Cash received from issuance of debt securities | **403,620** | 715,531 | Inflow decreasing by 311,911 |
| Cash paid for repayment of debts | **-628,896** | -615,507 | Outflow increasing by 13,389 |

## XI. Operational Concerns

### *(I) Net interest margin*

During the Reporting Period, the net interest margin of the Group was 1.47%, representing an increase of 8BP as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease in liability costs provided strong support for the improvement of interest margin. On the liability side, the Bank continued to improve its products and services, took "Settlement+" as a core driver to effectively increase the proportion of demand deposits, and facilitated the significant decrease in the interbank funding costs through refined management. During the Reporting Period, the cost ratio of deposits of the Group was 1.46%, representing a decrease of 40BP as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. The average cost ratio of interbank liabilities was 1.54%, representing a decrease of 37BP as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. On the asset side, the Bank strengthened coordinated management of scale and cost, improved asset operation efficiency, continuously optimised asset structure, and increased the proportion of general loans.

In the next stage, the Group will proactively respond to changes in the market, promote the optimisation of the asset-liability structure, enhance refined management, and strive to maintain the improving trend in net interest margin. On the liability side, the Bank will deepen all funds management, continue to strengthen the management of all customer groups, all scenarios and all processes, drive fund accumulation and further reduce liability costs. On the asset side, it will focus on areas with new momentum, accelerate the optimisation of credit structure, further advance the "five major sectors" of finance, while enhancing its capabilities in loan risk-based pricing and comprehensive services for the real economy.

### *(II) Net non-interest income*

The Group adhered to the customer-centric philosophy, enhanced service quality and value creation of intermediary business, and increased the contribution of intermediary business income. By focusing on wealth management and payment and settlement businesses, the Bank continuously enhanced the capability in asset allocation, improved the development of payment scenarios, and promoted the steady scale expansion of financial assets under management and the increase in intermediary business income. During the Reporting Period, the net fee and commission income of the Group amounted to RMB9,809 million, representing an increase of RMB124 million, or 1.28%, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Of which, the income from agency services, custodian and other fiduciary services, and settlement and clearance services increased by RMB1,068 million, RMB36 million and RMB82 million, respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

### (III) *Formation, collection and disposal of non-performing assets*

The Bank continued to optimise the full-process credit management mechanism, deepened the guiding role of credit policy and industry research, and adjusted and refined credit asset structure through a combined approach of expansion and exit. The Bank carried out the "Year of Deepening Post-Lending and Post-Investment Management" initiative to improve the effectiveness of post-lending management by consolidating result enhancement mechanism, closely monitoring and controlling new risks, and strengthening closed-loop institutional management. The Bank also optimised the risk management and monitoring system for retail loans, implemented full-process standardised operating procedures, continuously intensified centralised management and control capabilities, and improved the efficiency of closed-loop risk monitoring and resolution. During the Reporting Period, the formation rate of NPLs[3] of the Bank was 1.68%, representing an increase of 0.17 percentage points as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, mainly due to the increase in the newly formed non-performing retail loans as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Bank continued to advance the collection and disposal of non-performing assets, adhered to the philosophy of managing non-performing assets, strengthened classified strategy implementation, and adopted multiple measures on a selective basis. During the Reporting Period, the Bank collected and disposed a total of RMB38,986 million non-performing assets, including RMB35,958 million NPLs. Divided by disposal method, RMB4,078 million were collected in cash, RMB2,234 million were transferred, RMB8,418 million were securitised, RMB19,961 million were written off, and RMB1,267 million were collected and disposed through other methods such as repossession. RMB3,028 million non-credit non-performing assets were also collected and disposed. Meanwhile, the Bank continued to identify the recovery clues of written-off assets to effectively reduce losses. During the Reporting Period, the Bank recovered RMB2,284 million written-off assets.

In the next stage, the Bank will proactively respond to changes in external risk situations, continuously improve the full-process credit risk management mechanism, maintain stringent credit access standards, effectively strengthen post-lending and post-investment management, strictly prevent new large-amount risks, establish centralised post-lending management model of retail loans, enhance the precision and timeliness of risk early-warning, and further intensify the collection and disposal of non-performing assets to comprehensively improve the effectiveness of risk disposal and mitigation.

3 Formation rate of NPLs = New NPLs of the period/total loans and advances to customers at the beginning of the period × annualised coefficient.

### *(IV) Risk management and control of the real estate sector*

The Group attached great importance to the risk prevention in the real estate sector, adhered to the overall strategy of "controlling total amount, revitalising existing business and optimising incremental business", earnestly implemented relevant national policies and regulatory requirements concerning the real estate sector, and continuously advanced the implementation of the "16 financial measures" and the urban real estate financing coordination mechanism, etc. On the one hand, the Group applied layered and classified management of projects throughout their duration, and accelerated the mitigation of existing risks. On the other hand, the Group proactively responded to national policies, adhered to the origin of project financing, focused on prime locations and quality housing projects, gave priority to meeting the reasonable financing needs of high-quality regions and high-quality real estate enterprises, continued to support financial services for affordable housing and rental housing, optimised business structure, and developed incremental business in an appropriate and orderly manner, thus promoting the steady and healthy development of real estate business of the Group.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of the Group's corporate credit business assuming credit risks in relation to the real estate sector, such as loans, off-balance sheet credit, and bond investment, amounted to RMB363,627 million, representing a decrease of RMB18,238 million, or 4.78%, as compared with the end of the previous year. Of which, the balance of loans to the real estate sector amounted to RMB317,040 million, representing a decrease of RMB8,403 million, or 2.58%, as compared with the end of the previous year, and accounted for 87.19%. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of NPLs of corporate real estate business amounted to RMB10,621 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,115 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The NPL ratio was 3.35%, representing a decrease of 0.26 percentage points as compared with the end of the previous year. In addition, as at the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of businesses not assuming credit risks in relation to the real estate sector of the Group, such as net-value wealth management, entrusted loans, and debt financing instruments with the Bank as the leading underwriter, amounted to RMB49,538 million, representing an increase of RMB246 million as compared with the end of the previous year. The business scale was small on the whole.

In the next stage, the Group will continue to strictly implement the national decisions, deployments and regulatory requirements concerning the real estate sector, improve the asset quality of existing business, promote the high-quality development of incremental business, and maintain steady development of businesses in relation to the real estate sector.

## XII. Risk Management

### *(I) Comprehensive risk management*

The Bank adhered to a risk culture of "soundness, prudence, comprehensiveness and proactivity", continuously improved comprehensive risk management system, and enhanced refined risk management. The Bank continued to strengthen risk governance, strove to improve the operating mechanism of the Risk Management and Internal Control Committee, improved the management framework of "Chief Compliance Officer – Compliance Officer – Risk Compliance Officer – Compliance Commissioner", consolidated the chain of risk management responsibilities, and established a management system with vertical integration and comprehensive horizontal coverage, thereby enabling professional and efficient decision-making on major risk management matters. The Bank strengthened the guiding role of plans and policies, prepared a draft five-year comprehensive risk management plan, issued the 2026 risk preference statement and the management policies of major special risks, and continuously enhanced industry research on national major strategies and key areas receiving support to improve the efficiency of credit resource allocation. The Bank steadily advanced application preparations for the compliant implementation of the advanced capital measurement approach, continuously improved the internal rating system for credit risks, enhanced loss data management mechanism of operational risks, and carried out the "Year of Compliant Application of the Advanced Capital Measurement Approach" initiative, so as to further consolidate the foundation for compliant implementation. The Bank refined the development of system tools, and accelerated the launching of tools including the agent of "Corporate Information Lookup (企調一頁通)", the digital and intelligent post-lending management platform, the project of integrated collection, disposal and recovery of retail business, and the risk portrait of employee behaviour. The application of AI+ across the entire credit management process and the development of regulatory agents also progressed steadily, comprehensively empowering quality and effectiveness enhancement of risk management.

### (II) *Credit risk management*

Credit risk is the risk that a borrower or a counterparty fails to make repayments in a timely manner in full amount for whatever reasons.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank coordinated development and security, took the "Year of Deepening Post-Lending and Post-Investment Management" initiative as the main focus, concentrated on the effectiveness of credit management, continued to improve credit risk governance framework, and facilitated the comprehensive transformation of credit risk management from system building to effectiveness release with focus on consolidating mechanism results, strictly controlling new risks, reinforcing closed-loop management of rules and system deployment, and implementing list-based progression, thereby maintaining overall stability of the asset quality. The Bank strengthened risk cost management, strictly implemented the provision of virtual allowances for new risks, rigidly linked risk costs with resource allocation of institutions and disclosed them on a quarterly basis, and guided the fostering of the philosophy of prudent operation. The Bank adhered to a credit policy featuring selective expansion and withdrawal, strengthened policy guidance and transmission, formulated adjustment plans for mid- to long-term credit structure, and continuously enhanced the strategic foresight and market adaptability of credit resource allocation. The Bank increased support for key areas and weak links, implemented list-based management and differentiated reduction and exit for high-risk areas, and promoted the orderly reduction of risk exposure. The Bank comprehensively advanced the development of risk control system for big retail banking, strengthened centralised control and unified strategy decision-making by the risk management hub, deepened layered management of MSME customer groups, and improved the closed-loop mechanism of risk monitoring, screening and resolution. The Bank optimised credit approval system and mechanisms, reshaped project evaluation mechanism, established the parallel operating model of "simultaneous performance of due diligence and assessment" and the "cloud-based approval" mechanism, and deepened the promotion and application of "smart post-lending supervision". The Bank focused on enhancing the awareness of managing non-performing assets, optimised the operation and management model, strengthened layered and classified management, prudently resolved risks in key areas, continued to explore the potential value of written-off assets, and comprehensively improved the effectiveness of risk resolution and mitigation. The Bank rapidly advanced digital and intelligent credit risk management and control, launched core functions of the enterprise-level digital and intelligent post-lending management platform, and accelerated the development of the digital analysis platform of credit management and initiated pilot application.

### *(III) Large-amount exposure*

Large-amount exposure refers to the credit risk exposure of a commercial bank exceeding 2.5% of its net tier-1 capital (including various kinds of credit risk exposures arising in the banking book and the trading book) to a single customer or a group of related party customers. The Bank proactively established and improved the management mechanism for large-amount exposures, clarified large-amount exposure management limit in annual risk preference, and orderly implemented the measurement, monitoring and reporting of large-amount exposures, thus ensuring the compliance and effectiveness of management.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, except for customers exempted by regulatory rules, the non-interbank single customers, non-interbank related party customers, interbank single customers, and interbank group customers of the Bank meeting large-amount exposure standards all satisfied the regulatory requirements.

### *(IV) Market risk management*

Market risk refers to the risk of adverse changes in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices and commodity prices), inflicting losses in on- and off-balance sheet businesses of commercial banks.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to improve the measurement and allocation mechanism for market risk capital, and maintained general stability in the capital occupation of market risk. The Bank refined the development of market risk management system by revising and issuing multiple policies, including the Administrative Measures on Market Risk Limit (2026 Revision). The Bank comprehensively deepened the integrated management of risk limit, trading strategy and risk monitoring of financial transactions. By adopting limit management mechanism, multi-layer limit system and dynamic limit adjustment mechanism, the Bank supported the improvement of business flexibility of market-making, agency and other businesses with risks under control, thus realising steady business development. The Bank expanded the promotion of unified views for market risk across the whole bank, and supported the application of smart market risk control results in monitoring, analysis and decision-making processes. The Bank promoted the comprehensive integration of capital measurement tools into business management scenarios. Through the verification, reconciliation and allocation mechanisms for exposure and capital, the Bank ensured accurate reporting of market risk capital and strengthened the guidance and assessment of capital decomposition results in the performance of different institutions and trading desks. Additionally, the Bank continuously iterated the early-warning and monitoring system for credit bonds, optimised quantitative analysis of the multi-dimensional risk portfolio of credit bond holdings, and achieved coordinated management of market risk and credit risk driven by high frequency data. The Bank dynamically improved the closed-loop management of investment transaction products covering all risks, entire process and full life-cycle, and strengthened cross-cycle risk assessment for bond investments.

### (V) Operational risk management

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from problems with internal procedures, personnel and IT system or external events, including legal risk but excluding strategic risk and reputation risk.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to advance the development of the operational risk (including legal risk) management system, and controlled the loss ratio of operational risks within the risk preference limit. It comprehensively reviewed the operational risk management framework, prepared application materials for compliant implementation of the standard approach for operational risk capital measurement in accordance with the regulatory requirements, and steadily advanced preparations for regulatory review and acceptance. The Bank introduced AI technologies to empower operational risk identification, optimised the functions of the operational risk management system, and established data coordination among the three tools of risk self-assessment, key risk indicators and loss data. The Bank strengthened publicity and implementation of the culture of operational risk management, and organised dedicated operational risk management training programmes to systematically enhance the awareness and capabilities of operational risk management. The Bank continued to strengthen its legal risk management system, optimised legal risk management policies, advanced the internalisation of key laws and regulations, strengthened legal services for strategic and innovative businesses, advanced training on the enhancement of business-related legal risk prevention and control and response and resolution skills, and strengthened the development and application of platforms such as smart legal review, smart litigation and blockchain-based digital evidence preservation, in a bid to consolidate the defence lines for legal and compliant operation and management. The Bank closely monitored changes in the external judicial environment and internal litigation risks, conducted forward-looking early-warning and prevention and control of business risks, optimised the development of smart litigation system, and continuously enhanced the capabilities in law-abiding and compliant operation.

### *(VI) Liquidity risk management*

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a commercial bank is unable to promptly obtain sufficient funds at reasonable cost to repay maturing liabilities, discharge other payment obligations and meet other funding needs in the course of normal operations. The Bank has established a scientific and comprehensive liquidity risk governance framework and formulated effective rules, procedures, strategies and policies of liquidity risk management, so as to continuously enhance its capabilities in the identification, measurement, monitoring, control and reporting of liquidity risk.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank safeguarded the bottom line of liquidity risk, adhered to prudent risk preference, closely monitored the changes in macro-economic, monetary and regulatory policies, market liquidity and price level, and strengthened monitoring and active management around core risk factors. The regulatory indicators of liquidity risk remained sound, and the daytime liquidity risk stayed safe and controllable. Firstly, the Bank optimised the Group's consolidated management system, and reinforced management supervision and indicator monitoring of subsidiaries. Secondly, the Bank improved the risk monitoring and limit management system based on factors such as asset-liability maturity mismatch, liability structure stability, high-quality current assets, cash flow gap distribution, and customer and industry concentration level. Thirdly, the Bank optimised the asset-liability structure, expanded liability source channels to diversify the liability sources, and properly conducted management of high-quality current assets. Fourthly, the Bank carried out high-frequency risk early-warning management, improved the stress test scenario and parameter system, and used system tools to increase the frequency and efficiency of stress tests. The Bank regularly conducted emergency drills for liquidity risk and improved its capabilities in risk identification and emergency response. Fifthly, the Bank strictly implemented the pillar 3 information disclosure requirements of the Capital Rules, strengthened the liquidity risk data governance at both legal person and consolidated Group levels, and advanced the development of the asset-liability risk management system.

### *(VII) Country risk management*

Country risk refers to the risk of debtor in a certain country or region failing or unwilling to repay debts to the financial institutions in the banking industry, or the financial institutions in the banking industry suffering from commercial losses in a country or region or incurring other losses due to economic, political and social changes and incidents in such country or region. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Bank incorporated country risk management into the comprehensive risk management system. Through the formulation of country risk management policies and procedures, the Bank clarified management responsibilities and working processes, and managed and controlled country risk through management tools including country risk ratings, limit management, stress tests, and exposure measurement and monitoring.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to improve its country risk management system in response to business development needs and changes in the global political and economic landscape. The Bank strengthened monitoring and early-warning, closely followed changes in the external environment, promptly initiated emergency responses to unexpected country risk events, dynamically adjusted country risk strategies for relevant countries, and reduced the adverse impact of external events on the Bank's overseas assets. The Bank promoted the digital and intelligent transformation of country risk management, developed the country risk management system, and elevated the automation level of the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of country risk. The Bank optimised management tools such as ratings and limits, and updated country risk ratings and limits by fully leveraging internal and external data and comprehensively considering the Bank's risk preference and placement plan. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the country risk exposures of the Bank mainly concentrated in countries and regions with relatively low risks, and the risks were controllable in general.

### (VIII) Management of interest rate risk in banking book

Interest rate risk in banking book refers to the adverse changes in the level of interest rate, maturity structure and other factors which lead to losses on the economic value and overall revenue of banking book. It can be primarily classified into gap risk, benchmark risk and option risk.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank optimised and improved the governance and management system of interest rate risk in banking book, strengthened the management of mismatch of asset and liability repricing, and conducted interest rate sensitivity analysis and stress tests on a regular basis, in a bid to ensure the steady operation of regulatory indicators and internal management indicators of interest rate risk in banking book. The Bank continued to improve the Group's consolidated management system of interest rate risk in banking book, and supervised and guided subsidiaries to improve their risk management. The Bank continuously enhanced the identification, measurement, monitoring and control system for interest rate risk in banking book, closely followed changes in external market environment and internal business structure, enhanced forward-looking judgment, and dynamically adjusted the term structure of assets and liabilities and business management strategies. The Bank optimised the limit system, appraisal and supervision and early-warning alert of interest rate risk in banking book, and practised strict and effective management in terms of repricing gap, maturity mismatch, duration and valuation fluctuation, so as to ensure that all risk factors were kept at a prudent and healthy level. The Bank enhanced the early-warning management of interest rate risk in banking book, constantly updated and enriched scenario assumption and parameter system for stress tests, used systematic tools to frequently carry out stress tests, and strengthened its capability in risk identification, early-warning and emergency response. The Bank continued to optimise the functions of the asset-liability risk management system, improved management models and database, increased the automatic measurement and monitoring frequency of indicators of interest rate risk in banking book, and enhanced the levels of risk data analysis and monitoring.

### (IX) Reputation risk management

Reputation risk of a bank refers to the risk that stakeholders, the public, media and other parties negatively evaluate banking institutions due to the operation and management behaviours, behaviours of employees or external events, etc., which then undermines the brand value, goes against normal operation, and even affects industry image, market stability and social stability. The Bank regards effective reputation risk management as one of the important means and necessary measures to safeguard normal business development, create a harmonious public opinion environment, safeguard its sound image in the industry and fulfill responsibilities of corporate citizens.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank comprehensively implemented the Administrative Measures on Reputation Risk of Banking and Insurance Institutions (Trial) and the Administrative Measures on Reputation Risk of China Minsheng Bank (2024 Revision), further optimised mechanisms and processes, improved response strategies, accumulated reputation capital, and improved the foresight, timeliness and effectiveness of reputation risk management. The Bank implemented the philosophy of steady and prudent development, shifted risk management further upstream, strengthened governance from the source, and reviewed potential risks in internal processes and key links. Under the framework of comprehensive risk management, the Bank assessed the potential threats of overlapping and spreading of various risks in a timely manner, precisely predicted public opinion development trend, and deployed special monitoring and early-warning in a targeted manner. Through multiple measures, the Bank prudently addressed and mitigated anticipated potential reputation risk, and strictly prevented the cross-business and cross-institution contagion and spread of reputation risk across the Group. The Bank also accumulated reputation capital, enhanced corporate reputation, and created a favourable public opinion environment for the high-quality development of the Bank.

### *(X) IT risk management*

IT risk refers to the operational, legal and reputation risk and other risks due to natural factors, human factors, technical flaws and management defects in relation to the IT application in the commercial banks.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank focused on business strategies and operating objectives, took the advancement of digital finance as the guidance, continuously optimised risk governance framework, iterated security protection system, and constantly improved management frameworks for data security, algorithm security and AI security, so as to enhance IT risk management capabilities. The Bank continued to conduct risk governance in key technology areas, improved the closed-loop mechanism for the monitoring, identification, assessment and control of technology risk, advanced classified and graded data management as well as the implementation of rules related to regulatory data statistics, improved regular monitoring and early-warning systems, and conducted periodic re-inspections of technology risk monitoring indicators. The Bank optimised information system disaster recovery architecture, conducted business continuity drills for information systems under practical scenarios, and enhanced the efficiency of emergency response and operational resilience of information systems. The Bank strengthened the development of cybersecurity offence-and-defence system, and enhanced capabilities in cybersecurity monitoring and rapid response and resolution of security vulnerabilities. The Bank maintained "zero data leakage and zero information security incident", its external attack defence capabilities successfully withstood practical challenges, change management remained resilient under high-load operations, and the information systems operated smoothly.

### (XI) Compliance risk management

Compliance risk refers to the potential for a financial institution or its employees to face criminal, administrative, or civil legal liability, financial loss, reputation loss, or other adverse consequences due to violations of compliance regulations in operation and management activities of the financial institution or duty performance behaviours of its employees.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to improve compliance management system, continuously enhanced the effectiveness of compliance management, and promoted the profound transformation from "passive regulatory compliance" to "proactive and efficient governance". It closely monitored changes in the economic and financial environment, strengthened the transmission and implementation of regulatory policies, enhanced the intelligence level of institutional management, and advanced systematic pilot application of compliance duty performance. The Bank conducted legal compliance reviews for key businesses and innovative projects to safeguard their high-quality development. The Bank continued to improve the compliance monitoring platform, enriched off-site inspection model library, and promoted the effective operation of its compliance risk monitoring system. The Bank strengthened warnings through circular on typical cases, improved employee behavioural risk portraits across business lines, and intensified employee behaviour management. The Bank conducted compliance inspections with focus on key areas, and achieved a virtuous cycle of inspection, rectification, assessment and enhancement by taking strengthening the source-tracing and rectification of problems as the starting point. It deepened the application of AI-based Q&As on laws and regulations, and vigorously promoted layered and classified legal compliance publicity and education covering all employees, in order to continuously improve employees' awareness of law-abiding and compliant business operation and their compliant duty performance capabilities.

### (XII) Money laundering risk management

Money laundering risk refers to the risk that the Bank may be utilised by "money laundering activity" during business development and operating management.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank fully identified, analysed and evaluated money laundering risks, further improved the group-based money laundering risk management system, constantly strengthened the quality and effectiveness of money laundering risk management, and was rated good in the latest annual regulatory assessment. The Bank thoroughly implemented the new anti-money laundering (AML) laws and supporting regulations, further improved institutional system and management mechanism, and promoted the implementation of new policies, including AML due diligence, beneficial owner identification and special preventive measures for AML purposes. The Bank solidly advanced self-assessments of money laundering risk, terrorist financing risk and risk of evasion of targeted financial sanctions related to counter-proliferation, which fully and objectively reflected its achievements in performing AML duties. The Bank accelerated the development of digital and intelligent AML capabilities, launched a smart money laundering risk monitoring model based on graph neural networks, and continuously applied AI technologies to improve the quality of suspicious transaction reporting. It further strengthened money laundering risk monitoring and management, and conducted special governance concerning the quality of suspicious transaction reporting with focus on high-risk businesses and specific customer groups. The Bank also continued to strengthen AML publicity and training, and enhanced the AML-related duty performance awareness and capabilities of institutions at all levels and financial subsidiaries.

## XIII. Prospects

In the second half of 2026, the operation of commercial banks will continue to maintain steady development, structural optimisation and controllable risks. There are several trends deserve close attention. Firstly, "slower but higher-quality" loan growth may become the new normal. The shift from old to new growth drivers in the macro economy will pick up pace, and direct financing channels will continue to expand, driving banks to optimise product and service models and serve the real economy in a high-quality manner. Secondly, pressures on interest margins in the banking industry will persist. On the asset side, interest rates of new loans will continue to face downward pressure, while returns from financial investments and other non-credit businesses will remain low. On the liability side, as households diversify the allocation of maturing deposits, deposit funds may flow toward non-bank institutions, leaving limited room for further decrease in deposit costs. Thirdly, asset quality will remain generally stable, of which, assets of corporate business will demonstrate relatively better quality while retail business will face relatively greater risk pressure. Fourthly, the financial industry will continue to deepen supply-side structural reform, with small and medium-sized financial institutions undergoing quantity reduction and quality improvement process, accelerating the restructuring of the competitive landscape of the industry.

The Bank will remain firmly committed to its strategic direction and closely follow the work priorities of "stabilising growth, optimising structure, strengthening foundation and enhancing quality and effectiveness", deepen the development of "basic customers, basic products, basic services and basic management", consolidate the operating foundation through enhanced service capabilities and management efficiency, and fully promote high-quality and sustainable development.

Firstly, the Bank will further advance the integrated management of MSMEs, large enterprises and individual customers, and solidify customer base and value creation capabilities. The Bank will adhere to the customer-centric approach and the core philosophy of "integration of customer acquisition and customer management", continue to explore customers' financial service needs through high-quality customer acquisition and efficient customer management.

Secondly, the Bank will optimise the asset and liability structure, and enhance development quality and effectiveness as well as capital return efficiency. On the asset side, the Bank will focus on key areas including the "five major sectors" of finance, adhere to the principle of "stabilising total amount and optimising structure", and enhance risk-based pricing capabilities and capital return efficiency. On the liability side, the Bank will adhere to the philosophy of "taking liability structure optimisation as the cornerstone", take the growth of low-cost deposits as the core starting point, and continue to reduce liability costs.

Thirdly, the Bank will accelerate digital and intelligent transformation, and reshape business processes and customer experiences through technology empowerment. The Bank will further advance the development of enterprise-level business architecture, and strengthen the scenario empowerment of AI large models in key areas including marketing, risk control, operation and decision-making. The Bank will deepen the ecosystem development of the digital and intelligent butler for enterprises of "E-Minsheng Family", enrich scenario-based digital products, and support the digital transformation of MSMEs.

Fourthly, the Bank will reinforce the bottom line of risk compliance, and advance steady and long-term operation and development. The Bank will continue to improve the risk management system covering all risk categories, all employees and all processes. The Bank will strengthen coordinated prevention and control of the "three lines of defence", strengthen forward-looking risk management and control and process management in key areas, adhere to the philosophy of managing non-performing assets, and comprehensively improve the effectiveness of non-performing asset collection and disposal.

# CHAPTER 4 CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL AND INFORMATION ON SHAREHOLDERS

## I. Ordinary Shares

### *(I) Changes in ordinary shares*

| | 30 June 2026 | | Changes over the Reporting Period | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number of shares (share)** | **Percentage (%)** | Number of shares (share) | Number of shares (share) | Percentage (%) |
| **I. Shares subject to restriction on sales** | **–** | **–** | – | – | – |
| **II. Shares not subject to restriction on sales** | **43,782,418,502** | **100.00** | – | 43,782,418,502 | 100.00 |
| 1. Ordinary shares in RMB | **35,462,123,213** | **81.00** | – | 35,462,123,213 | 81.00 |
| 2. Domestic listed foreign invested shares | **–** | **–** | – | – | – |
| 3. Offshore listed foreign invested shares | **8,320,295,289** | **19.00** | – | 8,320,295,289 | 19.00 |
| 4. Others | **–** | **–** | – | – | – |
| **III. Total number of ordinary shares** | **43,782,418,502** | **100.00** | – | 43,782,418,502 | 100.00 |

### *(II) Shares subject to restriction on sales and restrictions*

During the Reporting Period, no shareholder of the Bank held shares subject to restriction on sales.

## II. Issuance and Listing of Securities

During the Reporting Period, the Bank did not issue new ordinary shares, there were no changes in the total number and structure of ordinary shares, and the Bank had no employee shares.

For details of bond issuance of the Bank, please refer to Note 4 "Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" to the Financial Statements.

## III. Shareholders

### (I) *Total number of holders of ordinary shares and shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the total number of holders of ordinary shares of the Bank was 391,636, of which, 375,438 were holders of A shares and 16,198 were holders of H shares. There was no holder of preference shares whose voting rights had been restored.

Particulars of shareholding of the top 10 holders of ordinary shares (excluding shares lent for refinancing)

| Name of shareholder | Type of shareholder | Shareholding percentage (%) | Number of shares held as at the end of the Reporting Period (share) | Changes over the Reporting Period (share) | Class of shares | Shares pledged/frozen/marked Status | Shares pledged/frozen/marked Number (share) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HKSCC Nominees Limited | Other | 18.93 | 8,289,435,741 | 489,674 | H Shares | | Unknown |
| Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Universal Product | Domestic legal person | 10.30 | 4,508,984,567 | – | A Shares | | Nil |
| Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Traditional Product | Domestic legal person | 6.49 | 2,843,300,122 | – | A Shares | | Nil |
| Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. | Domestic non-state-owned legal person | 4.49 | 1,966,999,113 | – | A Shares | Pledged | 826,000,000 |
| New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. | Domestic non-state-owned legal person | 4.18 | 1,828,327,362 | – | A Shares | | Nil |
| China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. | State-owned legal person | 3.66 | 1,601,401,174 | – | A Shares | | Nil |
| Tongfang Guoxin Investment Holding Co., Ltd. | Domestic legal person | 3.36 | 1,469,608,873 | – | A Shares | Pledged<br>Frozen | 723,550,000<br>47,796,949 |
| Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. | Domestic non-state-owned legal person | 3.15 | 1,379,679,587 | – | A Shares | Pledged | 1,379,678,400 |
| China Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association | Domestic non-state-owned legal person | 3.02 | 1,324,284,453 | – | A Shares | | Nil |
| DAI Siyuan | Domestic natural person | 2.36 | 1,035,067,936 | 1,035,067,936 | A Shares | | Nil |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Statement on the special accounts for repurchase of the top 10 shareholders** | Uninvolved |
| **Statement on entrusting, being entrusted with and waiving the voting rights of the aforesaid shareholders** | Uninvolved |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Statement on the related relationship or concerted actions among the aforesaid shareholders** | 1. Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Universal Product and Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Traditional Product have the same legal person;<br><br>2. Save as mentioned above, the Bank is not aware of any related relationship or concerted action among the above shareholders. |
| **Statement on margin trading, short selling and refinancing engaged by the top 10 holders of ordinary shares and the top 10 holders of ordinary shares not subject to restriction on sales** | 1. The margin accounts of Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd., Tongfang Guoxin Investment Holding Co., Ltd. and DAI Siyuan hold 313,808,367 shares, 606,291,000 shares and 1,035,067,936 shares of the Bank, respectively, representing 0.72%, 1.38% and 2.36% of the total share capital of the Bank, respectively. Save as mentioned above, the Bank is not aware of any margin trading and short selling engaged by the above other shareholders;<br><br>2. Except for the unknown information of HKSCC Nominees Limited, according to the record of opening/ending shares lent for refinancing in the first half of 2026 by the shareholders with shareholding of 5% or more, the top 10 holders of ordinary shares and the top 10 holders of circulating shares not subject to restriction on sales of the Bank provided by China Securities Finance Corporation Limited, there was no refinancing engaged by the top 10 holders of ordinary shares and the top 10 holders of ordinary shares not subject to restriction on sales of the Bank. |

Notes:

1. The number of shares held by holders of A shares and the number of shares held by holders of H shares in the above table were recorded in accordance with the registers of shareholders of the Bank provided by China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (Shanghai Branch) and Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, respectively.

2. No shareholder of the Bank held shares subject to restriction on sales.

3. Total number of the shares held by HKSCC Nominees Limited acting as an agent represents the total amount of H shares of the Bank held by all institutional and individual investors that registered in the account of such investors as at the end of the Reporting Period.

4. As at the end of the Reporting Period, based on the materials provided by Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd., it held 199,310,000 H shares of the Bank, and the aggregate number of A shares and H shares it held was 2,166,309,113, representing 4.95% of the total share capital of the Bank.

5. As at the disclosure date of this Report, the number of ordinary shares of the Bank pledged by Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. was zero.

### (II) *Substantial shareholders' and other persons' interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Bank under Hong Kong laws and regulations*

As at 30 June 2026, substantial shareholders and other persons (other than the Directors and chief executives of the Bank as defined in the Hong Kong Listing Rules) had the following interests or short positions in the shares of the Bank as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Bank pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO and as the Bank is aware of:

| Name of substantial shareholder | Class of shares | Long/ short position | Capacity | Number of shares (share) | Notes | Percentage of the relevant class of shares in issue (%) | Percentage of all the issued ordinary shares (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Beneficial owner | 7,352,284,689 | 1 | 20.73 | 16.79 |
| | H | Long position | Beneficial owner | 457,930,200 | 1 | 5.50 | 1.05 |
| Dajia Insurance Group Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 7,352,284,689 | 1 | 20.73 | 16.79 |
| | H | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 457,930,200 | 1 | 5.50 | 1.05 |
| New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Beneficial owner | 1,828,327,362 | 2 | 5.16 | 4.18 |
| New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 1,828,327,362 | 2 | 5.16 | 4.18 |
| New Hope Group Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 1,930,715,189 | 3 and 5 | 5.44 | 4.41 |
| New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 1,930,715,189 | 2 and 5 | 5.44 | 4.41 |
| LIU Chang | A | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 1,930,715,189 | 3 and 5 | 5.44 | 4.41 |
| LI Wei | A | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by the spouse of this substantial shareholder | 1,930,715,189 | 4 and 5 | 5.44 | 4.41 |

| Name of substantial shareholder | Class of shares | Long/ short position | Capacity | Number of shares (share) | Notes | Percentage of the relevant class of shares in issue (%) | Percentage of all the issued ordinary shares (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. | A | Long position | Beneficial owner | 1,966,999,113 | 6 | 5.55 | 4.49 |
| Alpha Frontier Limited | H | Long position | Beneficial owner | 713,501,653 | 7 and 8 | 8.58 | 1.63 |
| Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. | H | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 713,501,653 | 7 and 8 | 8.58 | 1.63 |
| Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd. | H | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 713,501,653 | 7 and 8 | 8.58 | 1.63 |
| China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Co., Ltd. | H | Long position | Beneficial owner | 490,000,000 | 9 | 5.89 | 1.12 |
| China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. | H | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 490,000,000 | 9 | 5.89 | 1.12 |
| Central Huijin Investment Ltd. | H | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 490,000,000 | 9 | 5.89 | 1.12 |
| BlackRock, Inc. | H | Long position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 432,884,632 | 10 | 5.20 | 0.99 |
| | H | Short position | Interest held by the corporation(s) controlled by this substantial shareholder | 68,710,500 | 10 | 0.83 | 0.16 |

The above disclosed information is prepared based on information available on the website of SEHK and information the Bank is aware of as at the end of the Reporting Period. Pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO, where certain conditions are met, shareholders of the Bank are required to submit interest disclosure forms. Where there is a change in a shareholder's shareholding in the Bank, unless certain conditions are met, the shareholder is not required to notify the Bank or SEHK. Accordingly, the latest shareholding of shareholders in the Bank may differ from the shareholding submitted to SEHK.

Notes:

1. Dajia Insurance Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to have interests in the 7,352,284,689 A shares and 457,930,200 H shares of the Bank as it held 99.98% of the issued share capital of Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

   The interests that Dajia Insurance Group Co., Ltd. and Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. held in the 7,352,284,689 A shares and 457,930,200 H shares, as set out in the above table, were the same block of shares.

2. According to the SFO, New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to have interests in the 102,387,827 A shares held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and in the 1,828,327,362 A shares held by New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. through direct and indirect control over several enterprises. As Mr. LIU Yonghao (a Non-Executive Director of the Bank) had control over New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd., he was deemed to be interested in the 1,930,715,189 A shares held by New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd.

3. According to the SFO, New Hope Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to have interests in the 102,387,827 A shares held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and in the 1,828,327,362 A shares held by New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. through direct and indirect control over several enterprises. As Ms. LIU Chang held equity interest of New Hope Group Co., Ltd., Ms. LIU was deemed to have interests in the 1,930,715,189 A shares of the Bank in which New Hope Group Co., Ltd. had interests. Ms. LIU Chang is the daughter of Mr. LIU Yonghao (a Non-Executive Director of the Bank).

4. Ms. LI Wei is the spouse of Mr. LIU Yonghao (a Non-Executive Director of the Bank). According to the SFO, Ms. LI was deemed to have interests in the 1,930,715,189 A shares of the Bank in which Mr. LIU Yonghao had interests (Mr. LIU Yonghao's interests in shares are disclosed in this Interim Report in the section headed "Interests of the Directors and chief executives in the securities of the Bank or its associated corporations under Hong Kong laws and regulations").

5. The interests that New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd., New Hope Group Co., Ltd., Ms. LI Wei and Ms. LIU Chang held in the 1,930,715,189 A shares, as set out in the above table, were the same block of shares.

6. Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. had interests in the 1,966,999,113 A shares and 199,310,000 H shares of the Bank.

7. According to the SFO, Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to have interests in the 713,501,653 H shares held by Alpha Frontier Limited through direct and indirect control over Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. (上海賜比商務信息諮詢有限公司) and Alpha Frontier Limited. As Mr. SHI Yuzhu (a Non-Executive Director of the Bank) held 97.86% of the issued share capital of Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd., he was also deemed to have interests in the 713,501,653 H shares of the Bank held by Alpha Frontier Limited (Mr. SHI Yuzhu's interests in shares are disclosed in this Interim Report in the section headed "Interests of the Directors and chief executives in the securities of the Bank or its associated corporations under Hong Kong laws and regulations").

8. The interests that Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd., Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. and Alpha Frontier Limited held in the 713,501,653 H shares, as set out in the above table, were the same block of shares.

9. China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. and Central Huijin Investment Ltd. were deemed to have interests in the 490,000,000 H shares of the Bank as China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. held 100% of the issued share capital of China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Co., Ltd. and Central Huijin Investment Ltd. held 94.34% of the issued share capital of China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd.

   The interests that Central Huijin Investment Ltd., China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. and China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Co., Ltd. held in the 490,000,000 H shares, as set out in the above table, were the same block of shares.

10. BlackRock, Inc. held a total of long position of 432,884,632 H shares and short position of 68,710,500 H shares of the Bank through several controlled corporations.

Save as disclosed above and in the section headed "Interests of the Directors and chief executives in the securities of the Bank or its associated corporations under Hong Kong laws and regulations", the Bank is not aware of any other person having any interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Bank as at the end of the Reporting Period as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Bank pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO.

### *(III) Controlling shareholder and de facto controller*

The Bank does not have any controlling shareholder or de facto controller. According to the Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on Shanghai Stock Exchange (《上海證券交易所股票上市規則》), the largest shareholder and its ultimate controller shall comply with corporate governance regulations by referring to the requirements for controlling shareholder and de facto controller. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the top 10 single shareholders of the Bank held an aggregate of 41.96% of the Bank's shares. Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Universal Product is the single largest shareholder that held 10.30% of the total shares of the Bank. Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the largest shareholder, itself and through "Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Universal Product" and "Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Traditional Product", held an aggregate of 17.84% of the total shares of the Bank. Taking into account the composition of the Board and the concerted action agreements among shareholders that the Bank is aware of, there was no shareholder who could control more than half of the voting rights of the Board or at the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the shareholding percentage, the Articles of Association or any agreements.

### *(IV) Repurchase, sale or redemption of securities*

The Group has neither sold any securities of the Bank nor repurchased or redeemed any securities of the Bank during the Reporting Period (including sale of treasury shares).

