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中国平安保险(集团)股份有限公司
Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd.

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

Stock Code: 2318 (HKD counter) and 82318 (RMB counter)
(Debt Stock Code: 5131)

OVERSEAS REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENT

This announcement is made pursuant to Rules 13.09 and 13.10B of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

"The Announcement of Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. in relation to the Disclosure of 2024 Third Quarterly Report of Ping An Bank", which is published by Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, is reproduced herein for your reference.

By order of the Board
Sheng Ruisheng
Company Secretary

Shenzhen, the PRC, October 18, 2024

As at the date of this announcement, the executive directors of the Company are Ma Mingzhe, Xie Yonglin, Michael Guo, Cai Fangfang and Fu Xin; the non-executive directors of the Company are Soopakij Chearavanont, Yang Xiaoping, He Jianfeng and Cai Xun; the independent non-executive directors of the Company are Ng Sing Yip, Chu Yiyun, Liu Hong, Ng Kong Ping Albert, Jin Li and Wang Guangqian.

**THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF
PING AN INSURANCE (GROUP) COMPANY OF CHINA, LTD.
IN RELATION TO
THE DISCLOSURE OF 2024 THIRD QUARTERLY REPORT OF
PING AN BANK**

The board of directors and all directors of Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") confirm that there are no false representations and misleading statements contained in, or material omissions from this announcement, and assume legal responsibility for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the contents of this announcement.

Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Ping An Bank"), a subsidiary of the Company, has published the "2024 Third Quarterly Report of Ping An Bank" on the website of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (www.szse.cn).

Please also refer to the "2024 Third Quarterly Report of Ping An Bank" disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) for the operating performance of Ping An Bank for the third quarter of 2024.

The Board of Directors
Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd.
October 18, 2024

Ping An Bank Co., Ltd.

2024 Third Quarterly Report

19 October 2024

English translation for reference only. Should there be any inconsistency between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

The Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. and all members of the board of directors guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the information disclosed, in which there are no false representations, misleading statements or material omissions.

Notes for Important Content

1. The board of directors (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”), the supervisory committee, the directors, the supervisors and senior management of the Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “Bank”) guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of this Quarterly Report, in which there are no false representations, misleading statements or material omissions, and are severally and jointly liable for its contents.

2. Xie Yonglin (the Bank’s Chairman), Ji Guangheng (the President), Xiang Youzhi (the Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer) and Yu Chen (the head of the Accounting Department) declare that they guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the financial information included in this Quarterly Report.

3. Whether the Third Quarterly Report has been audited.

Yes No

This quarterly consolidated and company financial statements were not audited.

4. Matters on which the auditor gives non-standard audit opinions.

Applicable Not applicable

5. In this Report, “the Group” refers to Ping An Bank Co., Ltd. and its wholly-owned subsidiary Ping An Wealth Management Co., Ltd.; “Ping An Bank” and “the Bank” refer to Ping An Bank Co., Ltd.; “Ping An Wealth Management” refers to Ping An Wealth Management Co., Ltd.; and “Ping An Group” refers to Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd.

Section I Key Financial Data

1.1 Key accounting data and financial indicators

Whether the Bank needs to adjust or restate retrospectively the accounting data for previous years

Yes No

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | 31 December 2023 | Change at the end of the period from the end of last year |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| Total assets | 5,745,988 | 5,587,116 | 2.8% |
| Shareholders' equity | 490,469 | 472,328 | 3.8% |
| Shareholders' equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank | 420,525 | 402,384 | 4.5% |
| Share capital | 19,406 | 19,406 | - |
| Net asset per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank (RMB/share) | 21.67 | 20.74 | 4.5% |

| Item | July to September 2024 | Year-on-year increase/decrease | January to September 2024 | Year-on-year increase/decrease |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Operating income | 34,450 | (11.7%) | 111,582 | (12.6%) |
| Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank | 13,850 | (2.8%) | 39,729 | 0.2% |
| Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank less non-recurring gains/losses | 13,868 | (3.4%) | 39,748 | 0.5% |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | Not applicable | Not applicable | 137,158 | 18.3% |
| Net cash flows from operating activities per share (RMB/share) | Not applicable | Not applicable | 7.07 | 18.4% |
| Basic/Diluted earnings per share (EPS) (RMB/share) | 0.71 | (2.7%) | 1.94 | - |
| Basic/Diluted EPS less non-recurring gains/losses (RMB/share) | 0.71 | (4.1%) | 1.94 | 0.5% |
| Average return on total assets (un- annualized) | 0.24% | -0.02 percentage point | 0.70% | -0.03 percentage point |
| Average return on total assets (annualized) | 0.96% | -0.07 percentage point | 0.93% | -0.05 percentage point |
| Weighted average return on net assets (un- annualized) | 3.32% | -0.34 percentage point | 9.10% | -0.78 percentage point |
| Weighted average return on net assets (annualized) | 12.67% | -1.24 percentage points | 12.20% | -0.95 percentage point |
| Weighted average return on net assets less non-recurring gains/losses (un-annualized) | 3.33% | -0.36 percentage point | 9.11% | -0.75 percentage point |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Weighted average return on net assets less non-recurring gains/losses (annualized) | 12.69% | -1.31 percentage points | 12.21% | -0.92 percentage point |
|--|--------|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|

Note: The return on net assets and EPS indicators were calculated in accordance with the *Compilation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 9 - Computation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets 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 the *Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 34 - Earnings per Share* (《企業會計準則第 34 號——每股收益》). The Bank issued non-cumulative preference shares of RMB20 billion in private placement on 7 March 2016 and non-fixed term capital bonds (“perpetual bonds”) of RMB30 billion in February 2020, which were all classified as other equity instruments. In the calculation of the “weighted average return on net assets” and “EPS”, the paid dividends on preference shares of RMB874 million and the interests on perpetual bonds of RMB1,155 million have been deducted from the “Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank”.