### *(V) Substantial shareholders as at the end of the Reporting Period*

1. *Substantial shareholders with aggregate shareholding of 5% or more of the Bank were as follows:*

   (1) Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 23 June 2010; its registered capital was RMB30,790 million; its unified social credit code is 91110000556828452N; its legal representative is YU Hua; its controlling shareholder is Dajia Insurance Group Co., Ltd.; the controlling shareholder, the de facto controller and the ultimate beneficiary of Dajia Insurance Group Co., Ltd. is China Insurance Security Fund Co., Ltd.; it has no party acting in concert; its principal business includes: various personal insurance businesses such as life insurance, health insurance and accidental injury insurance, reinsurance of the above insurance businesses, insurance fund application business permitted under the PRC laws and regulations, and other businesses approved by the former CIRC. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

(2) New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 25 November 2002; its registered capital was RMB576,555,600; its unified social credit code is 91540091744936899C; its legal representative is WANG Pusong; its controlling shareholder is New Hope Liuhe Co., Ltd.; its de facto controller is LIU Yonghao; its ultimate beneficiary is LIU Yonghao; its parties acting in concert are South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd.; its principal business includes: venture capital investment (with no engagement in guarantee and real estate business; with no participation in the initiation or management of public or private securities investment funds, or investment in financial derivatives); investment management (excluding financial and brokerage business. Private products or the right to proceeds from private products shall not be raised from, sold, or transferred to non-qualified investors). (Entities that operate the above businesses shall not raise funds, take public deposits, or issue loans in a public manner; shall not publicly trade securities investment products or financial derivatives; and shall not operate financial products, wealth management products and related derivative business); financial advisory (excluding businesses of finance companies); wealth management consultancy, and corporate reorganisation consultancy; market research (excluding state secrets and personal privacy); credit investigation, technology development and transfer, and technology consultancy services. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 17 November 2011; its registered capital was RMB1,034,313,725; its unified social credit code is 9154009158575152X0; its legal representative is LI Jianxiong; its controlling shareholder is New Hope Group Co., Ltd.; its de facto controller is LIU Yonghao; its ultimate beneficiary is LIU Yonghao; its parties acting in concert are New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. and New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd.; its principal business includes: research and development of feeds; wholesale and retail of electronic products, hardware and electrical appliances, daily sundry goods, knitwear and textiles, office equipment (excluding colour copier), building materials (excluding hazardous chemicals and wood materials), agricultural by-products and special products (excluding products specified by the State), chemical products (excluding hazardous chemicals), and mechanical equipment; investment and consultancy services (excluding intermediary services). As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 6 September 2006; its registered capital was RMB2,718,021,791; its unified social credit code is 915101007921713 84J; its legal representative is SHAO Jun; its controlling shareholder is New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd.; its de facto controller is LIU Yonghao; its ultimate beneficiary is LIU Yonghao; its parties acting in concert are New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. and South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd.; its principal business includes: research, development, and sales of chemical products (excluding hazardous products); project investment and provision of technical consultancy and after-sales services (excluding finance, securities, and futures) (with no engagement in illegal fund-raising or taking public funds); sales of PVC, fertilisers, packaging materials, agricultural and sideline products, mineral products, chemical raw materials (excluding hazardous materials), feed-grade calcium hydrophosphate, mechanical equipment, steel, building materials, metal materials, environmental protection materials and equipment, rubber products, plastic products, electromechanical products, auxiliary construction materials (excluding paint), hardware and electrical appliances, light textiles, textile raw materials, metal materials (excluding precious and rare metals), household electrical appliances, paper and paper products, and pre-packaged food; import and export of goods and technology. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

2. *In accordance with the Interim Measures on Equity Management of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行股權管理暫行辦法》) under the order of the former CBRC (2018 No. 1), other substantial shareholders of the Bank were as follows:*

(1) China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 2 November 1999; its registered capital was RMB46,800 million; its unified social credit code is 91110000710925489M; its legal representative is LI Junfeng; its controlling shareholder is Central Huijin Investment Ltd.; its de facto controller is Central Huijin Investment Ltd.; its ultimate beneficiary is Central Huijin Investment Ltd.; its party acting in concert is China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Co., Ltd.; its principal business includes: acquisition and entrusted management of non-performing assets of financial institutions, and the management, investment and disposal of such non-performing assets; debt-to-equity swaps, and the management, investment and disposal of equity assets; foreign investment; buying and selling negotiable securities; issuance of financial bonds, interbank borrowing and lending, and commercial financing from other financial institutions; bankruptcy administration; financial, investment, legal and risk management consulting and advisory services; asset and project evaluation; approved asset securitisation business, custody and closure and liquidation business of financial institutions; non-performing asset business of non-financial institutions; and other businesses approved by the banking regulatory authority under the State Council. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 7 January 1993; its registered capital was HKD358,661,400; its controlling shareholder is China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd.; its de facto controller is Central Huijin Investment Ltd.; its ultimate beneficiary is Central Huijin Investment Ltd.; its party acting in concert is China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd.; its principal business includes: financial service activities, including investment and holding company activities, as well as trust, fund and other related financial instrument activities. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

(2) Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 12 July 1999; its registered capital was RMB245,400,640; its unified social credit code is 913101041346255243; its legal representative is WEI Wei; its controlling shareholder is Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd.; its de facto controller is SHI Yuzhu; its ultimate beneficiary is SHI Yuzhu; its parties acting in concert are Alpha Frontier Limited and Liberal Rise Limited; its principal business includes: production and sales of food (through its subsidiaries), sales of cosmetics, cleaning products, healthcare equipment and kitchenware, technology development, consultancy, services and transfer in healthcare food aspect, wholesale of non-physical goods; prepackaged food (excluding cooked or braised and refrigerated or frozen food), investment management, asset management, investment consultancy, business information consultancy and business management consultancy. As at the end of the Reporting Period, Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. had pledged over 50% of the shares of the Bank it held, being 1,379,678,400 ordinary shares, representing 3.15% of the total share capital of the Bank.

As at the disclosure date of this Report, the shares of the Bank held by Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. had not been pledged.

Alpha Frontier Limited: It was incorporated on 24 June 2016; its registered capital was USD17.519 thousand; its controlling shareholder is Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd.; its de facto controller is SHI Yuzhu; its ultimate beneficiaries are SHI Yuzhu and SHI Jing; its parties acting in concert are Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. and Liberal Rise Limited; its principal business includes: investment holding, etc. As at the end of the Reporting Period, Alpha Frontier Limited had pledged 38.54% of the shares of the Bank it held, being 275,000,000 ordinary shares, representing 0.63% of the total share capital of the Bank.

Liberal Rise Limited: It was incorporated on 9 January 2018; its registered capital was USD50.0 thousand; its controlling shareholder is Abhaya Limited; its de facto controller is SHI Jing; its ultimate beneficiary is SHI Jing; its parties acting in concert are Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. and Alpha Frontier Limited; its principal business includes: investment holding, etc. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by Liberal Rise Limited had not been pledged.

(3) Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd.: It was incorporated on 13 April 1995, its registered capital was RMB10 billion; its unified social credit code is 91440300192329539C; its legal representative is LIN Li; its controlling shareholder is LIN Li; its de facto controller is LIN Li; its ultimate beneficiary is LIN Li; it has no party acting in concert; its principal business includes: investment in the electric power industry, the new energy industry, and high-tech projects (specific projects to be reported separately); domestic commerce and the supply and marketing of materials (excluding commodities under exclusive operation, commodities under exclusive control and commodities under exclusive sales); economic information consulting (excluding restricted items); technology development of computer software and communication products; technology development and sales of new metallic and non-metallic materials, as well as other forms of domestic trade; technology development and consulting related to biopharmaceutical science and technology; industrial design services; power generation technology services; energy storage technology services; technology service, development, consulting, exchange, transfer, and promotion. As at the end of the Reporting Period, Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. had pledged 38.13% of the shares of the Bank it held, being 826,000,000 ordinary shares, representing 1.89% of the total share capital of the Bank.

(4) China Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association: It was incorporated on 1 January 1984; its registered capital was RMB100 thousand; its unified social credit code is 51100000500010993L; its legal representative is SONG Chunfeng; it has no controlling shareholder; it has no de facto controller; it has no ultimate beneficiary; it has no party acting in concert; its principal business includes: marine mutual assurance, business training, marine information exchange, international cooperation and consultancy service. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the shares of the Bank held by China Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association had not been pledged.

### *(VI) Pledge and freezing of ordinary shares*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, according to the A Share Register, 591,252,914 shares of the Bank were under judicial freezing (including judicial marking). According to Article 52 of the Articles of Association, the voting rights at the shareholders' meetings of the substantial shareholders who pledged 50% or more of the shares of the Bank they held, as well as the voting rights at the Board meetings of the directors they appointed, have been restricted during the Reporting Period.

## IV. Information on Preference Shares

### *(I) Issuance and listing of preference shares during the Reporting Period*

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no issuance or listing of preference shares.

### *(II) Number of holders of preference shares and particulars of shareholding*

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the number of holders of preference shares (or nominees) of the Bank was 52.

As at the end of the Reporting Period, particulars of shareholding of the top 10 (including joint rankings) holders (or nominees) of preference shares of the Bank are set out as follows:

| Name of shareholder | Type of shareholder | Class of shares | Changes over the Reporting Period (share) | Shareholding percentage (%) | Total number of shares held (share) | Number of shares held subject to restriction on sales | Shares pledged/ marked/ frozen | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Status | Number (share) |
| Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Traditional – General Insurance Product | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 7.00 | 14,000,000 | – | Nil | |
| China Resources SZITIC Trust Co., Ltd. – CR Trust • Rui An No. 6 Collective Fund Trust Plan | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 6.00 | 12,000,000 | – | Nil | |
| China Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – General Insurance Product – 005L – CT001SH | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 5.00 | 10,000,000 | – | Nil | |
| Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Self-Owned Funds | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 5.00 | 10,000,000 | – | Nil | |
| Taiping Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Traditional – General Insurance Product – 022L – CT001SH | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 5.00 | 10,000,000 | – | Nil | |

| Name of shareholder | Type of shareholder | Class of shares | Changes over the Reporting Period (share) | Shareholding percentage (%) | Total number of shares held (share) | Number of shares held subject to restriction on sales | Shares pledged/ marked/ frozen | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Status | Number (share) |
| Hwabao Trust Co., Ltd. – Hwabao Trust – Multi-Strategy Youying No. 2 Securities Investment Collective Fund Trust Plan | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 4.69 | 9,380,000 | – | Nil | |
| Everbright Securities Asset Management – Bohai Bank – EBSAM Xinyou No. 23 Collective Asset Management Plan | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 4.16 | 8,310,000 | – | Nil | |
| China Credit Trust Co., Ltd. – China Credit Trust – Baofu No. 11 Collective Fund Trust Plan | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 3.67 | 7,332,000 | – | Nil | |
| Everbright Securities Asset Management – Bohai Bank – EBSAM Xinyou No. 24 Collective Asset Management Plan | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 3.53 | 7,050,000 | – | Nil | |
| Changjiang Pension Insurance – Bank of China – China Pacific Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 3.50 | 7,000,000 | – | Nil | |
| Guotai Junan Securities Asset Management – Futong • Rixin H14001 RMB Wealth Management Product – Guojun Asset Management 0638 Targeted Asset Management Contract | Other | Domestic preference share | – | 3.50 | 7,000,000 | – | Nil | |

Notes: 1. The number of shares held by the holders of preference shares was recorded in accordance with the register of holders of preference shares of the Bank.

2. "Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Traditional – General Insurance Product" and "Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Self-Owned Funds" have a related relationship. "Everbright Securities Asset Management – Bohai Bank – EBSAM Xinyou No. 23 Collective Asset Management Plan" and "Everbright Securities Asset Management – Bohai Bank – EBSAM Xinyou No. 24 Collective Asset Management Plan" have a related relationship. Save as disclosed above, the Bank does not know if there is any related relationship or concerted action among the above holders of domestic preference shares or among the above holders of domestic preference shares and the top 10 holders of ordinary shares.

3. "Shareholding percentage" refers to the proportion of shares held by the holders of domestic preference shares to the total number of domestic preference shares of the Bank.

### *(III) Distribution of dividends of preference shares*

During the Reporting Period, no dividends of preference shares of the Bank had been distributed.

### *(IV) Repurchase or conversion of preference shares*

During the Reporting Period, no preference shares of the Bank had been repurchased or converted.

### *(V) Recovery of voting rights of preference shares*

During the Reporting Period, no voting rights of preference shares of the Bank had been restored.

### *(VI) Accounting policies for preference shares and the underlying reasons*

According to the rules promulgated by the Ministry of Finance, such as the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 37 – Presentation of Financial Instruments (《企業會計準則第 37 號 — 金融工具列報》), there was no need for the issued and existing domestic preference shares of the Bank to be settled through delivery of cash or other financial assets or exchange of financial assets or financial liabilities. In the future, the Bank will have no obligation to deliver a variable quantity of its equity instruments. Therefore, the domestic preference shares are accounted for as other equity instruments.

# CHAPTER 5 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

## I. Corporate Governance Overview

During the Reporting Period, the Bank strictly complied with laws, regulations and regulatory requirements, and continued to deepen the organic integration of the Party's leadership and corporate governance. The Bank actively explored and implemented best corporate governance practices, constantly reinforced institutional foundation for corporate governance, and improved corporate governance system and operational mechanisms. With clearly defined responsibilities, all governance bodies performed their respective duties, continuously enhancing corporate governance effectiveness.

The Board of Directors of the Bank resolutely implemented the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, continuously strengthened its own capacity building, fully leveraged its role in strategic guidance and scientific decision-making, actively supported the development of the real economy, diligently advanced the "five major sectors" of finance, deepened comprehensive risk management, reinforced the long-term mechanism for internal control and compliance, and constantly cultivated distinctive development advantages. The Independent Directors of the Bank performed their duties independently and objectively, prudently considered various proposals, took the initiative to conduct researches at branches and sub-branches, actively provided advice and suggestions for the Bank's development, and expressed independent opinions on matters such as compensation of Directors and the Senior Management, related party transactions, and profit distribution, thereby fully playing their roles in decision-making, supervision, and consultation.

During the Reporting Period, the corporate governance of the Bank had been in line with the requirements of laws, administrative regulations as well as the provisions of the regulatory authorities regarding governance of listed companies.

## II. Meetings of the Board of Directors and Its Special Committees

During the Reporting Period, six Board meetings were convened to consider a total of 58 proposals, and to receive briefings on and study 59 special work reports. The Strategic Development and Consumer Rights Protection Committee, the Nomination Committee, the Compensation and Remuneration Committee, the Audit Committee, the Related Party Transactions Supervision Committee and the Risk Management Committee under the Board convened a total of 25 meetings to consider 99 proposals and to receive briefings on and study 80 special work reports.

## III. Directors and Senior Management

### *(I) Basic information*

| Name | Gender | Year of birth | Position | Term of office | Shares held at the beginning of the Reporting Period (share) | Shares held at the end of the Reporting Period (share) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAO Yingxin | M | 1962 | Chairman & Executive Director | July 2020 – 2027 election | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| LIU Yonghao | M | 1951 | Vice Chairman & Non-Executive Director | June 2009 – 2027 election | – | – |
| WANG Xiaoyong | M | 1970 | Vice Chairman & Executive Director | August 2024 – 2027 election | – | – |
| | | | President | April 2024 – 2027 election | | |
| SHI Yuzhu | M | 1962 | Non-Executive Director | March 2017 – 2027 election | – | – |
| SONG Chunfeng | M | 1969 | Non-Executive Director | March 2017 – 2027 election | – | – |
| LIANG Xinjie | M | 1977 | Non-Executive Director | January 2025 – 2027 election | – | – |
| LIN Li | M | 1963 | Non-Executive Director | July 2025 – 2027 election | – | – |
| ZHENG Haiyang | M | 1971 | Non-Executive Director | November 2025 – 2027 election | – | – |
| QU Xinjiu | M | 1964 | Independent Director | March 2021 – 2027 election | – | – |
| WEN Qiuju | F | 1965 | Independent Director | August 2023 – 2027 election | – | – |
| SONG Huanzheng | M | 1968 | Independent Director | August 2023 – 2027 election | – | – |
| YEUNG Chi Wai, Jason | M | 1955 | Independent Director | October 2023 – 2027 election | – | – |
| CHENG Fengchao | M | 1959 | Independent Director | February 2024 – 2027 election | – | – |
| LIU Hanxing | M | 1973 | Independent Director | March 2024 – 2027 election | – | – |
| ZHANG Juntong | M | 1974 | Executive Director | August 2024 – 2027 election | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| | | | Executive Vice President | May 2024 – 2027 election | | |
| LI Bin | F | 1967 | Executive Vice President | January 2017 – 2027 election | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| | | | Board Secretary | February 2024 – 2027 election | | |
| LIN Yunshan | M | 1970 | Executive Vice President | January 2017 – 2027 election | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| HUANG Hongri | M | 1972 | Executive Vice President | May 2024 – 2027 election | – | – |
| | | | Chief Compliance Officer | April 2026 – 2027 election | | |
| LI Wenshi | M | 1977 | Executive Vice President | August 2025 – 2027 election | – | – |
| ZHANG Bin | M | 1967 | Chief Information Officer | November 2021 – 2027 election | – | – |
| GONG Zhijian | M | 1967 | Business Director | May 2024 – 2027 election | – | – |

Notes: 1. According to the regulations of the CSRC, the commencement date of the terms of office of re-elected Directors and Senior Management shall be calculated from the date of their first appointment and qualification approval.

2. In April 2026, the CSRC Chongqing Office imposed an administrative regulatory measure by issuing a warning letter to Mr. SHI Yuzhu.

## *(II) Appointment and resignation of Directors and Senior Management*

**Directors**

1. In June 2026, Mr. ZHANG Zhen was elected as a Non-Executive Director of the Bank at the 2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank, and his qualification is subject to approval by the NFRA. He will take office upon the approval on his qualification by the NFRA.

**Senior Management**

1. In December 2025, the Board of Directors of the Bank appointed Mr. HUANG Hongri as Chief Compliance Officer of the Bank, and his qualification was approved by the NFRA in April 2026.

## *(III) Changes in information of Directors*

1. Mr. SONG Chunfeng, a Non-Executive Director of the Bank, ceased to serve as a supervisor of Haitong Securities Co., Ltd.

2. Mr. SONG Huanzheng, an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Bank, was appointed as an independent non-executive director of China National Building Materials Technology Co., Ltd.

3. Mr. YEUNG Chi Wai, Jason, an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Bank, was appointed as an independent non-executive director of BOC Aviation Limited.

4. Mr. LIU Hanxing, an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Bank, was appointed as an independent non-executive director of Jilin Province Trust Co., Ltd.

## (IV) *Interests of the Directors and chief executives in the securities of the Bank or its associated corporations under Hong Kong laws and regulations*

1. As at 30 June 2026, the following Directors of the Bank had the following interests or short positions in the shares of the Bank as recorded in the register required to be kept by the Bank pursuant to Section 336 of the SFO and as the Bank is aware of:

| Name | Position | Class of shares | Long/ short position | Capacity | Number of shares (share) | Notes | Percentage of the relevant class of shares in issue (%) | Percentage of all the issued ordinary shares (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| GAO Yingxin | Executive Director | A | Long position | Beneficial owner | 200,000 | | 0.0006 | 0.0005 |
| | | H | Long position | Beneficial owner | 300,000 | | 0.0036 | 0.0007 |
| ZHANG Juntong | Executive Director | A | Long position | Beneficial owner | 150,000 | | 0.0004 | 0.0003 |
| | | H | Long position | Beneficial owner | 200,000 | | 0.0024 | 0.0005 |
| LIU Yonghao | Non-Executive Director | A | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | 1,930,715,189 | 1 | 5.44 | 4.41 |
| | | H | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | 370,789,500 | 2 | 4.46 | 0.85 |
| SHI Yuzhu | Non-Executive Director | A | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | 1,379,679,587 | 3 | 3.89 | 3.15 |
| | | H | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | 713,501,653 | 4 | 8.58 | 1.63 |
| LIN Li | Non-Executive Director | A | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | 1,966,999,113 | 5 | 5.55 | 4.49 |
| | | H | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | 199,310,000 | 6 | 2.40 | 0.46 |

Notes: 1. The 1,930,715,189 A shares comprised 102,387,827 A shares held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and 1,828,327,362 A shares held by New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. According to the SFO, New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to be interested in the 102,387,827 A shares held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and 1,828,327,362 A shares held by New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. through direct and indirect control over several enterprises. As Mr. LIU Yonghao had control over New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd., he was deemed to be interested in the 1,930,715,189 A shares mentioned above.

Such interests held by Mr. LIU Yonghao and the interests held by New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd., New Hope Group Co., Ltd., Ms. LI Wei and Ms. LIU Chang (the details are disclosed in the section headed "Substantial shareholders' and other persons' interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Bank under Hong Kong laws and regulations" in this Interim Report) were the same block of shares.

2. The 370,789,500 H shares comprised 302,789,500 H shares held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and 68,000,000 H shares held by New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. According to the SFO, New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to be interested in the 302,789,500 H shares held by South Hope Industrial Co., Ltd. and 68,000,000 H shares held by New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. through direct and indirect control over several enterprises. As Mr. LIU Yonghao had control over New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd., he was deemed to be interested in the 370,789,500 H shares mentioned above.

3. The 1,379,679,587 A shares were held by Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. According to the SFO, Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd. had control over Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. As Mr. SHI Yuzhu held 97.86% of the issued share capital of Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd., he was deemed to be interested in the 1,379,679,587 A shares mentioned above.

4. The 713,501,653 H shares were held by Alpha Frontier Limited. According to the SFO, Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. had control over Alpha Frontier Limited. Shanghai Giant Investment Group Co., Ltd. (see note 3 above) was deemed to be interested in the 713,501,653 H shares held by Alpha Frontier Limited through its control over Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd.

5. The 1,966,999,113 A shares were held by Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. (the details are disclosed in the section headed "Substantial shareholders' and other persons' interests or short positions in the shares and underlying shares of the Bank under Hong Kong laws and regulations" in this Interim Report). As Mr. LIN Li had control over Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd., he was deemed to be interested in the 1,966,999,113 A shares mentioned above according to the SFO.

6. The 199,310,000 H shares were held by Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. According to the SFO, Mr. LIN Li was deemed to be interested in the 199,310,000 H shares mentioned above as he had control over Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd.

2. As at 30 June 2026, the following Director of the Bank had the following interests in Pengzhou Minsheng Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (a subsidiary of the Bank):

| Name | Position | Long/short position | Capacity | Contribution to the registered capital | Note | Percentage of the total registered capital (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LIU Yonghao | Non-Executive Director | Long position | Interest held by his controlled corporation(s) | RMB2,000,000 | 1 | 3.64 |

Note:

1. New Hope Group Co., Ltd. is interested in RMB2 million of the registered capital of Pengzhou Minsheng Rural Bank Co., Ltd. New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd. was deemed to be interested in the equity interest held by New Hope Group Co., Ltd. in Pengzhou Minsheng Rural Bank Co., Ltd. through direct control over New Hope Group Co., Ltd. As Mr. LIU Yonghao had control over New Hope Holdings Group Co., Ltd., he was deemed to be interested in the equity interest held by New Hope Group Co., Ltd. in Pengzhou Minsheng Rural Bank Co., Ltd. according to the SFO.

Save as disclosed above, as far as the Bank is aware, as at the end of the Reporting Period, none of other Directors or chief executives held or was deemed to hold any interests and/or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Bank or any of its associated corporations (as defined in the SFO), which were recorded in the register required to be kept under Section 352 of the SFO, or which were required to be notified to the Bank and the SEHK pursuant to Divisions 7 and 8 of Part XV of the SFO and the Model Code set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules, nor had any Directors or chief executives been granted such rights.

### *(V) Securities transactions by Directors and relevant employees*

The Bank has adopted its own code of conduct of the Directors regarding transactions in securities, on terms no less exacting than the Model Code as set out in Appendix C3 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules. The Bank has made specific enquiries to all Directors who have confirmed that they have complied with the above-mentioned code during the Reporting Period. The Bank also formulated the guidelines for dealings in securities of the Bank by employees, which are no more lenient than the Model Code. The Bank is not aware of any non-compliance with these guidelines by the relevant employees.

### *(VI) Administrative penalties imposed on the Bank and Directors, Senior Management and controlling shareholders of the Bank*

As far as the Bank is aware, during the Reporting Period, the Bank was not subject to any investigation by the competent authorities according to law due to suspected crime; neither the Bank nor any of its Directors or Senior Management was subject to criminal penalty, nor was any of them subject to investigation or administrative penalty by the CSRC due to suspected violation of laws and regulations, or subject to material administrative penalty by other competent authorities; none of the Directors or Senior Management of the Bank was subject to mandatory measures according to law due to suspected crime, or was detained by discipline inspection and supervision authorities due to suspected severe violation of disciplines and laws or duty-related crimes, which then affected their performance of duties; none of the Directors or Senior Management of the Bank was subject to mandatory measures imposed by other competent authorities due to suspected violation of laws and regulations, which then affected their performance of duties.

## IV. Employees

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group had 60,394 employees, of which 58,050 were employees of the Bank, and 2,344 were employees of the subsidiaries of the Bank. Divided by work nature, 6,060 employees were categorised as employees in management posts and 51,990 employees as employees in professional posts[4]. The Bank had 24,780 male employees and 33,270 female employees, accounting for 42.7% and 57.3%, respectively. 13,280 employees had graduate degree or above, accounting for 22.9%, 42,907 employees had bachelor's degree, accounting for 73.9%, and 1,863 employees had college degree or below, accounting for 3.2%. 1,696 employees of the Bank had retired. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the number of employees of Minsheng Financial Leasing, Minsheng Royal Fund, CMBC International, CMBC Wealth Management and Minsheng rural banks were 308, 254, 136, 283 and 1,363, respectively.

The guiding principles of human resources and remuneration policies of the Bank are: Focusing on business development strategies and mid- to long-term development goals, the Bank strives to establish high-quality strategic talent teams with adequate members and reasonable structure. Centring on value creation and key businesses, the Bank puts emphasis on improving the internal income distribution structure, and constantly optimises the remuneration and incentive mechanism with value creation as the core. At the same time, it establishes a remuneration mechanism that remuneration and incentives match with risks, and strengthens the restraining role of remuneration and incentive policies in risk management and control, so as to continuously push forward high-quality development.

The Bank has established a sound total remuneration allocation mechanism, and the total annual remuneration of employees of the whole bank is determined after comprehensively considering the total number and structure of employees, development of young employees, risk control, operating results and other factors. The total remuneration of branches and sub-branches is floated by linking to customer base, risk control, economic benefit, sustainable development, social responsibility and other critical indicators, so as to reflect the long-term value orientation.

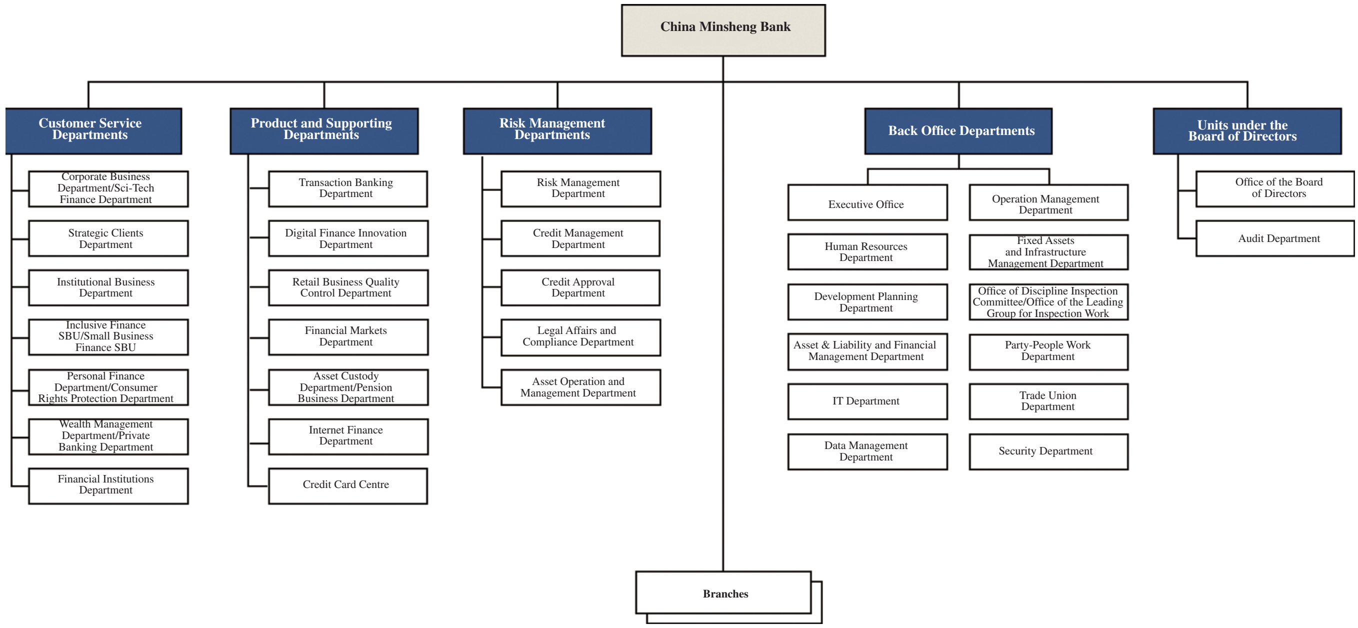
4 Professional posts include posts concerning product research and development, risk management, IT and operation support, etc.

In terms of employee remuneration, the Bank implemented and improved the job position-based remuneration management system, and followed the value orientation principles of "setting up job positions as needed, setting remuneration according to job positions, changing remuneration when changing job positions, and getting paid according to performance". The remuneration of employees is composed of basic remuneration, performance-based remuneration and welfare, of which, the performance-based remuneration is linked to the comprehensive performance of the institution (department) and the individual, in an aim to strengthen operating results orientation and encourage value creation. For employees in posts having significant impact on risks, the Bank determined their remuneration based on their position value, professional capabilities, real value contribution and other factors. In the meantime, the Bank continued to optimise income distribution structure, and ensure the competitiveness of remuneration of frontline employees and young talents, so as to cultivate a professional backbone force for the sustainable and high-quality development of the Bank.

In order to improve the incentive and restraint mechanism for performance-based remuneration, give full play to its guiding role in corporate governance and risk management and control, strike a balance between current and long-term development as well as benefits and risks, and prevent radical operation behaviours and violations of laws and regulations, the Bank has set up the mechanism for deferred payment and recourse and recovery of performance-based remuneration regarding the Senior Management, employees in key posts and employees in posts having significant impact on risks. During the Reporting Period, according to the requirements of the relevant regulations, the Bank submitted the report on the recourse and recovery of performance-based remuneration of the whole bank to the Board of Directors for review, including the development of the recourse and recovery of performance-based remuneration mechanism of the whole bank, and the implementation of the recourse and recovery of performance-based remuneration in the case of violations of laws, regulations and disciplines, occurrence of abnormal risk exposure, or major risk incidents, etc.

In terms of training work, the Bank maintained strategic focus, implemented the philosophy of "integrating learning with application and aligning training with practice", and relied on the layered and classified training system and digital and intelligent tools to serve business development, employee growth and organisational efficiency enhancement. During the Reporting Period, the Bank enhanced training planning and coordination, deepened the development of training empowerment system for business lines, established the professional academy mechanism, iterated employee learning maps, optimised qualification certification management, and deepened the development of the internal trainer system. The Bank enhanced strategy publicity, and constantly conducted the "Strategy Execution Lecture (戰略執行大講堂)" to promote strategy execution. By focusing on the training of key talent groups and key capacity building, the Bank organised key training projects, such as the basic managerial capacity enhancement camp for medium-rank personnel and training sessions for tier-2 branch presidents and sub-branch presidents under the "Subbase Project (支點工程)", and cross-border business talents. The Bank advanced the deep integration of business and training, promoted the on-the-job training model, and organised a series of on-the-job training programmes covering key businesses, to effectively strengthen the practical problem-solving capabilities and improve the handling efficiency of complex businesses of key positions. The Bank strengthened risk compliance awareness, and embedded risk compliance courses into various types of training scenarios to solidify the awareness of risk compliance. By consolidating the professional competence and comprehensive duty performance capabilities of employees, the Bank provided solid talent guarantee for the high-quality development of the whole bank.

## V. Setting of Departments of the Bank



## VI. Business Network

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had 41 tier-1 branches and 107 tier-2 branches (including remote sub-branches) in the Chinese mainland, as well as two tier-1 branches outside the Chinese mainland. The total number of branch-level institutions was 150.

Major branches of the Bank as at the end of the Reporting Period are shown as follows:

| Name of branch | Number of outlets | Headcount | Total assets (in RMB million, excluding deferred income tax assets) | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Head Office | 1 | 8,298 | 3,311,772 | No. 2 Fuxingmennei Avenue, Xicheng District, Beijing |
| Beijing Branch | 178 | 4,293 | 951,439 | Unit 02 on 1/F & 3/F-12/F, Tower B, Zhaotai International Centre, No. 10 Chaoyangmen Nan Avenue, Chaoyang District, Beijing |
| Shanghai Branch | 103 | 2,796 | 527,559 | No. 100 Pudong Nan Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai |
| Guangzhou Branch | 109 | 2,908 | 348,646 | Minsheng Tower, No. 68 Liede Avenue, Zhujiang New Town, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province |
| Shenzhen Branch | 60 | 2,015 | 277,510 | Minsheng Finance Tower, Haitian Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province |
| Wuhan Branch | 82 | 1,643 | 101,756 | China Minsheng Bank Tower, No. 396 Xinhua Road, Jianghan District, Wuhan, Hubei Province |
| Taiyuan Branch | 109 | 1,660 | 142,347 | Block 3, Tower B, Shanxi International Finance Centre, No. 426 Nanzhonghuan Street, Xiaodian District, Taiyuan, Shanxi Province |
| Shijiazhuang Branch | 114 | 2,251 | 142,891 | Minsheng Bank Tower, No. 197 Yuhua Dong Road, Chang'an District, Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province |

| Name of branch | Number of outlets | Headcount | Total assets (in RMB million, excluding deferred income tax assets) | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dalian Branch | 41 | 873 | 58,123 | No. 52 and No. 54 Renmin Dong Road, Zhongshan District, Dalian, Liaoning Province |
| Nanjing Branch | 165 | 3,589 | 400,649 | Minsheng Bank, Block One, Zijin Finance Centre, No. 399 Jiangdong Zhong Road, Jianye District, Nanjing, Jiangsu Province |
| Hangzhou Branch | 93 | 2,205 | 291,113 | Block Jinzun, Zunbao Mansion, No. 98 Shimin Street, Qianjiang New Town, Shangcheng District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province |
| Chongqing Branch | 101 | 1,511 | 138,282 | Tongjuyuanjing Building, No. 9 Jianxin Bei Road, Liangjiang New Area, Chongqing |
| Xi'an Branch | 92 | 1,442 | 99,204 | Minsheng Bank, Building 5, Taihua Jinmao International, No. 16, Fenghui Nan Road, Gaoxin District, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province |
| Fuzhou Branch | 42 | 1,039 | 62,253 | 1-6/F, North Section of 7/F, 17-21/F, No. 10 Gaohui Road, Aofeng Sub-district, Taijiang District, Fuzhou, Fujian Province |
| Jinan Branch | 120 | 2,177 | 151,134 | Bo'ao (Shandong) Building, No. 12376 Jingshi Road, Lixia District, Jinan, Shandong Province |
| Ningbo Branch | 39 | 743 | 71,309 | No. 815 Juxian Road, Gaoxin District, Ningbo, Zhejiang Province |
| Chengdu Branch | 107 | 1,665 | 179,283 | China Minsheng Tower, No. 535 Jiaozi Avenue, Gaoxin District, Chengdu, Sichuan Province |

| Name of branch | Number of outlets | Headcount | Total assets (in RMB million, excluding deferred income tax assets) | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tianjin Branch | 49 | 1,007 | 87,029 | China Minsheng Bank Tower, No. 43 Jianshe Road, Heping District, Tianjin |
| Kunming Branch | 63 | 1,117 | 80,678 | No. 11800 Caiyun Bei Road, Kunming, Yunnan Province |
| Quanzhou Branch | 41 | 683 | 48,404 | No. 110 Binhai Street, Fengze District, Quanzhou, Fujian Province |
| Suzhou Branch | 32 | 1,143 | 111,059 | Minsheng Finance Tower, Block 23, Times Square, Industrial Park, Suzhou, Jiangsu Province |
| Qingdao Branch | 52 | 1,051 | 73,319 | No. 190 Hai'er Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province |
| Wenzhou Branch | 25 | 627 | 78,779 | Minsheng Bank, Finance Tower, No. 1 Huaijiang Road, Lucheng District, Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province |
| Xiamen Branch | 31 | 553 | 38,561 | Xiamen Minsheng Bank Tower, No. 50 Hubin Nan Road, Xiamen, Fujian Province |
| Zhengzhou Branch | 102 | 1,787 | 142,688 | Minsheng Bank Tower, No. 1 CBD Shangwu Waihuan Road, Zhengdong New District, Zhengzhou, Henan Province |
| Changsha Branch | 41 | 1,170 | 69,468 | Minsheng Tower, No. 189 Binjiang Road, Yuelu District, Changsha, Hunan Province |
| Changchun Branch | 22 | 638 | 22,576 | Minsheng Tower, No. 500 Changchun Avenue, Nanguan District, Changchun, Jilin Province |
| Hefei Branch | 77 | 1,105 | 103,310 | 1-4/F & 6-22/F, Yinbao Building, Intersection of Wuhu Xi Road and Jinzhai Road, Shushan District, Hefei, Anhui Province |

| Name of branch | Number of outlets | Headcount | Total assets (in RMB million, excluding deferred income tax assets) | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanchang Branch | 39 | 731 | 65,796 | No. 545, Huizhan Road, Honggutan New District, Nanchang, Jiangxi Province |
| Shantou Branch | 31 | 563 | 38,024 | 1-9/F, Block 2, Baoneng Times Bay, No. 1 Shangang Road, Shantou, Guangdong Province |
| Nanning Branch | 42 | 726 | 69,499 | 1-3/F, 3M/F, 30-31/F and 36/F, Block C, China Resources Building, No. 136-5 Minzu Avenue, Nanning, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region |
| Hohhot Branch | 27 | 551 | 34,606 | China Minsheng Bank Tower, Block C, Oriental Junzuo, No. 20 Chilechuan Avenue, Saihan District, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region |
| Shenyang Branch | 34 | 569 | 29,098 | No. 65 Nanjing Bei Street, Heping District, Shenyang, Liaoning Province |
| Hong Kong Branch | 1 | 303 | 218,179 | Flat 3701-02, 3712-16, 37/F and 40/F, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong SAR |
| Guiyang Branch | 36 | 596 | 53,665 | Block 8, Tianyi International Plaza, No. 33 Changling Nan Road, Gaoxin District, Guiyang, Guizhou Province |
| Haikou Branch | 14 | 256 | 14,137 | Zhonghuan International Plaza, No. 77 Binhai Avenue, Longhua District, Haikou, Hainan Province |
| Lhasa Branch | 6 | 187 | 10,174 | No. 1, 1/F, Block F1, Hailiang Shiji Xincheng Phase 2.1, No. 11 Beijing Avenue, Liuwu New Area, Lhasa, Xizang Autonomous Region |

| Name of branch | Number of outlets | Headcount | Total assets (in RMB million, excluding deferred income tax assets) | Address |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone Branch | 1 | 131 | 91,254 | 40-41/F, No. 100 Pudong Nan Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai |
| Harbin Branch | 16 | 423 | 32,367 | 1/F, 2/F, 6-8/F, 14-17/F, No. 3376 Langjiang Road, Daoli District, Harbin, Heilongjiang Province |
| Lanzhou Branch | 12 | 310 | 21,345 | 1-4/F, Gansu Daily Press Plaza, No. 123 Baiyin Road, Chengguan District, Lanzhou, Gansu Province |
| Urumqi Branch | 11 | 272 | 23,715 | No. 314, Yangzijiang Road, Saybagh District, Urumqi, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region |
| Xining Branch | 7 | 178 | 10,784 | 1-4/F, Annex Building of Telecom Industrial Tower, No. 102 Kunlun Zhong Road, Chengzhong District, Xining, Qinghai Province |
| Yinchuan Branch | 10 | 235 | 15,616 | Minsheng Bank Tower, No. 106 Shanghai Xi Road, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region |
| London Branch | 1 | 30 | 7,277 | 23rd Fl 20 Fenchurch Street, London, UK |
| Inter-region adjustment | – | – | -1,337,291 | |
| **Total** | **2,379** | **58,050** | **7,509,386** | |

Notes:

1. The number of institutions includes the Head Office, tier-1 branches, tier-2 branches (including remote sub-branches), business outlets of sub-branches (including business departments), community sub-branches, and small-business sub-branches.

2. The headcount of the Head Office includes the total number of employees in the departments of the Head Office, the Credit Card Centre and the centralised operation, exclusive of employees of branches. Of which, the headcount of the Credit Card Centre was 3,597. During the Reporting Period, the Bank integrated credit card branch centres into branches, and the employees of the integrated branch centres were included into the headcounts of local branches.

3. Inter-region adjustment arises from the reconciliation and elimination of inter-region balances.

## VII. Internal Control and Internal Audit

### *(I) Internal control evaluation*

The Bank has set up a comprehensive corporate governance structure with clear division of responsibilities of the Board of Directors and the management team, and maintained effective operation of internal control management system of the Company. In compliance with the Law of the People's Republic of China on Commercial Banks《(中華人民共和國商業銀行法》), the Guidelines for Internal Control of Commercial Banks《(商業銀行內部控制指引》), the Basic Standard for Corporate Internal Control《(企業內部控制基本規範》) and other laws and regulations and regulatory rules, the Bank has formed a set of rational and comprehensive internal control systems. The Board of Directors and its Audit Committee of the Bank guided the internal audit department in conducting internal control evaluation, including annually evaluating the effectiveness of internal control and reviewing internal control evaluation reports. Continuous internal control evaluations significantly promoted the improvement in the internal control systems and internal control management level of the Bank.

### *(II) Internal audit*

The Bank has adopted an independent internal audit model with a vertical management structure topped by the Head Office. Internal audit works are reported to the Board of Directors and its Audit Committee with notices given to the Senior Management, ensuring the independence and effectiveness of internal audit. The Bank has set up the Audit Department at the Head Office with six regional audit centres in North, East, South, Central, Northeast and West China. The Audit Department is responsible for performing independent inspection and evaluation of all businesses and management activities of the Bank, supervising the effectiveness of internal control, and conducting the supervision, evaluation, and consulting of internal audit in an independent and objective manner. The Bank has formulated a well-structured internal audit institutional system and continuously revised and improved it. Through the audit project management system, the Bank has strengthened full-process management of audit projects. The Bank has established an integrated audit inspection system combining conventional audit and digital audit. The digital audit system has covered major business areas of the Bank. The Bank has constantly enriched functions and perfected inspection models based on inspection needs. The Bank has adopted risk-oriented internal audit, and constantly enhanced research-oriented audit, covering major business lines including corporate banking, retail banking, financial markets, credit card, IT, infrastructure projects, and finance and accounting, as well as key internal control management procedures. The audit scope has also extended to risk management areas including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and compliance risk.

During the Reporting Period, in terms of internal audit, the Audit Department focused on the strategic deployment of the whole bank and the larger picture of reform and development, adhered to the positioning of "professional oversight" and "value empowerment", and carried out all-round audit supervision targeting key strategic business segments, key risk areas, key products and vital management lines. The Audit Department actively explored agile and efficient working modes of audit, enhanced the empowerment of digital and intelligent audit tools, and advanced the improvement in professional audit capabilities. It continuously deepened the integration and coordination of audit with multiple supervision methods, consolidated the coordination between supervision and audit as well as between inspection and audit, and strengthened work coordination with disciplinary inspection, compliance and other relevant departments, so as to constantly enhance the quality and effectiveness of collaborative supervision, thereby safeguarding the high-quality development of the whole bank. During the Reporting Period, in accordance with the annual audit plan, the Audit Department conducted internal control evaluation on 14 operating units and subsidiaries under consolidated management. It conducted special audits, agile audits and researches on areas including corporate banking, small business and personal credit, credit card business, risk management, human resource management, IT and infrastructure projects. It precisely revealed problems and provided well-targeted audit suggestions, effectively giving play to the role of internal audit in supervision, evaluation and consulting. At the same time, it meticulously completed the "second-half" work of audit rectification, continuously improved the supervision system for rectifying problems identified in the audits, and constantly tracked and urged the audited units to make rectifications of problems identified by adopting multiple measures such as continuous supervision and subsequent audits. All these efforts strongly promoted the continuous improvement of internal control and management of the Bank.

## VIII. Incentive Share Option Scheme, Employee Share Ownership Scheme or Other Employee Incentive Measures and Their Implementations During the Reporting Period

Up to date, the Bank had no incentive share option scheme, employee share ownership scheme or other employee incentive measures.

## IX. Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code Set Out in Appendix C1 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules

During the Reporting Period, the Bank has fully complied with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code set out in Appendix C1 to the Hong Kong Listing Rules and has complied with most of the recommended best practices contained therein.

## X. Environmental and Social Responsibilities

### *(I) Performance of environmental protection*

The Bank and its subsidiaries were not included in the list of enterprises legally required to disclose environmental information and the list of key pollutant-discharging units published by the environmental protection authority. The Bank strictly complied with the laws and regulations in respect of environmental protection, such as the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國環境保護法》), the Energy Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國節約能源法》), the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國水污染防治法》), the Atmospheric Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國大氣污染防治法》), and the Solid Wastes Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China (《中華人民共和國固體廢物污染防治法》). During the Reporting Period, the Bank was not subject to any administrative penalties for environmental issues.

The Bank insisted on green development, actively promoted the layout of green finance, and gave play to the leveraging role of finance to facilitate the development of green economy, low-carbon economy and circular economy. The Bank paid attention to guarding against environmental and social risks, restricted credit granting to industries with high pollution and high energy consumption, and accelerated the exit from enterprises with outdated production capacity, in a bid to propel the industrial structure adjustment. The Bank also advocated green office, practised green operation, and promoted suppliers to fulfil their environmental and social responsibilities through green procurement.

### (II) Performance of social responsibilities

The Bank facilitated rural revitalisation through sound advancement of paired assistance. The Bank implemented the guidelines, policies, decisions and arrangements on the rural revitalisation strategy of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, innovated assistance models, and gave full play to the advantages of main businesses, embarking on a characteristic path of finance serving rural development. The Bank has provided paired assistance to Hua County and Fengqiu County in Henan Province for 24 consecutive years, earnestly implemented President Xi Jinping's important instructions on rural revitalisation and paired assistance, learned and used the experience of the "Green Rural Revival Programme (千萬工程)" in an in-depth manner, and further advanced the "One Branch Supporting One Township" pairing mechanism. The Bank continued to promote key assistance projects such as rural revitalisation demonstration sites, the MA+ Art Empowerment Initiative (MA+藝術賦能計劃), and education assistance programmes. It coordinated efforts to promote the "rural revitalisation in the five aspects of industry, talent, culture, ecology and organisation", innovatively developed assistance initiatives of "7 Targeted Advancement Actions + N Extended Empowerment Projects (7 大專項推進行動+N 項延伸賦能項目)", continuously deepened the "two-wheel driven" assistance model featuring distinctive assistance through main financial businesses and integrated assistance in five major revitalisation fields, constantly consolidated, deepened and innovated assistance work, and produced results featuring multiple measures, all-round mobilisation, wide coverage, in-depth focus and concrete assistance. In the paired assistance assessment on central unit in 2025, the Bank won the highest rating of "Good" for the sixth consecutive year. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank raised free assistance funds of RMB30 million for counties receiving paired assistance, and granted assistance loans of RMB67,835,600. The balance of loans to counties receiving focused assistance from the State for rural revitalisation of the whole bank amounted to RMB10,137 million, representing an increase of RMB438 million, or 4.52%, as compared with the beginning of the year.

The Bank delivered the warmth of Minsheng through charity and public welfare works. Adhering to the philosophy of sharing development achievements with the society, the Bank fully utilised its advantages, optimised the public welfare service system, and carried out public welfare practices covering rural revitalisation, assistance to the vulnerable group and those in difficulties, environmental protection, medical care and health, and education development. The Bank has supported the "Guangcai • Minsheng" Medical Care Programme for Children with Congenital Heart Disease ("光彩•民生"先天性心臟病患兒救治項目), the "AIDS Prevention and Control Programme" of China Red Ribbon Foundation, and the regional educational funding project in Xinjiang of "Minsheng Beautiful Xinjiang Class (民生美疆班)" for consecutive years, so as to continuously shoulder its responsibilities, deliver Minsheng's warmth, and give back to the society with practical actions. During the Reporting Period, the Bank innovatively conducted the youth mental health system development project of "Guangcai Youth • Beijing Initiative" in Beijing ("光彩少年•北京行動"首都青少年心理健康體系建設項目), comprehensively empowered the development of the youth mental health education system of Beijing through five core actions, and consolidated the psychological protection net for the healthy growth of adolescents. During the Reporting Period, the Bank organised the 11th session of the "Power of Minsheng's Love – ME Charity Innovation Funding Scheme (我決定民生愛的力量－ME 公益創新資助計劃)", providing funds and capacity building support for 30 innovative public welfare projects committed to rural revitalisation, community development, educational support, health and well-being, and ecological civilisation. The Bank also planned to conduct social organisation empowerment activities, so as to further support the standardised and high-quality development of social organisations.

The Bank promoted sustainable development through in-depth practice of ESG philosophy. The Bank promoted ESG efforts from a strategic planning perspective, continuously improved its ESG governance structure and working mechanisms, as well as its high-quality sustainable development system. The Bank actively integrated ESG philosophy into its operation and management, actively aligned with international evaluation standards for sustainable development, and consistently enhanced ESG governance. In terms of environment, the Bank adhered to green development, centred on the core strategy of optimising green finance, and gave play to the leveraging role of finance, so as to support the achievement of "carbon peak and carbon neutrality" goals. In terms of society, the Bank reinforced product innovation, strengthened the application of digital products, optimised service quality, attached importance to consumer rights protection, continuously improved customer experience, and served customers considerately. In terms of governance, the Bank deepened the organic integration of Party leadership and corporate governance, and actively explored a practical path for high-quality corporate governance, so as to improve the scientific nature and effectiveness of corporate governance. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank attained multiple honorary achievements in the ESG-related works, including: inclusion in the Sustainability Yearbook (China Edition) of S&P Global for the first time, the "Best Practice Case of Sustainable Development of Listed Companies (上市公司可持續發展最佳實踐案例)" and the "Best Practice Case of Board of Directors of Listed Companies (上市公司董事會最佳實踐案例)" by the China Association for Public Companies, the "Typical Practice Case of ESG of the Banking Industry (銀行業 ESG 典型實踐案例)" by China Financial Media, and the "China Enterprise ESG100 Index (中國企業 ESG100 指數)" co-released by haiwainet.cn (the official website of People's Daily Overseas Edition) and other organisations. The MSCI ESG rating of the Bank continued to maintain the highest global level of AAA.

## XI. Execution of the Initiative of "Quality Improvement and Efficiency Enhancement for Greater Returns"

The Bank actively implemented the requirements of the Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 10 – Market Value Management (《上市公司監管指引第10號——市值管理》), responded to the SSE initiative on the Special Campaign of "Quality Improvement and Efficiency Enhancement for Greater Returns (提質增效重回報)", and formulated the Rules for Market Value Management (《市值管理制度》), the 2025 Valuation Enhancement Plan and Action Plan for "Quality Improvement and Efficiency Enhancement for Greater Returns" (《2025年估值提升計劃暨"提質增效重回報"行動方案》) and the 2026 Valuation Enhancement Plan (《2026年估值提升計劃》). During the Reporting Period, the Bank explored key fields, focused on value creation, and improved corporate governance, in a bid to increase investor returns.

By centring on the work priorities of "stabilising growth, optimising structure, consolidating foundation, and improving quality and effectiveness", the Bank integrated customer-centric philosophy into all links of operation and management, enhanced customer group management, deepened engagement with existing customer groups and optimised new customer groups, and advanced the coordinated development of corporate, retail and financial institution customer groups. The Bank centred on liabilities-driven banking operations, and fostered a comprehensive service mindset underpinned by the "settlement+" model to advance the high-quality development of six major settlement businesses. The Bank continuously optimised its asset-liability structure and achieved steady improvements in asset quality and operational resilience. The Bank consolidated the risk prevention and control system, improved the quality and effectiveness of post-lending and post-investment management, and prevented and controlled risks in key areas. The Bank strengthened the development of supporting systems and kept refining coordinated mechanisms between different institutions, customer groups and business lines. The Bank focused on key fields, thoroughly and meticulously developed the "five major sectors", built distinctive business strengths, and cultivated competitive edges, thereby advancing its high-quality development while serving the real economy. For detailed analysis of the Bank's operations, please refer to "Chapter 3 Management Discussion and Analysis" in this Report.

The Bank continuously refined the corporate governance rules and operational mechanisms, strengthened the development of the Board of Directors, and fully leveraged the role of Independent Directors. The Bank attached great importance to investor returns, maintained a stable dividend policy and increased dividend distribution frequency. The cash dividend ratio has maintained above 30% since 2018. Starting from 2024, the Bank distributed interim dividends to deliver long-term and sustainable investment returns to shareholders. The total cash dividends distributed by the Bank in 2025 reached RMB8,274 million, and the interim cash dividend to be distributed for 2026 amounted to about RMB5,166 million. In the final dividend distribution plan for the year ended 31 December 2025, the Bank provided holders of H shares with the option to choose RMB as the dividend currency for the first time, enhancing the convenience of obtaining returns. The Bank further deepened the development of the information disclosure system, realised zero-error compliance management, earnestly ensured information disclosure quality, and actively conveyed investment value. The Bank adhered to an investor-centric approach, and conducted communications with investors via diversified and multi-level channels to address market concerns and strengthen value recognition. The Bank prioritised the protection of investor interests, responded promptly to the appeals of small- and medium-sized investors, and effectively safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of all shareholders and stakeholders. For details, please refer to "Chapter 5 Corporate Governance, Environment and Society" and "Chapter 6 Major Events" in this Report.

## CHAPTER 6 MAJOR EVENTS

### I. Material Litigation and Arbitration

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no litigation or arbitration proceeding that had significant impact on its operations. In the ordinary course of business operations, the Bank was involved in certain litigations and arbitrations, the majority of which were initiated by the Bank to recover non-performing loans, as well as those caused by customer disputes and other matters. As at 30 June 2026, there were 275 pending litigations and arbitrations involving the Bank as defendant or respondent, with an involved amount of approximately RMB4,275 million. The Bank believes that the aforementioned litigations and arbitrations will not have a material adverse impact on its financial condition or operating results.

Since January 2023, the Beijing Branch of the Bank has successively filed lawsuits against entities including Wuhan Centre Building Development Investment Co., Ltd., Wuhan CBD Co., Ltd., Oceanwide Holdings Co., Ltd., and China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd. over financial lending contract disputes. As at the date of disclosure of this Report, the lawsuits between the Bank and Wuhan Centre Building Development Investment Co., Ltd. and Wuhan CBD Co., Ltd. have been initiated enforcement proceedings with one case ruled for termination of enforcement. For the seven lawsuits between the Bank and Oceanwide Holdings Co., Ltd. and China Oceanwide Holdings Group Co., Ltd., the Bank has obtained the enforceable judgments, all of which the Bank has won, and initiated enforcement proceedings, with two cases ruled for termination of enforcement.

### II. Purchase and Sale of Assets and Mergers and Acquisitions

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no material purchase and sale of assets and mergers and acquisitions.

### III. Material Contracts and Their Performances

The Bank participated in and won the bid for the land use right of Plot Z4 at Core Area of Beijing CBD in East Third Ring Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing. The project has completed the filing of project completion acceptance.

### IV. Major Guarantees

During the Reporting Period, no major guarantees of the Bank were required to be disclosed except for the financial guarantees provided within the business scope approved by the regulatory authorities; the Bank did not enter into any guarantee contracts in violation of the external guarantee procedures prescribed by laws, administrative regulations and the CSRC.

## V. Commitments by the Bank and Its Relevant Entities

According to the relevant rules of the CSRC, the Bank considered and approved the Proposal on Impacts on Dilution of Current Returns of the Non-public Issuance of Preference Shares and the Relevant Remedial Measures of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd.《(關於中國民生銀行股份有限公司非公開發行優先股攤薄即期回報及填補措施的議案》) at the First Extraordinary General Meeting for 2016 on 1 February 2016, at which remedial measures on the dilution of current returns that might arise from the non-public issuance of preference shares were formulated. These measures included strengthening capital management and optimising resource allocation, promoting the transformation of business model and management mechanism, enhancing comprehensive management and refined management, improving comprehensive risk management, and further increasing its corporate value. At the same time, the Directors and the Senior Management of the Bank also made commitments to effectively execute the remedial measures on current returns. During the Reporting Period, the Bank, the Directors and the Senior Management of the Bank did not violate any of the aforesaid commitments.

## VI. Appointment of Accounting Firms

Upon the approval by the 2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of the Bank, the Bank appointed KPMG Huazhen LLP as the domestic accounting firm and KPMG as the international accounting firm of the Bank for 2026.

In light of the scale, nature and complexity of business operations, expected audit scope, audit timetable, audit workload and the combination of professional personnel levels to be allocated and the principles of fairness and rationality, the total remuneration agreed between the Bank and KPMG Huazhen LLP and KPMG in respect of their audit services for the year, including auditing of annual financial reports (domestic and international), review of interim financial reports (domestic and international), agreed procedures for quarterly financial reports and internal control auditing, amounted to RMB9.81 million, including a service fee of RMB1.0 million for the auditing of internal control. At the same time, the total service fee for non-audit business paid to KPMG and its member firms in the first half of 2026 was RMB3.8885 million. KPMG Huazhen LLP and KPMG confirmed that such non-audit business did not compromise their audit independence.

In 2026, KPMG Huazhen LLP and KPMG provided audit services to the Bank for the third year. SHI Jian, ZHANG Luyang and LEUNG Tat Ming, the signing accountants, provided services for the Bank for the third year.

## VII. Material Related Party Transactions

The Bank does not have any controlling shareholders.

For details of the related party transactions subject to relevant accounting standards as at the end of the Reporting Period, please refer to Note 9 "Related Parties" to the Financial Statements.

## VIII. Profit and Dividend Distribution

### *(I) Annual profit distribution for 2025*

The Bank distributed the annual dividends to all shareholders according to the profit distribution plan for 2025, which was considered and approved at the 19th meeting of the 9th session of the Board and the 2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting. On the basis of the total share capital of the Bank as at the record dates, the Bank distributed a cash dividend for 2025 of RMB0.053 (tax inclusive) to holders of A shares and H shares whose names appeared on the registers as at the record dates for every share being held. The total cash dividends amounted to RMB2,320 million. The cash dividends were denominated and declared in RMB and were paid in RMB or in Hong Kong dollar to holders of equity shares. Together with the already distributed interim cash dividends for 2025, the cash dividend for the whole year of 2025 was RMB0.189 (tax inclusive) for every share being held, and the total cash dividends distributed for the whole year amounted to RMB8,274 million.

The Bank distributed the cash dividends to holders of A shares and investors of Shanghai Stock Connect in July 2026 in accordance with relevant provisions, and distributed the cash dividends to holders of H shares and investors of Hong Kong Stock Connect in August 2026 in accordance with relevant provisions. The implementation of the distribution plan was thus completed. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Bank dated 17 June 2026 published on the HKEXnews website of the SEHK and the announcement of the Bank dated 26 June 2026 published on the website of the SSE, respectively.

### *(II) Interim profit distribution plan for 2026*

According to relevant laws, regulations, regulatory requirements and the Articles of Association, and in line with the resolutions and authorisations of the 2025 Annual Shareholders' Meeting and the reviewed interim financial statements for 2026, the interim profit distribution plan for 2026 of the Bank is as follows:

Having considered various factors including the capital adequacy ratio required by the regulatory authorities and the sustainable business development of the Bank, the Bank proposed to distribute a cash dividend of RMB1.18 (tax inclusive) to holders of A shares and H shares whose names appear on the registers as at the record dates for every 10 shares being held. Based on 43,782 million shares of the Bank in issue as at 30 June 2026, total cash dividends would be approximately RMB5,166 million, accounting for 29.78% of the net profit of the Group, which was RMB17,347 million, realised in the first half of 2026 attributable to holders of ordinary shares of the Bank.

The actual amount of total cash dividends to be paid will be subject to the total number of ordinary shares recorded on the registers as at the record dates. The cash dividends will be denominated and declared in RMB and paid in RMB or Hong Kong dollar to holders of equity shares. The Bank will provide holders of H shares with a currency option for dividend payment in RMB. Holders of H shares have the right to choose to receive all (while HKSCC Nominees Limited may choose to receive all or part of) their dividends of H shares in RMB or Hong Kong dollar. The actual amount of dividends to be paid in Hong Kong dollar shall be calculated based on the average benchmark exchange rate of RMB against Hong Kong dollar as quoted by the PBOC for the five business days prior to the date (but excluding) of the dividend currency option form distributed by the Bank to holders of H shares.

## IX. Review of Interim Results

KPMG Huazhen LLP and KPMG have respectively reviewed the Interim Financial Report prepared by the Bank in accordance with the Chinese Accounting Standards and the IFRS Accounting Standards. The Audit Committee of the Board of the Bank has reviewed the Report and agreed to submit it to the Board for consideration. The Board of the Bank considered and approved the Report on 28 August 2026.

## X. Integrity of the Bank, Controlling Shareholders and De Facto Controllers

The Bank does not have any controlling shareholder or de facto controller. Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. is the largest shareholder. During the Reporting Period, the Bank, the largest shareholder and its ultimate controller did not have any obligations specified in legally effective court documents which were not fulfilled or any overdue debt in large amounts.

## XI. Non-Operating Fund Occupation by Controlling Shareholders and Other Related Parties

The Bank does not have any controlling shareholder. Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. is the largest shareholder. The Bank does not have any condition of non-operating fund occupation by the largest shareholder and its ultimate controller and other related parties.

## XII. Pre-Emptive Rights

Pre-emptive rights are not prescribed in the Company Law of the People's Republic of China and the Articles of Association, and the Bank is not required by the above provisions to issue new shares to the current shareholders based on the holding proportion of the shareholders. In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Bank may increase its registered capital by public offering of ordinary shares to unspecified objects, issuance of ordinary shares to its existing shareholders, distribution of new ordinary shares to its existing shareholders, private placing of ordinary shares to specified objects, conversion of preference shares to ordinary shares, and any other methods permitted by the applicable laws and administrative regulations. There is no compulsory rule in relation to pre-emptive rights in the Articles of Association.

## XIII. Consumer Rights Protection

During the Reporting Period, the Bank followed the guidance of the 15th Five-Year Plan, fully implemented the important arrangements of the CPC and the State, and adhered to the principle of "seeking progress in stability" when performing its duty in consumer rights protection. By taking the five measures including comprehensively building the landscape for "macro consumer rights protection", deepening key operational mechanisms, intensifying the management and control of key areas, resolving disputes in a refined manner, and making innovation in financial education, the Bank constantly improved the new landscape of consumer rights protection that is holistic, systematic, digital and intelligent, actively empowered the standardised development of businesses, and earnestly improved the quality and effectiveness of customer services. In terms of building the landscape for "macro consumer rights protection", the Bank focused on establishing a consumer rights protection management system covering all levels including the Senior Management, departments of the Head Office, operating units and subsidiaries, and continuously advanced coordination in consumer rights protection of all business lines and all customer groups covering corporate, retail and financial institution businesses, so as to constantly improve the consistency and effectiveness in consumer rights protection management across the whole bank. In terms of deepening key operational mechanisms, the Bank strove to optimise key mechanisms such as review, evaluation and audit of consumer rights protection, and actively used digital and intelligent tools to enhance full-process management and control and refined management of consumer rights protection before, during and after the event. In terms of intensifying the management and control of key areas, the Bank aligned with new regulatory rules, focused on major management areas and key links of consumer rights protection including suitability management, marketing behaviour management and cooperative institution management, and further enhanced proactive management, facilitating the improvement in the quality and effectiveness of customer services. In terms of resolving disputes in a refined manner, the Bank enhanced management driven by source-based governance and AI deployment. Centring on customers' most pressing difficulties and urgent demands, the Bank intensified layered and classified management of customer complaints, strengthened the development of dispute resolution platforms and teams, and elevated the efficiency of dispute settlement. The Bank responded more proactively to customer concerns and accelerated the transformation of customer complaint handling from "passive response" to "intelligent prevention". In terms of making innovation in financial education, the Bank continuously intensified the primary responsibilities for consumers' financial education, carried out centralised and normalised education and publicity initiatives in an in-depth manner, paid close attention to the financial literacy demands of key groups, built an all-dimensional publicity matrix covering both online and offline channels, and promoted the upgrading of financial education from "centralised campaigns" to "regular and long-term activities".

## XIV. Other Major Events

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no other major events.

## FINANCIAL REPORTS

I. Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

II. Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

III. Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

IV. Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information

## REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL INFORMATION
**to the board of directors of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd.**
*(incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)*

### Introduction

We have reviewed the interim financial information set out on pages 125 to 248, which comprises the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. (the "Bank") and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") as at 30 June 2026 and the condensed consolidated interim statement of profit or loss, the condensed consolidated interim statement of comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated interim statement of changes in equity and the condensed consolidated interim statement of cash flows for the six-month period then ended, and explanatory notes. The Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited require the preparation of a report on interim financial information to be in compliance with the relevant provisions thereof and IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the interim financial information in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion, based on our review, on the interim financial information and to report our conclusion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

### Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. A review of the interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information as at 30 June 2026 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

*Certified Public Accountants*

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

28 August 2026

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
**for the six months ended 30 June 2026**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Note 4 | Six months ended 30 June 2026 (unaudited) | 2025 (unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest income | | **104,547** | 113,980 |
| Interest expense | | **(51,963)** | (64,777) |
| **Net interest income** | 1 | **52,584** | 49,203 |
| Fee and commission income | | **11,848** | 11,225 |
| Fee and commission expense | | **(2,039)** | (1,540) |
| **Net fee and commission income** | 2 | **9,809** | 9,685 |
| Net trading gain | 3 | **1,315** | 2,203 |
| Net gain from investment securities | 4 | **9,710** | 8,883 |
| Including: Disposals of financial assets measured at amortised cost | | **6,310** | 2,772 |
| Net other operating income | 5 | **277** | 727 |
| Operating expenses | 6 | **(21,357)** | (21,522) |
| Credit impairment losses | 7 | **(31,457)** | (26,039) |
| Other impairment losses | 8 | **(261)** | (346) |
| **Profit before income tax** | | **20,620** | 22,794 |
| Income tax expense | 9 | **(1,367)** | (1,318) |
| **Net profit** | | **19,253** | 21,476 |
| **Net profit attributable to:** | | | |
| Equity holders of the Bank | | **19,537** | 21,380 |
| Non-controlling interests | | **(284)** | 96 |
| **Earnings per share (expressed in RMB Yuan)** | | | |
| Basic and diluted earnings per share | 10 | **0.40** | 0.45 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim financial information.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE income for the six months ended 30 June 2026

*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Note 4 | Six months ended 30 June<br>**2026**<br>**(unaudited)** | 2025<br>(unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net profit | | **19,253** | 21,476 |
| **Other comprehensive income of the period, net of tax** | 40 | **(100)** | (1,496) |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | | |
| Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | | **177** | 280 |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | |
| Changes in fair value | | **300** | (1,889) |
| Allowance for impairment losses | | **(184)** | 142 |
| Effective hedging portion of gains or losses arising from cash flow hedging instruments | | **36** | 32 |
| Exchange difference on translating foreign operations | | **(429)** | (61) |
| **Total comprehensive income of the period** | | **19,153** | 19,980 |
| **Total comprehensive income attributable to:** | | | |
| Equity holders of the Bank | | **19,620** | 19,902 |
| Non-controlling interests | | **(467)** | 78 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim financial information.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
**as at 30 June 2026**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Note 4 | **30 June 2026 (unaudited)** | 31 December 2025 (audited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 11 | **262,100** | 254,754 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 12 | **97,905** | 126,084 |
| Precious metals | | **107,886** | 69,311 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 13 | **189,072** | 231,195 |
| Derivative financial assets | 14 | **15,844** | 17,362 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 15 | **2,447** | 51,473 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 16 | **4,454,357** | 4,374,231 |
| Financial investments: | 17 | **2,374,914** | 2,424,329 |
| – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | **288,891** | 371,581 |
| – Financial assets measured at amortised cost | | **1,269,628** | 1,340,151 |
| – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | **816,395** | 712,597 |
| Long-term receivables | 18 | **90,812** | 98,066 |
| Property and equipment | 19 | **54,588** | 54,865 |
| Right-of-use assets | 20(1) | **10,989** | 11,393 |
| Deferred income tax assets | 21 | **60,679** | 58,673 |
| Other assets | 23 | **72,938** | 60,831 |
| **Total assets** | | **7,794,531** | 7,832,567 |
| **LIABILITIES** | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | | **250,532** | 228,560 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | 25 | **1,047,424** | 971,739 |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | 26 | **120,847** | 70,926 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | 27 | **125,045** | 112,407 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 14 | **17,284** | 24,527 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 28 | **180,583** | 260,794 |
| Deposits from customers | 29 | **4,450,387** | 4,347,799 |
| Lease liabilities | 20(2) | **7,723** | 8,066 |
| Provisions | 30 | **1,700** | 1,727 |
| Debt securities issued | 31 | **790,058** | 1,012,008 |
| Current income tax liabilities | | **6,792** | 4,977 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | 21 | **14** | 238 |
| Other liabilities | 32 | **78,593** | 85,602 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **7,076,982** | 7,129,370 |

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**
**as at 30 June 2026 (continued)**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Note 4 | **30 June 2026 (unaudited)** | 31 December 2025 (audited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **EQUITY** | | | |
| Share capital | 33 | **43,782** | 43,782 |
| Other equity instrument | | **125,000** | 125,000 |
| Including: Preference shares | 34 | **20,000** | 20,000 |
| Perpetual bonds | 35 | **105,000** | 105,000 |
| Reserves | | | |
| Capital reserve | 33 | **58,474** | 58,141 |
| Surplus reserve | 37 | **64,829** | 64,829 |
| General reserve | 37 | **101,830** | 101,642 |
| Other reserves | 40 | **5,308** | 5,245 |
| Retained earnings | 37 | **305,577** | 290,998 |
| Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank | | **704,800** | 689,637 |
| Non-controlling interests | 38 | **12,749** | 13,560 |
| **Total equity** | | **717,549** | 703,197 |
| **Total liabilities and equity** | | **7,794,531** | 7,832,567 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim financial information.

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 28 August 2026.

**Gao Yingxin**
*Chairman*

**Wang Xiaoyong**
*President*

**Wen Qiuju**
*Director*

(Company Seal)

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
**for the six months ended 30 June 2026**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| Unaudited | Attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Reserves | | | | | | | | | |
| | Share capital | Other equity instrument | Capital reserve | Surplus reserve | General reserve | Investment revaluation reserve | Exchange reserve | Cash flow hedging reserve | Retained earnings | Total | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
| Note 4 | 33 | 34&35 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 37 | | 38 | |
| **At 31 December 2025** | 43,782 | 125,000 | 58,141 | 64,829 | 101,642 | 4,912 | 352 | (19) | 290,998 | 689,637 | 13,560 | 703,197 |
| (I) Net profit | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 19,537 | 19,537 | (284) | 19,253 |
| (II) Other comprehensive income, net of tax | – | – | – | – | – | 312 | (265) | 36 | – | 83 | (183) | (100) |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | – | – | – | 312 | (265) | 36 | 19,537 | 19,620 | (467) | 19,153 |
| (III) Capital injection and deduction by equity holders | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Capital injection by other equity instrument holders | – | – | (4) | – | – | – | – | – | – | (4) | – | (4) |
| (IV) Profit distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Appropriation to general reserve | – | – | – | – | 140 | – | – | – | (140) | – | – | – |
| 2. Cash dividends | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (2,320) | (2,320) | – | (2,320) |
| 3. Perpetual bond interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (2,190) | (2,190) | – | (2,190) |
| (V) Transfers within the owners' equity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings | – | – | – | – | – | (20) | – | – | 20 | – | – | – |
| (VI) Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Equity transaction with minority shareholders | – | – | 337 | – | 48 | – | – | – | (328) | 57 | (344) | (287) |
| **At 30 June 2026** | 43,782 | 125,000 | 58,474 | 64,829 | 101,830 | 5,204 | 87 | 17 | 305,577 | 704,800 | 12,749 | 717,549 |

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
## for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| Unaudited | Attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Reserves | | | | | | | | | |
| | Share capital | Other equity instrument | Capital reserve | Surplus reserve | General reserve | Investment revaluation reserve | Exchange reserve | Cash flow hedging reserve | Retained earnings | Total | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
| Note 4 | 33 | 34&35 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 37 | | 38 | |
| **At 31 December 2024** | 43,782 | 95,000 | 58,087 | 61,888 | 99,279 | 6,602 | 602 | (12) | 277,631 | 642,859 | 13,709 | 656,568 |
| (I) Net profit | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 21,380 | 21,380 | 96 | 21,476 |
| (II) Other comprehensive income, net of tax | – | – | – | – | – | (1,447) | (63) | 32 | – | (1,478) | (18) | (1,496) |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | – | – | – | (1,447) | (63) | 32 | 21,380 | 19,902 | 78 | 19,980 |
| (III) Capital injection and deduction by equity holders | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Capital injection by other equity instrument holders | – | 30,000 | (2) | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29,998 | – | 29,998 |
| (IV) Profit distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Appropriation to general reserve | – | – | – | – | 149 | – | – | – | (149) | – | – | – |
| 2. Cash dividends | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (2,714) | (2,714) | (14) | (2,728) |
| 3. Perpetual bond interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (1,500) | (1,500) | – | (1,500) |
| (V) Transfers within the owners' equity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings | – | – | – | – | – | (9) | – | – | 9 | – | – | – |
| (VI) Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Equity transaction with minority shareholders | – | – | 2 | – | 1 | – | – | – | (4) | (1) | (5) | (6) |
| **At 30 June 2025** | 43,782 | 125,000 | 58,087 | 61,888 | 99,429 | 5,146 | 539 | 20 | 294,653 | 688,544 | 13,768 | 702,312 |

# CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
## for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (continued)
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| Audited | Attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Reserves | | | | | | | | | |
| | Share capital | Other equity instrument | Capital reserve | Surplus reserve | General reserve | Investment revaluation reserve | Exchange reserve | Cash flow hedging reserve | Retained earnings | Total | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
| Note 4 | 33 | 34&35 | 33 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 37 | | 38 | |
| **At 31 December 2024** | 43,782 | 95,000 | 58,087 | 61,888 | 99,279 | 6,602 | 602 | (12) | 277,631 | 642,859 | 13,709 | 656,568 |
| (I) Net profit | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | 30,563 | 30,563 | 19 | 30,582 |
| (II) Other comprehensive income, net of tax | – | – | – | – | – | (1,758) | (250) | (7) | – | (2,015) | (112) | (2,127) |
| Total comprehensive income | – | – | – | – | – | (1,758) | (250) | (7) | 30,563 | 28,548 | (93) | 28,455 |
| (III) Capital injection and deduction by equity holders | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Capital injection by other equity instrument holders | – | 30,000 | (1) | – | – | – | – | – | – | 29,999 | – | 29,999 |
| (IV) Profit distribution | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Appropriation to surplus reserve | – | – | – | 2,941 | – | – | – | – | (2,941) | – | – | – |
| 2. Appropriation to general reserve | – | – | – | – | 2,357 | – | – | – | (2,357) | – | – | – |
| 3. Cash dividends | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (8,668) | (8,668) | (24) | (8,692) |
| 4. Preference shares dividends | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (634) | (634) | – | (634) |
| 5. Perpetual bond interest | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | (2,478) | (2,478) | – | (2,478) |
| (V) Transfers within the owners' equity | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Other comprehensive income transferred to retained earnings | – | – | – | – | – | 68 | – | – | (68) | – | – | – |
| (VI) Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Equity transaction with minority shareholders | – | – | 48 | – | 6 | – | – | – | (43) | 11 | (32) | (21) |
| 2. Equity reclassification of equity transactions with minority shareholders | – | – | 7 | – | – | – | – | – | (7) | – | – | – |
| At 31 December 2025 | 43,782 | 125,000 | 58,141 | 64,829 | 101,642 | 4,912 | 352 | (19) | 290,998 | 689,637 | 13,560 | 703,197 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim financial information.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
**for the six months ended 30 June 2026**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026 (unaudited)** | 2025 (unaudited) |
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | | |
| Profit before income tax | **20,620** | 22,794 |
| *Adjustments for:* | | |
| Credit impairment losses | **31,457** | 26,039 |
| Other impairment losses | **261** | 346 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **4,971** | 4,161 |
| Gains on disposal of property and equipment | **71** | (159) |
| Gains from changes in fair value | **(5,886)** | (1,625) |
| Net gains on disposal of investment securities | **(8,615)** | (6,605) |
| Interest expense on debt securities issued | **7,907** | 10,123 |
| Interest expense on lease liabilities | **867** | 130 |
| Interest income from financial investments | **(24,687)** | (27,307) |
| Subtotal | **26,966** | 27,897 |
| *Changes in operating assets:* | | |
| Net decrease in balances with central bank, banks and other financial institutions | **(7,748)** | 18,705 |
| Net increase in placements with banks and other financial institutions | **46,203** | (8,529) |
| Net decrease in financial assets held under resale agreements | **49,006** | 42,150 |
| Net increase in loans and advances to customers | **(107,734)** | (39,249) |
| Net increase in financial assets held for trading purposes | **43,745** | (20,553) |
| Net increase in other operating assets | **(40,193)** | (38,069) |
| Subtotal | **(16,721)** | (45,545) |

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
**for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (continued)**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| | **(unaudited)** | (unaudited) |
| **Cash flows from operating activities: (continued)** | | |
| *Changes in operating liabilities:* | | |
| Net decrease in borrowings from central bank | **21,024** | (11,354) |
| Net increase in deposits from customers | **115,317** | 61,907 |
| Net decrease in deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | **85,649** | (268,160) |
| Net increase/(decrease) in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | **(80,037)** | 4,420 |
| Income tax paid | **(1,883)** | (476) |
| Net increase in other operating liabilities | **33,853** | 12,268 |
| Subtotal | **173,923** | (201,395) |
| **Net cash used in from operating activities** | **184,168** | (219,043) |
| **Cash flows from investing activities:** | | |
| Proceeds from sale and redemption of investments and investment income | **1,935,111** | 1,597,954 |
| Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets | **3,205** | 2,750 |
| Cash payment for investments | **(1,897,214)** | (1,491,545) |
| Cash payment for purchase of property and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets | **(5,669)** | (1,642) |
| **Net cash generated from investing activities** | **35,433** | 107,517 |

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**
**for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (continued)**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

| | Note 4 | Six months ended 30 June<br>**2026**<br>**(unaudited)** | <br>2025<br>(unaudited) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from financing activities:** | | | |
| Capital injection by holders of other equity instruments | | **–** | 30,000 |
| Proceeds from issue of debt securities | | **403,620** | 715,531 |
| Repayment of debt securities issued | | **(628,896)** | (615,507) |
| Interest paid on perpetual bonds | | **(2,190)** | (1,500) |
| Dividends paid and interest paid on debt securities issued | | **(5,027)** | (1,731) |
| Cash payment in other financing activities | | **(9,648)** | (1,603) |
| **Net cash generated from financing activities** | | **(242,141)** | 125,190 |
| Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | | **(1,647)** | 112 |
| **Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents** | | **(24,187)** | 13,776 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January | | **160,886** | 184,990 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at 30 June** | 41 | **136,699** | 198,766 |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this interim financial information.

# NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. (the "Bank") is a national joint-stock commercial bank established in the People's Republic of China ("PRC") on 7 February 1996 with the approval of the State Council of the PRC and the People's Bank of China ("PBOC").

The Bank obtained the financial service certificate No. B0009H111000001 as approved by the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (The former "CBIRC") (In 2023, the regulator was renamed as the National Financial Regulation Administration, The "NFRA"), and the business license as approved by the Beijing Municipal Market Regulation Administration, the unified social credit code is No. 91110000100018988F.

The Bank's A Shares and H Shares are listed in the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the stock codes are 600016 and 01988, respectively.

In the interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026, China mainland refers to the PRC excluding the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC ("Hong Kong"), the Macau Special Administrative Region of the PRC ("Macau") and Taiwan. Abroad of China refers to Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and other countries. Overseas refers to areas of other countries and regions, outside mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

The Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively the "Group") mainly provide corporate and personal banking, treasury business, financial leasing, fund and asset management, investment banking and other financial services in the PRC.

As at 30 June 2026, the Bank had 43 tier-one branches and 33 subsidiaries (including 29 rural banks and 4 affiliated institutions).

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The unaudited interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", as well as with all applicable disclosure provisions of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

## 3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The unaudited interim financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. Except for those described below, the accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and judgments used in preparing the unaudited interim financial information are the same as those followed in the preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

The interim financial information should be read in conjunction with the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

## 3 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

### 3.1 Standards and amendments effective in 2026 relevant to and adopted by the Group

In the current reporting period, the Group has adopted the following IFRS Accounting Standards and amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), that are mandatorily effective for the current reporting period.

| Standards/Amendments | | Effective date |
|---|---|---|
| Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 | Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments | 1 January 2026 |
| Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 | Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity | 1 January 2026 |
| Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards (Volume 11) | Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards | 1 January 2026 |

The adoption of the above amendments do not have significant impacts on the condensed consolidated financial statements of the Group. The Group has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

### 3.2 Standards and amendments relevant to the Group that are not yet effective in current year and have not been adopted before their effective dates by the Group

| Standards/Amendments | | Effective date |
|---|---|---|
| Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 | Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture | The amendments as originally issued had an effective date of annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Now the effective date has been deferred indefinitely, but early application is permitted. |
| IFRS 18 | Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements | 1 January 2027 |
| IFRS 19 | Subsidiaries without Public Accountability Disclosure | 1 January 2027 |
| Amendments to IAS 21 | Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency | 1 January 2027 |
| IFRS 20 | Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities | 1 January 2029 |
| Amendments to IAS 28 | Fair value option | 1 January 2027 |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 4.1 Net interest income

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Interest income arising from: | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | **72,265** | 78,305 |
| Including: Corporate loans and advances | **41,167** | 41,395 |
| Personal loans and advances | **30,519** | 36,018 |
| Discounted bills | **579** | 892 |
| Financial investments | **24,687** | 27,307 |
| Including: Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **16,817** | 20,207 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **7,870** | 7,100 |
| Long-term receivables | **2,667** | 2,988 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **2,236** | 2,389 |
| Balances with central bank | **1,820** | 1,929 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | **307** | 312 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **565** | 750 |
| Subtotal | **104,547** | 113,980 |
| Interest expense arising from: | | |
| Deposits from customers | **(31,089)** | (39,015) |
| Deposits from banks and other financial institutions | **(6,802)** | (7,529) |
| Debt securities issued | **(7,907)** | (10,123) |
| Borrowings from central bank | **(2,022)** | (2,437) |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | **(1,672)** | (1,870) |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | **(1,604)** | (2,584) |
| Borrowed funds and others | **(867)** | (1,219) |
| Subtotal | **(51,963)** | (64,777) |
| Net interest income | **52,584** | 49,203 |
| Of which: | | |
| Interest income from impaired loans and advances to customers | **961** | 796 |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.2 Net fee and commission income

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Fee and commission income from | | |
| Bank card services | **4,329** | 4,832 |
| Agency services | **2,713** | 1,645 |
| Custodian and other fiduciary services | **2,061** | 2,025 |
| Settlement and clearance services | **1,515** | 1,433 |
| Credit commitments | **537** | 556 |
| Others | **693** | 734 |
| Subtotal | **11,848** | 11,225 |
| Fee and commission expense | **(2,039)** | (1,540) |
| Net fee and commission income | **9,809** | 9,685 |

### 4.3 Net trading gain

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Net gains from interest rate products | **1,307** | 1,231 |
| Net (losses)/gains from foreign-exchange and foreign exchange products | **(351)** | 227 |
| Others | **359** | 745 |
| Total | **1,315** | 2,203 |

### 4.4 Net gain from investment securities

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss | **1,757** | 3,532 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **1,643** | 2,579 |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **6,310** | 2,772 |
| Total | **9,710** | 8,883 |

### 4.5 Net other operating income

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Operating leases income | **1,464** | 1,606 |
| Government subsidies | **12** | 335 |
| Others | **(1,199)** | (1,214) |
| Total | **277** | 727 |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.6 Operating expenses

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Staff costs, including directors' emoluments | | |
| – Salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies payables | **11,103** | 10,881 |
| – Post-employment benefits-defined contribution plan | **1,494** | 1,548 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **3,438** | 3,460 |
| Short-term lease expenses, low-value lease expenses and property management expenses | **489** | 472 |
| Tax and surcharges | | |
| – Urban Maintenance Construction Tax | **401** | 394 |
| – Educational fee surcharge | **178** | 172 |
| – Other | **288** | 299 |
| Office expenses, business expenses and others | **3,966** | 4,296 |
| Total | **21,357** | 21,522 |

### 4.7 Credit impairment losses

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Loans and advances to customers | **29,363** | 23,452 |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **1,467** | 1,534 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **(198)** | 307 |
| Long-term receivables | **997** | 540 |
| Others | **(172)** | 206 |
| Total | **31,457** | 26,039 |

### 4.8 Other impairment losses

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Foreclosed assets | **257** | 341 |
| Others | **4** | 5 |
| Total | **261** | 346 |

### 4.9 Income tax expense

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Current income tax for the period | **3,698** | 819 |
| Deferred income tax (Note 4.21) | **(2,331)** | 499 |
| Total | **1,367** | 1,318 |

Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit of the Group is listed as follows:

| | | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **2026** | 2025 |
| Profit before income tax | | **20,620** | 22,794 |
| Income tax at the tax rate of 25% | | **5,155** | 5,699 |
| Effect of non-taxable income | (a) | **(3,670)** | (4,698) |
| Effect of non-deductible expenses | (b) | **175** | 440 |
| Effect of interest expense on perpetual debt | | **(548)** | (375) |
| Settlement variance and others | | **255** | 252 |
| Income tax expense | | **1,367** | 1,318 |

(a) The non-taxable income mainly represents interest income arising from PRC government bonds and municipal bonds, as well as dividends arising from fund investments, which are exempted from income tax.

(b) It mainly includes tax effects of losses written-off that are not deductible before tax, as well as business entertainment expenses and deposit insurance premiums in excess of their respective pre-tax deductible limits.

In December 2021, the OECD published Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy – Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (the "Pillar Two").

The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two rules. Some members of our group are involved in the legislation of Pillar 2 regulations in their jurisdiction, which will take effect from 2026. The Group is currently analysing the potential impact of Pillar Two.

### 4.10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of issued ordinary shares during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the adjusted profit attributable to ordinary equity shareholders of the Bank by the adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue.

The Bank issued non-cumulative preference shares and perpetual bonds in 2019, 2021, 2022, 2024, 2025 and 2026 respectively under the terms and conditions as detailed in Note 4.34 Preference Shares and Note 4.35 Perpetual Bonds.

The conversion feature of the preference shares is considered to fall within contingently issuable ordinary shares. The triggering events of conversion did not occur as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, therefore the conversion feature of preference shares has no effect on the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of the Bank | **19,537** | 21,380 |
| Less: profit for the period attributable to other equity instrument holders of the Bank | **(2,190)** | (1,500) |
| Net profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank | **17,347** | 19,880 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue (in millions) | **43,782** | 43,782 |
| Basic/Diluted earnings per share (in RMB Yuan) | **0.40** | 0.45 |

### 4.11 Cash and balances with central bank

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | **3,971** | 4,193 |
| Balances with central bank | | |
| Mandatory reserve deposits | **225,606** | 222,567 |
| Surplus reserve deposits | **25,588** | 27,145 |
| Fiscal deposits and others | **6,693** | 316 |
| Foreign exchange reserve | **141** | 423 |
| Subtotal | **258,028** | 250,451 |
| Interest accrued | **101** | 110 |
| Total | **262,100** | 254,754 |

### 4.11 Cash and balances with central bank (continued)

The Group places mandatory reserve deposits in accordance with the relevant provisions of PBOC or local regulators. The mandatory reserve deposits are not available for use in the Group's daily business.

As at 30 June 2026 the mandatory reserve deposits rate applicable to domestic branches of the Bank for RMB deposits is 5.5% (31 December 2025: 5.5%) and the reserve rate for foreign currency deposits is 4.0% (31 December 2025: 4.0%). The amount of mandatory reserve deposits of the subsidiaries and overseas branches of the Group are determined by local jurisdiction.

Surplus reserve deposits maintained with the PBOC is for the purposes of clearing interbank transactions.

Foreign exchange reserve is maintained with the PBOC in accordance with the related notice issued by the PBOC. The reserve is provided as of 20% of customer-driven foreign exchange forward transactions volume on a monthly basis. Such foreign exchange reserve is non-interest bearing and will be repayable in 12 months according to the Notice.

### 4.12 Balances with banks and other financial institutions

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| China mainland | | |
| – Banks | **57,166** | 92,227 |
| – Other financial institutions | **14,127** | 6,484 |
| Subtotal | **71,293** | 98,711 |
| Overseas | | |
| – Banks | **24,375** | 25,782 |
| – Other financial institutions | **2,204** | 1,502 |
| Subtotal | **26,579** | 27,284 |
| Interest accrued | **42** | 97 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | **(9)** | (8) |
| Total | **97,905** | 126,084 |

For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the year ended 31 December 2025, there was no transfer of the movements in carrying amount of book value and the impairment loss allowances of balances with banks and other financial institutions between stages.

### 4.13 Placements with banks and other financial institutions

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| China mainland | | |
| – Banks | **6,367** | 8,289 |
| – Other financial institutions | **154,127** | 186,331 |
| Subtotal | **160,494** | 194,620 |
| Overseas | | |
| – Banks | **27,049** | 34,142 |
| – Other financial institutions | **2,708** | 3,363 |
| Subtotal | **29,757** | 37,505 |
| Interest accrued | **234** | 649 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | **(1,413)** | (1,579) |
| Total | **189,072** | 231,195 |

***Movements in allowance for impairment losses of placements with banks and other financial institutions***

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(386)** | **–** | **(1,193)** | **(1,579)** |
| Net reversal | **155** | **–** | **–** | **155** |
| Others | **11** | **–** | **–** | **11** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(220)** | **–** | **(1,193)** | **(1,413)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (292) | – | (1,193) | (1,485) |
| Net charge | (91) | – | – | (91) |
| Others | (3) | – | – | (3) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (386) | – | (1,193) | (1,579) |

### 4.14 Derivatives

A derivative is a financial instrument, the value of which changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other similar variables. The Group uses derivative financial instruments mainly including forwards, swaps and options.

The notional amount of a derivative represents the amount of an underlying asset upon which the value of the derivative is based. It indicates the volume of business transacted by the Group but does not reflect the risk.

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.14 Derivatives (continued)

***(1) The notional amount and fair value of unexpired derivative financial instruments held by the Group are set out in the following tables:***

| | **30 June 2026** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Notional amount** | **Fair value** | |
| | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | **1,834,048** | **12,093** | **(12,066)** |
| Interest rate derivatives | **4,038,380** | **1,135** | **(987)** |
| Precious metal derivatives | **54,901** | **2,590** | **(4,231)** |
| Others | **2,111** | **26** | **–** |
| Total | | **15,844** | **(17,284)** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Notional amount | Fair value | |
| | | Assets | Liabilities |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 2,873,260 | 10,543 | (10,032) |
| Interest rate derivatives | 2,979,895 | 977 | (857) |
| Precious metal derivatives | 85,064 | 5,811 | (13,635) |
| Others | 2,470 | 31 | (3) |
| Total | | 17,362 | (24,527) |

***(2) Hedges***

| | | **30 June 2026** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Notional amount** | **Fair value** | |
| | | | **Assets** | **Liabilities** |
| Cash flow hedges | | | | |
| – Currency swap contracts | (a) | **13,751** | **207** | **(188)** |
| Fair value hedges | | | | |
| – Interest Rate swap contracts | (b) | **20,926** | **66** | **(99)** |
| Total | | | **273** | **(287)** |

| | | 31 December 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Notional amount | Fair value | |
| | | | Assets | Liabilities |
| Cash flow hedges | | | | |
| – Currency swap contracts | (a) | 18,855 | 91 | (73) |
| Fair value hedges | | | | |
| – Interest rate swap contracts | (b) | 21,259 | 38 | (307) |
| Total | | | 129 | (380) |

### 4.14 Derivatives (continued)

#### *(2) Hedges (continued)*

(a) The Group uses foreign exchange swaps to hedge against cash flow fluctuations arising from its exposures to foreign exchange risks. The hedged items include foreign bond investments of the Group, loans and advances denominated in foreign currencies, and foreign currency lending to other banks and financial institutions. For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the six months ended 30 June 2025, the accumulative profits or losses recognised in other comprehensive income arising from fair value changes of cash flow hedging instruments were insignificant.

(b) The Group uses interest rate swaps to hedge against changes in fair value of fixed rate bonds. For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the six months ended 30 June 2025, the fair value changes of hedging instruments and the net gains or losses arising from the hedged risk relating to the hedged items, which were the ineffective part of fair value hedging recognised in fair value changes, were insignificant.

### 4.15 Financial assets held under resale agreements

Financial assets held under resale agreements are listed as follows according to collateral:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds | **2,447** | 49,341 |
| Others | **–** | 2,112 |
| Subtotal | **2,447** | 51,453 |
| Interest accrued | **–** | 24 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | **–** | (4) |
| Total | **2,447** | 51,473 |

For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the year ended 31 December 2025, the transfer of book value and the allowance for impairment losses of financial assets held under resale agreements between stages were insignificant.

## 4.16 Loans and advances to customers

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Measured at amortised cost: | | | |
| Corporate loans and advances | | | |
| – Corporate loans | | **2,712,838** | 2,588,697 |
| Personal loans and advances | | | |
| – Micro lending | (a) | **556,592** | 587,672 |
| – Residential mortgage | | **564,682** | 573,393 |
| – Credit cards | | **406,457** | 432,460 |
| – Others | | **75,341** | 85,359 |
| Gross balance | | **1,603,072** | 1,678,884 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | | **(93,557)** | (93,295) |
| Subtotal | | **4,222,353** | 4,174,286 |
| Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: | | | |
| Corporate loans and advances | | | |
| – Corporate loans | | **59,630** | 36,779 |
| – Discounted bills | | **134,457** | 126,250 |
| Subtotal | | **194,087** | 163,029 |
| Interest accrued | | **37,917** | 36,916 |
| Total | | **4,454,357** | 4,374,231 |

(a) Micro lending is a loan product offered to the micro enterprise owners and proprietors.

### *(1) Loans and advances to customers (excluding interest accrued) analysed by types of collateral*

| | 30 June 2026 | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount | (%) | Amount | (%) |
| Unsecured loans | **1,503,354** | **33.33** | 1,443,341 | 32.58 |
| Guaranteed loans | **969,183** | **21.49** | 913,741 | 20.62 |
| Loans secured by | | | | |
| – Tangible assets other than monetary assets | **1,665,669** | **36.94** | 1,713,165 | 38.67 |
| – Monetary assets | **371,791** | **8.24** | 360,363 | 8.13 |
| Total | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 |

## 4.16 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

### *(2) Overdue loans (excluding interest accrued) analysed by overdue period*

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 3 months** | **3 months to 1 year** | **1 to 3 years** | **More than 3 years** | **Total** |
| Unsecured loans | **18,937** | **8,999** | **6,190** | **3,019** | **37,145** |
| Guaranteed loans | **842** | **2,295** | **8,060** | **1,117** | **12,314** |
| Loans secured by | | | | | |
| – Tangible assets other than monetary assets | **10,686** | **12,035** | **14,291** | **2,536** | **39,548** |
| – Monetary assets | **3,556** | **2,449** | **5,444** | **902** | **12,351** |
| Total | **34,021** | **25,778** | **33,985** | **7,574** | **101,358** |
| % of total loans and advances to customers | **0.76** | **0.57** | **0.75** | **0.17** | **2.25** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 3 years | More than 3 years | Total |
| Unsecured loans | 15,711 | 9,665 | 7,220 | 2,339 | 34,935 |
| Guaranteed loans | 483 | 1,935 | 7,099 | 2,117 | 11,634 |
| Loans secured by | | | | | |
| – Tangible assets other than monetary assets | 11,249 | 11,516 | 14,136 | 2,366 | 39,267 |
| – Monetary assets | 20 | 5,956 | 3,205 | 786 | 9,967 |
| Total | 27,463 | 29,072 | 31,660 | 7,608 | 95,803 |
| % of total loans and advances to customers | 0.62 | 0.66 | 0.71 | 0.17 | 2.16 |

Overdue loans represent loans of which the principal or interest are overdue for 1 day or more.

## 4.16 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

### *(3) Movements in allowance for impairment losses*

(a) Movements in allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost are as follows:

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(25,757)** | **(26,929)** | **(40,609)** | **(93,295)** |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 1 | **(1,070)** | **968** | **102** | **–** |
| to stage 2 | **804** | **(888)** | **84** | **–** |
| to stage 3 | **140** | **3,806** | **(3,946)** | **–** |
| Net reversal/(charge) | **2,917** | **(7,416)** | **(24,787)** | **(29,286)** |
| Write-offs and transfer out | **–** | **–** | **29,433** | **29,433** |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written-off | **–** | **–** | **(1,744)** | **(1,744)** |
| Others | **(8)** | **151** | **1,192** | **1,335** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(22,974)** | **(30,308)** | **(40,275)** | **(93,557)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (26,369) | (23,025) | (43,010) | (92,404) |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 1 | (2,946) | 2,646 | 300 | – |
| to stage 2 | 629 | (725) | 96 | – |
| to stage 3 | 287 | 4,537 | (4,824) | – |
| Net reversal/(charge) | 2,649 | (10,359) | (40,292) | (48,002) |
| Write-offs and transfer out | – | – | 52,477 | 52,477 |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written-off | – | – | (7,712) | (7,712) |
| Others | (7) | (3) | 2,356 | 2,346 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (25,757) | (26,929) | (40,609) | (93,295) |

## 4.16 Loans and advances to customers (continued)

### *(3) Movements in allowance for impairment losses (continued)*

(b) Movements in allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(209)** | **(12)** | **(450)** | **(671)** |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 2 | **12** | **(12)** | **–** | **–** |
| Net reversal/(charge) | **35** | **(112)** | **–** | **(77)** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(162)** | **(136)** | **(450)** | **(748)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (274) | (1) | (450) | (725) |
| Net reversal/(charge) | 65 | (11) | 47 | 101 |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written off | – | – | (47) | (47) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (209) | (12) | (450) | (671) |

## 4.17 Financial investments

| | | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | (1) | **288,891** | 371,581 |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | (2) | **1,269,628** | 1,340,151 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | (3) | **816,395** | 712,597 |
| Total | | **2,374,914** | 2,424,329 |

## 4.17 Financial investments (continued)

### *(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

| | | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Held for trading purpose | | | |
| Debt securities | | | |
| Government | | **12,573** | 9,225 |
| Policy banks | | **53,187** | 86,913 |
| Banks and non-bank financial institutions | | **29,168** | 16,862 |
| Corporates | | **43,933** | 62,588 |
| Subtotal | | **138,861** | 175,588 |
| Equity investments | | **657** | 643 |
| Investment funds | (a) | **2,714** | 3,155 |
| Subtotal | | **142,232** | 179,386 |
| Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | | |
| Debt securities | | | |
| Policy banks | | **–** | 2,644 |
| Banks and non-bank financial institutions | | **3,523** | 4,980 |
| Corporates | | **1,634** | 5,456 |
| Equity investments | | **26,312** | 22,278 |
| Investment funds | (a) | **101,108** | 131,492 |
| Trust and asset management plans | (b) | **9,013** | 19,730 |
| Others | | **5,069** | 5,615 |
| Subtotal | | **146,659** | 192,195 |
| Total | | **288,891** | 371,581 |
| Listed | | **153,130** | 190,913 |
| – Of which: Listed in Hong Kong | | **2,197** | 2,638 |
| Unlisted | | **135,761** | 180,668 |
| Total | | **288,891** | 371,581 |

Debt securities traded in China Domestic Interbank Bond Market are classified as listed bonds.

(a) As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the underlying investment funds primarily include public bond funds and public money market funds.

(b) As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the underlying assets of trust and asset management plans primarily include bonds and others (Note 10.2 (7)).

### 4.17 Financial investments (continued)

#### *(2) Financial assets measured at amortised cost*

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Debt securities | | | |
| Government | | **905,637** | 997,564 |
| Policy banks | | **163,304** | 85,178 |
| Banking and non-banking financial institutions | | **75,825** | 100,253 |
| Corporates | | **85,041** | 111,319 |
| Subtotal | | **1,229,807** | 1,294,314 |
| Trust and asset management plans | (a) | **24,934** | 28,806 |
| Debt financing plans | | **8,143** | 8,522 |
| Others | | **2,441** | 2,451 |
| Interest accrued | | **14,814** | 17,599 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | | **(10,511)** | (11,541) |
| Total | | **1,269,628** | 1,340,151 |
| Listed | | **1,181,630** | 1,241,130 |
| – Of which: Listed in Hong Kong | | **7,022** | 8,570 |
| Unlisted | | **83,695** | 92,963 |
| Interest accrued | | **14,814** | 17,599 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | | **(10,511)** | (11,541) |
| Total | | **1,269,628** | 1,340,151 |

(a) As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the underlying assets of trust and asset management plans primarily are credit assets (Note 10.2(7)).

## 4.17 Financial investments (continued)

### *(2) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (continued)*

*(b) Movements in allowance for impairment losses*

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(805)** | **(362)** | **(10,374)** | **(11,541)** |
| Transfer | | | | |
| to stage 1 | **(74)** | **74** | **–** | **–** |
| to stage 2 | **52** | **(52)** | **–** | **–** |
| to stage 3 | **–** | **44** | **(44)** | **–** |
| Net charge | **(22)** | **(55)** | **(1,390)** | **(1,467)** |
| Write-offs and transfer out | **–** | **–** | **2,401** | **2,401** |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written-off | **–** | **–** | **(336)** | **(336)** |
| Others | **18** | **–** | **414** | **432** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(831)** | **(351)** | **(9,329)** | **(10,511)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (1,467) | (401) | (9,580) | (11,448) |
| Transfer | | | | |
| to stage 2 | 57 | (183) | 126 | – |
| to stage 3 | 39 | – | (39) | – |
| Net reversal/(charge) | 567 | 222 | (4,725) | (3,936) |
| Write-offs and transfer out | – | – | 3,289 | 3,289 |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written-off | – | – | (214) | (214) |
| Others | (1) | – | 769 | 768 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (805) | (362) | (10,374) | (11,541) |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.17 Financial investments (continued)

#### *(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Debt securities | | |
| Government | **270,515** | 242,329 |
| Policy banks | **118,356** | 72,659 |
| Banks and non-bank financial institutions | **252,455** | 230,964 |
| Corporates | **160,711** | 152,443 |
| Subtotal | **802,037** | 698,395 |
| Equity investments | **8,327** | 8,081 |
| Interest accrued | **6,031** | 6,121 |
| Total | **816,395** | 712,597 |
| Listed | **725,463** | 676,088 |
| – Of which: Listed in Hong Kong | **21,771** | 28,313 |
| Unlisted | **84,901** | 30,388 |
| Interest accrued | **6,031** | 6,121 |
| Total | **816,395** | 712,597 |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.17 Financial investments (continued)

#### *(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)*

*A. Fair value*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Debt securities | | |
| Cost | **807,843** | 704,711 |
| Cumulative amount of change in fair value that is accrued to other comprehensive income | **225** | (195) |
| Fair value | **808,068** | 704,516 |
| Equity investment *(i)* | | |
| Cost | **4,454** | 4,383 |
| Cumulative amount of change in fair value that is accrued to other comprehensive income | **3,873** | 3,698 |
| Fair value | **8,327** | 8,081 |
| Total | **816,395** | 712,597 |

(i) Equity investment

| | **30 June 2026** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Cost** | **Fair value** | **Cumulative amount of change in fair value that is accrued to other comprehensive income** |
| Listed | **1,810** | **1,747** | **(63)** |
| Unlisted | **2,644** | **6,580** | **3,936** |
| Total | **4,454** | **8,327** | **3,873** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cost | Fair value | Cumulative amount of change in fair value that is accrued to other comprehensive income |
| Listed | 1,734 | 1,712 | (22) |
| Unlisted | 2,649 | 6,369 | 3,720 |
| Total | 4,383 | 8,081 | 3,698 |

### 4.17 Financial investments (continued)

#### *(3) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (continued)*

*A. Fair value (continued)*

(i) Equity investment (continued)

The Group designates certain non-trading equity investments as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. For the six months ended 30 June 2026, The Group disposed of certain equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income, whose fair value as at their respective disposal dates amounted to RMB1,040 million (for the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB740 million). The amount transferred from other comprehensive income to retained earnings on disposal of such equity instruments was RMB20 million for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (for the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB9 million).

*B. Movements in allowance for impairment losses*

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(1,037)** | **(36)** | **(1,520)** | **(2,593)** |
| Net reversal | **106** | **14** | **78** | **198** |
| Write-offs and transfer out | **–** | **–** | **67** | **67** |
| Others | **155** | **–** | **–** | **155** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(776)** | **(22)** | **(1,375)** | **(2,173)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (892) | (11) | (1,546) | (2,449) |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 2 | 1 | (1) | – | – |
| to stage 3 | – | 11 | (11) | – |
| Net charge | (42) | (35) | (448) | (525) |
| Write-offs and transfer out | – | – | 485 | 485 |
| Others | (104) | – | – | (104) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (1,037) | (36) | (1,520) | (2,593) |

As at 30 June 2026, the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income included credit-impaired financial assets of which carrying amount was RMB1,038 million (31 December 2025: RMB1,099 million), with allowance for impairment losses of RMB1,375 million (31 December 2025: RMB1,520 million).

### 4.18 Long-term receivables

| | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Finance lease receivables | **21,547** | 20,759 |
| Sales and leaseback receivables | **83,314** | 91,984 |
| Less: Unearned finance lease income | **(11,336)** | (12,160) |
| Present value of minimum finance lease receivables | **93,525** | 100,583 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | **(2,713)** | (2,517) |
| Total | **90,812** | 98,066 |

***(1) Finance lease receivables are analysed by the remaining terms as follows:***

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indefinite | (a) | **5,039** | 5,265 |
| Less than 1 year | | **40,428** | 45,743 |
| 1 year to 2 years | | **23,421** | 25,543 |
| 2 years to 3 years | | **11,123** | 12,199 |
| 3 years to 5 years | | **9,976** | 9,208 |
| More than 5 years | | **14,874** | 14,785 |
| Total | | **104,861** | 112,743 |

(a) The amount represents the balances being impaired or overdue for more than one month.

## 4.18 Long-term receivables (continued)

### *(2) Movements in allowance for impairment losses of long-term receivables:*

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(440)** | **(436)** | **(1,641)** | **(2,517)** |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 1 | **(107)** | **107** | **–** | **–** |
| to stage 2 | **8** | **(39)** | **31** | **–** |
| to stage 3 | **5** | **44** | **(49)** | **–** |
| Net reversal/(charge) | **176** | **(231)** | **(942)** | **(997)** |
| Write-offs and transfer out | **–** | **–** | **916** | **916** |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written off | **–** | **–** | **(127)** | **(127)** |
| Others | **2** | **2** | **8** | **12** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(356)** | **(553)** | **(1,804)** | **(2,713)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (675) | (413) | (1,774) | (2,862) |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 1 | (75) | 62 | 13 | – |
| to stage 2 | 22 | (36) | 14 | – |
| to stage 3 | 9 | 21 | (30) | – |
| Net reversal/(charge) | 278 | (71) | (1,349) | (1,142) |
| Write-offs and transfer out | – | – | 1,729 | 1,729 |
| Recoveries of amounts previously written off | – | – | (241) | (241) |
| Others | 1 | 1 | (3) | (1) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (440) | (436) | (1,641) | (2,517) |

## 4.19 Property and equipment

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Property and equipment | **54,581** | 54,861 |
| Property and equipment to be disposed | **7** | 4 |
| Total | **54,588** | 54,865 |

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvement | Office equipment and others | Motor vehicles | Operating lease fixed assets | Construction in progress ("CIP") | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Original cost** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | 25,490 | 3,329 | 10,106 | 426 | 41,313 | 5,759 | 86,423 |
| Increase | 162 | 84 | 207 | 4 | 3,019 | 844 | 4,320 |
| CIP transfers | 534 | – | – | – | – | – | 534 |
| Decrease and other movement | (34) | (96) | (316) | (9) | (3,814) | (560) | (4,829) |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | 26,152 | 3,317 | 9,997 | 421 | 40,518 | 6,043 | 86,448 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | (8,724) | (2,152) | (7,600) | (370) | (11,863) | – | (30,709) |
| Increase | (424) | (234) | (450) | (11) | (1,533) | – | (2,652) |
| Decrease and other movement | 7 | 88 | 297 | 9 | 1,877 | – | 2,278 |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | (9,141) | (2,298) | (7,753) | (372) | (11,519) | – | (31,083) |
| **Impairment losses** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | (22) | – | – | – | (421) | (410) | (853) |
| Increase | – | – | – | – | (1) | – | (1) |
| Decrease and other movement | – | – | – | – | 70 | – | 70 |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | (22) | – | – | – | (352) | (410) | (784) |
| **Carrying amount** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | 16,744 | 1,177 | 2,506 | 56 | 29,029 | 5,349 | 54,861 |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | 16,989 | 1,019 | 2,244 | 49 | 28,647 | 5,633 | 54,581 |

### 4.19 Property and equipment (continued)

| | Buildings | Leasehold improvement | Office equipment and others | Motor vehicles | Operating lease fixed assets | Construction in progress ("CIP") | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Original cost** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | 25,034 | 3,995 | 10,680 | 445 | 43,246 | 7,186 | 90,586 |
| Increase | 155 | 492 | 460 | 8 | 2,914 | 1,002 | 5,031 |
| CIP transfers | 324 | – | – | – | – | – | 324 |
| Decrease and other movement | (23) | (1,158) | (1,034) | (27) | (4,847) | (2,429) | (9,518) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | 25,490 | 3,329 | 10,106 | 426 | 41,313 | 5,759 | 86,423 |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (7,923) | (2,731) | (7,686) | (376) | (11,587) | – | (30,303) |
| Increase | (814) | (556) | (885) | (19) | (1,632) | – | (3,906) |
| Decrease and other movement | 13 | 1,135 | 971 | 25 | 1,356 | – | 3,500 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (8,724) | (2,152) | (7,600) | (370) | (11,863) | – | (30,709) |
| **Impairment losses** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | – | – | (1) | – | (518) | (419) | (938) |
| Increase | (22) | – | – | – | – | – | (22) |
| Decrease and other movement | – | – | 1 | – | 97 | 9 | 107 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (22) | – | – | – | (421) | (410) | (853) |
| **Carrying amount** | | | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | 17,111 | 1,264 | 2,993 | 69 | 31,141 | 6,767 | 59,345 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | 16,744 | 1,177 | 2,506 | 56 | 29,029 | 5,349 | 54,861 |

As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Group did not have any property and equipment which were acquired by means of finance lease or held for sale.

As at 30 June 2026, there were still certain properties and buildings, with a carrying value of RMB241 million (31 December 2025: RMB250 million), in the process of registration for certificates of ownership. The management believes such proceedings would not weaken the Group's rights to these assets nor have any significant impact on the Group's operations.

## 4.20 Lease contract

### *(1) Right-of-use assets*

| | Buildings | Transportation facilities | Office equipment and others | Land use rights | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Original cost** | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **17,608** | **3** | **72** | **4,572** | **22,255** |
| Increase | **1,192** | **–** | **2** | **3** | **1,197** |
| Decrease | **(1,510)** | **–** | **(6)** | **(3)** | **(1,519)** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **17,290** | **3** | **68** | **4,572** | **21,933** |
| **Accumulated depreciation/amortisation** | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(9,119)** | **(2)** | **(35)** | **(1,706)** | **(10,862)** |
| Increase | **(1,328)** | **–** | **(7)** | **(59)** | **(1.394)** |
| Decrease | **1,305** | **–** | **6** | **1** | **1,312** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(9,142)** | **(2)** | **(36)** | **(1,764)** | **(10,944)** |
| **Carrying amount** | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **8,489** | **1** | **37** | **2,866** | **11,393** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **8,148** | **1** | **32** | **2,808** | **10,989** |

| | Buildings | Transportation facilities | Office equipment and others | Land use rights | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Original cost** | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | 18,998 | 3 | 90 | 4,688 | 23,779 |
| Increase | 2,463 | – | 11 | 32 | 2,506 |
| Decrease | (3,853) | – | (29) | (148) | (4,030) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | 17,608 | 3 | 72 | 4,572 | 22,255 |
| **Accumulated depreciation/amortisation** | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (9,475) | (1) | (32) | (1,621) | (11,129) |
| Increase | (2,630) | (1) | (14) | (124) | (2,769) |
| Decrease | 2,986 | – | 11 | 39 | 3,036 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (9,119) | (2) | (35) | (1,706) | (10,862) |
| **Carrying amount** | | | | | |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | 9,523 | 2 | 58 | 3,067 | 12,650 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | 8,489 | 1 | 37 | 2,866 | 11,393 |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.20 Lease contract (continued)

#### *(2) Lease liabilities*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities | **7,723** | 8,066 |

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's lease payments relating to lease contracts signed but yet to be executed amounted to RMB156 million (31 December 2025: RMB126 million).