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | 31 December 2023 | 31 December 2022 | Change at the end of the period from the end of last year |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| Deposit principals from customers | 3,533,789 | 3,407,295 | 3,312,684 | 3.7% |
| Including: Corporate deposits | 2,262,821 | 2,199,677 | 2,277,714 | 2.9% |
| Personal deposits | 1,270,968 | 1,207,618 | 1,034,970 | 5.2% |
| Total principal of loans and advances to customers | 3,383,271 | 3,407,509 | 3,329,161 | (0.7%) |
| Including: Corporate loans | 1,595,924 | 1,429,790 | 1,281,771 | 11.6% |
| General corporate loans | 1,421,955 | 1,214,991 | 1,084,224 | 17.0% |
| Discounted bills | 173,969 | 214,799 | 197,547 | (19.0%) |
| Personal loans | 1,787,347 | 1,977,719 | 2,047,390 | (9.6%) |

Note: Pursuant to the *Circular on Revising and Issuing 2018 Versions of Financial Statement Templates for Financial Enterprises* (Cai Kuai [2018] No. 36) (《關於修訂印發 2018 年度金融企業財務報表格式的通知》(財會〔2018〕36 號)) issued by the Ministry of Finance, interests accrued using the effective interest method are included in the carrying amount of financial instruments, and interests not received or paid as at the balance sheet date are presented in “Other assets” or “Other liabilities”. Unless otherwise stated, “Loans and advances to customers”, “Deposits from customers” and their breakdowns mentioned in this report are all amounts net of interests.

Total share capital of the Bank as at the trading day prior to disclosure and fully diluted EPS calculated based on the latest share capital:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Total share capital of the Bank as at the trading day prior to disclosure (in shares) | 19,405,918,198 |
| Payment of dividends on preference shares (RMB Yuan) | 874,000,000 |
| Payment of interests on perpetual bonds (RMB Yuan) | 1,155,000,000 |
| Fully diluted EPS calculated based on the latest share capital (RMB/share, accumulated from January to September) | 1.94 |

Has the share capital ever changed or influenced the amount of the owners' equity because of newly issued shares, additional issue, allotment, exercising of stock option, or repurchasing, etc. from the end of the reporting period to the disclosure date of the Quarterly Report?

Yes No

1.2 Items and amounts of non-recurring gains/losses

Applicable Not applicable

(In RMB million)

| Item | July to September 2024 | January to September 2024 |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Net gains or losses on disposal of non-liquidity assets | (24) | - |
| Gains/losses from contingencies | 1 | 5 |
| Others | 4 | 3 |
| Impact on income tax | 1 | (27) |
| Total | (18) | (19) |

Note: The non-recurring gains/losses are calculated in accordance with the definitions in the *Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Publicly Issuing Securities - Non-recurring Profit and Loss* (《公開發行證券的公司信息披露解釋性公告第 1 號——非經常性損益》). During the reporting period, the Group had no recurring gains/losses items that are listed as non-recurring gains/losses as per the *Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Publicly Issuing Securities - Non-recurring Profit and Loss* (《公開發行證券的公司信息披露解釋性公告第 1 號——非經常性損益》).

1.3 Regulatory indicators and financial ratios

(Unit: %)

| Item | Standard level of indicator | 30 September 2024 | 31 December 2023 | 31 December 2022 |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Capital adequacy ratio | ≥10.75 (Note 2) | 13.39 | 13.43 | 13.01 |
| Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio | ≥8.75 (Note 2) | 10.93 | 10.90 | 10.40 |
| Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio | ≥7.75 (Note 2) | 9.33 | 9.22 | 8.64 |
| Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio | ≤5 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.05 |
| Provision coverage ratio | ≥130 (Note 3) | 251.19 | 277.63 | 290.28 |
| Provision to loan ratio | ≥1.8 (Note 3) | 2.67 | 2.94 | 3.04 |
| Cost/income ratio (from the beginning of the year to the end of the period) | Not applicable | 27.40 | 27.90 | 27.45 |
| Deposit-loan spread (from the beginning of the year to the end of the period, annualized/un-annualized) | Not applicable | 2.57/1.93 | 3.23 | 3.81 |
| Net interest spread (NIS) (from the beginning of the year to the end of the period, annualized/un-annualized) | Not applicable | 1.87/1.40 | 2.31 | 2.67 |
| Net interest margin (NIM) (from the beginning of the year to the end of the period, annualized/un-annualized) | Not applicable | 1.93/1.44 | 2.38 | 2.75 |

Notes: (1) The above indicators represent the Group level performance.

(2) According to the *Additional Regulatory Requirements for Systemically Important Banks (for Trial Implementation)*

(《系統重要性銀行附加監管規定（試行）》) and the list of China's systemically important banks in 2023, the Bank was in the first group of the list and implemented the additional capital requirement of 0.25%.