### 4.21 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

#### *(1) Deferred income tax items*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Deferred income tax assets | **60,679** | 58,673 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | **(14)** | (238) |
| Total | **60,665** | 58,435 |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.21 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities (continued)

***(2) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction are as follows:***

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Deferred income tax assets/ (liabilities)** | **Deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences** | Deferred income tax assets/ (liabilities) | Deductible/ (taxable) temporary differences |
| Deferred income tax assets | | | | |
| Asset impairment allowance | **62,171** | **248,684** | 59,874 | 239,496 |
| Employee benefits payable | **2,665** | **10,660** | 3,535 | 14,140 |
| Fair value losses of derivatives | **4,249** | **16,996** | 6,040 | 24,160 |
| Fair value losses of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive loss | **9** | **36** | 2 | 8 |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | **661** | **2,644** | 679 | 2,716 |
| Lease liabilities | **1,923** | **7,692** | 2,015 | 8,060 |
| Others | **97** | **388** | 352 | 1,408 |
| Subtotal | **71,775** | **287,100** | 72,497 | 289,988 |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | | | | |
| Fair value gains of derivatives | **(3,844)** | **(15,376)** | (4,272) | (17,088) |
| Fair value gain of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **(1,630)** | **(6,520)** | (1,522) | (6,088) |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or income | **(3,591)** | **(14,364)** | (5,946) | (23,784) |
| Right-of-use assets | **(2,037)** | **(8,148)** | (2,134) | (8,536) |
| Others | **(8)** | **(32)** | (188) | (752) |
| Subtotal | **(11,110)** | **(44,440)** | (14,062) | (56,248) |
| Deferred income tax assets, net | **60,665** | **242,660** | 58,435 | 233,740 |

## 4.21 Deferred income tax assets and liabilities (continued)

***(3) Movements in deferred income tax assets and liabilities without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction are as follows:***

| | Asset impairment allowance | Fair value losses | Others | Gross deferred income tax assets | Gross deferred income tax liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **59,874** | **6,721** | **5,902** | **72,497** | **(14,062)** |
| Recognised in profit or loss | **2,297** | **(1,809)** | **(1,217)** | **(729)** | **3,060** |
| Recognised in other comprehensive income | **–** | **7** | **–** | **7** | **(108)** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **62,171** | **4,919** | **4,685** | **71,775** | **(11,110)** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | 57,461 | 11,034 | 5,969 | 74,464 | (16,558) |
| Recognised in profit or loss | 2,413 | (4,271) | (67) | (1,925) | 1,746 |
| Recognised in other comprehensive income | – | (42) | – | (42) | 750 |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | 59,874 | 6,721 | 5,902 | 72,497 | (14,062) |

## 4.22 Investment in subsidiaries

### *(1) Directly held subsidiaries*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Minsheng Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“Minsheng Financial Leasing”) | **3,302** | 3,302 |
| CMBC International Holdings Limited (“CMBC International”) | **3,494** | 3,494 |
| Minsheng Royal Fund Limited (“Minsheng Royal Fund”) | **190** | 190 |
| CMBC Wealth Management Co., Ltd. (“CMBC Wealth Management”) | **5,000** | 5,000 |
| Pengzhou Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Pengzhou Rural Bank”) | **20** | 20 |
| Cixi Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Cixi Rural Bank”) | **107** | 107 |
| Songjiang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Songjiang Rural Bank”) | **138** | 70 |
| Qijiang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Qijiang Rural Bank”) | **80** | 30 |
| Tongnan Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Tongnan Rural Bank”) | **56** | 27 |
| Meihekou Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Meihekou Rural Bank”) | **192** | 188 |
| Ziyang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Ziyang Rural Bank”) | **172** | 172 |
| Jiangxia Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Jiangxia Rural Bank”) | **41** | 41 |
| Changyuan Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Changyuan Rural Bank”) | **26** | 26 |
| Yidu Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Yidu Rural Bank”) | **26** | 26 |
| Jiading Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Jiading Rural Bank”) | **102** | 102 |
| Zhongxiang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Zhongxiang Rural Bank”) | **36** | 36 |
| Penglai Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Penglai Rural Bank”) | **51** | 51 |
| Anxi Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Anxi Rural Bank”) | **74** | 74 |
| Funing Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Funing Rural Bank”) | **52** | 52 |
| Taicang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Taicang Rural Bank”) | **76** | 76 |
| Ningjin Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Ningjin Rural Bank”) | **38** | 20 |
| Zhangpu Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Zhangpu Rural Bank”) | **25** | 25 |
| Puer Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Puer Rural Bank”) | **35** | 32 |
| Jinghong Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Jinghong Rural Bank”) | **63** | 60 |
| Zhidan Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Zhidan Rural Bank”) | **7** | 7 |
| Ningguo Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Ningguo Rural Bank”) | **20** | 20 |
| Yuyang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Yuyang Rural Bank”) | **25** | 25 |
| Guichi Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Guichi Rural Bank”) | **28** | 26 |
| Tiantai Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Tiantai Rural Bank”) | **110** | 31 |
| Tianchang Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Tianchang Rural Bank”) | **20** | 20 |
| Tengchong Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Tengchong Rural Bank”) | **46** | 20 |
| Xiang’an Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Xiang’an Rural Bank”) | **36** | 36 |
| Linzhi Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (“Linzhi Rural Bank”) | **54** | 45 |
| Total | **13,742** | 13,451 |

## 4.22 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

### *(2) Basic information of directly held subsidiaries*

| Name | | Place of incorporation and operation | Principal activities | Registered capital | % of ownership held by the Bank | % of voting rights held by the Bank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Minsheng Financial Leasing | | Tianjin China | Leasing | RMB 5,095 million | 54.96% | 54.96% |
| CMBC International | | Hong Kong China | Investment banking | HKD 4,207 million | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Minsheng Royal Fund | | Guangdong China | Fund management | RMB 300 million | 63.33% | 63.33% |
| CMBC Wealth Management | | Beijing China | Wealth Management | RMB 5,000 million | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Pengzhou Rural Bank | (1)(2) | Sichuan China | Commercial bank | RMB 55 million | 36.36% | 36.36% |
| Cixi Rural Bank | | Zhejiang China | Commercial bank | RMB 189 million | 64.68% | 64.68% |
| Songjiang Rural Bank | (1)(2)(3) | Shanghai China | Commercial bank | RMB 150 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Qijiang Rural Bank | (4) | Chongqing China | Commercial bank | RMB 61.57 million | 94.15% | 94.15% |
| Tongnan Rural Bank | (5) | Chongqing China | Commercial bank | RMB 50 million | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Meihekou Rural Bank | (6) | Jilin China | Commercial bank | RMB 193 million | 99.72% | 99.72% |
| Ziyang Rural Bank | | Sichuan China | Commercial bank | RMB 211 million | 81.41% | 81.41% |
| Jiangxia Rural Bank | | Hubei China | Commercial bank | RMB 86 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Changyuan Rural Bank | | Henan China | Commercial bank | RMB 50 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Yidu Rural Bank | | Hubei China | Commercial bank | RMB 52.4 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Jiading Rural Bank | | Shanghai China | Commercial bank | RMB 200 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Zhongxiang Rural Bank | | Hubei China | Commercial bank | RMB 70 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Penglai Rural Bank | | Shandong China | Commercial bank | RMB 100 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Anxi Rural Bank | | Fujian China | Commercial bank | RMB 128 million | 57.99% | 57.99% |
| Funing Rural Bank | | Jiangsu China | Commercial bank | RMB 85 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Taicang Rural Bank | | Jiangsu China | Commercial bank | RMB 135 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Ningjin Rural Bank | (7) | Hebei China | Commercial bank | RMB 40 million | 95.00% | 95.00% |
| Zhangpu Rural Bank | | Fujian China | Commercial bank | RMB 50 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.22 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

#### *(2) Basic information of directly held subsidiaries (continued)*

| Name | | Place of incorporation and operation | Principal activities | Registered capital | % of ownership held by the Bank | % of voting rights held by the Bank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Puer Rural Bank | (8) | Yunnan China | Commercial bank | RMB 30 million | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Jinghong Rural Bank | (9) | Yunnan China | Commercial bank | RMB 75 million | 84.20% | 84.20% |
| Zhidan Rural Bank | | Shaanxi China | Commercial bank | RMB 15 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Ningguo Rural Bank | | Anhui China | Commercial bank | RMB 41.6 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Yuyang Rural Bank | | Shaanxi China | Commercial bank | RMB 64 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Guichi Rural Bank | (10) | Anhui China | Commercial bank | RMB 53 million | 55.00% | 55.00% |
| Tiantai Rural Bank | (11) | Zhejiang China | Commercial bank | RMB 60 million | 100.00% | 100.00% |
| Tianchang Rural Bank | | Anhui China | Commercial bank | RMB 46.52 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Tengchong Rural Bank | (12) | Yunnan China | Commercial bank | RMB 52 million | 97.00% | 97.00% |
| Xiang'an Rural Bank | | Fujian China | Commercial bank | RMB 77 million | 51.00% | 51.00% |
| Linzhi Rural Bank | (13) | Tibet China | Commercial bank | RMB 56.6 million | 100.00% | 100.00% |

1) Although the Bank holds half or less than half of the voting rights in these rural banks, it has the majority of the seats in their boards of directors, which enables it to govern their operating policies. These companies are regarded as the Bank's subsidiaries and have been consolidated in these financial statements.

2) Some natural person shareholders and the Bank signed a concerted action agreement, stipulating that the parties should take "concerted action", the Bank is deemed to have control over the subsidiary and includes it in the scope of consolidated financial statements.

3) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 24.00 million shares of Songjiang Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Songjiang Rural Bank have changed to 51.00% (December 31, 2025: 35.00%).

4) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 27.97 million shares of Qijiang Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Qijiang Rural Bank have changed to 94.15% (December 31, 2025: 48.73%).

5) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 22.50 million shares of Tongnan Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Tongnan Rural Bank have changed to 100.00% (December 31, 2025: 55.00%).

## 4.22 Investment in subsidiaries (continued)

### *(2) Basic information of directly held subsidiaries (continued)*

6) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 3.50 million shares of Meihekou Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Meihekou Rural Bank have changed to 99.72% (December 31, 2025: 99.06%).

7) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 17.60 million shares of Ningjin Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Ningjin Rural Bank have changed to 95.00% (December 31, 2025: 51.00%).

8) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 1.95 million shares of Puer Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Puer Rural Bank have changed to 100.00% (December 31, 2025: 93.50%).

9) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 2.85 million shares of Jinghong Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Jinghong Rural Bank have changed to 84.20% (December 31, 2025: 80.40%).

10) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 2.12 million shares of Guichi Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Guichi Rural Bank have changed to 55.00% (December 31, 2025: 51.00%).

11) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 29.40 million shares of Tiantai Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Tiantai Rural Bank have changed to 100.00% (December 31, 2025: 51.00%).

12) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 23.92 million shares of Tengchong Rural Bank held by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Tengchong Rural Bank have changed to 97.00% (December 31, 2025: 51.00%).

13) The Bank has completed the acquisition of a total of 12.25 million shares of Linzhi Rural Bank by minority shareholders. As at 30 June, 2026, the Bank's ownership of equity shares and voting rights of Linzhi Rural Bank have changed to 100.00% (December 31, 2025: 86.11%).

### 4.23 Other assets

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Items in the process of clearance and settlement | | **19,024** | 9,261 |
| Interest receivable | (1) | **12,724** | 12,309 |
| Prepayments for leased assets | (2) | **11,181** | 7,359 |
| Other debt receivables and advances | | **5,971** | 6,230 |
| Intangible assets | (3) | **5,268** | 5,945 |
| Investment properties | | **4,592** | 4,671 |
| Foreclosed assets | (4) | **4,163** | 4,408 |
| Fee and commission receivable | | **2,711** | 2,527 |
| Prepayment | | **2,337** | 2,105 |
| Research and development engineering | | **1,682** | 1,099 |
| Long-term deferred expenses | | **1,401** | 1,500 |
| Continuously involved assets | | **999** | 999 |
| Legal costs receivable | | **920** | 1,217 |
| Operating lease receivable | | **722** | 560 |
| Goodwill | (5) | **200** | 208 |
| Others | | **3,926** | 5,162 |
| Subtotal | | **77,821** | 65,560 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses | | | |
| – Foreclosed assets | | **(669)** | (625) |
| – Others | | **(4,214)** | (4,104) |
| Total | | **72,938** | 60,831 |

(1) In accordance with the requirements of the Notice on the Revision and Issuance of the Format of Financial Statements of Financial Enterprises in 2018, the interests of financial instruments at the reporting date are listed in the financial instruments using the effective interest rate method. Interests of relevant financial instruments which were past due but have not been collected at the reporting date are listed in other assets.

(2) Prepayments for leased assets are the prepayments made by the Group for acquiring leased assets which would be finance leased out or operating leased out.

### 4.23 Other assets (continued)

(3) Intangible assets

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | Year ended 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Cost** | | |
| Balance as at 1 January | **15,183** | 12,634 |
| Increase | **242** | 2,682 |
| Decrease | **(8)** | (133) |
| Balance as at 30 June/31 December | **15,417** | 15,183 |
| **Accumulated amortisation** | | |
| Balance as at 1 January | **(9,238)** | (7,672) |
| Increase | **(917)** | (1,677) |
| Decrease | **6** | 111 |
| Balance as at 30 June/31 December | **(10,149)** | (9,238) |
| **Carrying amount** | | |
| Balance as at 1 January | **5,945** | 4,962 |
| Balance as at 30 June/31 December | **5,268** | 5,945 |

(4) Foreclosed assets include buildings, land use rights and transportation facilities. The Group disposed foreclosed assets of RMB330 million for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (For the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB937 million).

(5) Goodwill arising from CMBC International

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | Year ended 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 1 January | **208** | 213 |
| Exchange difference | **(8)** | (5) |
| Balance as at 30 June/31 December | **200** | 208 |

As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, no impairment loss of the Group's goodwill is recognised.

### 4.24 Allowances for impairment losses

| | Note 4 | Six months ended 30 June 2026<br>Balances as at 1 January 2026 | Net charge/ (reversal) for the period | Write-offs and transfer out | Other | Balances as at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 12 | **8** | **1** | **–** | **–** | **9** |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 13 | **1,579** | **(155)** | **–** | **(11)** | **1,413** |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 15 | **4** | **(4)** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Loans and advances to customers | 16 | **93,966** | **29,363** | **(29,433)** | **409** | **94,305** |
| Financial investments | 17 | **14,134** | **1,269** | **(2,468)** | **(251)** | **12,684** |
| Long-term receivables | 18 | **2,517** | **997** | **(916)** | **115** | **2,713** |
| Property and equipment | 19 | **853** | **1** | **(95)** | **25** | **784** |
| Other assets | 23 | **4,777** | **252** | **(146)** | **–** | **4,883** |
| Total | | **117,838** | **31,724** | **(33,058)** | **287** | **116,791** |

| | Note 4 | Year ended 31 December 2025<br>Balances as at 1 January 2025 | Net charge/ (reversal) for the year | Write-offs and transfer out | Other | Balances as at 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 12 | 2 | 6 | – | – | 8 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 13 | 1,485 | 91 | – | 3 | 1,579 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 15 | 47 | 3 | – | (46) | 4 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 16 | 93,129 | 47,901 | (52,477) | 5,413 | 93,966 |
| Financial investments | 17 | 13,897 | 4,461 | (3,774) | (450) | 14,134 |
| Long-term receivables | 18 | 2,862 | 1,142 | (1,729) | 242 | 2,517 |
| Property and equipment | 19 | 938 | 22 | (93) | (14) | 853 |
| Other assets | 23 | 5,227 | 1,026 | (1,476) | – | 4,777 |
| Total | | 117,587 | 54,652 | (59,549) | 5,148 | 117,838 |

### 4.25 Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions

| | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| China mainland | | |
| Banks | **124,606** | 116,446 |
| Other financial institutions | **851,273** | 788,435 |
| Overseas | | |
| Banks | **38,499** | 29,110 |
| Other financial institutions | **29,729** | 34,576 |
| Subtotal | **1,044,107** | 968,567 |
| Interest accrued | **3,317** | 3,172 |
| Total | **1,047,424** | 971,739 |

### 4.26 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial liabilities related to precious metals | | **89,246** | 44,807 |
| Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss | (1) | **18,956** | 25,876 |
| Financial liabilities associated with bonds | | **12,645** | 243 |
| Total | | **120,847** | 70,926 |

(1) For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no significant changes in the fair value of the Group's financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to the changes in the Group's own credit risk.

### 4.27 Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Unsecured borrowings | **105,672** | 90,803 |
| Borrowings secured by | | |
| – Tangible assets and monetary assets | **18,621** | 20,885 |
| Subtotal | **124,293** | 111,688 |
| Interest accrued | **752** | 719 |
| Total | **125,045** | 112,407 |

As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the secured borrowings were secured by property and equipment and finance lease receivables as collateral; the above collateral has been included in the disclosure of assets pledged (Note 6.3(1)).

### 4.28 Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements

Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements by underlying assets are shown as follows:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds | **147,075** | 214,052 |
| Bills | **33,151** | 46,211 |
| Subtotal | **180,226** | 260,263 |
| Interest accrued | **357** | 531 |
| Total | **180,583** | 260,794 |

## 4.29 Deposits from customers

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Demand deposits | | |
| – Corporate customers | **1,081,647** | 1,048,098 |
| – Personal customers | **459,089** | 432,823 |
| Time deposits (including call deposits) | | |
| – Corporate customers | **1,867,474** | 1,837,276 |
| – Personal customers | **982,809** | 957,394 |
| Other deposits (a) | **1,536** | 1,647 |
| Subtotal | **4,392,555** | 4,277,238 |
| Interest accrued | **57,832** | 70,561 |
| Total | **4,450,387** | 4,347,799 |

(a) Other deposits includes outward remittance and remittance payables.

The pledged deposits included in deposits from customers are analysed as follows:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Pledged deposits for bank acceptances | **296,792** | 261,689 |
| Pledged deposits for letters of credit and guarantees | **52,707** | 58,153 |
| Other pledged deposits | **28,797** | 11,612 |
| Total | **378,296** | 331,454 |

## 4.30 Provisions

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Credit loss of off-balance sheet credit commitments (1) | **1,109** | 1,204 |
| Litigation provision | **382** | 334 |
| Others | **209** | 189 |
| Total | **1,700** | 1,727 |

## 4.30 Provisions (continued)

(1) The movements of credit loss of off-balance sheet credit commitments are as follows:

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Total** |
| Balance as at 1 January 2026 | **(1,178)** | **(19)** | **(7)** | **(1,204)** |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 1 | **(3)** | **3** | **–** | **–** |
| to stage 2 | **6** | **(6)** | **–** | **–** |
| to stage 3 | **1** | **–** | **(1)** | **–** |
| Net reversal/(charge) | **270** | **(177)** | **2** | **95** |
| Balance as at 30 June 2026 | **(904)** | **(199)** | **(6)** | **(1,109)** |

| | Year ended 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balance as at 1 January 2025 | (1,008) | (49) | (1) | (1,058) |
| Transfer: | | | | |
| to stage 1 | (14) | 14 | – | – |
| to stage 2 | 6 | (6) | – | – |
| to stage 3 | 1 | 1 | (2) | – |
| Net reversal | (163) | 21 | (4) | (146) |
| Balance as at 31 December 2025 | (1,178) | (19) | (7) | (1,204) |

## 4.31 Debt securities issued

| | | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of interbank deposit | | **641,508** | 867,661 |
| Financial bonds | (1) | **40,795** | 63,990 |
| Tier-two capital bonds | (2) | **99,993** | 69,993 |
| Medium-term and short-term notes | (3) | **6,990** | 8,207 |
| Subtotal | | **789,286** | 1,009,851 |
| Interest accrued | | **772** | 2,157 |
| Total | | **790,058** | 1,012,008 |

For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the year ended 31 December 2025, there were no overdue principal and interest or other defaults with respect to these bonds. None of these bonds are secured.

## 4.31 Debt securities issued (continued)

### *(1) Financial bonds*

| | | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2025-3-year floating-rate financial bonds | (a) | **5,999** | 5,999 |
| 2025-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (b) | **19,999** | 19,999 |
| 2025-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (c) | **9,999** | 9,999 |
| 2024-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (d) | **2,398** | 2,396 |
| 2023-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (e) | **2,400** | 2,398 |
| 2023-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (f) | **–** | 1,599 |
| 2023-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (g) | **–** | 20,000 |
| 2023-3-year fixed rate financial bonds | (h) | **–** | 1,600 |
| Total | | **40,795** | 63,990 |

(a) RMB6 billion worth of floating-rate financial bonds were issued on 2 December 2025, with a term of 3 years, and a coupon rate of 1.88% for the first interest cycle.

(b) RMB20 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 18 February 2025, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 1.85% per annum.

(c) RMB10 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 14 February 2025, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 1.70% per annum.

(d) RMB3 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 28 May 2024, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 2.49% per annum. This bond was issued by Minsheng Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. The Bank subscribed RMB600 million.

(e) RMB3 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 27 July 2023, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 3.19% per annum. This bond was issued by Minsheng Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. The Bank subscribed RMB600 million.

(f) RMB2 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 29 May 2023, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 3.27% per annum. This bond was issued by Minsheng Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. The Bank subscribed RMB400 million. Fully redeemed on May 29, 2026 by the Bank.

(g) RMB20 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 18 May 2023, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 2.68% per annum. Fully redeemed on May 22, 2026 by the Bank.

(h) RMB2 billion worth of fixed-rate financial bonds were issued on 22 March 2023, with a term of 3 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 3.40% per annum. This bond was issued by Minsheng Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. The Bank subscribed RMB400 million. Fully redeemed on March 22, 2026 by the Bank.

### 4.31 Debt securities issued (continued)

#### *(2) Tier-two capital bonds*

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026 1st tranche-10-year fixed rate tier-two capital bonds | (a) | **29,999** | – |
| 2025 1st tranche-10-year fixed rate tier-two capital bonds | (b) | **39,997** | 39,996 |
| 2024 1st tranche-10-year fixed rate tier-two capital bonds | (c) | **29,997** | 29,997 |
| Total | | **99,993** | 69,993 |

(a) Tier-two capital bonds with a nominal value of RMB30 billion, a term of 10 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 2.13% per annum, were issued on 16 April 2026. The Bank has an option to redeem all or part of the bonds at par value during the period from the last day of the fifth year to the maturity date.

(b) Tier-two capital bonds with a nominal value of RMB40 billion, a term of 10 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 2.35% per annum, were issued on 23 April 2025. The Bank has an option to redeem all or part of the bonds at par value during the period from the last day of the fifth year to the maturity date.

(c) Tier-two capital bonds with a nominal value of RMB30 billion, a term of 10 years, and a fixed coupon rate of 2.50% per annum, were issued on 25 April 2024. The Bank has an option to redeem all or part of the bonds at par value during the period from the last day of the fifth year to the maturity date.

#### *(3) Medium-term and short-term notes*

| | | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2026-3-year medium-term notes | (a) | **1,907** | – |
| 2025-3-year medium-term notes | (b) | **1,001** | 997 |
| 2025-3-year medium-term notes | (c) | **2,039** | 2,103 |
| 2024-3-year medium-term notes | (d) | **2,043** | 2,108 |
| 2024-2-year medium-term notes | (e) | **–** | 2,999 |
| Total | | **6,990** | 8,207 |

(a) Medium-term notes with a nominal value of USD0.3 billion of medium-term notes were issued on 6 February 2026, with a term of 3 years, floating interest rate. This note was issued by CMBC International Holdings Limited. The Bank subscribed RMB136 million.

(b) Medium-term notes with a nominal value of RMB1 billion of medium-term notes were issued on 29 September 2025, with a term of 3 years. The coupon rate is 1.95%.

(c) Medium-term notes with a nominal value of USD0.3 billion of medium-term notes were issued on 29 September 2025, with a term of 3 years, floating interest rate.

(d) Medium-term notes with a nominal value of USD0.3 billion of medium-term notes were issued on 13 September 2024, with a term of 3 years, floating interest rate.

### 4.31 Debt securities issued (continued)

#### *(3) Medium-term and short-term notes (continued)*

(e) Medium-term notes with a nominal value of RMB3 billion of medium-term notes were issued on 12 March 2024, with a term of 2 years. The coupon rate is 3.08%. As at 12 March 2026, the amount was fully redeemed by the Bank.

### 4.32 Other liabilities

| | | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Items in the process of clearance and settlement | | **37,502** | 40,846 |
| Employee benefits payable | (1) | **10,987** | 14,597 |
| Lease payments received in advance | | **6,727** | 6,728 |
| Notes payable | | **5,012** | 3,771 |
| Other tax payable | (2) | **3,868** | 3,742 |
| Output value added tax to be transferred | | **2,642** | 2,650 |
| Dividend payable | | **2,320** | – |
| Accrued expenses | | **1,119** | 3,985 |
| Continuously involved liabilities | | **999** | 999 |
| Deferred fee and commission income | | **886** | 954 |
| Payable for long-term assets | | **790** | 814 |
| Intermediate collection and payment | | **586** | 501 |
| Others | | **5,155** | 6,015 |
| Total | | **78,593** | 85,602 |

#### *(1) Employee benefits payable*

| | **1 January 2026** | **Increase** | **Decrease** | **30 June 2026** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | | | | |
| – Salaries, bonuses and allowances | **13,977** | **8,803** | **(12,503)** | **10,277** |
| – Staff welfare fees | **–** | **564** | **(564)** | **–** |
| – Social insurance (a) and supplementary insurance | **152** | **662** | **(648)** | **166** |
| – Housing fund | **132** | **963** | **(931)** | **164** |
| – Labour union fee, staff and workers' education fee | **22** | **254** | **(232)** | **44** |
| Subtotal | **14,283** | **11,246** | **(14,878)** | **10,651** |
| Post-employment benefits -defined contribution plans | | | | |
| – Basic pension insurance plans | **167** | **1,157** | **(1,128)** | **196** |
| – Unemployment insurance | **21** | **40** | **(38)** | **23** |
| – Annuity scheme (b) | **126** | **312** | **(321)** | **117** |
| Subtotal | **314** | **1,509** | **(1,487)** | **336** |
| Total | **14,597** | **12,755** | **(16,365)** | **10,987** |

## 4.32 Other liabilities (continued)

### *(1) Employee benefits payable (continued)*

| | 1 January 2025 | Increase | Decrease | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Short-term employee benefits | | | | |
| – Salaries, bonuses and allowances | 13,346 | 22,721 | (22,090) | 13,977 |
| – Staff welfare fees | 5 | 1,702 | (1,707) | – |
| – Social insurance (a) and supplementary insurance | 131 | 1,626 | (1,605) | 152 |
| – Housing fund | 127 | 1,963 | (1,958) | 132 |
| – Labour union fee, staff and workers' education fee | 34 | 477 | (489) | 22 |
| Subtotal | 13,643 | 28,489 | (27,849) | 14,283 |
| Post-employment benefits | | | | |
| – defined contribution plans | | | | |
| – Basic pension insurance plans | 172 | 2,341 | (2,346) | 167 |
| – Unemployment insurance | 22 | 80 | (81) | 21 |
| – Annuity scheme (b) | 156 | 682 | (712) | 126 |
| Subtotal | 350 | 3,103 | (3,139) | 314 |
| Total | 13,993 | 31,592 | (30,988) | 14,597 |

(a) Social insurance includes medical insurance, maternity insurance and employment injury insurance.

(b) For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the contributions to the annuity schemes of the Bank and some subsidiaries were calculated at 3% of the employees' total annual salary (For the year ended 31 December 2025: 3%).

The Group has set up a defined contribution plan for its Hong Kong and London employees in accordance with the contribution rates prescribed by local regulations.

### *(2) Other tax payable*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Value added tax | **2,976** | 2,624 |
| Others | **892** | 1,118 |
| Total | **3,868** | 3,742 |

## 4.33 Share capital and capital reserve

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary shares listed in China mainland (A shares) | **35,462** | 35,462 |
| Ordinary shares listed in Hong Kong (H shares) | **8,320** | 8,320 |
| Total shares | **43,782** | 43,782 |

All A shares and H shares are ordinary shares, have a par value of RMB1 per share and rank pari passu with the same rights and benefits.

The Group's capital reserve of RMB58,474 million as at 30 June 2026 (RMB58,141 million at 31 December 2025), mainly represents capital premium.

## 4.34 Preference Shares

### *(1) Outstanding Preference Shares at year end*

| Financial instrument outstanding | Issue date | Accounting classification | Dividend rate | Issue price | Amount (million shares) | Issue amount in original currency | Issue amount in RMB | Maturity | Conversion condition | Conversion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Domestic Preference Shares | 15/10/2019 | Equity | 4.38% | RMB100/ Share | 200 | 20,000 | 20,000 | None | Mandatory | None |

The issuance cost of preferred shares issued by the Bank was RMB25 million.The dividend yield for the first five years after the issuance of preferred stock is 4.38%, and the dividend yield will be reset to 3.17% on 18 October 2024.

### *(2) Domestic Preference Shares Main Clauses*

*(a) Dividend*

The non-public offering domestic preference shares (the "Domestic Preference Shares") adopts the dividend rate that can be adjusted in stages, with 5 years as a dividend rate adjustment period, and within a dividend rate adjustment period, dividends are paid at the same dividend rate as agreed. The dividend rate of the Domestic Preference Shares shall not be higher than the annual weighted average return on net assets of the Bank in the last two fiscal years. The nominal dividend rate includes two parts: the benchmark interest rate and the fixed premium. The fixed premium is the dividend rate determined at the time of issuance minus the benchmark interest rate at the time of issuance. Dividends are paid annually.

## 4.34 Preference Shares (continued)

### *(2) Domestic Preference Shares Main Clauses (continued)*

*(b) Conditions to distribution of dividends*

The Bank could pay dividends while the Bank still has distributable after-tax profit after making up previous years' losses, contributing to the statutory reserve and making general provisions, and the Bank's capital adequacy ratio meets regulatory requirements. Preference shareholders of the Bank are senior to the ordinary shareholders on the right to dividends. The Issuer shall have the right to cancel, in whole or in part, distributions of dividends and any such cancellation shall not constitute an event of default. Any cancellation of any distribution, no matter in whole or in part, will require the deliberation and approval of the general shareholders meeting. And the Issuer shall give notice to the investors on such cancellation in a timely manner.

*(c) Dividend stopper*

The Bank will not pay dividends to the ordinary shareholders unless the Bank resolves to pay a full dividend on the current preference shares.

*(d) Order of distribution and liquidation method*

The Domestic Preference Shareholders have priority over the ordinary shareholders in the distribution of the Bank's remaining property, but the order of repayment is ranked after the depositors, general creditors and subordinated debts (including but not limited to subordinated debts, mixed capital bonds and secondary capital instruments).

*(e) Mandatory conversion trigger events*

If the core tier one capital adequacy ratio of the Bank falls to 5.125% (or below), the Domestic Preference Shares will be converted into A-share common shares in full or in part, so as to restore the core tier one capital adequacy ratio to more than 5.125%. In the case of partial conversion, all the Domestic Preference Shares shall be converted to shares on the same conditions in proportion.

When the earlier of the following two situations occurs, the Domestic Preference Shares will be converted into A-share common shares in full: (1) the banking regulatory authority under the State Council determines that the Bank will not survive without the conversion; (2) the relevant departments determine that the Bank will not survive without the public sector's capital injection or the support of the same effect.

*(f) Redemption*

With the prior approval of the banking regulatory authority under the State Council, the Bank may exercise the right of redemption under the following circumstances: (1) use the same or higher quality capital instruments to replace the redeemed Domestic Preference Shares, and the Bank's income ability is sustainable; (2) or the capital level after the exercise of the right of redemption is still significantly higher than the regulatory capital requirements specified by the banking regulatory authority under the State Council. The redemption price is the sum of the nominal amount and the dividend that has been resolved to be paid but has not been paid in the current period.

The Bank has the right to redeem all or part of the domestic Preferred Shares on the preferred stock dividend date of each year, starting from the date of expiration of 5 years after the issue date (i.e., 15 October 2019), and the redemption period shall expire on the date of conversion or redemption in full. In the case of partial redemption, all domestic preferred shares issued will be redeemed on the same terms and in proportion.

## 4.34 Preference Shares (continued)

### *(2) Domestic Preference Shares Main Clauses (continued)*

*(g) Dividend setting mechanism*

Non-cumulative dividend is a dividend on preference shares, which does not cumulate upon omission of payment so as to require payment of a passed or omitted dividend of one year out of earnings of a following year. After receiving dividend at agreed dividend rate, preference shareholders of the Bank will not participate the distribution of residual profits with ordinary shareholders. The Domestic Preference Shares holders are prioritised on dividend distribution over ordinary shareholders.

The dividend of the Domestic Preference Shares shall be paid in cash once a year. The interest starting date is the payment deadline of preference stock investors (18 October 2019). The dividend payment day shall be the day of every full year since the deadline for payment of preference stock investors. In case of any legal holiday or rest day in China, it shall be postponed to the next trading day, and the dividend payable during the extended period shall not be charged with additional interest.

### *(3) Changes in preference shares outstanding*

| | **1 January 2026** | | **Movements** | | **30 June 2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Amount (million shares)** | **Issue Amount** | **Amount (million shares)** | **Issue Amount** | **Amount (million shares)** | **Issue Amount** |
| Domestic Preference Shares | **200** | **20,000** | **–** | **–** | **200** | **20,000** |

| | 1 January 2025 | | Movements | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount (million shares) | Book value | Amount (million shares) | Book value | Amount (million shares) | Book value |
| Domestic Preference Shares | 200 | 20,000 | – | – | 200 | 20,000 |

## 4.35 Perpetual Bonds

### *(1) Outstanding Perpetual Bonds at year end*

| Financial Instrument outstanding | Issue date | Accounting classification | Dividend rate | Issue price | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount In original currency | Issue Amount In RMB | Maturity | Conversion condition | Conversion |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2022 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 14/06/2022 | Equity | 4.20% | 100 RMB/ Note | 50 | 5,000 | 5,000 | None | None | None |
| 2024 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 15/08/2024 | Equity | 2.35% | 100 RMB/ Note | 300 | 30,000 | 30,000 | None | None | None |
| 2024 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 2) | 30/10/2024 | Equity | 2.73% | 100 RMB/ Note | 100 | 10,000 | 10,000 | None | None | None |
| 2025 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 19/06/2025 | Equity | 2.30% | 100 RMB/ Note | 300 | 30,000 | 30,000 | None | None | None |
| 2026 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 11/05/2026 | Equity | 2.12% | 100 RMB/ Note | 300 | 30,000 | 30,000 | None | None | None |
| Total | | | | | | | 105,000 | | | |

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.35 Perpetual Bonds (continued)

#### *(2) Main Clauses*

*(a) Principal Amount*

2022 Undated Tier 1 Capital Bonds-Series 1 RMB5 billion.

2024 Undated Tier 1 Capital Bonds-Series 1 RMB30 billion.

2024 Undated Tier 1 Capital Bonds-Series 2 RMB10 billion.

2025 Undated Tier 1 Capital Bonds-Series 1 RMB30 billion.

2026 Undated Tier 1 Capital Bonds-Series 1 RMB30 billion.

*(b) Maturity Date*

The Bonds will continue to be outstanding so long as the Issuer's business continues to operate.

*(c) Distribution Rate*

The Distribution Rate of the Bonds will be adjusted at defined intervals, with a Distribution Rate Adjustment Period every 5 years since the Payment Settlement Date. In any Distribution Rate Adjusted Period, the Distribution Payments on the Bonds will be made at a prescribed fixed Distribution Rate. The Distribution Rate at the time of issuance will be determined by book running and centralised allocation.

The Distribution Rate is determined by a benchmark rate plus a fixed spread. The benchmark rate is the arithmetic average of the yields to maturity of 5 trading days prior to the Announcement Date of the Subscription Agreement, as indicated by the yield to maturity curve of applicable 5-year China Treasury Notes (rounded up to 0.01%) published on ChinaBond.com.cn or other websites approved by the China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd. The fixed spread is the difference between the Distribution Rate and the benchmark rate as determined at the time of issuance. The fixed spread will not be adjusted once determined.

*(d) Conditional Redemption Rights of the Issuer*

The Bonds Issuance sets conditional Redemption Rights for the Issuer. From the fifth anniversary since the issuance of the Bonds, the Issuer may redeem the Bonds in whole or in part on each Distribution Payment Date (including the fifth Distribution Payment Date since the Issuance). If, after the Issuance, the Bonds no longer qualify as Additional Tier 1 Capital as a result of an unforeseeable change or amendment to relevant provisions of supervisory regulations, the Issuer may redeem all but not part of the Bonds.

*(e) Subordination*

The claims in respect of the Bonds, in the event of a winding-up of the Issuer, will be subordinated to claims of depositors, general creditors, and subordinated indebtedness that ranks senior to the Bonds; will rank in priority to all classes of shares held by the Issuer's shareholders and rank pari passu with the claims in respect of any other Tier 1 Capital instruments of the Issuer that rank pari passu with the Bonds. If subsequent amendments to the PRC Enterprise Bankruptcy Law or relevant regulations are applicable, such relevant laws and regulations shall prevail.

## 4 NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

### 4.35 Perpetual Bonds (continued)

#### *(2) Main Clauses (continued)*

*(f) Distribution Payment*

The Issuer shall have the right to cancel, in whole or in part, distributions on the Bonds and any such cancellation shall not constitute an event of default. When exercising such right, the Issuer will take into full consideration the interest of the Bondholders. The Issuer may, at its sole discretion, use the proceeds from the cancelled distributions to meet other obligations as they fall due. Cancellation of any distributions on the Bonds, no matter in whole or in part, will not impose any other restriction on the Issuer, except in relation to dividend distributions to ordinary shares. Any cancellation of any distribution on the Bonds, no matter in whole or in part, will require the deliberation and approval of the general shareholders meeting. And the Issuer shall give notice to the investors on such cancellation in a timely manner.

The Bonds do not have any step-up mechanism or any other incentive to redeem.

*(g) Put Option*

Put Option of investors is not applicable.

#### *(3) Changes in perpetual bonds outstanding*

| Perpetual Bonds | 1 January 2026 | | Movements | | 30 June 2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount/ (Redemption Amount) | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount |
| 2021 Undated Capital Bonds | 300 | 30,000 | (300) | (30,000) | – | – |
| 2022 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 50 | 5,000 | – | – | 50 | 5,000 |
| 2024 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 300 | 30,000 | – | – | 300 | 30,000 |
| 2024 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 2) | 100 | 10,000 | – | – | 100 | 10,000 |
| 2025 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 300 | 30,000 | – | – | 300 | 30,000 |
| 2026 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | – | – | 300 | 30,000 | 300 | 30,000 |
| Total | | 105,000 | | – | | 105,000 |

### 4.35 Perpetual Bonds (continued)

#### *(3) Changes in perpetual bonds outstanding (continued)*

| Perpetual Bonds | 1 January 2025 | | Movements | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount/ (Redemption Amount) | Amount (million pieces) | Issue Amount |
| 2021 Undated Capital Bonds | 300 | 30,000 | – | – | 300 | 30,000 |
| 2022 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 50 | 5,000 | – | – | 50 | 5,000 |
| 2024 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | 300 | 30,000 | – | – | 300 | 30,000 |
| 2024 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 2) | 100 | 10,000 | – | – | 100 | 10,000 |
| 2025 Undated Capital Bonds (Series 1) | – | – | 300 | 30,000 | 300 | 30,000 |
| Total | | 75,000 | | 30,000 | | 105,000 |

### 4.36 Related information attributable to the holders of equity instruments

Preference shares and perpetual bonds issued by the Bank are classified as equity instruments and are listed in the consolidated balance sheet under shareholders' equity. In accordance with the relevant regulations of the former CBIRC, the preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued by the Bank have met the criteria of qualifying other Tier 1 capital instruments.

Interests attributable to the holders of equity instruments

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank | **704,800** | 689,637 |
| Equity attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Bank | **579,800** | 564,637 |
| Equity attributable to other equity holders of the Bank | **125,000** | 125,000 |
| Total equity attributable to non-controlling interests | **12,749** | 13,560 |
| Equity attributable to non-controlling interests of ordinary shares | **12,749** | 13,560 |

## 4.37 Surplus reserve, general reserve and retained earnings

### *(1) Surplus reserve*

Under the PRC laws, Articles of the Bank and the resolution of the Board of Directors, the Bank is required to appropriate 10% of its net profit. Until the statutory surplus reserve reaches 50% of its registered capital, the Bank will still appropriate 10% of its net profit as statutory surplus reserve. Subject to the approval of the equity shareholders, the statutory surplus reserve can be used for replenishing the accumulated losses or increasing the Bank's share capital. The statutory surplus reserve amount used to increase the share capital is limited to a level where the balance of the statutory surplus reserve after such capitalisation is not less than 25% of the share capital.