(3) In accordance with the provisions of *Circular on Adjusting the Regulatory Requirements for Loss Provisions for 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), various joint-stock banks have implemented regulatory policies of differentiated and dynamically adjusted provision.

1.4 Analysis on items with changes in key accounting data and financial indicators

√Applicable □Not applicable

(In RMB million)

| Item | Amount for the period | Amount of change | Rate of change | Analysis on reasons of change |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|--|
| Deposits with banks and other financial institutions | 123,103 | 29,506 | 31.5% | Mainly due to the increase in deposits with domestic banks and other financial institutions |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 17,031 | (93,799) | (84.6%) | Mainly due to the decrease in scale of bonds held under resale agreements |
| Financial assets held for trading | 620,826 | 170,533 | 37.9% | Mainly due to the increase in bond investments held for trading |
| Borrowings from the Central Bank | 138,640 | (70,143) | (33.6%) | Based on the RMB position at the end of the period, the borrowings from the Central Bank were decreased |
| Placements from banks and other financial institutions | 79,743 | 30,684 | 62.5% | Mainly due to the increase in placements from domestic banks and other financial institutions |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 137,265 | 105,651 | 334.2% | Mainly due to the increase in the scale of bond lending business |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 106,244 | 48,092 | 82.7% | Mainly due to the increase in the scale of bonds sold under repurchase agreements |
| Taxes payable | 5,175 | (4,205) | (44.8%) | Mainly due to the decrease in corporate income tax payable after the 2023 final settlement and payment of corporate income tax |
| Provisions | 7,136 | (6,362) | (47.1%) | Mainly due to the decrease in provision for expected credit losses of financial guaranteed contracts |
| Other liabilities | 33,697 | 9,420 | 38.8% | Mainly due to the increase in dividends payable and settlements payable |
| Fee and commission expenses | 2,838 | (1,360) | (32.4%) | Mainly due to the decrease in fee expenses of credit card business |

| | | | | |
|--|--------|-------|----------|--|
| Investment income | 18,372 | 7,106 | 63.1% | Mainly due to the increase in income of bond investments |
| Gains or losses on changes in fair value | 1,431 | 866 | 153.3% | Mainly due to the increase in gains or losses on changes in fair value of financial instruments held for trading |
| Gains or losses on foreign exchange | 111 | (671) | (85.8%) | Mainly affected by fluctuated exchange rate and other factors |
| Other operating income | 289 | (153) | (34.6%) | Small base period number of RMB442 million for the same period of last year |
| Gains or losses on disposal of assets | (1) | (64) | (101.6%) | Small base period number of RMB63 million for the same period of last year |
| Other income | 133 | (78) | (37.0%) | Small base period number of RMB211 million for the same period of last year |
| Impairment losses on other assets | 1 | (87) | (98.9%) | Small base period number of RMB88 million for the same period of last year |
| Non-operating expenses | 151 | 66 | 77.6% | Small base period number of RMB85 million for the same period of last year |

Note: Above accounting data and financial indicators are the items with changes over 30% in the balance sheet and income statement.

1.5 Management discussion and analysis

The year 2024 marks the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and is a key year for achieving the goals and tasks in the 14th Five-Year Plan. The Bank actively implements the spirit of the 20th National Congress, the second and third plenary sessions of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), as well as the Central Financial Work Conference and the Central Economic Work Conference, and various requirements of regulatory authorities by constantly improving its capability of serving the real economy in financial services, sparing no efforts in the five areas of TechFin, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance, and digital finance, continuously enhancing the financial support to household consumption, private enterprises, manufacturing industry and other areas, helping expand domestic demands, continuously strengthening risk management and control, and making every effort to promote high-quality financial development.

From January to September 2024, adhering to the strategic goal of building "China's most outstanding,

world-leading smart retail bank” and the strategic principle of “strong retail banking, selective corporate banking, and specialized interbank business”, the Bank continuously upgraded its operating strategies in “retail business, corporate business and interbank business”, strengthened risk management, deepened digital transformation, maintaining overall stable operations.

1.5.1 Overall performance

Operating income presenting a year-on-year decrease and net profit maintaining growth. From January to September 2024, due to factors such as continued profit concession to the real economy and adjustment on asset structure, the Group recorded an operating income of RMB111,582 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of 12.6%. Promoting cost reduction and efficiency improvement for operation, strengthening asset quality management and control, and increasing the efforts to clear and dispose of non-performing assets through digital transformation, the Group recorded a net profit of RMB39,729 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 0.2%.

Proactively adjusting business structure to continuously support the real economy. At the end of September 2024, the Group’s total assets amounted to RMB5,745,988 million, up by 2.8% as compared with the end of last year; the total principal of loans and advances to customers was RMB3,383,271 million, down by 0.7% as compared with the end of last year. The Bank continued to strengthen the support for the real economy, and realized better growth in loans to manufacturing, technology, green finance and other areas, with an increase of 11.6% in balance of corporate loans as compared with the end of last year. In addition, the Bank proactively adjusted the retail loan business structure and promoted the balanced development of “volume, price and risk”, in response to changes in the external operation environment. As a result, the Bank saw a decrease of 9.6% in balance of personal loans as compared with the end of last year. The total liabilities amounted to RMB5,255,519 million, representing an increase of 2.8% as compared with the end of last year; the balance of total deposit principals from customers was RMB3,533,789 million, up by 3.7% as compared with end of last year.

Strengthening comprehensive risk management and risk compensation capability remaining a good level. The Bank actively responded to the changes in macro-economy environment, and strengthened asset quality management and control to promote risk prevention and mitigation. At the end of September 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank was 1.06%, maintaining the same level as the end of last year; the deviation ratios of loans overdue for more than 60 days and 90 days were 0.83 and 0.62, respectively; the provision coverage ratio was 251.19%, and the risk compensation capability remained a good level.

Practicing refined management and improving core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio. The Bank continued to strengthen the internal supplementation capacity of capital and enhance its refined capital management.

At the end of September 2024, the Group's core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was increased to 9.33%, and the capital adequacy ratios at all levels met the regulatory requirements.

Promoting intelligent outlet construction and reasonably allocating the layout of its outlets. At the end of September 2024, the Bank had 110 branches (including Hong Kong Branch) and a total of 1,167 outlets (including head office, branches and specialized institutions).

1.5.2 Strong retail banking

The Bank actively implemented the political and people-oriented nature of financial work, fulfilled the original aspiration of serving the real economy in financial services and serving people's well-being, adhered to the strategic positioning of the retail business, and continued to promote the transformation of the retail business by optimizing loan business, expanding deposit and wealth management business, and strengthening the foundation of digital and integrated finance platforms.

(1) Loan business

At the end of September 2024, the Bank's balance of personal loans amounted to RMB1,787,347 million, decreased by 9.6% as compared with the end of last year, in which the mortgage loans accounted for 61.8% of total loans. Of the above personal loans, the balance of housing mortgage loans was RMB312,537 million, up by 3.0% from the end of last year. The balance of credit card receivables was RMB453,088 million, down by 11.9% as compared with the end of last year. The balance of consumer loans was RMB476,892 million, down by 12.5% as compared with the end of last year. The balance of operating loans was RMB544,830 million, down by 11.4% from the end of last year.

In response to changes in the external operation environment, the Bank continued to adjust and optimize the loan business structure proactively to lay a solid foundation for healthy development of medium and long-term business. First, the Bank adjusted the customer group structure, continuously expanded the proportion of low and medium risk customers, and enhanced the implementation of the "One Policy for One Bank" for businesses such as housing mortgage and title deed-secured loans to improve branches' localized operation. Second, the Bank enhanced the product systems, accelerated the piloting and promotion of products with medium risks and medium returns, creating new drivers for business growth. Third, the Bank upgraded its risk management and control strategy, and enhanced the quality of new assets by strengthening its risk model. Fourth, the Bank enhanced its comprehensive management to meet customers' diverse financial demands and to enhance customer stickiness by optimizing re-borrowing plans, streamlining operation processes and providing exclusive rights and interests.

At the end of September 2024, the number of credit cards in circulation was 50,550.1 thousand. From January to September, the total consumption amount using credit cards was RMB1,760,913 million. The proportion

of online consumption increased by 5.5 percentage points year on year, and the average daily balance of credit cards in circulation and installments increased by 1.2 percentage points as compared with the same period of last year. For the credit card business, the Bank continuously enhanced the management on high-quality customers and actively promoted the transformation and upgrading of credit card business. First, the Bank enriched its system of products, rights and interests to meet customers' diverse credit card needs by introducing financial benefits service for international students' families and optimizing product benefits of "Auto Owner Platinum Credit Card" and "Enjoy Platinum Credit Card Plus". Second, the Bank deepened the creation of scenario ecosystem to provide convenient and affordable shopping experience for customers by upgrading the "Everyday 88" and "8.8 yuan purchase" brand activities and making the credit deduction consumption function available by cooperation with mainstream online payment platforms.

At the end of September 2024, the Bank's balance of auto finance loans amounted to RMB287,066 million, and the newly issued personal loans for new energy vehicles from January to September amounted to RMB41,968 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 54.8%. For auto finance business, the Bank strengthened the development of high-quality customer groups, focused on the new energy automotive market, continuously deepened cooperation with branded enterprises, continuously optimized the online products and services, facilitated with car ecological rights and benefits such as charging and traveling.

(2) Deposit and wealth management business

At the end of September 2024, the Bank's retail customers reached 127,249.5 thousand, representing an increase of 1.4% as compared with the end of the previous year; and the assets under management (AUM) of retail customers amounted to RMB4,148,566 million, increased by 2.9% as compared with the end of last year. Adhering to the customer-centric principle, the Bank built a wealth management service system that covers different customer groups by providing diversified investment and wealth management products, rights and services on the basis of meeting customers' deposit needs.

• Deposit business

At the end of September 2024, the Bank's balance of personal deposits amounted to RMB1,270,968 million, up by 5.2% as compared with the end of the previous year; the balance of deposits from customers arising from the payroll and batch business was RMB340,374 million, up by 13.8% as compared with the end of last year; from January to September, the average daily balance of personal deposits was RMB1,255,252 million, up by 11.3% as compared with the same period of last year.

The Bank continued to promote stable growth of retail deposit business. Focusing on investment and wealth management, payroll business, payment and settlement and other core business, the Bank expanded low-cost deposits and enabled continuous scale growth and gradual structure optimization. For investment and wealth management business, the Bank upgraded full-process accompanying services, and increased the balance of

demand deposits by strengthening AUM; for payroll services, the Bank continued to promote the corporate-private business linkage, optimized and iterated the "Ping An Salary" online service platform, reaching out to enterprises to provide integrated financial services; for payment and settlement, the Bank expanded key scenarios of deposit operations and optimized the payment and settlement business of merchants and acquirers.