The Group did not appropriate statutory surplus reserve for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (for the year ended 31 December 2025: RMB2,941 million).

### *(2) General reserve*

Pursuant to the Measures for Managing the Appropriation of Provisions of Financial Enterprises (Cai Jin [2012] No. 20) issued by the MOF, the Bank is required to provide for impairment losses of its assets and set aside a general reserve through the appropriation of net profits to cover potential losses against its assets. The general reserve is part of the equity shareholders' interests and should not be less than 1.5% of the year-end balance of risk-bearing assets.

The Bank's subsidiaries appropriate their profits to the general reserve according to the applicable local regulations, which were included in the Group's general reserve.

The Group appropriated RMB188 million of profits to the general reserve for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (for the year ended 31 December 2025: RMB2,363 million).

### *(3) Retained earnings*

As at 30 June 2026, the retained earnings included the statutory surplus reserve of RMB1,917 million contributed by the subsidiaries (31 December 2025: RMB1,917 million). The surplus reserve of the subsidiaries included in the retained earnings cannot be distributed.

## 4.38 Non-controlling interests

As at 30 June 2026, the non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries were RMB12,749 million (31 December 2025: RMB13,560 million).

## 4.39 Dividends/Interests

### *(1) Dividends for Ordinary Shares*

The board of directors approved the cash dividends distribution plan for 2026 interim at the Board Meeting on 28 August 2026. The profit distribution plan would distribute cash dividends to registered A-share and H-share shareholders on the equity registration date. The cash dividends declared was RMB1.18 (tax inclusive) for every 10 shares. A total dividend of RMB5,166 million (tax inclusive) was based on total number of shares of 43,782 million as at 30 June 2026.

The shareholders approved the cash dividends distribution plan for 2025 at the Annual General Meeting on 17 June 2026. The profit distribution plan would distribute cash dividends to registered A-share and H-share shareholders on the equity registration date. The cash dividends declared was RMB0.53 (tax inclusive) for every 10 shares. A total dividend of RMB2,320 million (tax inclusive) was based on total number of shares of 43,782 million as at 31 December 2025.

### 4.39 Dividends/Interests (continued)

#### *(1) Dividends for Ordinary Shares (continued)*

The board of directors approved the cash dividends distribution plan for 2025 interim at the Annual General Meeting on 29 August 2025. The cash dividends declared would distribute cash dividends to registered A-share and H-share shareholders on the equity registration date. The cash dividend declared was RMB1.36 (including tax) for every 10 shares. A total dividend of RMB5,954 million (including tax) was based on the total number of shares of 43,782 million as on 30 June 2025.

The shareholders approved the cash dividends distribution plan for 2024 at the Annual General Meeting on 26 June 2025. The profit distribution plan would distribute cash dividends to registered A-share and H-share shareholders on the equity registration date. The cash dividends declared was RMB0.62 (tax inclusive) for every 10 shares. A total dividend of RMB2,714 million (tax inclusive) was based on the total number of shares of 43,782 million as on 31 December 2024.

#### *(2) Dividends for Preference Shares*

According to the resolution on the distribution of dividends for domestic preference shares passed at the Board of Directors' meeting held on 29 September 2025, dividend approved was amounted to RMB634 million (including tax), calculated at the coupon rate of 3.17% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of domestic preference shares. The dividend payment date was 20 October 2025.

#### *(3) Interests for Perpetual Bonds*

On 23 June 2026, the Bank declared interest for 2025 undated capital bonds (Series 1). Interest approved amounted to RMB690 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 2.30% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

On 16 June 2026, the Bank declared interest for 2022 undated capital bonds. Interest approved amounted to RMB210 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 4.20% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

On 21 April 2026, the Bank declared interest for 2021 undated capital bonds. Interest approved amounted to RMB1,290 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 4.30% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

On 1 November 2025, the Bank declared interest for 2024 undated capital bonds (Series 2). Interest approved amounted to RMB273 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 2.73% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

On 19 August 2025, the Bank declared interest for 2024 undated capital bonds (Series 1). Interest approved amounted to RMB705 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 2.35% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

On 16 June 2025, the Bank declared interest for 2022 undated capital bonds. Interest approved amounted to RMB210 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 4.20% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

21 April 2025, the Bank declared interest for 2021 undated capital bonds. Interest approved amounted to RMB1,290 million (including tax), calculated at the initial annual pay-out ratio of 4.30% (including tax) before the first reset date pursuant to the terms and conditions of perpetual bonds.

### 4.40 Other reserves

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | |
| Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income | **227** | 350 |
| Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | |
| Changes in fair value | **2,000** | 28 |
| Allowance for impairment losses | **(234)** | 186 |
| Amount transferred to profit or loss from other comprehensive income (a) | **(1,600)** | (2,537) |
| Less: Tax effect | **(100)** | 506 |
| Subtotal | **293** | (1,467) |
| Effective hedging portion of gains or losses arising from cash flow hedging instruments | **46** | 44 |
| Less: Tax effect | **(10)** | (12) |
| Subtotal | **36** | 32 |
| Exchange difference on translating foreign operations | **(429)** | (61) |
| Total | **(100)** | (1,496) |

(a) It refers to the amount transferred to profit or loss due to disposal.

Investment revaluation reserve and cash flow hedging reserve attributable to equity holders of the Bank in the consolidated statement of financial position:

| | Attributable to equity shareholders of the Bank | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Investment revaluation reserve | Cash flow hedging reserve | Exchange reserve | Total |
| 1 January 2026 | **4,912** | **(19)** | **352** | **5,245** |
| Movement during the period | **292** | **36** | **(265)** | **63** |
| 30 June 2026 | **5,204** | **17** | **87** | **5,308** |
| 1 January 2025 | 6,602 | (12) | 602 | 7,192 |
| Movement during the year | (1,690) | (7) | (250) | (1,947) |
| 31 December 2025 | 4,912 | (19) | 352 | 5,245 |

### 4.41 Notes to the condensed consolidated cash flow statement

***Cash and cash equivalents***

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of cash flows consist of the following:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Cash (Note 4.11) | **3,971** | 4,193 |
| Surplus deposit reserves with central bank (Note 4.11) | **25,588** | 27,145 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions – demand deposits | **81,536** | 107,751 |
| Original maturity within 3 months: | | |
| – Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **236** | 758 |
| – Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **25,368** | 21,039 |
| Total | **136,699** | 160,886 |

### 4.42 Transferred financial assets

The Group enters into transactions in the normal course of business whereby it transfers recognised financial assets to third parties or to structured entities. In some cases these transfers may give rise to full or partial de-recognition of the financial assets concerned. In other cases where the transferred assets do not qualify for de-recognition as the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these assets, the Group continues to recognise the transferred assets.

***(1) Securitization transactions***

The Group enters into securitization transactions by which it transfers loans to structured entities which issue asset-backed securities to investors. The Group assessed among other factors, whether or not to derecognise the transferred assets by evaluating the extent to which it retains the risks and rewards of the assets and whether it has relinquished control over these assets.

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group transferred loans through securitisation transactions with gross balance of RMB8,418 million (For the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB5,548 million). These transactions were all qualified for full de-recognition concluded by the Group.

***(2) Transfer of non-performing financial assets***

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group transferred non-performing financial assets through disposal to third parties, with gross balance of RMB5,323 million (For the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB10,296 million). The Group transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of these non-performing financial assets and therefore has derecognised them.

***(3) Securities lending transactions***

For debt securities lent to counterparties under securities lending agreements, the counterparties are allowed to sell or re-pledge these securities in the absence of default by the Group, but have an obligation to return the securities at the maturity of the contract. The Group has determined that it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of these securities and therefore has not derecognised them. As at 30 June 2026, the amount of debt securities lent to counterparties was RMB112,317 million (31 December 2025: RMB82,351 million).

## 5 SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group conducts business activities in key business lines and geographical regions.

Segment assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures are measured following the Group's accounting policies and internal management rules. The items of each segment include those which can be directly attributable to the segment or can be assigned to the segment based on reasonable criteria.

As a part of the management of assets and liabilities, the Group's capital resources are allocated to various business segments through the Treasury Department of the Head Office. The Group's internal transfer pricing mechanism uses market interest rates as the benchmark and determines transfer prices concerning the internal capital pool. The impact of internal trading has been offset when preparing the consolidated statements.

Capital expenditures of each segment refer to spending relating to purchasing fixed assets, intangible assets, and other long-term assets during the reporting period.

### 5.1 Business segments

(a) Corporate banking — Providing banking products and services for corporate customers, government agencies and financial institutions. These products and services include corporate deposits, corporate loans, investment business, interbank business, financial markets business and various corporate intermediary business.

(b) Retail banking — Provide financial products and services to individual customers, mainly including personal deposit and loan services, credit card and debit card services, wealth management, private banking and various retail intermediary businesses.

(c) Others — Group's bond investments and money markets transactions which conducted on-demand for liquidity management, and those other businesses which cannot form a single reportable segment and businesses of subsidiaries.

| | **Six months ended 30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Corporate banking** | **Retail banking** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Operating income | **36,815** | **27,465** | **9,415** | **73,695** |
| Net interest income | **25,752** | **20,758** | **6,074** | **52,584** |
| Include: Inter-segment net interest (expense)/income | **(4,568)** | **823** | **3,745** | **–** |
| Net fee and commission income | **2,613** | **6,186** | **1,010** | **9,809** |
| Net other income/(expense) | **8,450** | **521** | **2,331** | **11,302** |
| Operating expenses | **(6,425)** | **(7,650)** | **(7,282)** | **(21,357)** |
| Credit impairment losses | **(7,931)** | **(21,670)** | **(1,856)** | **(31,457)** |
| Other impairment losses | **(4)** | **–** | **(257)** | **(261)** |
| Profit before income tax | **22,451** | **(1,856)** | **25** | **20,620** |
| Depreciation and amortisation | **1,636** | **1,220** | **2,115** | **4,971** |
| Capital expenditure | **2,402** | **1,792** | **11,330** | **15,524** |

## 5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

### 5.1 Business segments (continued)

| | As at 30 June 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Corporate banking** | **Retail banking** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Segment assets | **5,415,887** | **1,675,162** | **642,803** | **7,733,852** |
| Deferred income tax assets | | | | **60,679** |
| Total assets | | | | **7,794,531** |
| Segment liabilities | **(4,685,268)** | **(1,518,629)** | **(873,071)** | **(7,076,968)** |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | | | | **(14)** |
| Total liabilities | | | | **(7,076,982)** |
| Credit commitments | **994,120** | **520,368** | **–** | **1,514,488** |

| | Six months ended 30 June 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Corporate banking | Retail banking | Others | Total |
| Operating income | 35,340 | 28,565 | 6,796 | 70,701 |
| Net interest income | 24,157 | 22,335 | 2,711 | 49,203 |
| Include: Inter-segment net interest (expense)/income | (123) | (951) | 1,074 | – |
| Net fee and commission income | 2,645 | 6,470 | 570 | 9,685 |
| Net other income/(expense) | 8,538 | (240) | 3,515 | 11,813 |
| Operating expenses | (7,523) | (9,975) | (4,024) | (21,522) |
| Credit impairment losses | (13,253) | (12,105) | (681) | (26,039) |
| Other impairment losses | 1 | – | (347) | (346) |
| Profit before income tax | 14,560 | 6,485 | 1,749 | 22,794 |
| Depreciation and amortisation | 1,696 | 1,366 | 1,099 | 4,161 |
| Capital expenditure | 1,123 | 904 | 7,309 | 9,336 |

## 5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

### 5.1 Business segments (continued)

| | As at 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Corporate banking | Retail banking | Others | Total |
| Segment assets | 5,328,944 | 1,723,662 | 721,288 | 7,773,894 |
| Deferred income tax assets | | | | 58,673 |
| Total assets | | | | 7,832,567 |
| Segment liabilities | (4,780,185) | (1,418,136) | (930,811) | (7,129,132) |
| Deferred income tax liabilities | | | | (238) |
| Total liabilities | | | | (7,129,370) |
| Credit commitments | 916,349 | 507,062 | – | 1,423,411 |

### 5.2 Geographical segments

The Group mainly operates in China mainland, with branches distributing across different provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government of the country. The Group also has a number of subsidiaries in China mainland and has one branch and subsidiaries in Hong Kong.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Office | Including head office, credit card centre and institutions directly under the head office |
| Yangtze River Delta | Including branches in Shanghai, Zhejiang Province and Jiangsu Province |
| Pearl River Delta | Including branches in Guangdong Province and Fujian Province |
| Bohai Rim | Including branches in Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong Province and Hebei Province |
| Northeastern Region | Including branches in Liaoning Province, Jilin Province and Heilongjiang Province |
| Central Region | Including branches in Shanxi Province, Henan Province, Hunan Province, Hubei Province, Anhui Province, Jiangxi Province and Hainan Province |
| Western Region | Including branches in Chongqing, Sichuan Province, Yunnan Province, Shaanxi Province, Gansu Province, Guizhou Province, Qinghai Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Tibet Autonomous Region |
| Overseas and Subsidiaries | Including Hong Kong Branch, London Branch and subsidiaries |

## 5 SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

### 5.2 Geographical segments (continued)

| | Six months ended 30 June 2026 | | As at 30 June 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Operating income** | **Profit before income tax** | **Segment assets (1)** |
| Head Office | **29,315** | **6,036** | **3,311,772** |
| Yangtze River Delta | **12,298** | **6,652** | **1,287,616** |
| Pearl River Delta | **7,326** | **2,019** | **807,238** |
| Bohai Rim | **8,065** | **3,738** | **1,398,757** |
| Northeastern Region | **1,151** | **357** | **139,817** |
| Central Region | **4,932** | **(879)** | **623,252** |
| Western Region | **5,890** | **1,141** | **707,447** |
| Overseas and subsidiaries | **4,718** | **1,556** | **449,727** |
| Inter-segment elimination | **–** | **–** | **(991,774)** |
| Total | **73,695** | **20,620** | **7,733,852** |

| | Six months ended 30 June 2025 | | As at 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Operating income | Profit before income tax | Segment assets (1) |
| Head Office | 27,677 | 8,931 | 3,400,109 |
| Yangtze River Delta | 11,855 | 5,061 | 1,233,555 |
| Pearl River Delta | 7,555 | 3,079 | 807,513 |
| Bohai Rim | 6,562 | (2,034) | 1,384,929 |
| Northeastern Region | 1,231 | 1,411 | 139,143 |
| Central Region | 5,094 | 1,603 | 588,810 |
| Western Region | 5,816 | 2,374 | 695,289 |
| Overseas and subsidiaries | 4,911 | 2,369 | 459,489 |
| Inter-segment elimination | – | – | (934,943) |
| Total | 70,701 | 22,794 | 7,773,894 |

(1) Segment assets do not include deferred tax assets.

## 6 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

### 6.1 Credit commitments

Credit commitments take the form of approved loans with signed contracts, credit card limits, financial guarantees and letters of credit. The Group regularly assesses the contingent losses of its credit commitments and makes allowances where necessary.

The contractual amounts of loans and credit card commitments represent the cash outflows should the contracts be fully drawn upon. The amounts of guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum potential loss that would be recognised if counterparties fail to fully perform as contracted. Acceptances comprise undertakings by the Group to pay bills of exchange drawn on customers. The Group expects most acceptances to be settled simultaneously with the reimbursement from the customers.

As the credit facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contract amounts set out in the following table do not represent expected future cash outflows.

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Bank acceptances | **626,975** | 569,052 |
| Unused credit card commitments | **520,260** | 506,953 |
| Letters of credit | **225,484** | 200,237 |
| Guarantees | **127,481** | 128,926 |
| Irrevocable credit commitments | | |
| – original maturity date within 1 year | **2,873** | 2,047 |
| – original maturity date over 1 year | **11,415** | 16,196 |
| Total | **1,514,488** | 1,423,411 |

### 6.2 Capital commitments

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Contracted but not paid for | **16,560** | 11,862 |

## 6.3 Collateral

### *(1) Assets pledged*

The book value of assets used as collateral for business such as borrowings from banks and other financial institutions, selling for repurchase, borrowings from central bank, derivative transactions and precious metal transactions are as follows:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **12,386** | 9,192 |
| Loans and advances to customers | **283** | 37,376 |
| Discounted bills | **33,618** | 45,376 |
| Financial investments | **486,915** | 494,155 |
| Long-term receivables | **2,117** | 5,462 |
| Property and equipment | **8,374** | 11,034 |
| Total | **543,693** | 602,595 |

As at 30 June 2026, except for assets pledged mentioned above, the amount of RMB6,559 million of the Group's Balances with banks and other financial institutions was mainly used as special funds for a subsidiary's business (31 December 2025: RMB1,342 million).

### *(2) Collateral received*

The Group received debt securities, bills and others as collateral in connection with the purchase of assets under resale agreements and securities lending transactions. As at 30 June 2026, the Group had no collateral that was sold or lent to counterparties, but obligated to return (31 December 2025: Nil).

## 6.4 Underwriting of securities

As at 30 June 2026, there was no unexpired underwriting commitment for the Group (31 December 2025: Nil).

## 6.5 Redemption commitments

As an underwriting agent of PRC government bonds, the Bank has the obligation to buy back those bonds sold should the holders decide to redeem the bonds early. The redemption price for the bonds at any time before their maturity date is based on the coupon value plus any interest unpaid and accrued up to the redemption date. The amount of redemption obligation, which represents the nominal value of government bonds underwritten and sold by the Bank, but not yet matured as at 30 June 2026 was RMB5,931 million (31 December 2025: RMB4,573 million). The original maturities of the bonds vary from one to five years.

## 6 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

### 6.6 Outstanding litigation

A number of outstanding litigation matters against the Group had arisen in the normal course of its business as at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025. The Group makes provisions for the estimated losses arising from such litigations based upon the opinions of the Group's internal and external legal counsels (Note 4.30).

## 7 INTERESTS IN STRUCTURED ENTITIES

### 7.1 Consolidated structured entities

As at 30 June 2026, the consolidated structured entities amounted to RMB73,864 million (31 December 2025: RMB87,387 million).

### 7.2 Unconsolidated structured entities

#### *(1) Invested structured entities in which the Group holds an interest*

Unconsolidated invested structured entities include asset-backed securities, funds, trust and asset management plans and others. The Group holds interests in these structured entities and has no obligation or intention to provide financial support to these structured entities, and the Group records interest income, net trading gain and net gain from investment securities therefrom.

The following tables set out an analysis of the line items in the consolidated statement of financial position in which assets are recognised relating to the Group's interests in invested structured entities:

| | 30 June 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss** | **Financial assets measured at amortised cost** | **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income** | **Total** |
| Asset-backed securities | **2,455** | **56,450** | **25,045** | **83,950** |
| Funds | **101,108** | **–** | **–** | **101,108** |
| Trust and asset management plans | **9,013** | **18,669** | **–** | **27,682** |
| Others | **3,969** | **–** | **–** | **3,969** |
| Total | **116,545** | **75,119** | **25,045** | **216,709** |

## 7 INTERESTS IN STRUCTURED ENTITIES (continued)

### 7.2 Unconsolidated structured entities (continued)

***(1) Invested structured entities in which the Group holds an interest (continued)***

| | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss | Financial assets measured at amortised cost | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | Total |
| Asset-backed securities | 1,697 | 77,073 | 31,548 | 110,318 |
| Funds | 131,492 | – | – | 131,492 |
| Trust and asset management plans | 19,730 | 21,976 | – | 41,706 |
| Others | 5,566 | – | – | 5,566 |
| Total | 158,485 | 99,049 | 31,548 | 289,082 |

The maximum exposures to loss in the above asset-backed securities, funds, trust and asset management plans and others are the amortised cost or fair value of the assets held by the Group at the reporting date in accordance with the line items of these assets recognised in the consolidated statement of financial positions.

***(2) Interests held in structured entities sponsored and managed but not consolidated by the Group***

Structured entities sponsored and managed but not consolidated by the Group primarily include wealth management products, funds and asset management plans. The nature and purpose of these structured entities are to generate fees from managing assets on behalf of investors. Interests held by the Group are mainly fees charged by providing management services. The Group has no obligation or intention to provide financial support to these structured entities.

As at 30 June 2026, the balance of wealth management products sponsored and managed but not consolidated by the Group is RMB1,403,613 million (31 December 2025: RMB1,318,379 million), and the balance of funds and asset management plans sponsored and managed but not consolidated by the Group is RMB159,848 million (31 December 2025: RMB170,274 million).

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the amount of fee and commission income received from the above-mentioned structured entities by the Group is RMB2,003 million (For the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB1,872 million). As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the carrying amounts of commission receivable being recognised are not material in the consolidated statement of financial positions.

## 8 ENTRUSTED LENDING BUSINESS

As at the end of the reporting period, the entrusted loans and entrusted funds were as follows:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Entrusted loans | **222,576** | 214,750 |
| Entrusted funds | **222,576** | 214,750 |

## 9 RELATED PARTIES

### 9.1 Related parties

(1) Related parties of the Group refer to entities controlled, or jointly controlled by or under significant influence of the Group; entities that control, jointly control or have significant influence over the Group; or entities with which the Group is under control, joint control or significant influence of another party. Related parties can be a natural person, corporate or unincorporated organisation.

Related parties of the Group mainly include corporates or unincorporated organisations that hold or control more than 5% of the Bank's equity interests, and corporates or unincorporated organisations that hold less than 5% of the Bank's equity interests but have significant influence on the Bank, and the controlling shareholders, actual controllers, persons acting in concert, and ultimate beneficiaries of these entities as well as corporates or unincorporated organisations under the control of these entities; the directors of the Bank, senior executives of the head office and key branches of the Bank, personnel with the power to approve or make decisions in connection with core businesses, such as large credit limits and asset transfers (hereinafter referred to as "insiders of the Bank"), their close family members, and the corporates or unincorporated organisations controlled by the aforementioned persons; corporate or unincorporated organisations the directors of the Bank, senior executives of the head office, close family members of the Bank serve as director or senior executives; the directors, supervisors and senior executives of the legal or unincorporated organisations holding or controlling more than 5% of the Bank's equity interests, as well as those holding less than 5% of the Bank's equity interests but having significant influence on the Bank, and also their controlling shareholders, actual controllers, persons acting in concert and ultimate beneficiaries; corporates or unincorporated organisations under control or significant influence of the Bank; and natural persons, corporates or unincorporated organisations identified by the Bank as being related on a substance over form basis and/or see-through basis.

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.1 Related parties (continued)

#### *(2) The Bank's major shareholders*

| Company name | Registered location | 30 June 2026 No. of Shares of the Bank held by the Company (share) | 30 June 2026 Proportion of shares of the Bank held by the Company (%) | 31 December 2025 No. of Shares of the Bank held by the Company (share) | 31 December 2025 Proportion of shares of the Bank held by the Company (%) | Business (a) | Legal form | Legal representative/ President |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. | Beijing | **7,810,214,889** | **17.84** | 7,810,214,889 | 17.84 | Insurance business | Joint stock limited company | Yu Hua |
| New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. | Tibet | **1,828,327,362** | **4.18** | 1,828,327,362 | 4.18 | Commercial service | Limited company | Wang Pusong |
| Southern Hoper Industry Co., Ltd. | Tibet | **405,177,327** | **0.93** | 405,177,327 | 0.93 | Retailing | Limited company | Li Jianxiong |
| New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. | Sichuan | **68,000,000** | **0.16** | 68,000,000 | 0.16 | Research and Experimental Development | Limited company | Shao Jun |
| China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. | Beijing | **1,696,956,931** | **3.876** | 1,696,956,931 | 3.876 | Other financial industries | Joint stock limited company | Li Junfeng |
| China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Company Limited | Hong Kong | **490,000,000** | **1.119** | 490,000,000 | 1.119 | Other financial industries | Limited company | Wang Hai |
| Shanghai Jiante Life Technology Co., Ltd. | Shanghai | **1,379,679,587** | **3.15** | 1,379,679,587 | 3.15 | Retailing | Limited company | Wei Wei |
| Alpha Frontier Limited | Cayman Islands | **713,501,653** | **1.63** | 713,501,653 | 1.63 | Investment holding | Limited company | Zhang lv |
| Liberal Rise Limited | British Virgin Islands | **84,522,480** | **0.19** | 84,522,480 | 0.19 | Investment holding | Limited company | Shi Yuzhu |
| Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. | Guangdong | **2,166,309,113** | **4.95** | 1,966,999,113 | 4.49 | Industrial and related supporting services | Limited company | Lin Li |
| China Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association | Shanghai | **1,324,284,453** | **3.02** | 1,324,284,453 | 3.02 | Marine mutual insurance and services | National social group | Song Chunfeng |

**9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)**

**9.1 Related parties (continued)**

***(2) The Bank's major shareholders (continued)***

*(a) Particulars of principal operations:*

Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.: life insurance, health insurance, accident insurance and other types of life insurance business; reinsurance for the aforementioned business operations; business operations involving the use of insurance funds as permitted by relevant laws and regulations of the state; other business activities as approved by the former CBIRC.

New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd.: Venture capital (not allowed to engage in guarantee and real estate business; not allowed to participate in initiating or managing public or private securities investment funds, investing in financial derivatives); Investment management (excluding financial and brokerage businesses. It is not allowed to raise, sell, or transfer private equity products or the right to profit from private equity products to non qualified investors). (Those engaged in the above businesses shall not raise funds, absorb public deposits, or issue loans in a public manner; shall not publicly trade securities investment products or financial derivatives; shall not operate financial products, wealth management products, and related derivative businesses); Financial advisor (excluding financial company business); Consult on financial management and consult on corporate restructuring; Market research (excluding state secrets and personal privacy); Credit investigation, technology development and transfer, and technical consulting services.

Southern Hoper Industry Co., Ltd.: Feed research and development; Wholesale and retail: electronic products, hardware and electrical appliances, general merchandise, needle textiles, cultural and office supplies (excluding color copiers), building materials (excluding hazardous chemicals and wood), agricultural and sideline local products (excluding varieties with special national regulations), chemical products (excluding hazardous chemicals), mechanical equipment; Investment and consulting services (excluding intermediary services).

New Hope Chemical Investment Co. Ltd.: Research, development, and sales of chemical products (excluding hazardous materials); Project investment and provision of technical consulting and after-sales services (excluding finance, securities, futures) (not allowed to engage in illegal fundraising, absorption of public funds and other financial activities); Selling PVC Fertilizers, packaging materials, agricultural and sideline products, mineral products, chemical raw materials (excluding dangerous goods), feed grade calcium hydrogen phosphate, mechanical equipment, steel, building materials, metal materials, environmental protection materials and equipment, rubber products, plastic products, electromechanical products, building auxiliary materials (excluding oil paint), hardware and electrical products, light textile products, textile raw materials, metal materials (excluding precious and rare metals), daily small appliances, paper and paper products Pre-packaged food; Import and export of goods; Technology import and export business.

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.1 Related parties (continued)

#### *(2) The Bank's major shareholders (continued)*

*(a) Particulars of principal operations: (continued)*

China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd.: Acquiring and entrusted operation of non-performing asset of financial institution, managing, investing and disposal of non-performing assets; Debt to equity conversion, management, investment and disposal of equity asset; outbound investment; Buying and selling securities; Issuance of financial bonds, interbank lending and commercial financing from other financial institution; Bankruptcy administration; Financial, investment, legal, and risk management consulting and consulting; Asset and Project Appraisal; Approved asset securitization business, financial institution custody and liquidation business; Non financial institution non-performing asset business; Other businesses approved by the banking regulatory authority of the State Council.

China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Company Limited: Financial services activities, including investments in holding company, trusts, funds and related financial instruments.

Shanghai Jiante Life Technology Co., Ltd.: Food production and sales (branch operation), sales of cosmetics, cleaning products, health equipment, and kitchenware, technical development, consultation, service, and transfer in the field of health food, wholesale of non physical methods: pre-packaged food (excluding cooked braised food, cold frozen and refrigerated), investment management, asset management, investment consulting, business information consulting, and enterprise management consulting.

Alpha Frontier Limited.: Investment holding, etc.

Liberal Rise Limited: Investment holding, etc.

Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd.: Investment in power industry, new energy industry and high-tech projects (specific projects to be declared separately); Domestic commercial and material supply and marketing industries (excluding exclusive, controlled, and sold goods); Economic information consulting (excluding restricted projects); Technical development of computer software and communication products; Technical development and sales of new metal and non-metallic materials, as well as other domestic trade; Engaged in technology development and consulting in biopharmaceutical technology; Industrial design services; Power generation technology services; Energy storage technology services; Technical services, development, consultation, exchange, transfer, and promotion.

China Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association: Maritime mutual insurance, business training, maritime exchanges, international cooperation, and consulting services.

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.1 Related parties (continued)

***(2) The Bank's major shareholders (continued)***

*(a) Particulars of principal operations: (continued)*

The information of registered capital of the related parties as at the end of the reporting period is as below:

| Company name | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd | **RMB30,790 million** | RMB30,790 million |
| New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. | **RMB577 million** | RMB577 million |
| Southern Hoper Industry Co., Ltd. | **RMB1,034 million** | RMB1,034 million |
| New Hope Chemical Investment Co., Ltd. | **RMB2,718 million** | RMB2,718 million |
| China Great Wall Asset Management Co., Ltd. | **RMB46,800 million** | RMB46,800 million |
| China Great Wall AMC (International) Holdings Company Limited. | **HKD358.6614 million** | HKD358.6614 million |
| Shanghai Jiante Life Technology Co., Ltd. | **RMB245 million** | RMB245 million |
| Alpha Frontier Limited | **USD17.5 thousand** | USD17.5 thousand |
| Liberal Rise Limited | **USD0.05 million** | USD0.05 million |
| Shenzhen Liye Group Co., Ltd. | **RMB10,000 million** | RMB10,000 million |
| China Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association | **RMB100 thousand** | RMB100 thousand |

***(3) The detailed information of the Bank's subsidiaries is set out in Note 4.22.***

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.1 Related parties (continued)

#### *(4) Relationship with related parties*

| Company name | Relationship with the Bank |
|---|---|
| Shanghai Giant Investment Management Co., Ltd. | Related party of Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. |
| Guizhou Guoyuan Mining Development Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank holding equity interests arising from the bankruptcy reorganization of the borrower |
| Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. | Related party of Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. |
| Shanghai Jukun Network Technology Co., Ltd. | Related party of Shanghai Giant Lifetech Co., Ltd. |
| Chongqing Yufu Expressway Co., Ltd. | Relate party of Tongfang Guoxin Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Tongfang Guoxin Investment Co., Ltd. | Used to be a major shareholder of this bank |
| Tianjin Haihui Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. | Related party of Goodfirst Group Co., Ltd. |
| Xiamen Rongyin Co., Ltd. | Related party of Goodfirst Group Co., Ltd. |
| Shanghai Yuye Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | Related party of Tongfang Guoxin Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Chengdu Xinxin Qichuang Real Estate Co., Ltd. | Relate party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Kunming Dashanghui Industrial Co., Ltd. | Related party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Guangxi Xindi Investment Co., Ltd. | Related party of Goodfirst Group Co., Ltd. |
| New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd. | Related party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Shenzhen Qianhai Micro Public Bank Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank’s insiders |
| Xiamen Hongfu Co., Ltd. | Related party of Goodfirst Group Co., Ltd. |

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.1 Related parties (continued)

#### *(4) Relationship with related parties (continued)*

| Company name | Relationship with the Bank |
|---|---|
| Kunming Heguang Real Estate Development Co., Ltd | Related party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| New Hope Group Co., Ltd. | Related party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Sichuan Dazhou Steel Group Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank holding equity interests arising from the bankruptcy reorganisation of the borrower |
| Grass Green Group Co., Ltd | Relate party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Chongqing Yujinyue Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. | Related party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Ningxia Bank Co., Ltd. | Related party whose shares are held by our bank because the borrower used shares to settle the debt |
| Shanghai Xunjiu Technology Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank's insiders |
| Chengdu Langhui Business Services Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank's insiders |
| Sichuan Xianpin Yuntong Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd. | Related party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Quanzhou Fengze District best art auto parts shop | Related party of the Bank's insiders |
| Sichuan Langhui Xincheng Cultural Media Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank's insiders |
| Qingdao Shengxinda Electric Co., Ltd. | Related party of the Bank's insiders |
| Shanghai Songjiang Wanda Plaza Investment Co., Ltd. | Relate party of Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. |
| Chongqing Gengyu Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. | Relate party of New Hope Liuhe Investment Co., Ltd. |
| Sichuan Dagang Trading Co., Ltd. | Relate party of Sichuan Dazhou Iron and Steel Group Co., Ltd. |
| Sanya Minsheng Tourism Co., Ltd. | Related parties of Minsheng E-commerce Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. |
| Minsheng Real Estate Co., Ltd. | A company funded by our bank's labor union committee |
| Minsheng E-commerce Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. | A company with joint capital contribution of the substantial shareholders of the Bank and the asset management plan of a second-tier subsidiary of the Bank |
| Minsheng Technology Co., Ltd. | Related party of Minsheng Real Estate Co., Ltd. |

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.1 Related parties (continued)

#### *(5) Related natural persons*

The related natural persons of the Group include: the directors of the Bank, senior executives of the head office and key branches of the Bank, personnel with the power to approve or make decisions in connection with core businesses, such as large credit limits and asset transfers, and their close family members; the directors, supervisors and senior executives of the legal or unincorporated organisations holding or controlling more than 5% of the Bank's equity interests, as well as those holding less than 5% of the Bank's equity interests but having significant influence on the Bank, and also their controlling shareholders, actual controllers, persons acting in concert and ultimate beneficiaries; and natural persons identified by the Bank as being related on a substance over form basis and/or look-through basis. As at 30 June 2026, the Bank has 10,981 related natural persons, including 196 who were directors of the Bank and their close family members, 139 who were senior executives of the head office and their close family members, 10,512 who were senior executives of key branches of the Bank or people with the power to approve or make decisions in connection with core businesses, such as large credit limits and asset transfers, and their close family members, 92 who were directors, supervisors and senior executives of the legal or unincorporated organisations holding or controlling more than 5% of the Bank's equity interests, as well as those holding less than 5% of the Bank's equity interests but having significant influence on the Bank, and also their controlling shareholders, actual controllers, persons acting in concert and ultimate beneficiaries, and 120 other natural persons.

Note: Among the Bank's directors and their close family members, 67 were also senior executives of the head office or close family members. Among the Bank's directors and their close family members, 11 were also directors, supervisors and senior executives of the legal or unincorporated organisations holding or controlling more than 5% of the Bank's equity interests, as well as those holding less than 5% of the Bank's equity interests but having significant influence on the Bank, and also their controlling shareholders, actual controllers, persons acting in concert and ultimate beneficiaries.

### 9.2 Related party transactions

#### *(1) Material related party transactions*

Material related party transactions refer to transactions where an individual transaction between the Group and a single related party amounts to more than 1% of the Group's net capital at the end of the previous quarter, or where the cumulative total of transactions between the Group and a single related party amounts to more than 5% of the Group's net capital at the end of the previous quarter.

In the year 2025, the Bank granted to Dajia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. a maximum credit limit of RMB26 billion with a term of 2 years. As at 30 June 2026, the balance of interbank loans was RMB0 billion (31 December 2025: RMB4.625 billion).

#### *(2) Pricing policy*

Transactions between the Group and its related parties are mainly conducted in the normal course of its business and on normal commercial terms, following the pricing policies that are consistent with those applicable to similar transactions with independent non-related parties.

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.2 Related party transactions (continued)

#### *(3) Loans to related parties*

*Balances outstanding as at the end of the reporting period:*

| | Types of collateral | 30 June 2026 | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shanghai Giant Investment Management Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **3,674** | 3,712 |
| Guizhou Guoyuan Mining Development Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **3,335** | 3,335 |
| Shanghai Cibi Business Information Consulting Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Guaranteed | **3,305** | 3,306 |
| Shanghai Jukun Network Technology Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Guaranteed | **2,949** | 2,979 |
| Chongqing Yufu Expressway Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Guaranteed | **1,424** | 1,537 |
| Tongfang Guoxin Investment Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **1,260** | 1,266 |
| Tianjin Haihui Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **966** | 966 |
| Xiamen Rongyin Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **877** | 877 |
| Shanghai Yuye Industrial Development Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Guaranteed | **615** | 640 |
| Chengdu Xinxin Qichuang Real Estate Co., Ltd. | Collateralised/Guaranteed | **600** | 480 |
| Kunming Dashanghui Industrial Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **539** | 559 |
| Guangxi Xindi Investment Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **510** | 524 |
| New Hope Investment Group Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Guaranteed | **396** | 405 |
| Shenzhen Qianhai Micro Public Bank Co., Ltd. | Pledged | **389** | 256 |
| Xiamen Hongfu Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Guaranteed | **385** | 385 |
| Kunming Heguang Real Estate Development Co., Ltd | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **301** | 271 |
| New Hope Group Co., Ltd. | Guaranteed | **293** | 327 |
| Sichuan Dazhou Steel Group Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **287** | 444 |
| Grass Green Group Co., Ltd | Pledged/Guaranteed | **74** | 92 |

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.2 Related party transactions (continued)

#### *(3) Loans to related parties (continued)*

*Balances outstanding as at the end of the reporting period (continued):*

| | Types of collateral | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chongqing Yujinyue Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **68** | 68 |
| Ningxia Bank Co., Ltd. | Pledged | **12** | – |
| Shanghai Xunjiu Technology Co., Ltd. | Collateralised | **5** | 5 |
| Chengdu Langhui Business Services Co., Ltd. | Collateralised | **2** | 2 |
| Sichuan Xianpin Yuntong Supply Chain Management Co., Ltd. | Pledged/ Guaranteed | **2** | – |
| Quanzhou Fengze District best art auto parts shop | Collateralised | **1** | 1 |
| Sichuan Langhui Xincheng Cultural Media Co., Ltd. | Collateralised | **1** | 1 |
| Qingdao Shengxinda Electric Co., Ltd.(a)(b) | Pledged | **0** | – |
| Shanghai Songjiang Wanda Plaza Investment Co., Ltd. | Collateralised/Guaranteed | **–** | 743 |
| Chongqing Gengyu Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. | Collateralised/Guaranteed | **–** | 293 |
| Sichuan Dagang Trading Co., Ltd. | Guaranteed | **–** | 17 |
| Orient Group Incorporation (c) | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **N/A** | 2,817 |
| Oriental Group Co., Ltd. (c) | Pledged/Guaranteed | **N/A** | 2,542 |
| Beijing Dacheng Hotel Co., Ltd. (c) | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **N/A** | 1,685 |
| Tianjin Yuanchuan Investment Co., Ltd. (c) | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **N/A** | 313 |
| Tianjin Boda Warehousing Service Co., Ltd. (c) | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **N/A** | 273 |
| Dalian Jianhua Sludge Treatment Co., Ltd. (c) | Collateralised | **N/A** | 64 |
| Chengdu Paiji Pet Products Co., Ltd (c) | Collateralised | **N/A** | 6 |
| Sichuan Petzmall Internet Technology Co., Ltd. (c) | Unsecured | **N/A** | 2 |
| Individuals | Pledged/Collateralised/ Guaranteed | **991** | 1,080 |
| Total | | **23,261** | 32,273 |
| Ratio to similar transactions (%) | | **0.52** | 0.74 |
| Interest rate ranges of corporate related parties | | **2.50% – 6.20%** | 0.63% – 6.20% |

(a) Since 2026, these companies have become related parties of the Group.

(b) The balance is rounded to less than RMB1 million.

(c) As at 30 June 2026, these companies were no longer related parties of the Group.

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.2 Related party transactions (continued)

#### *(3) Loans to related parties (continued)*

*Amount of transactions:*

| | Six months ended 30 June | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Interest income from loans | **553** | 1,327 |
| Ratio to similar transactions (%) | **0.76** | 1.70 |

#### *(4) Other transactions with related parties*

*Balances as at the end of the reporting period:*

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Balance** | **Ratio to similar transactions *(%)*** | Balance | Ratio to similar transactions *(%)* |
| Financial investments | | | | |
| – Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **3,154** | **0.25** | 3,445 | 0.26 |
| – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | **251** | **0.09** | 405 | 0.11 |
| – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **165** | **0.02** | 506 | 0.07 |
| Long-term receivables | **7** | **0.01** | – | – |
| Intangible assets | **46** | **0.57** | 53 | 0.60 |
| Other assets (a) | **673** | **0.98** | 779 | 1.39 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **2,500** | **1.32** | 19,123 | 8.27 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **20** | **0.02** | – | – |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | **4,834** | **0.50** | 1,661 | 0.19 |
| Deposits from customers | **18,384** | **0.41** | 15,317 | 0.35 |
| Debt securities issued | **500** | **0.06** | – | – |

(a) Sanya Minsheng Tourism Co., Ltd. provides project management and business promotion assistant services for Minsheng Financial Leasing regarding its retail vehicle financial leasing business. Other assets mainly include the prepayment from Minsheng Financial Leasing to Sanya Minsheng Tourism Co., Ltd. for the above mentioned service fees to be amortised.

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.2 Related party transactions (continued)

#### *(4) Other transactions with related parties (continued)*

*Interest rate ranges for transaction balances as at the end of reporting period*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Financial investments | | |
| – Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **4.90%** | 4.19% – 4.90% |
| – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **2.20% – 3.60%** | 2.20% – 5.32% |
| Long-term receivables | **5.39%** | N/A |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **0.35% – 0.72%** | N/A |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **1.95%** | 1.95% – 2.38% |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | **0.05% – 1.50%** | 0.05% – 1.69% |
| Deposits from customers | **0.00% – 4.18%** | 0.00% – 5.13% |

*Amount of transactions:*

| | **Six months ended 30 June** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | | 2025 | |
| | **Balance** | **Ratio to similar transactions *(%)*** | Balance | Ratio to similar transactions *(%)* |
| Interest income | **102** | **0.10** | 58 | 0.05 |
| Fee and commission income (a) | **65** | **0.55** | 94 | 0.84 |
| Interest expense | **128** | **0.25** | 348 | 0.54 |
| Operating expenses (b) | **421** | **1.97** | 509 | 2.37 |
| Net other operating income (c) | **211** | **76.17** | 235 | 32.32 |

In addition to the above transactions, for the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Bank entrusted related parties to develop software and systems, and paid a total of RMB183 million (For the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB307 million). The main service provider was Minsheng Fintech Co., Ltd.

(a) For the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the six months ended 30 June 2025, it mainly represents the Group's income from agency sales of insurance products for Dajia Life Insurance Inc.

(b) Operating expenses of the Group were mainly for property management service, assets recovery service and business process outsourcing service provided by Minsheng Real Estate Co., Ltd. and its related parties, financial business outsourcing service, travel and publicity campaigns provided by Minsheng E-Commerce Holdings (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. and its related parties.

(c) For the six months ended 30 June 2026, Minsheng Financial Leasing recognised RMB196 million fees for ancillary service in asset management provided by Sanya Minsheng Tourism Co. Ltd. (For the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB229 million).

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.2 Related party transactions (continued)

#### *(4) Other transactions with related parties (continued)*

*Balance of off-balance sheet items:*

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Balance** | **Ratio to similar transactions *(%)*** | Balance | Ratio to similar transactions *(%)* |
| Letters of credit | **60** | **0.03** | 60 | 0.06 |
| Unused credit card commitments | **432** | **0.08** | 460 | 0.09 |

*Balances of loans guaranteed by related parties:*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Loans guaranteed by related parties | **19,768** | 29,881 |
| Ratio to similar transactions (%) | **0.44** | 0.68 |

#### *(5) Transactions with the annuity scheme*

Apart from the obligation for defined contributions to the annuity scheme and normal banking transactions, no other significant transactions were conducted between the Group and the annuity scheme for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

#### *(6) Transactions with key management personnel*

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the Bank's activities, directly or indirectly, including director and senior management.

The Bank enters into transactions with key management personnel under normal commercial terms. These include loans and deposits, which are carried out at rates similar to those offered to third parties. Outstanding loans to the key management personnel amounted to RMB0.17 million as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: RMB0.29 million), which have been included in the above loans granted to related parties.

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the pre-tax compensation (including wages and short-term benefits) of key management personnel totalled RMB14 million (for the six months ended 30 June 2025: RMB19 million).

## 9 RELATED PARTIES (continued)

### 9.2 Related party transactions (continued)

#### *(7) Transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries*

Balances as at the end of the reporting period:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **12,409** | 16,977 |
| Loans and advances to customers | **1,970** | 1,605 |
| Financial investment | **1,339** | 2,035 |
| Other assets | **8** | – |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | **13,156** | 10,638 |
| Deposits from customers | **1,397** | 558 |
| Other liabilities | **51** | 51 |

Amount of transactions for the reporting period:

| | **Six months ended 30 June** | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2026** | 2025 |
| Interest income | **219** | 487 |
| Interest expense | **76** | 76 |
| Fee and commission income | **16** | 206 |
| Net other operating income | **9** | – |

#### *(8) Material transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries*

In 2025, the Bank granted CMBC Wealth Management Co., Ltd. a maximum credit limit of RMB68,000 million with a term of 2 years. As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the credit line remained unused.

#### *(9) Transactions between subsidiaries*

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, the transactions between the subsidiaries of the Group are mainly inter-bank deposits or lending. As at 30 June 2026, the above transaction had no balance (31 December 2025: RMB0 million).

The balances and transaction amount with the subsidiaries and between the subsidiaries have been offset in these consolidated financial statements.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

### 10.1 Financial risk management overview

The financial risks the Group is exposed to mainly include credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk etc. Risk management includes identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring, reporting, control and mitigation of risks. The core characteristic of the financial business is taking risks; risks are inevitable in business. The Group's aim is to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and to minimise potential adverse effects from risks borne by the Group on its financial performance.

In response to new regulatory requirements and market changes as well as in light of the actual needs and current position, the Group sets its risk preferences, risk management strategies and risk policies, and takes a host of measures to ensure the risk preferences and policies are concretely implemented and complied with and strengthen the role of risk management in support of strategic decision-making, including improving its risk quantification tools and information systems, adopting and continuously improving its end-to-end risk control mechanisms and based on oversight and reviews of actual implementations, re-examining and optimising the risk preference funneling mechanisms, credit policies, limit management, and relevant systems and tools.

The Bank's Risk Management Committee, which operates under the Board of Directors, assists the Board in setting the Bank's risk preferences and risk management strategies, monitoring the Bank's risk management policies and their implementation, and assessing their effectiveness. In accordance with the risk preferences and management strategies, the Bank's senior management develops corresponding risk management policies and procedures and drives their implementation.

### 10.2 Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a borrower or counterparty defaults as it fails to fully repay debts in a timely manner due to various reasons. Credit risk is the most important risk for the Group's operating activities; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from lending, trade finance, credit debt securities and leasing activities. There is also credit risk in off-balance sheet financial instruments, such as credit commitments and derivatives.

The Group's credit risk management covers the whole process of credit, investment, leasing and other businesses, including risk appetite and policy formulation, credit acceptance approval, post-loan (investment) management, credit risk monitoring report and other key activities. The Group's business lines bear the direct responsibility for credit risk management, the risk management line bears the responsibilities for formulating policies and processes, monitoring and managing risks, and the internal audit department bears the audit responsibility for performance of duties by business departments and the risk management department:

- The Group's business lines and departments including the Corporate Business Department/Sci-Tech Finance Department, the Strategic Clients Department, the Inclusive Finance SBU/Small Business Finance SBU, the Retail Business Quality Control Department, the Financial Institutions Department, the Financial Markets Department are directly responsible for credit risk and serve as the first line of defence in risk internal control management. They formulated the requirements and process according to the Group's risk management system, organised operating agencies to carry out relevant business.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

- The functional departments that engage in credit risk management mainly include departments such as the Credit Management Department, the Risk Management Department, the Credit Approval Department and the Assets Management Department, and they serve as the second line of defence in credit risk management. Among them, the Credit Management Department is the department in charge of credit risk management. The Risk Management Department is responsible for assigning ratings, credit risk measurement and other activities. The Credit Approval Department is responsible for tasks such as comprehensive credit granting and credit approval of various credit businesses. The Assets Management Department is responsible for tasks such as operation and management of non-performing and potential risk assets.

- The Group's audit department serves as the third line of defence in risk management and is responsible for supervision and evaluation.

The credit risk management of the Group includes processes and activities of pre-loan (investment) investigation, inspection and review for lending (investment) and post-loan (investment) management of credit business. Pre-loan (investment) investigation represents assigning credit risk ratings and conducting risk assessment of customers; for the inspection and review for lending (investment), all businesses must be approved by authorised approvers; During the post-loan (investment) management, the Group continuously monitors businesses and strengthens risk monitoring on key industries, regions, products and customers, timely reports the matters and emergencies in the borrower that endanger the safety of credit assets and may cause significant credit risk, and takes timely measures to effectively prevent, control and mitigate risks. The Group has continuously improved its internal control mechanism, strengthened the entire process management of credit business, assigns the responsibilities of each activity in credit business management to all relevant departments and posts according to the principle of effective checks and balances, and established an appraisal and accountability mechanism.

The Group measures and manages the quality of its on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet financial assets exposed to credit risk in accordance with the Measures for the Risk-based Classification of Financial Assets by Commercial Banks (Decree [2023] No. 1 of the CBIRC and the PBC). The Bank has formulated the Administrative Measures for Risk Classification of Financial Assets of China Minsheng Banking Corporation Limited to classify its financial assets by their risk level into five categories, namely, Normal, Special-Mention, Substandard, Doubtful and Loss, with assets classified into the latter three categories collectively referred to as "non-performing assets" to clarify the three-level procedures of "initial classification, affirmation and approval" for risk classification, and strictly conduct risk classification management.

The Group continues to deepen credit risk management empowered by technology, build an intelligent risk control system based on big data, artificial intelligence and other technologies, so as to promote the transformation of credit risk management to digital intelligence, and constantly improve the accuracy, foresight, proactivity and effectiveness of credit risk management.

The Group requires clients to provide collateral/pledges or guarantee when appropriate. The Group has established a management system and operating process for collateral and pledges. The Group continues to monitor the value, structure and legal contracts of collateral and pledges to ensure that they can continue to perform the intended purpose and comply with market practices.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(1) Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") measurement*

According to the IFRS 9: Financial Instruments, the Group classifies its financial instruments into three stages for the purpose of ECL measurement and applies the ECL model to calculate credit loss provisions for on-balance sheet financial instruments that are exposed to credit risk and measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, such as loans, debt securities, balances with banks and other financial institutions, account receivables, lease receivables, and other debt investments, as well as off-balance sheet financial instruments that are exposed to credit risk, such as financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments.

The Group adopts the parameters-based approach and the discounted cash flow ("DCF") method to assess the expected credit losses of its financial assets. A parameters-based approach is applied to retail assets and Stage 1 and Stage 2 corporate financial assets, while the DCF method is applied to Stage 3 corporate financial assets.

The Group regularly reviews and optimises its expected credit loss model, and makes timely updates to the forward-looking information and relevant parameters in accordance with the requirements of *Implementation Rules on Expected Credit Loss Approach of Commercial Banks* (CBIRC [2022] No.10) and internal relevant management system.

*(a) Financial instrument risk stages*

The Group applies a "three-stage model" for measuring expected credit loss for financial instruments based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. The three stages are defined as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stage 1: | Financial instruments without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For these assets, expected credit losses are recognised for the following 12 months. |
| Stage 2: | For financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are recognised for the remaining lifetime if there is no objective evidence of impairment. |
| Stage 3: | For financial assets with objective evidence of impairment as at the end of reporting period, expected credit losses are recognised for the remaining lifetime. |

*(b) Criteria for significant increases in credit risk ("SICR")*

The Group assesses, at each reporting period end, whether or not the credit risk of relevant financial instruments has increased significantly since their initial recognition. In order to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group takes into account the reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and sets qualitative and quantitative criteria accordingly. The quantitative criteria include overdue days of the principal or interest for more than 30 days, credit asset classified as special-mention, the absolute level or relative change of Probability of Default in excess of the preset thresholds, among others; and the qualitative criteria mainly cover the regulatory and business environments, the borrowers' repayment ability, borrowers' operation capability, borrowers' repayment behaviors, and forward-looking information, among others.

**10.2 Credit risk (continued)**

***(1) Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") measurement (continued)***

*(c) Definition of credit-impaired financial asset*

In order to evaluate whether a financial asset is impaired, the Group considers the following criteria:

– The principal or interest of a financial asset is overdue for more than 90 days;

– Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;

– A breach of contract by the borrower, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;

– The creditor, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, grants the debtor a concession that the Group would not otherwise consider;

– The debtor will probably enter bankruptcy or another financial reorganisation;

– The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties faced by the issuer or debtor;

– The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a significant discount that reflects the fact of credit losses;

– Other objective evidence of financial asset impairment.

The credit impairment of a financial asset may be caused by the combined effect of multiple events rather than any single event.

*(d) Segmentation of risk exposures*

For the purpose of expected credit loss measurement, the Group classifies exposures with similar credit risk characteristics into segmentation. The Group segments corporate financial assets mainly according to the borrower types and the industry in which they operate, and retail assets mainly according to product types, and the Group reviews the appropriates of its risk grouping and makes corrections to the grouping results on an annual basis.

*(e) Parameters for ECL measurement*

Except for credit-impaired financial assets, the Group recognised 12-month or lifetime ECL allowance by financial instrument according to whether there is a significant increase in credit risk. Expected credit losses are the product of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD), which are defined as follows:

– PD represents the likelihood of a borrower to default on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months (12M PD), or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime PD) of the obligation. The PD is determined based on the adjusted results of the internal rating-based model, with forward-looking information incorporated, to reflect the borrower's point-in-time probability of default under the current macroeconomic environment;

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(1) Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") measurement (continued)*

*(e) Parameters for ECL measurement (continued)*

- LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of EAD. LGD varies by types of product and availability of collateral etc.;

- EAD refers to the total amount of on- and off-balance sheet exposures in the event of default and is determined based on principal, interest, off-balance sheet credit risk conversion factor etc., and may vary by product types.

*(f) Forward-looking information incorporated in the ECL*

The ECL calculation involves forward-looking information. Based on analysis of its historical data, the Group has identified key economic indicators relevant to expected credit losses, including the quarterly year-on-year (Y/Y) growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Broad Money Supply (M2) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) respectively. The Group regularly evaluates the various indicators in the pool of macroeconomic indicators and selects the most relevant indicators for ECL calculation.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has considered different macroeconomic scenarios, and the main economic indicators with predicted ranges in estimating ECL are set out as below:

| Variables | Range |
|---|---|
| Quarterly Y/Y growth rate of GDP | 3.5% ~ 5.8% |
| Quarterly Y/Y growth rate of M2 | 5.7% ~ 11.0% |
| Quarterly Y/Y growth rate of CPI | -1.3 % ~ 2.7% |

The Group conducts sensitivity analysis on the main economic indicators used in forward-looking information. When the predicted value of the main economic indicators changes by 10%, the difference between the hypothetical expected credit loss and the current expected credit loss measurement does not exceed 5%.

The Group combines macro-economic data analysis and expert judgments to develop the positive, neutral and negative scenarios and determine their weightings, and estimates the expected credit losses in different scenarios to calculate the allowances for the weighted average ECLs. As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the positive, neutral and negative scenarios had similar weightings.

*(g) Cash flow forecasts for Stage 3 corporate financial assets*

The Group uses the DCF method to measure the expected credit losses of Stage 3 corporate financial assets. The DCF method estimates the expected credit losses based on regular forecasts of future cash flows. At each measurement date, the Group estimates the future cash inflows of an asset for different future periods, and applies appropriate discount rates to the future cash flows to obtain their present value.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(2) Maximum credit risk exposure*

The following table presents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as at the end of the reporting period without considering any collateral held or other credit enhancements, which is represented by the carrying amount of each type of financial assets after deducting any impairment allowance.

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with central bank | **258,129** | 250,561 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **97,905** | 126,084 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **189,072** | 231,195 |
| Derivative financial assets | **15,844** | 17,362 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | **2,447** | 51,473 |
| Loans and advances to customers | **4,454,357** | 4,374,231 |
| Financial investments | | |
| – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | **158,100** | 214,013 |
| – Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **1,269,628** | 1,340,151 |
| – Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | **808,068** | 704,516 |
| Long-term receivables | **90,812** | 98,066 |
| Other financial assets | **54,146** | 41,168 |
| Total | **7,398,508** | 7,448,820 |
| Off-balance sheet credit commitments | **1,514,488** | 1,423,411 |
| Maximum credit risk exposure | **8,912,996** | 8,872,231 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(3) Analysis on the credit quality of financial instruments*

(a) As at 30 June 2026, the credit risk stages of financial instruments at amortised cost and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are as following:

| | Gross carrying amount | | | | Allowance for expected credit losses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balances with central bank | **258,129** | **–** | **–** | **258,129** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **97,914** | **–** | **–** | **97,914** | **(9)** | **–** | **–** | **(9)** |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **189,292** | **–** | **1,193** | **190,485** | **(220)** | **–** | **(1,193)** | **(1,413)** |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | **2,447** | **–** | **–** | **2,447** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | | | | | | |
| – Corporate loans and advances | **2,754,994** | **138,044** | **48,660** | **2,941,698** | **(16,022)** | **(16,510)** | **(20,817)** | **(53,349)** |
| – Personal loans and advances | **1,504,312** | **69,583** | **32,321** | **1,606,216** | **(7,114)** | **(13,934)** | **(19,908)** | **(40,956)** |
| Financial investments | **2,057,387** | **4,386** | **28,607** | **2,090,380** | **(1,607)** | **(373)** | **(10,704)** | **(12,684)** |
| Long-term receivables | **81,996** | **6,998** | **4,531** | **93,525** | **(356)** | **(553)** | **(1,804)** | **(2,713)** |
| Off-balance sheet credit commitments | **1,474,110** | **40,352** | **26** | **1,514,488** | **(904)** | **(199)** | **(6)** | **(1,109)** |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(3) Analysis on the credit quality of financial instruments (continued)*

(b) As at 31 December 2025, the credit risk stages of financial instruments at amortised cost and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are as following:

| | Gross carrying amount | | | | Allowance for expected credit losses | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total | Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Total |
| Balances with central bank | 250,561 | – | – | 250,561 | – | – | – | – |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 126,092 | – | – | 126,092 | (8) | – | – | (8) |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 231,581 | – | 1,193 | 232,774 | (386) | – | (1,193) | (1,579) |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 51,362 | – | 115 | 51,477 | (4) | – | – | (4) |
| Loans and advances to customers | | | | | | | | |
| – Corporate loans and advances | 2,603,896 | 132,212 | 49,182 | 2,785,290 | (18,397) | (15,572) | (20,855) | (54,824) |
| – Personal loans and advances | 1,604,997 | 44,984 | 32,255 | 1,682,236 | (7,569) | (11,369) | (20,204) | (39,142) |
| Financial investments | 2,019,887 | 6,977 | 31,937 | 2,058,801 | (1,842) | (398) | (11,894) | (14,134) |
| Long-term receivables | 91,030 | 4,639 | 4,914 | 100,583 | (440) | (436) | (1,641) | (2,517) |
| Off-balance sheet credit commitments | 1,422,047 | 1,345 | 19 | 1,423,411 | (1,178) | (19) | (7) | (1,204) |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(4) Loans and advances to customers*

(a) The credit risk stages of loans and advances to customers (excluding interest accrued) are as following:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Stage 1 | | |
| Unsecured loans | **1,448,451** | 1,397,126 |
| Guaranteed loans | **933,912** | 878,966 |
| Loans secured by | | |
| Tangible assets other than monetary assets | **1,523,700** | 1,590,762 |
| Monetary assets | **335,892** | 324,683 |
| Subtotal | **4,241,955** | 4,191,537 |
| Stage 2 | | |
| Unsecured loans | **31,635** | 23,861 |
| Guaranteed loans | **22,217** | 21,755 |
| Loans secured by | | |
| Tangible assets other than monetary assets | **108,162** | 87,779 |
| Monetary assets | **25,145** | 24,345 |
| Subtotal | **187,159** | 157,740 |
| Stage 3 | | |
| Unsecured loans | **23,268** | 22,354 |
| Guaranteed loans | **13,054** | 13,020 |
| Loans secured by | | |
| Tangible assets other than monetary assets | **33,807** | 34,624 |
| Monetary assets | **10,754** | 11,335 |
| Subtotal | **80,883** | 81,333 |
| Total | **4,509,997** | 4,430,610 |
| Credit-impaired loans secured by collateral | **21,912** | 24,602 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(4) Loans and advances to customers (continued)*

(b) Loans and advances to customers (excluding interest accrued) analysed by industries are as following:

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Amount** | **(%)** | Amount | (%) |
| Corporate loans and advances | | | | |
| Leasing and commercial services | **626,728** | **13.90** | 599,990 | 13.54 |
| Manufacturing | **547,378** | **12.14** | 500,033 | 11.29 |
| Real estate | **317,040** | **7.03** | 325,443 | 7.35 |
| Wholesale and retail | **306,941** | **6.81** | 291,287 | 6.57 |
| Transportation, storage and postal services | **225,248** | **4.99** | 202,730 | 4.58 |
| Water, environment and public utilities management | **183,729** | **4.07** | 174,004 | 3.93 |
| Production and supply of electric power, heat, gas and water | **159,713** | **3.54** | 151,199 | 3.41 |
| Financial services | **154,656** | **3.43** | 138,243 | 3.12 |
| Construction | **95,189** | **2.11** | 103,877 | 2.34 |
| Mining | **83,559** | **1.85** | 72,224 | 1.63 |
| Information transmission, software and IT services | **65,326** | **1.45** | 57,706 | 1.30 |
| Scientific research and technical service | **52,576** | **1.17** | 47,350 | 1.07 |
| Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery | **26,200** | **0.58** | 26,871 | 0.61 |
| Others | **62,642** | **1.39** | 60,769 | 1.37 |
| Subtotal | **2,906,925** | **64.46** | 2,751,726 | 62.11 |
| Personal loans and advances | **1,603,072** | **35.54** | 1,678,884 | 37.89 |
| Total | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(4) Loans and advances to customers (continued)*

(c) Loans and advances to customers (excluding interest accrued) by geographical area are as following:

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Amount** | **(%)** | Amount | (%) |
| Head Office | **426,741** | **9.46** | 443,405 | 10.01 |
| Yangtze River Delta | **1,252,596** | **27.77** | 1,202,961 | 27.15 |
| Pearl River Delta | **717,984** | **15.92** | 705,417 | 15.92 |
| Western Region | **697,961** | **15.48** | 687,012 | 15.51 |
| Bohai Rim | **674,945** | **14.97** | 668,332 | 15.08 |
| Central Region | **502,541** | **11.14** | 495,201 | 11.18 |
| Northeastern Region | **96,309** | **2.14** | 98,223 | 2.22 |
| Overseas and subsidiaries | **140,920** | **3.12** | 130,059 | 2.93 |
| Total | **4,509,997** | **100.00** | 4,430,610 | 100.00 |

#### *(5) Rescheduled loans and advances*

Rescheduled loans and advances to customers are those loans and advances for which, due to financial difficulties on the part of the borrowers, the Group has made modifications to the contract terms that are favourable to the borrowers, or has entered into refinancing arrangements with the borrowers, including borrowing for repaying or additional debt financing, etc., to facilitate the borrowers to meet their repayment obligations. As at 30 June 2026, the amount of the Group's rescheduled loans and advances to customers is RMB24,949 million (31 December 2025: RMB29,007 million)

Rescheduled loans and advances which were not past due or past due for no more than 90 days are as follows:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and advances to customers | **15,143** | 20,511 |
| Ratio of total loans and advances to customers (%) | **0.33** | 0.46 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(6) Distribution of debt instruments analysed by issuers and rating*

The ratings are obtained from Standard & Poor's ratings, or major rating agencies where the issuers of the debt securities are located.

| | 30 June 2026 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unrated (a) | AAA | AA | A | Lower than A | Total |
| Credit impaired | | | | | | |
| – Banks and non-bank financial institutions (b) | 19,276 | – | – | – | – | 19,276 |
| – Corporates | 5,777 | – | – | – | 1,150 | 6,927 |
| Gross balance | 25,053 | – | – | – | 1,150 | 26,203 |
| Interest accrued | | | | | | 1,029 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost | | | | | | (9,329) |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 17,903 |
| Not impaired | | | | | | |
| – Government | 439,444 | 733,360 | 3,208 | 66 | 73 | 1,176,151 |
| – Policy banks | 280,637 | – | – | 1,022 | – | 281,659 |
| – Banks and non-bank financial institutions | 88,260 | 189,297 | 8,235 | 33,299 | 9,190 | 328,281 |
| – Corporates | 19,252 | 192,104 | 18,784 | 18,837 | 6,091 | 255,068 |
| Gross balance | 827,593 | 1,114,761 | 30,227 | 53,224 | 15,354 | 2,041,159 |
| Interest accrued | | | | | | 19,816 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost | | | | | | (1,182) |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 2,059,793 |
| Total | | | | | | 2,077,696 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(6) Distribution of debt instruments analysed by issuers and rating (continued)*

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unrated (a) | AAA | AA | A | Lower than A | Total |
| Credit impaired | | | | | | |
| – Banks and non-bank financial institutions (b) | 21,177 | – | – | – | – | 21,177 |
| – Corporates | 6,407 | – | – | – | 1,999 | 8,406 |
| Gross balance | 27,584 | – | – | – | 1,999 | 29,583 |
| Interest accrued | | | | | | 2,125 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost | | | | | | (10,460) |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 21,248 |
| Not impaired | | | | | | |
| – Government | 508,842 | 728,983 | 1,427 | 562 | 79 | 1,239,893 |
| – Policy banks | 157,767 | – | – | 70 | – | 157,837 |
| – Banks and non-bank financial institutions | 108,336 | 191,144 | 7,514 | 14,381 | 9,842 | 331,217 |
| – Corporates | 25,999 | 207,569 | 14,617 | 18,661 | 7,112 | 273,958 |
| Gross balance | 800,944 | 1,127,696 | 23,558 | 33,674 | 17,033 | 2,002,905 |
| Interest accrued | | | | | | 21,595 |
| Less: Allowance for impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost | | | | | | (1,081) |
| Subtotal | | | | | | 2,023,419 |
| Total | | | | | | 2,044,667 |

(a) Unrated debt investments held by the Group mainly include bonds issued by the PRC government, trust and asset management plans, bonds issued by corporates and bonds issued by policy banks, etc.

(b) Credit-impaired debt instruments of banks and non-bank financial institutions mainly include trust and asset management plans, of which the underlying debtors are corporates.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.2 Credit risk (continued)

#### *(7) Investments classified as trust and asset management plans analysed by type of underlying assets*

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Trust and asset management plans | | |
| Credit assets | **18,669** | 21,976 |
| Bonds and others | **9,013** | 19,730 |
| Total | **27,682** | 41,706 |

The Group includes trust and asset management plans into comprehensive credit management system and manages its credit risk exposure in a holistic manner. The different methods to mitigate credit risk exposures in trust and assets management plan include guarantees, collaterals and pledges.

### 10.3 Market risk

The Group is exposed to market risk, which is the risk of loss to its on- and off-balance sheet businesses caused by unfavourable changes in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates, and stock and commodity prices). Market risk includes interest rate risk, exchange rate (including gold bullion) risk, equity price risk and commodity price risk, arising from adverse movements in interest rates, exchange rates, stock prices and commodity price, respectively.

The market risk faced by the Group mainly arises from the Bank's business activities. The Bank and its subsidiaries independently manage their own market risk.

The Bank distinguishes between banking books and trading books in accordance with requirements of regulatory authorities and the general practices of the banking industry, and adopts different methods to identify, measure, monitor and control their respective market risks based on the nature and characteristics of banking and trading books.

Trading books refer to the financial instruments, foreign exchange and commodities positions which could be traded freely. They are held by the Bank for trading or hedging against other risks in the trading book. Positions in the trading book must not be subject to any trading restrictions, or be able to fully hedge against the risks. These positions must also be valued accurately and managed proactively as well. In contrast, the Bank's other businesses are included in the banking books.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(1) Market risk measurement techniques*

The Bank selects appropriate and generally accepted measurement methods for the different types of market risks in its banking books and trading books based on actual needs of the business.

In accordance with regulatory requirements and in response to interest rate risk of the banking books, the Bank develops measurement methods that are appropriate for the size and structure of its assets and liabilities, and performs quantitative assessment of the impact of interest rate changes on the Bank's banking book net interest income and economic value by adopting methods such as gap analysis, net interest income simulation analysis, and economic value simulation analysis.

Interest rate risk of the trading books are measured by using methods such as duration analysis, scenario analysis, sensitivity analysis and value at risk (VaR).

Exchange rate risks of the banking books include exposure in foreign exchange settlement and sales, foreign currency capital funds, loss in foreign currency profits due to settlement of foreign exchange, and shrinking of foreign currency assets compared to the local currency. The Bank assesses the impact of future exchange rate risk based on the exchange rate tendency and the future changes in the Bank's asset and liability portfolios.

Exchange rate risk of trading books arises from currency exposure conducted for customers, market making, proprietary trading, foreign exchange and foreign exchange derivative financial instrument transactions for the purpose of obtaining spreads or locking in arbitrage. The Bank measures exchange rate risk indicators through the identification of exchange rate risk factors and comprehensively evaluates the impact of changes in risk factors on each portfolio, product category and the Bank's profit and loss situation.

The Bank is fully aware of the pros and cons of different methods for measurement of market risks, and therefore adopts other methods, such as stress tests, for complementation. Stress scenarios applied to market risk stress testing include expert scenarios, historical scenarios, and hybrid scenarios.

#### *(2) Currency risk*

Currency risk refers to the foreign exchange and foreign exchange derivatives positions, the risk of losses of banks arise from adverse changes of exchange rate. The Group uses RMB as its bookkeeping currency, and the Group's assets and liabilities are denominated in RMB, and the rest are mainly US dollars and Hong Kong dollars.

The Group manages the exchange rate risk by controlling each currency exposure limits and total exposure.

The Group manages the currency risk in the frame of the exposure limit by daily monitoring, reporting and analysing.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(2) Currency risk (continued)*

The following tables present the Group's foreign exchange risk exposures as at the end of the reporting period. The carrying values of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into RMB.

| | 30 June 2026 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **RMB** | **USD** | **HKD** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Assets: | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | **255,627** | **6,029** | **238** | **206** | **262,100** |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | **66,637** | **25,066** | **2,003** | **4,199** | **97,905** |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | **160,877** | **19,687** | **3,670** | **4,838** | **189,072** |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | **2,447** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **2,447** |
| Loans and advances to customers | **4,287,577** | **101,809** | **42,677** | **22,294** | **4,454,357** |
| Financial investments | **2,206,227** | **154,593** | **6,772** | **7,322** | **2,374,914** |
| Long-term receivables | **77,543** | **13,269** | **–** | **–** | **90,812** |
| Other assets | **153,391** | **55,748** | **5,819** | **107,966** | **322,924** |
| Total assets | **7,210,326** | **376,201** | **61,179** | **146,825** | **7,794,531** |
| Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | **250,532** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **250,532** |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | **941,874** | **76,329** | **15,313** | **13,908** | **1,047,424** |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | **79,513** | **43,974** | **1,558** | **–** | **125,045** |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | **170,588** | **6,544** | **3,174** | **277** | **180,583** |
| Deposits from customers | **4,183,569** | **222,425** | **14,958** | **29,435** | **4,450,387** |
| Debt securities issued | **781,946** | **7,984** | **128** | **–** | **790,058** |
| Lease liabilities | **7,544** | **–** | **172** | **7** | **7,723** |
| Other liabilities | **117,728** | **15,670** | **2,265** | **89,567** | **225,230** |
| Total liabilities | **6,533,294** | **372,926** | **37,568** | **133,194** | **7,076,982** |
| Net position | **677,032** | **3,275** | **23,611** | **13,631** | **717,549** |
| Foreign currency derivatives | **41,773** | **(20,039)** | **(8,895)** | **(10,209)** | **2,630** |
| Off-balance sheet credit commitments | **1,464,614** | **42,914** | **3,804** | **3,156** | **1,514,488** |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(2) Currency risk (continued)*

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RMB | USD | HKD | Others | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 249,020 | 5,217 | 286 | 231 | 254,754 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 84,348 | 35,390 | 2,956 | 3,390 | 126,084 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 183,628 | 34,385 | 2,303 | 10,879 | 231,195 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 51,473 | – | – | – | 51,473 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 4,217,731 | 97,169 | 37,418 | 21,913 | 4,374,231 |
| Financial investments | 2,250,424 | 150,592 | 5,888 | 17,425 | 2,424,329 |
| Long-term receivables | 85,823 | 12,243 | – | – | 98,066 |
| Other assets | 183,412 | 50,546 | 4,684 | 33,793 | 272,435 |
| Total assets | 7,305,859 | 385,542 | 53,535 | 87,631 | 7,832,567 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | 228,560 | – | – | – | 228,560 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | 847,943 | 85,003 | 15,929 | 22,864 | 971,739 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | 65,314 | 45,467 | 1,626 | – | 112,407 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 248,682 | 10,201 | 1,911 | – | 260,794 |
| Deposits from customers | 4,088,948 | 221,867 | 17,907 | 19,077 | 4,347,799 |
| Debt securities issued | 1,006,070 | 5,938 | – | – | 1,012,008 |
| Lease liabilities | 8,047 | – | 11 | 8 | 8,066 |
| Other liabilities | 129,523 | 12,332 | 1,262 | 44,880 | 187,997 |
| Total liabilities | 6,623,087 | 380,808 | 38,646 | 86,829 | 7,129,370 |
| Net position | 682,772 | 4,734 | 14,889 | 802 | 703,197 |
| Foreign currency derivatives | (4,612) | (14,178) | 5,645 | 16,867 | 3,722 |
| Off-balance sheet credit commitments | 1,372,433 | 44,171 | 4,235 | 2,572 | 1,423,411 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(2) Currency risk (continued)*

The Group conducts sensitivity analysis on the net foreign currency position to identify the impact on the statement of profit or loss of potential movements in foreign currency exchange rates against the RMB. As at 30 June 2026, assuming other variables remain unchanged, with 1% appreciation of the US dollar against the RMB would increase both the Group's net profit and equity by RMB304 million (31 December 2025 with 1% appreciation of the US dollar against the RMB would increase both the Group's net profit and equity by RMB153 million); with 1% depreciation of the US dollar against the RMB would decrease both the Group's net profit and equity by RMB304 million (31 December 2025: decrease by RMB153 million).

The sensitivity analysis mentioned above is based on a static foreign exchange exposure profile of assets and liabilities that contains the following assumptions:

a. The sensitivity of each type of exchange rate refers to the exchange gain or loss caused by a fluctuation in the absolute value of closing foreign currency rate by 1% against the RMB's average rate on the reporting date;

b. The fluctuation of exchange rates by 1% is based on the assumption of exchange rates movement from the current reporting date to the next reporting date;

c. The fluctuation of exchange rates for all foreign currencies represents the fluctuation of exchange rates in US dollars and other foreign currencies against RMB in the same direction simultaneously. Due to the immaterial proportion of the Group's total assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than US dollars, other foreign currencies are converted into US dollars through sensitivity analysis;

d. The foreign exchange exposures calculated includes spot and forward foreign exchange exposures and swaps;

e. Other variables (including interest rates) remained unchanged; and

f. The analysis does not take into account the effect of risk management measures taken by the Group.

Due to the adoption of the aforementioned assumptions, the actual changes in the Group's net profit or loss and equity caused by the increase or decrease in exchange rates might vary from the estimated results of this sensitivity analysis.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(3) Interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk refers to the adverse changes of the level of interest rate, term structure and other factors, which lead to loss on the economic value and bank revenue. Interest rate risk include gap risk, basis risk and option risk, and the gap risk and basis risk are the main sources of risk for the Group.

*(a) The trading books*

The adverse changes due to the interest rate risk of the trading books related to the financial instruments and commodity positions will cause loss for trading books. The scope of managing interest rate risk of the trading books covers all products and businesses that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, including domestic and foreign currency bond investments, money market transactions, interest rate derivatives, foreign exchange derivatives, precious metal derivatives, and complex derivatives, etc.

The Group mainly uses indicators for scale size, profit and loss indicators, valuation, sensitivity analysis, VaR analysis, duration analysis, stress testing and other methods to quantitatively analyse interest rate risk, and incorporates market risk measurement models into daily risk management.

The Group sets risk limits such as interest rate sensitivity, duration, exposure, and loss limits to effectively control the interest rate risk of the trading books, and manages the interest rate risk within exposure limit through daily monitoring.

*(b) The banking books*

The primary techniques applied by the Group in measuring and analysing interest rate risk are mainly scenario analyses, repricing gap analyses, valuation analyses, sensitivity analyses, duration analyses and stress testing. The Group manages the interest rate risk using the framework of exposure limit by periodically monitoring and reporting.