● **Private banking and wealth management**

At the end of September 2024, the Bank's wealth management customers reached 1,424.3 thousand, representing an increase of 3.4% as compared with the end of the previous year, in which private banking customers¹ reached 93.6 thousand, up by 3.8% as compared with the end of the previous year. The AUM balance of private banking customers amounted to RMB1,950,206 million, representing an increase of 1.8% as compared with the end of the previous year. From January to September 2024, the Bank's wealth management income recorded RMB3,428 million, mainly including the income of personal insurance agency of RMB832 million, the income of personal wealth management agency of RMB875 million, and the income of personal funds agency of RMB1,520 million. The wealth management income declined year on year due to fee reductions in the bancassurance channel and declining sales of equity funds.

The Bank continued to upgrade diversified asset allocation services and improve the professional capabilities of private banking and wealth management business in terms of products, services and teams to gradually expanded its brand influence. During the period from January to September in 2024, the Bank was awarded "Most Innovative Private Bank" by *Euromoney*, "Best Foreign Currency Exchange Service Award in China" by *The Asian Banker*. In terms of products, the Bank enhanced the product selection, introduction and customization capabilities, preferred competitive insurance products, and continuously enriched the categories of wealth management and investment products; in terms of services, the Bank deepened the customer-based tiered service strategies and strengthened the capability to provide differentiated services, providing private banking customers with integrated asset allocation solutions and medical care, education and charity and other distinctive non-financial benefits, and providing top private banking customers with customized family offices and other personalized solutions; in terms of the team, the Bank upgraded the team's customer management capabilities to provide customers with integrated accompanying services with greater "warmth" by virtue of intelligent asset allocation marketing tools.

(3) Digital platform and integrated finance

At the end of September 2024, the registered customers of Ping An Pocket Bank APP reached 172,232.5 thousand, representing an increase of 3.7% as compared with the end of the previous year, among which the

¹ The standard of private banking customers is the average daily assets in any month of recent three months is more than RMB6 million.

number of monthly active users (MAU) was 41,813.1 thousand. The Bank focused on upgrading digital construction to provide customers with “worry free, time-saving and money-saving” service experience. First, the Bank upgraded digital marketing channels, successfully creating a full-cycle digital marketing chain covering “customer acquisition, activation, transformation and retention”; second, the Bank deepened the digital operation, continuously upgraded Ping An Pocket Bank APP, and improved comprehensive online operation level to provide better customer experience; third, the Bank strengthened the digital services, launched an aging friendly version for the elderly customers, lowered the threshold for use by customers, and built a personal pension zone to continuously enrich the supply of pension financial products; as at the end of September 2024, the Bank provided nearly 150 personal pension products in three categories including pension savings, pension WMPs and pension funds.

The Bank continued to upgrade the integrated finance model. Leveraging ecological advantages of “integrated finance + healthcare and elderly care” of Ping An Group, the Bank continued to enhance its customer management by focusing on building the capacity of integrated community financial services, small and micro enterprise services and diversified scenario services for customers. The integrated finance business effectively facilitated the retail operations in terms of customer size, size of AUM of retail customers and loans. From January to September 2024, the integrated finance contributed to 39.9% of net increase in wealth management customers, 59.3% of net increase in AUM of retail customers, 14.2% of auto finance loans, and 8.4% of increase in credit card accounts respectively.

1.5.3 Selective corporate banking

The Bank’s corporate business focused on “selected sectors, selected customers, and selected products”. Closely following the national strategic plan and focusing on the development of new quality productive forces, the Bank made its efforts in five areas of industry finance, technology finance, supply chain finance, cross-border finance and inclusive finance in its corporate business. Adhering to the customer-centric principle, the Bank strengthened the strategic customer groups of the head office and branches through long-term in-depth management to develop new growth drivers and consolidate its corporate business development base. At the end of September 2024, the balance of corporate loans was RMB1,595,924 million, representing an increase of 11.6% as compared with the end of last year; and the balance of corporate deposits was RMB2,262,821 million, up by 2.9% from the end of the previous year.

(1) Selected sectors

The Bank closely followed the national strategic direction, examined the development trend of the industry, implemented the strategy of major category asset allocation for corporates, enhanced asset placement and customer management capabilities in the real economy, providing enterprises with full life-cycle financial services, and promoting the construction and development of the modern industrial system in China. On the

one hand, the Bank consolidated the fundamentals of basic industries to realize stable growth in four basic industries of infrastructure, auto ecosystem, public utility, and real estate. From January to September 2024, the Bank's newly issued loans to the four basic industries amounted to RMB317,603 million, with a year-on-year increase of 38.0%; on the other hand, the bank created the portfolio plan for emerging industries and expanded the new scenarios and modes of three emerging industries of new manufacturing, new energy, and new lifestyle. From January to September 2024, the Bank's newly issued loans to the three emerging industries amounted to RMB157,758 million, with a year-on-year increase of 47.3%.

(2) Selected customers

The Bank conformed to the trend of comprehensive, ecological and integrated management on corporate customers, adapted to changes in market environment and customer needs, and strengthened the customer-centric management concept. The Bank established a tiered customer management and a gradient development system for customers from strategic customers to small and micro-sized customers to promote the refinement of customers. For strategic customers, the Bank managed them using a list system, promoted in-depth industry-specific and professional management, providing integrated financial services for customers; based on regional characteristics, the Bank focused on high-quality customer groups such as the government, listed companies, high-tech enterprises and cross-border customers to expand the strategic and potential customer base. For small and micro-sized customer groups, the Bank acquired customers in batch relying on industry chain and supply chain, business districts and platforms, created the product category and built its unique characteristic model. At the end of September 2024, the number of corporate customers was 828.4 thousand, representing an increase of 74.4 thousand and 9.9% as compared with the end of the previous year.

The Bank actively built a business system featuring “customer base + product + policy + ecosystem”, increased support for tech companies. At the end of September 2024, the number of tech customers of the Bank was 25,429, an increase of 1,662 or 7.0% over the end of last year; the balance of loans to tech-enterprises was RMB138,363 million, an increase of RMB18,921 million or 15.8% over the end of last year.

(3) Selected products

Focusing on core customer groups, the Bank went deep into industry scenarios, applied its “finance + technology” capabilities to strengthen the product portfolio with industrialization, differentiation and integration and optimize the financial service experience, so as to enhance comprehensive customer service capabilities.

Payment and settlement as well as cash management

Focusing on the scenario-based capital management and operation needs of corporate customers, the Bank improved the quality and efficiency of the real economy of financial services through two product systems

of payment and settlement as well as cash management. In terms of payment and settlement, the Bank focused on key customer groups such as brand chain and supply chain core enterprises, and provided full-scenario payment and settlement solutions, and improved the operating efficiency of enterprises, their upstream and downstream enterprises and the ecosystem. In terms of cash management, the Bank combined the digital treasury management platform and the ability of fund collection and product classification to provide all-in-one and differentiated business, capital and tax services, facilitating the digital transformation of enterprises. At the end of September 2024, the Bank's number of group customers signed under its digital treasury management platform reached 1,622, representing an increase of 68.6% as compared with the end of the previous year.

Supply chain finance

The Bank looked deep into supply chain scenarios, and continuously optimized its financial service experience by applying the “finance + technology” capabilities. First, the Bank strengthened its capabilities of “online operation, modeled approval and automated credit approval” for supply chain finance and maintained differentiated product advantages. Second, the Bank provided an integrated solution of “financing + payment and settlement” and ecological supply chain financial services to core enterprises and their upstream and downstream enterprises. Third, the Bank combined customer “entity credit”, transaction information “data credit” and transaction target “credit of things” through the “Nebula IoT Platform” and massive multi-dimensional data to provide upstream and downstream micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with convenient financial services. From January to September 2024, the amount of supply chain finance financing incurred was RMB1,132,106 million, a year-on-year increase of 22.8%. Meanwhile, the Bank deeply embedded bill business into the supply chain ecosystem, and provided convenient and efficient bill settlement and financing services. From January to September 2024, the Bank provided bills financing services for 30,652 enterprises, including bills discounting financing services for 21,627 enterprises; and the amount of bills direct discounting was RMB958,846 million, with a year-on-year increase of 46.1%.

Cross-border finance

The Bank focused on the cross-border financial service needs of enterprises, and actively supported the development of the real economy. First, the Bank fully leveraged its advantages in five major cross-border financial account sectors including onshore international, offshore (OSA), free-trade zone (FT), domestic foreign currency/Renminbi account of overseas institutions (NRA) and overseas branches. The Bank further developed cross-border product systems such as “Cross-border Investing/Financing, Cross-border Trade Finance, Cross-border Payment and Settlement and Cross-border Fund Management”, and provided China-invested enterprises with one-stop, cross-border financial services at home and abroad and in local and foreign currencies for their investments, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), trades, etc. in the process of “going

global”, so as to facilitate the global layout of customers. Second, giving full play to its advantage of the Chinese-funded offshore banking license, the Bank provided offshore financing and settlement services for enterprises to help enterprises achieve “domestic operation of overseas business and domestic management of overseas funds”. Third, the Bank promoted whole process of cross-border business online, launched a series of “immediate collection and payment” cross-border remittance services, providing customers with online services with simple operation, extremely high timeliness and excellent functions, and continuously improving customer experience. At the same time, the Bank further met the needs of cross-border payment and settlement and financing services of small and medium-sized foreign trade enterprises by products iteration. From January to September 2024, the Bank’s amount of cross-border trading and financing reached RMB182,904 million, with a year-on-year increase of 57.1%.

Investment bank

The Bank actively implement the national strategy, gave full play to Ping An Group’s integrated financial advantages, and focused on supporting the private economy, technology finance, green finance and other key areas, continuously enhanced professional investment banking capability, and provided customers with one-stop and comprehensive solutions of “commercial bank + investment bank + investment” to support the real economy precisely and powerfully. First, relying on the structure advantages of “product + customer + cross-border”, the Bank strengthened the M&A and bank consortium ecosystem. From January to September 2024, the amount of mergers and acquisitions reached RMB37,479 million, with a year-on-year increase of 13.5%; the amount of bank consortium business² reached RMB141,618 million, with a year-on-year increase of 54.6%. Second, the Bank grasped the opportunity of the booming direct financing market, deepened the integrated operation of “sourcing, execution and underwriting” for bonds, and carried out financial innovation in an orderly fashion. From January to September 2024, the amount of non-financial bond underwriting business amounted to RMB171,192 million. Third, by utilizing the advantages of capital and information integration as well as the expertise of investment bank, the Bank built an ecosystem of “matchmaking+” to meet the differentiated needs of enterprises. In addition, the Bank deepened the management of customer groups of listed companies and realized the in-depth bonding of “integrated finance + industrial cooperation” relying on the diversified ecosystem layout of the Ping An Group.