The Group strengthens interest rate risk management in the banking book by setting risk limits such as duration and valuation loss tolerance. The Group closely monitors trends of interest rate changes for both RMB and foreign currencies, follows market interest rate changes, performs scenario analyses and stress tests on a regular basis, and adjusts asset and liability maturity strategy, interest rates of deposits and loans in both RMB and foreign currencies as well as repricing strategy to manage interest rate risk.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(3) Interest rate risk (continued)*

The following tables present the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, indicating net carrying amounts of assets and liabilities based on their contractual repricing dates or maturity dates whichever are earlier.

| | 30 June 2026 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 months | 1 month to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Non-interest bearing | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 258,028 | – | – | – | – | 4,072 | 262,100 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 95,027 | 1,645 | 1,191 | – | – | 42 | 97,905 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 58,055 | 24,113 | 76,660 | 29,840 | 170 | 234 | 189,072 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 2,447 | – | – | – | – | – | 2,447 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 744,972 | 998,027 | 1,763,190 | 823,396 | 86,855 | 37,917 | 4,454,357 |
| Financial investments | 75,294 | 155,501 | 412,692 | 792,976 | 752,259 | 186,192 | 2,374,914 |
| Long-term receivables | 3,317 | 6,002 | 23,799 | 39,863 | 13,319 | 4,512 | 90,812 |
| Other assets | 1,097 | 133 | 2,643 | 4,168 | – | 314,883 | 322,924 |
| Total assets | 1,238,237 | 1,185,421 | 2,280,175 | 1,690,243 | 852,603 | 547,852 | 7,794,531 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | 4,025 | 55,873 | 188,363 | – | – | 2,271 | 250,532 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | 530,104 | 208,233 | 304,164 | – | – | 4,923 | 1,047,424 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | 28,888 | 21,060 | 66,906 | 7,112 | 327 | 752 | 125,045 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 144,849 | 14,631 | 19,322 | 451 | 973 | 357 | 180,583 |
| Deposits from customers | 2,001,393 | 366,926 | 988,880 | 1,036,187 | 59 | 56,942 | 4,450,387 |
| Debt securities issued | 100,939 | 90,514 | 464,354 | 33,486 | 99,993 | 772 | 790,058 |
| Lease liabilities | 6,028 | 108 | 414 | 1,014 | 159 | – | 7,723 |
| Other liabilities | 394 | 102,901 | 3,608 | – | – | 118,327 | 225,230 |
| Total liabilities | 2,816,620 | 860,246 | 2,036,011 | 1,078,250 | 101,511 | 184,344 | 7,076,982 |
| Interest rate gap | (1,578,383) | 325,175 | 244,164 | 611,993 | 751,092 | 363,508 | 717,549 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(3) Interest rate risk (continued)*

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 months | 1 month to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Non-interest bearing | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 250,451 | – | – | – | – | 4,303 | 254,754 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | 120,507 | 1,401 | 4,079 | – | – | 97 | 126,084 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | 66,019 | 16,366 | 112,718 | 35,443 | – | 649 | 231,195 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 51,449 | – | – | – | – | 24 | 51,473 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 1,339,722 | 933,955 | 1,498,546 | 464,450 | 100,643 | 36,915 | 4,374,231 |
| Financial investments | 56,348 | 136,194 | 476,153 | 912,473 | 627,906 | 215,255 | 2,424,329 |
| Long-term receivables | 4,204 | 6,435 | 26,104 | 43,999 | 12,776 | 4,548 | 98,066 |
| Other assets | 387 | – | 1,035 | 2,902 | – | 268,111 | 272,435 |
| Total assets | 1,889,087 | 1,094,351 | 2,118,635 | 1,459,267 | 741,325 | 529,902 | 7,832,567 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | 46,827 | 28,031 | 152,378 | – | – | 1,324 | 228,560 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | 515,404 | 159,848 | 293,315 | – | – | 3,172 | 971,739 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | 47,888 | 20,143 | 39,423 | 2,968 | 1,266 | 719 | 112,407 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 171,703 | 58,540 | 30,020 | – | – | 531 | 260,794 |
| Deposits from customers | 2,002,733 | 436,696 | 845,906 | 991,235 | 668 | 70,561 | 4,347,799 |
| Debt securities issued | 91,300 | 237,384 | 576,723 | 34,451 | 69,993 | 2,157 | 1,012,008 |
| Lease liabilities | 230 | 455 | 1,843 | 4,758 | 780 | – | 8,066 |
| Other liabilities | 596 | 46,262 | 1,962 | – | – | 139,177 | 187,997 |
| Total liabilities | 2,876,681 | 987,359 | 1,941,570 | 1,033,412 | 72,707 | 217,641 | 7,129,370 |
| Interest rate gap | (987,594) | 106,992 | 177,065 | 425,855 | 668,618 | 312,261 | 703,197 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.3 Market risk (continued)

#### *(3) Interest rate risk (continued)*

If yield curves for respective currencies move in parallel for 100 basis points at the end of the reporting period, their potential impact on the Group's net interest income and shareholders' equity for the following 12 months is as follows:

| | **30 June 2026** | 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| | **(Loss)/Gain** | (Loss)/Gain |
| Up 100 bps parallel shift in yield curves | **(7,538)** | (5,281) |
| Down 100 bps parallel shift in yield curves | **7,538** | 5,281 |

In performing the interest rate sensitivity analysis, the Group has made general assumptions in defining business terms and financial parameters, but have not considered the following:

a. Business changes after the end of the reporting period, as the analysis is performed based on the static gap at the end of the reporting period;

b. The impact of interest rate fluctuations on customers' behaviour;

c. The complicated relationship between complex structured products (e.g. embedded call options and other derivative financial instruments) and interest rate fluctuations;

d. The impact of interest rate fluctuations on market prices;

e. The impact of interest rate fluctuations on off-balance sheet products;

f. The impact of interest rate fluctuations on fair value of financial instruments;

g. Other variables (including foreign exchange rate); and

h. Other risk management measures in the Group.

### 10.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to promptly obtain funds at reasonable cost to repay maturing liabilities, discharge other payment obligations and meet other funding needs in the course of normal operations.

During the reporting period, the Bank's subsidiaries manage their respective liquidity risks according to the Group's liquidity risk management framework, and the Bank manages the liquidity risk of all its branches and business lines.

The Bank is exposed to daily calls on its available cash resources from overnight deposits, demand deposits, maturing time deposits, loan drawdowns, guarantees and other calls on cash-settled derivatives. The Bank does not maintain cash resources to meet all these needs, as experience shows that a minimum level of reinvestment of maturing funds can be predicted with a high level of certainty. The Bank sets limits on the minimum proportion of maturing funds available to meet such calls and on the minimum level of interbank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at unexpected levels of demand.

## 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity requirements to support calls under guarantees and standby letters of credit are considerably less than the full amounts under commitments, because the Bank does not generally expect the third party to fully draw funds under those agreements. The total outstanding contractual amount of commitments to extend credit does not necessarily represent future cash requirements, since many of these commitments will expire or terminate without being funded.

### *(1) Liquidity risk management policy*

The Bank and its subsidiaries separately and independently develop their liquidity risk management policies.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for liquidity risk management including reviewing and approving liquidity risk appetite, liquidity risk management strategy, major policies and procedures. The Bank's senior management is responsible for formulating liquidity risk management policies according to the development strategy of the Bank. The Asset and Liability and Financial Management Department is responsible for the daily liquidity risk management through the following procedures:

To manage the day-to-day position through monitoring the future cash flow to ensure it meets the required fund position, including matured deposits and replenishment of funds for loan demand. The Bank actively participates in global money market transactions to ensure that the Bank's funding requirements are satisfied;

To set ratio requirements and transactions limits to help monitor and manage liquidity risks. The ratios include but are not limited to liquidity coverage ratios, liquidity ratios, net stable funding ratios and liquidity matching rate;

To measure and monitor cash flows through the Bank's asset and liabilities management system, and perform liquidity scenario analyses and stress testing on overall assets and liabilities to satisfy internal and external requirements. Various techniques are used to estimate the Bank's liquidity requirements, and liquidity risk management decisions are made based on the estimated liquidity requirements and within respective terms of reference. A periodical reporting system is established to promptly update senior management on latest liquidity risk information;

To monitor the maturity concentration risk of financial assets and hold an appropriate quantity of high-liquidity and high-market-value assets to ensure the Bank is well positioned to fund its repayment obligations and business growth in the event of an interruption of cash flows due to whatever causes.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

#### *(2) Maturity analysis*

The following tables present the maturity analysis of assets and liabilities of the Group as at the end of the reporting period. An indefinite term in the case of cash and deposits with the Central Bank refers to statutory reserves and fiscal deposits placed with the Central Bank; an indefinite term in terms of financial investments, loans and advances, long-term receivables, placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets held under resale agreements refers to amounts of such assets that have become impaired or overdue for more than one month, and also equity investments and fund investments in financial investment; and repayable on demand with respect to loans and advances and long-term receivables refers to the unimpaired amounts of such assets that have been overdue for less than one month.

| | 30 June 2026 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indefinite | Repayable on demand | Less than 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 232,541 | 29,559 | – | – | – | – | – | 262,100 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | – | 93,913 | 1,156 | 1,645 | 1,191 | – | – | 97,905 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 26,082 | 27,271 | 97,698 | 37,517 | 504 | 189,072 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | – | – | 2,447 | – | – | – | – | 2,447 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 51,435 | 11,982 | 308,589 | 245,530 | 1,242,346 | 1,308,035 | 1,286,440 | 4,454,357 |
| Financial investments | 165,929 | – | 76,214 | 157,401 | 415,280 | 800,675 | 759,415 | 2,374,914 |
| Long-term receivables | 4,515 | 56 | 73 | 624 | 10,409 | 66,165 | 8,970 | 90,812 |
| Other assets | 240,656 | 584 | 53,870 | 3,581 | 11,073 | 11,911 | 1,249 | 322,924 |
| Total assets | 695,076 | 136,094 | 468,431 | 436,052 | 1,777,997 | 2,224,303 | 2,056,578 | 7,794,531 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | – | – | 4,080 | 56,601 | 189,851 | – | – | 250,532 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | – | 405,676 | 127,213 | 209,262 | 305,273 | – | – | 1,047,424 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 7,823 | 22,820 | 75,611 | 14,586 | 4,205 | 125,045 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | – | – | 145,016 | 14,704 | 19,382 | 464 | 1,017 | 180,583 |
| Deposits from customers | – | 1,705,948 | 321,682 | 371,605 | 1,001,696 | 1,049,456 | – | 4,450,387 |
| Debt securities issued | – | – | 95,060 | 90,521 | 460,884 | 43,600 | 99,993 | 790,058 |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | 6,028 | 108 | 414 | 1,014 | 159 | 7,723 |
| Other liabilities | 1,951 | 183,521 | 9,244 | 6,404 | 12,490 | 9,312 | 2,308 | 225,230 |
| Total liabilities | 1,951 | 2,295,145 | 716,146 | 772,025 | 2,065,601 | 1,118,432 | 107,682 | 7,076,982 |
| Net position | 693,125 | (2,159,051) | (247,715) | (335,973) | (287,604) | 1,105,871 | 1,948,896 | 717,549 |
| Notional amount of derivatives | – | – | 870,827 | 599,260 | 4,268,016 | 181,251 | 10,086 | 5,929,440 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

#### *(2) Maturity analysis (continued)*

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indefinite | Repayable on demand | Less than 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 223,416 | 31,338 | – | – | – | – | – | 254,754 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | – | 118,257 | 2,347 | 1,401 | 4,079 | – | – | 126,084 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 22,314 | 33,663 | 128,068 | 46,800 | 350 | 231,195 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 115 | – | 51,358 | – | – | – | – | 51,473 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 49,578 | 6,721 | 334,454 | 295,967 | 1,175,372 | 1,252,092 | 1,260,047 | 4,374,231 |
| Financial investments | 191,467 | – | 57,297 | 138,170 | 480,684 | 923,045 | 633,666 | 2,424,329 |
| Long-term receivables | 4,402 | 139 | 930 | 1,518 | 15,214 | 67,066 | 8,797 | 98,066 |
| Other assets | 225,623 | 757 | 16,158 | 5,541 | 12,639 | 10,143 | 1,574 | 272,435 |
| Total assets | 694,601 | 157,212 | 484,858 | 476,260 | 1,816,056 | 2,299,146 | 1,904,434 | 7,832,567 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | – | – | 1,371 | 28,491 | 198,698 | – | – | 228,560 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | – | 403,824 | 114,205 | 160,139 | 293,571 | – | – | 971,739 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 23,952 | 22,280 | 49,076 | 11,963 | 5,136 | 112,407 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | – | – | 171,939 | 58,797 | 30,058 | – | – | 260,794 |
| Deposits from customers | – | 1,743,929 | 293,004 | 443,976 | 859,535 | 1,007,355 | – | 4,347,799 |
| Debt securities issued | – | – | 91,300 | 227,738 | 578,280 | 44,697 | 69,993 | 1,012,008 |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | 230 | 455 | 1,843 | 4,758 | 780 | 8,066 |
| Other liabilities | 1,961 | 148,399 | 6,766 | 9,544 | 9,588 | 9,594 | 2,145 | 187,997 |
| Total liabilities | 1,961 | 2,296,152 | 702,767 | 951,420 | 2,020,649 | 1,078,367 | 78,054 | 7,129,370 |
| Net position | 692,640 | (2,138,940) | (217,909) | (475,160) | (204,593) | 1,220,779 | 1,826,380 | 703,197 |
| Notional amount of derivatives | – | – | 783,416 | 1,068,797 | 3,888,722 | 194,644 | 5,110 | 5,940,689 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

#### *(3) Analysis on contractual undiscounted cash flows of non-derivative assets and liabilities*

The following tables present the analysis of the undiscounted contractual cash flows of the Group's non-derivative assets and liabilities as at the end of the reporting period. The Group manages its liquidity risk based on its estimation of expected future cash flows. An indefinite term in the case of cash and deposits with the Central Bank refers to statutory reserves and fiscal deposits placed with the Central Bank; an indefinite term in terms of financial investments, loans and advances, long-term receivables, placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets held under resale agreements refers to amounts of such assets that have become impaired or overdue for more than 1 month, and also equity investments and fund investments in financial investments; and repayable on demand with respect to, loans and advances and long-term receivables refer to the unimpaired amounts of such assets that have been overdue for less than 1 month.

| | 30 June 2026 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indefinite | Repayable on demand | Less than 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 232,541 | 29,559 | – | – | – | – | – | 262,100 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | – | 93,913 | 1,157 | 1,671 | 1,210 | – | – | 97,951 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 26,090 | 27,463 | 98,147 | 38,197 | 660 | 190,557 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | – | – | 2,447 | – | – | – | – | 2,447 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 97,102 | 16,012 | 325,954 | 269,722 | 1,335,547 | 1,570,131 | 1,785,800 | 5,400,268 |
| Financial investments | 174,066 | – | 78,850 | 165,864 | 449,104 | 913,482 | 905,650 | 2,687,016 |
| Long-term receivables | 5,898 | 66 | 75 | 658 | 10,944 | 74,772 | 12,448 | 104,861 |
| Other assets | 246,444 | 465 | 49,074 | 667 | 4,595 | 10,383 | 1,123 | 312,751 |
| Total assets (expected maturity date) | 756,051 | 140,015 | 483,647 | 466,045 | 1,899,547 | 2,606,965 | 2,705,681 | 9,057,951 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | – | – | 4,084 | 56,806 | 191,320 | – | – | 252,210 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | – | 405,989 | 127,224 | 210,319 | 307,078 | – | – | 1,050,610 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 8,738 | 23,088 | 76,768 | 16,351 | 4,460 | 129,405 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | – | – | 145,066 | 14,737 | 19,517 | 479 | 1,335 | 181,134 |
| Deposits from customers | – | 1,705,949 | 321,903 | 372,593 | 1,006,614 | 1,058,634 | – | 4,465,693 |
| Debt securities issued | – | – | 95,106 | 90,760 | 467,719 | 53,977 | 109,205 | 816,767 |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | 6,423 | 115 | 442 | 1,080 | 170 | 8,230 |
| Other liabilities | 1,951 | 291,282 | 9,244 | 6,404 | 12,490 | 9,312 | 2,308 | 332,991 |
| Total liabilities (contractual maturity date) | 1,951 | 2,403,220 | 717,788 | 774,822 | 2,081,948 | 1,139,833 | 117,478 | 7,237,040 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

#### *(3) Analysis on contractual undiscounted cash flows of non-derivative assets and liabilities (continued)*

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Indefinite | Repayable on demand | Less than 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Assets: | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and balances with central bank | 223,416 | 31,338 | – | – | – | – | – | 254,754 |
| Balances with banks and other financial institutions | – | 118,257 | 2,348 | 1,408 | 4,081 | – | – | 126,094 |
| Placements with banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 22,906 | 38,990 | 139,055 | 54,901 | 512 | 256,364 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 115 | – | 51,381 | – | – | – | – | 51,496 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 93,346 | 9,856 | 352,898 | 320,000 | 1,270,569 | 1,515,449 | 1,761,869 | 5,323,987 |
| Financial investments | 199,243 | – | 60,553 | 146,751 | 518,003 | 1,032,716 | 780,589 | 2,737,855 |
| Long-term receivables | 5,818 | 291 | 963 | 1,552 | 15,945 | 75,911 | 12,263 | 112,743 |
| Other assets | 233,765 | 757 | 12,193 | 1,112 | 3,471 | 8,280 | 1,130 | 260,708 |
| Total assets (expected maturity date) | 755,703 | 160,499 | 503,242 | 509,813 | 1,951,124 | 2,687,257 | 2,556,363 | 9,124,001 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings from central bank | – | – | 1,371 | 28,580 | 200,278 | – | – | 230,229 |
| Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions | – | 404,184 | 114,553 | 161,077 | 295,513 | – | – | 975,327 |
| Borrowings from banks and other financial institutions | – | – | 23,989 | 22,383 | 49,769 | 12,622 | 5,490 | 114,253 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | – | – | 171,954 | 58,914 | 30,163 | – | – | 261,031 |
| Deposits from customers | – | 1,743,929 | 293,029 | 444,541 | 861,554 | 1,015,017 | – | 4,358,070 |
| Debt securities issued | – | – | 91,503 | 229,435 | 585,372 | 57,117 | 70,000 | 1,033,427 |
| Lease liabilities | – | – | 235 | 465 | 1,883 | 4,861 | 797 | 8,241 |
| Other liabilities | 1,961 | 236,279 | 6,766 | 9,544 | 9,588 | 9,594 | 2,145 | 275,877 |
| Total liabilities (contractual maturity date) | 1,961 | 2,384,392 | 703,400 | 954,939 | 2,034,120 | 1,099,211 | 78,432 | 7,256,455 |

## 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

### *(4) Analysis on contractual undiscounted cash flows of derivatives*

*(a) Derivatives settled on a net basis*

The Group's derivatives that will be settled on a net basis include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign exchange derivatives | Foreign exchange forwards, swaps and options |
| Precious metal derivatives | Precious metal forwards and swaps |
| Interest rate derivatives | Interest rate swaps |
| Credit derivatives | Credit default swaps |

The following tables analyse the Group's contractual undiscounted cash flows of derivatives to be settled on a net basis as at the end of the reporting period.

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 month** | **1 to 3 months** | **3 months to 1 year** | **1 to 5 years** | **More than 5 years** | **Total** |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | **285** | **94** | **1,122** | **155** | **–** | **1,656** |
| Precious metal derivatives | **1,057** | **223** | **(859)** | **–** | **–** | **421** |
| Interest rate derivatives | **(7)** | **47** | **81** | **358** | **43** | **522** |
| Credit derivatives | **(26)** | **96** | **–** | **308** | **–** | **378** |
| Total | **1,309** | **460** | **344** | **821** | **43** | **2,977** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | 631 | 1,037 | 2,785 | (446) | – | 4,007 |
| Interest rate derivatives | 526 | 1 | (199) | (373) | 2 | (43) |
| Credit derivatives | 21 | 173 | – | 443 | 7 | 644 |
| Total | 1,178 | 1,211 | 2,586 | (376) | 9 | 4,608 |

*(b) Derivatives settled on a gross basis*

The Group's derivatives that will be settled on a gross basis include:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign exchange derivatives | Foreign exchange forwards, swaps and options |
| Precious metal derivatives | Precious metal swaps |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

#### *(4) Analysis on contractual undiscounted cash flows of derivatives (continued)*

*(b) Derivatives settled on a gross basis (continued)*

The following tables analyse the Group's contractual undiscounted cash flows of derivatives to be settled on a gross basis as at the end of the reporting period.

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 month** | **1 to 3 months** | **3 months to 1 year** | **1 to 5 years** | **More than 5 years** | **Total** |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | | | | | | |
| – Cash outflow | **(156,435)** | **(90,010)** | **(219,720)** | **(27,771)** | **–** | **(493,936)** |
| – Cash inflow | **156,463** | **90,120** | **219,227** | **27,603** | **–** | **493,413** |
| Precious metal derivatives | | | | | | |
| – Cash outflow | **(2,935)** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **(2,935)** |
| – Cash inflow | **873** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **873** |
| Total cash outflow | **(159,370)** | **(90,010)** | **(219,720)** | **(27,771)** | **–** | **(496,871)** |
| Total cash inflow | **157,336** | **90,120** | **219,227** | **27,603** | **–** | **494,286** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 month | 1 to 3 months | 3 months to 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | | | | | | |
| – Cash outflow | (122,069) | (96,412) | (194,536) | (37,358) | – | (450,375) |
| – Cash inflow | 122,211 | 96,483 | 194,655 | 37,189 | – | 450,538 |
| Precious metal derivatives | | | | | | |
| – Cash outflow | (42,825) | (29,731) | (25,557) | – | – | (98,113) |
| – Cash inflow | 40,234 | 22,799 | 27,065 | – | – | 90,098 |
| Total cash outflow | (164,894) | (126,143) | (220,093) | (37,358) | – | (548,488) |
| Total cash inflow | 162,445 | 119,282 | 221,720 | 37,189 | – | 540,636 |

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.4 Liquidity risk (continued)

#### *(5) Analysis on contractual undiscounted cash flows of commitments*

Management treats contractual maturity as the best estimate for analysing liquidity risk of off-balance sheet items, unless an objective evidence of default is identified.

| | **30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Less than 1 year** | **1 to 5 years** | **More than 5 years** | **Total** |
| Bank acceptances | **626,975** | **–** | **–** | **626,975** |
| Unused credit card commitments | **520,260** | **–** | **–** | **520,260** |
| Letters of credit | **224,938** | **546** | **–** | **225,484** |
| Guarantees | **76,981** | **49,754** | **746** | **127,481** |
| Irrevocable credit commitments | **2,874** | **10,706** | **708** | **14,288** |
| Total | **1,452,028** | **61,006** | **1,454** | **1,514,488** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
| Bank acceptances | 569,052 | – | – | 569,052 |
| Unused credit card commitments | 506,953 | – | – | 506,953 |
| Letters of credit | 199,433 | 804 | – | 200,237 |
| Guarantees | 83,288 | 43,700 | 1,938 | 128,926 |
| Irrevocable credit commitments | 2,048 | 14,325 | 1,870 | 18,243 |
| Total | 1,360,774 | 58,829 | 3,808 | 1,423,411 |

### 10.5 Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from issues related to internal procedures, personnel and information technology (IT) systems, or external events. Operational risk includes legal risks but excludes strategic and reputation risks. The types of operational risk loss events within the Bank mainly include internal and external fraud, employment system and workplace safety events, events related to clients, products and business practices, damage to physical assets, IT system failures, as well as implementation, delivery and process management events.

During the reporting period, the Bank keeps promoting the implementation of the construction plan for its operational risk management system. It fully explored and found more clues and relevant information on loss data, so as to conducted data tracking, cleaning and supplementary reporting on historical loss data across the Group, and it standardised the identification, collection, and processing procedures for operational risk loss data to ensure the collected results meet the regulatory requirements of comprehensiveness, accuracy, and high quality, while controlling the operational risk loss rate within the risk appetite limit. The Bank improved the calculation logic for business indicators under the standardised approach for operational risk, designed the differential treatment methods for the internal loss multiplier (ILM) under different circumstances, implemented the regulatory capital measurement under the new standardised approach while gradually improving the level of measurement automation. To strengthen the management mechanism for the operational risk stress test, the Bank printed and distributed detailed implementation rules to clarify workflow and methods. The Bank identified and assessed operational risk, monitored indicators, Improve the mechanism for identifying and evaluating operational risks in advance of major changes, optimised the operational risk management system, so as to forge a solid foundation for operational risk management. Additionally, the Bank strengthened the connection between operational risk management and outsourcing risk management, business continuity management, and dynamic updates allow for outsourcing activity scope, optimizing and improving business continuity plans and emergency plans.

## 10 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

### 10.6 Country risk

The Group is exposed to country risk, which represents the risk due to changes and incidents occurred in the economy, politics and society of a specific country or region, which results in the borrowers or debtors in that country or region incapable of or unwilling to pay their debts owed to the Group or otherwise leads to business losses or other losses to the Group in that country or region. The country risk results from the economic deterioration of a specific country or region, the political and social turmoil, the nationalization or expropriation of assets, the Government's refusal of debt redemption, the restriction of foreign currency, the currency depreciation, and so on.

The country risk faced by the Group mainly arises from overseas loan business, bill business, interbank financing, financial derivative trading, offshore leasing business, securities investment and establishment of overseas institutions.

Country risk management is included in the comprehensive risk management system of the Group and serves the objective of business strategy of the Bank. The Group manages and controls country risk through a number of tools including risk assessment and rating, limit setting, monitoring, and formulation of polices to accrue country risk reserve.

### 10.7 Capital management

In managing capital, the Group enhances capital budget, capital configuration and evaluation management, optimize business structure, promote capital utilization efficiency and create value, based on meeting regulatory requirements and raising risk resistance ability.

Starting from 1 January 2024, the Group computes the capital adequacy ratios in accordance with The Capital Rules for Commercial Banks and other relevant regulations. The credit risk-weighted assets are measured using the weighting method. The risk weights for on-balance sheet assets are determined in accordance with Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 of The Capital Rules for Commercial Banks, taking into account the risk mitigation effect provided by qualified collateral or qualified guarantors. The off-balance sheet items are measured by multiplying the nominal amounts by the credit conversion factors to obtain the equivalent on-balance sheet assets, which are then treated in the same manner as on-balance sheet assets for risk-weighted assets computation. Market risk-weighted assets are calculated using the standardized approach. Operational risk-weighted assets are also calculated using the standardized approach.

The Group's capital adequacy ratios are calculated in accordance with The Capital Rules for Commercial Banks and other relevant regulations. For the Group, the minimum ratios for core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio, and capital adequacy ratio are 7.75%, 8.75%, and 10.75%, respectively. The Group's capital management, while meeting regulatory requirements and enhancing risk resilience, focuses on strengthening capital budgeting, allocation, and performance evaluation, optimizing business structure, improving capital efficiency, and creating value.

As of 30 June 2026, the Group's core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio, and capital adequacy ratio all comply with the requirements of The Capital Rules for Commercial Banks and other relevant regulations. For more information on capital, please refer to the 2026 Interim Report on Third Pillar Information Disclosure of China Minsheng Banking Corp., Ltd. in the section headed "Investors Relations – Announcements and Disclosures – Regulatory Capital" on the Bank's website (www.cmbc.com.cn).

## 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges.

Level 2: The debt securities classified as level 2 are RMB bonds and foreign currency bonds. The fair value of RMB bonds is determined according to the valuation results of China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd., and the fair value of foreign currency bonds is determined according to Bloomberg's valuation results. Other financial instruments classified as level 2 include derivative contracts, discounted bills and forfaiting, which are valued using discounted cash flow method and Blair-Scholes model, etc. All significant valuation parameters are obtained from observable market information.

Level 3: Financial instruments classified as level 3 include equity instruments and debt instruments, whose valuation involves one or more significant unobservable inputs, mainly including right of trust benefit, non-listed equities, subordinated tranches of asset-backed securities, convertible bonds, and asset management plans, etc. The valuation techniques used include discounted cash flow method, market approach and income approach, etc. Unobservable inputs for valuation models include discount rates and discounts for lack of marketability (DLOM), etc.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible.

## 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 11.1 Financial instruments recorded at fair value

The following tables show an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy:

| | 30 June 2026 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** | **Total** |
| **Assets** | | | | |
| Financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis: | | | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | | | |
| Debt securities | **–** | **142,552** | **1,466** | **144,018** |
| Equity investments | **463** | **8,977** | **17,529** | **26,969** |
| Investment funds | **66,797** | **33,450** | **3,575** | **103,822** |
| Trust and asset management plans | **–** | **3,427** | **5,586** | **9,013** |
| Others | **3,400** | **1,624** | **45** | **5,069** |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| Debt securities | **–** | **807,289** | **779** | **808,068** |
| Equity investments | **–** | **2,309** | **6,018** | **8,327** |
| Loans and advances to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income | **–** | **194,087** | **–** | **194,087** |
| Derivative financial assets | | | | |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | **–** | **11,994** | **99** | **12,093** |
| Interest rate derivatives | **–** | **1,135** | **–** | **1,135** |
| Precious metal derivatives | **–** | **2,590** | **–** | **2,590** |
| Others | **–** | **26** | **–** | **26** |
| Total | **70,660** | **1,209,460** | **35,097** | **1,315,217** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Financial liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis: | | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | | | | |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | **–** | **(12,066)** | **–** | **(12,066)** |
| Interest rate derivatives | **–** | **(987)** | **–** | **(987)** |
| Precious metal derivatives | **–** | **(4,231)** | **–** | **(4,231)** |
| Others | **–** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | **–** | **(120,847)** | **–** | **(120,847)** |
| Total | **–** | **(138,131)** | **–** | **(138,131)** |

## 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 11.1 Financial instruments recorded at fair value (continued)

| | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
| **Assets** | | | | |
| Financial assets which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis: | | | | |
| Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | | | | |
| Debt securities | – | 187,098 | 1,570 | 188,668 |
| Equity investments | 998 | 4,263 | 17,660 | 22,921 |
| Investment funds | 92,936 | 40,206 | 1,505 | 134,647 |
| Trust and asset management plans | – | 14,237 | 5,493 | 19,730 |
| Others | 2,975 | 1,590 | 1,050 | 5,615 |
| Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income | | | | |
| Debt securities | – | 703,623 | 893 | 704,516 |
| Equity investments | 22 | 1,692 | 6,367 | 8,081 |
| Loans and advances to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income | – | 163,029 | – | 163,029 |
| Derivative financial assets | | | | |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | – | 10,443 | 100 | 10,543 |
| Interest rate derivatives | – | 977 | – | 977 |
| Precious metal derivatives | – | 5,811 | – | 5,811 |
| Others | – | 31 | – | 31 |
| Total | 96,931 | 1,133,000 | 34,638 | 1,264,569 |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Financial liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis: | | | | |
| Derivative financial liabilities | | | | |
| Foreign exchange derivatives | – | (10,032) | – | (10,032) |
| Interest rate derivatives | – | (857) | – | (857) |
| Precious metal derivatives | – | (13,635) | – | (13,635) |
| Others | – | (3) | – | (3) |
| Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss | – | (70,926) | – | (70,926) |
| Total | – | (95,453) | – | (95,453) |

For equity instruments and debt instruments whose valuation involves one or more than one significant unobservable inputs, the fair value of the financial instruments classified under level 3 is not significantly influenced by the reasonable changes in these unobservable inputs.

## 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 11.2 Movement in level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value

The following table shows the movement of level 3 financial instruments during the period:

**Six months ended 30 June 2026**

| | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Debt securities | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Equity securities | Derivative financial assets | Total assets | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss liabilities | Derivative financial liabilities | Total liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January 2026 | **27,278** | **893** | **6,367** | **100** | **34,638** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Total gains/(losses) | | | | | | | | |
| In loss | **277** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **277** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| In other comprehensive income | **–** | **(138)** | **(349)** | **–** | **(487)** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Purchase/transfer in | **794** | **24** | **–** | **–** | **818** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Settlement/transfer out | **(148)** | **–** | **–** | **(1)** | **(149)** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| As at 30 June 2026 | **28,201** | **779** | **6,018** | **99** | **35,097** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Total realised gains included in the consolidated statement of loss | **(150)** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **(150)** | **–** | **–** | **–** |
| Total unrealised losses included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss | **427** | **–** | **–** | **–** | **427** | **–** | **–** | **–** |

Year ended 31 December 2025

| | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Debt securities | Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Equity securities | Derivative financial assets | Total assets | Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss liabilities | Derivative financial liabilities | Total liabilities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| As at 1 January 2025 | 24,734 | 875 | 5,975 | – | 31,584 | 31 | 14 | 45 |
| Total gains/(losses) | | | | | | | | |
| In profit or loss | 5,574 | (16) | – | – | 5,558 | – | – | – |
| In other comprehensive income | – | (804) | 392 | – | (412) | – | – | – |
| Purchase/transfer in | 1,486 | 838 | – | 100 | 2,424 | – | – | – |
| Settlement/transfer out | (4,516) | – | – | – | (4,516) | (31) | (14) | (45) |
| As at 31 December 2025 | 27,278 | 893 | 6,367 | 100 | 34,638 | – | – | – |
| Total realised losses included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss | (254) | – | – | – | (254) | – | – | – |
| Total unrealised gain/(losses) included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss | 5,828 | (16) | – | – | 5,812 | – | – | – |

## 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 11.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

***(1) Cash and balances with central bank, balances with banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, long-term receivables, central bank deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions, borrowings from banks and other financial institutions, deposits from customers and financial assets held under resale agreements and sold under repurchase agreements***

Given that these financial assets and financial liabilities mainly mature within a year or adopt floating interest rates, their book values approximate their fair values.

***(2) Financial investments measured at amortised cost***

The fair values of financial investments measured at amortised cost are usually measured based on "bid" market prices or quotations of the brokers'/dealers. If relevant market information is not available, their fairs value are based on quoted prices of security products with similar characteristics, such as credit risk, maturity and yield.

***(3) Debt securities issued***

Fair values of debt securities issued are based on quoted market prices. For debt securities where quoted market prices are not available, a discounted cash flow model is used to calculate their fair values using the current market rates appropriate for debt securities with similar remaining maturities.

## 11 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

### 11.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value (continued)

#### *(3) Debt securities issued (continued)*

The following table summarises the carrying amounts, the fair value and the analysis by level of the fair value hierarchy of financial assets measured at amortised and cost debt securities issued:

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Carrying amount** | **Fair value** | **Level 1** | **Level 2** | **Level 3** |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | **1,269,628** | **1,276,147** | **–** | **1,274,637** | **1,510** |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Debt securities issued | **790,058** | **786,879** | **–** | **786,879** | **–** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carrying amount | Fair value | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 |
| Financial assets | | | | | |
| Financial assets measured at amortised cost | 1,340,151 | 1,374,878 | – | 1,343,665 | 31,213 |
| Financial liabilities | | | | | |
| Debt securities issued | 1,012,008 | 998,669 | – | 998,669 | – |

## 12 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Up to the approval date of the consolidated financial statements, the Group had no material subsequent events for disclosure.

## 13 COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative data has been restated to conform to the presentation and disclosure of the current period.

**UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION**
**for the six months ended 30 June 2026**
*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

## 1 Liquidity coverage ratio

| | **As at 30 June 2026** | As at 31 December 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| Liquidity coverage ratio (%) (RMB and foreign currency) | **134.11** | 135.60 |
| High Quality Liquid Assets | **957,375** | 958,739 |
| Net cash outflows in 30 days from the end of the reporting period | **713,878** | 707,036 |

The above liquidity coverage ratio is calculated in accordance with the formula promulgated by the former CBIRC and based on the financial information prepared in accordance with PRC GAAP.

## 2 Currency concentration

| | | **30 June 2026** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **USD** | **HKD** | **Others** | **Total** |
| Spot assets | | **310,328** | **45,940** | **17,895** | **374,163** |
| Spot liabilities | | **(314,430)** | **(33,729)** | **(42,011)** | **(390,170)** |
| Forward purchases | | **714,346** | **7,232** | **72,528** | **794,106** |
| Forward sales | | **(758,467)** | **(13,433)** | **(79,903)** | **(851,803)** |
| Net long/(short) position | (a) | **(48,223)** | **6,010** | **(31,491)** | **(73,704)** |

| | | 31 December 2025 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | USD | HKD | Others | Total |
| Spot assets | | 310,713 | 46,014 | 17,863 | 374,590 |
| Spot liabilities | | (314,816) | (33,773) | (42,012) | (390,601) |
| Forward purchases | | 1,880,170 | 22,477 | 117,692 | 2,020,339 |
| Forward sales | | (994,068) | (30,884) | (141,078) | (1,166,030) |
| Net long/(short) position | (a) | 881,999 | 3,834 | (47,535) | 838,298 |

(a) The net position is calculated using the delta equivalent approach as required by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.

The Group has no structural position in the reporting periods.

*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

## 3 Loans and advances to customers

### *3.1 Impaired loans by geographical area*

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Impaired loans** | **Allowance for impairment losses** | Impaired loans | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Head Office | **18,512** | **14,550** | 18,131 | 14,671 |
| Bohai Rim | **21,389** | **8,748** | 22,549 | 9,096 |
| Yangtze River Delta | **13,854** | **5,779** | 13,684 | 5,313 |
| Western Region | **9,729** | **4,183** | 10,552 | 4,982 |
| Pearl River Delta | **9,113** | **3,840** | 7,792 | 3,175 |
| Central Region | **4,818** | **1,715** | 5,933 | 2,147 |
| Northeastern Region | **1,655** | **825** | 1,463 | 737 |
| Overseas and subsidiaries | **1,911** | **1,085** | 1,333 | 938 |
| Total | **80,981** | **40,725** | 81,437 | 41,059 |

### *3.2 Loans overdue for more than 3 months by geographical area*

| | **30 June 2026** | | 31 December 2025 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Overdue loans** | **Allowance for impairment losses** | Overdue loans | Allowance for impairment losses |
| Head Office | **14,374** | **13,655** | 15,680 | 14,235 |
| Bohai Rim | **15,660** | **6,862** | 16,707 | 6,855 |
| Yangtze River Delta | **12,881** | **5,220** | 11,870 | 4,450 |
| Western Region | **8,695** | **3,654** | 10,015 | 4,745 |
| Pearl River Delta | **8,252** | **3,504** | 7,366 | 2,959 |
| Central Region | **4,532** | **1,590** | 4,516 | 1,633 |
| Northeastern Region | **1,322** | **670** | 1,113 | 579 |
| Overseas and subsidiaries | **1,621** | **918** | 1,073 | 785 |
| Total | **67,337** | **36,073** | 68,340 | 36,241 |

*(Expressed in millions of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)*

## 4 International claims

| | **30 June 2026** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Asia Pacific** | **North and South America** | **Europe** | **Other Locations** | **Total** |
| Banks | **100,475** | **14,837** | **22,876** | **6,155** | **144,343** |
| Public sector | **18,840** | **51,199** | **4,837** | **451** | **75,327** |
| Non-bank private sector | **200,478** | **56,886** | **36,193** | **19,353** | **312,910** |
| Total | **319,793** | **122,922** | **63,906** | **25,959** | **532,580** |

| | 31 December 2025 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Asia Pacific | North and South America | Europe | Other Locations | Total |
| Banks | 97,107 | 13,567 | 24,536 | 2,875 | 138,085 |
| Public sector | 13,901 | 40,227 | 5,714 | – | 59,842 |
| Non-bank private sector | 202,708 | 71,050 | 30,312 | 18,864 | 322,934 |
| Total | 313,716 | 124,844 | 60,562 | 21,739 | 520,861 |