1.5.4 Specialized interbank business

In terms of interbank capital business, the Bank responded to the national strategy for financial market development. Upholding the operational concept of “serving financial market, interbank customer and the

² The amount of bank consortium business includes the total amount of syndicated contracts for which the Bank is the lead and joint lead bank, as well as the actual capital contribution of the Bank's participation projects.

real economy”, the Bank continued to improve the three capabilities of investment, transaction and sales by its two-wheel driven mode of “investment transaction + customer business”, and constantly developed new momentum in financial services, thus enhancing its market competitiveness.

(1) Investment transaction

The Bank paid close attention to the domestic and overseas market situation, continued to improve the investment framework system combining macro trend research and quantitative analysis. It built a total picture of market trends, identified investment opportunities, allocated domestic and foreign currency bond assets on a reasonable basis, and maintained stable investment returns in a volatile market environment. Leveraging on its advanced electronic trading system and precise quantitative analysis capability, the Bank continued to step up its efforts in research and development of trading strategies in the FICC (Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities) market, and quickly responded to market changes through diversified trading strategies, accurate swing trading solutions and flexible risk hedging methods, so as to significantly enhance the efficiency of transaction execution and returns. In addition, the Bank continued to actively perform its responsibilities as a core dealer in the interbank market, actively supported the national green finance and inclusive finance strategies, helping enhance secondary market trading activities. From January to September 2024, the Bank’s market share of the volume of bond transaction reached 4.0%, up by 1.0 percentage point year on year. In addition, the trading volume of green bonds, small and micro-sized enterprise bonds, rural revitalization bonds and other sustainable development bonds amounted to RMB89,600 million, up by 27.0% as compared with the same period of last year.

(2) Customer business

Adhering to its customer-centric principle, the Bank integrated the resources of Ping An Group and itself in terms of products, channels, and operations through the honeycomb business model of “multi-scene, multi-account and multi-product”, enabling integrated management of interbank customers. Focusing on the national strategic plans of activating capital market and serving the real economy, the Bank made every effort to promote the development of characteristic market-making transaction services and promote the high-quality development of the financial market. It exerted great efforts in multiple fields such as institutional sales, asset custody and corporate risk aversion, and optimized financial products and service processes, so as to meet the financial service needs of interbank and corporate customers. As at the end of September 2024, the number of interbank value customers of the Bank reached 1,521, up by 11.8% as compared with the end of last year.

Market-making services

The Bank served domestic and foreign financial institutions with its leading market-making capabilities, boosting the construction of bond market issuance and trading ecosystem. Leveraging on its professional

domestic and foreign institutional sales team and an extensive counterparty network, the Bank continued to provide high-quality and efficient one-stop institutional market-making services for domestic and foreign institutional investors. It took the lead in conducting panda bond market-making in the domestic bond market, continued to provide open, orderly and competitive bilateral quotations, and supported the continued expansion of panda bond market and improved liquidity, helping enhance the attractiveness of China's bond market to global investors. In addition, in terms of infrastructure construction, the Bank continued to improve the multi-level service system of "manual + electronic" market making, actively cooperated with the foreign exchange trading center to optimize the "iDeal structured inquiry and offer", and guided more market institutions to actively use the iDeal Platform, so as to continue to expand the breadth and depth of customer coverage and boost the convergence of market traffic and efficiency improvement, thus pressing ahead with an electronic trading platform for the whole market. From January to September 2024, the number of customers with active transaction from domestic and overseas institutions reached 626, and the transaction volume of cash bond sold by domestic and overseas institutions was RMB3.07 trillion, representing a year-on-year increase of 29.0%.

Institutional sales

Relying on its "ET-bank" platform and focusing on the diversified service needs of customers within the industry, the Bank continued to iterate the platform trading system, improve the functions of investment and research services, and enrich the professional product service matrix for institutional customers to build its sales brand among its peers. At the end of September 2024, the "ET-bank" platform cooperated with 2,712 customers in total, and the asset management products sold through the "ET-bank" platform amounted to RMB276,536 million, an increase of 38.1% from the end of last year.

In addition, taking advantage of the nationwide network, customer management experience and the synergy of primary and secondary bond sales, the interbank sales team worked closely with investment banks and trading teams to advance the development of the integrated model of "sourcing + underwriting + market making", providing all-in-one services in the bond market and effectively serving the bond issuance and financing needs of enterprises. From January to September 2024, the bond sales volume through interbank channels reached RMB210,290 million, up by 44.6% as compared with the same period of last year.

Asset custody

Focusing on the development opportunities of the capital market, the Bank accelerated the overall arrangement of core custody products such as public funds, wealth management and insurance products, continuously improved the operation capability of the whole business chain of asset custody, continuously deepened and improved the integrated ecological service system of custody, financing and investment, and promoted the continuous and steady growth of custody business. At the end of September 2024, the Bank's

net custody assets amounted to RMB9.18 trillion, an increase of 5.5% from the prior year-end. The size of the Bank's custody of public funds and third-party fund sales under its supervision amounted to RMB2.04 trillion, an increase of 16.6% from the prior year-end.

Enterprise risk aversion

The Bank's "Ping An Risk Aversion" business takes serving the real economy and developing the concept of risk neutrality as the main line, and continues to improve and enrich the product categories. Leveraging on the pricing capability of the Bank's "Trading One" system and differentiated risk aversion service solutions, it provides enterprises with a full range of one-stop risk aversion services. From January to September 2024, focusing on the landscape of foreign exchange market, the Bank actively carried out a bank-enterprise exchange meeting themed on "serving entities with professional risk aversion services based on the concept of 'finance for the people'" to provide financial support for enterprises to participate in the international market and cross-border operations. The Bank continued to actively implement the relevant national requirements for inclusive financial services, and stepped up its efforts in promoting a product known as "purchase option with 1 yuan" based on the exchange rate risk aversion service needs of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, thus effectively helping such enterprises address the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. From January to September 2024, the Bank's customers for foreign exchange spot and derivatives risk aversion business reached 13,257, representing a year-on-year increase of 15.9%.

1.5.5 Digital finance

The Bank actively seized the development opportunities of digital finance, consolidated the foundation of basic capabilities such as technology, data and innovation, accelerated the digital transformation of technology empowerment, improved product competitiveness and service convenience, improved operation and management efficiency and assisted the high-quality development of business.

(1) Technology-empowered digital transformation

The Bank practiced digital finance through the "three numbers" project, comprehensively pressed ahead digital operation, digital management and digital execution, and promoted cost reduction, efficiency improvement and service upgrading.

Digital operation

In terms of retail business, the Bank upgraded the response speed of Ping An Pocket Bank APP, enriching product functions, and optimizing the online and offline customer service experience in the whole process, and continued to deepen the service model of "AI+T+Offline" (AI Banking+Remote Banking+Offline Banking), strengthened the application of Artificial Intelligence Generated Content (AIGC), and opened up the AI customer service channels among WeCom, telephony and the Ping An Pocket Bank APP. More than

5.8 million public customers are provided with 24/7 “accompanying” services, with the timeliness of remote banking services improved. **In terms of corporate business**, the “Digital Pocket” platform integrates financial services and customer benefits to empower micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in digital operations. By the end of September, the number of registered business users on the platform had reached 23,606 thousand, up by 24.8% from the end of last year. **In terms of interbank capital business**, the Bank upgraded the investment and research service function of the “ET-bank” platform and improved the investment and trading experience of users. From January to September, the trading volume of asset management products sold on “ET-bank” platform was RMB582,940 million, an increase of 19.6% over the same period last year. With the optimization of the “iDeal structured inquiry and offer” function on CFETS, the trading volume of spot bonds sold by domestic institutions through this function exceeded RMB600 billion from January to September. **In terms of empowering operation in the middle and back office**, the Bank upgraded the “Caizhitong” platform to streamline financial operations. From January to September, the automation rate for the whole standard expense process reached approximately 88%, resulting in a carbon emission reduction of over 584 tons. Additionally, the Bank optimized the tax system’s functionality to enhance customer invoicing experiences; during this period, 99% of the Bank’s invoicing transactions were supported electronically. The bank upgraded its HR data platform, and implemented over 240 human resource management metrics and several analytical dashboards from January to September to further enhance team management practices and drive improvements in per capita productivity.

Digital management

In terms of risk control, the Bank continued to iterate the inclusive risk management platform, upgraded the risk assessment access system, optimized the function of inclusive customer scorecard, empowering its risk management and control of inclusive business. In terms of collection and disposal, the Bank utilized a sophisticated special management platform to facilitate automatic notifications of creditor’s rights transfer information to debtors and guarantors, automated quality inspections of collection calls and intelligent analyses of collection agency’s capabilities, advancing the automation and intelligence transformation within asset collection scenarios. In terms of compliance guarantee, the Bank upgraded the intelligent anti-money laundering map analysis system, supporting money laundering risk monitoring under more than 10 business scenarios. The system was awarded the “Best Anti-Money Laundering Technology Implementation Award in China” from *The Asian Banker* in July 2024.

Digital execution

In terms of customer service, the Bank continued to upgrade the intelligent cloud service platform and artificial intelligence (AI) customer service capabilities to improve customer service efficiency. At the end of September 2024, the automation rate of operation audit operations was about 53%, an increase of about 8

percentage points over the end of last year. In terms of business delivery, through intelligent character recognition (ICR), cross-system direct connection and other technologies, the Bank promoted the automation and intensification of operation processes, and the digital intelligence rate of centralized operation centers increased to 92.4% at the end of September. In terms of digital consumer protection, the Bank developed a digital consumer protection analysis system, built a digital attribution engine, and improved decision-making capabilities such as problem discovery and complaint management. Its consumer protection reviews, inspection and supervision processes have been fully online.

(2) Solid foundation for digital finance

Driven by business value, the Bank established a solid foundation for the advancement of digital finance through technical support, data empowerment, and innovation, thereby ensuring a strong guarantee for digital transformation and high-quality business development.

Technology capability

The Bank further promoted the construction of professional technology system and consolidated the foundation of science and technology. First, the Bank consistently advanced its cloud-native system project. By facilitating the transition of application architecture to a distributed and microservices framework, the Bank successfully migrated applications to the cloud, thereby enhancing system stability. From January to September 2024, the number of cloud container platforms used by the Bank increased by 17.3% year on year. The second is to strengthen the quality and efficiency management of R&D. By empowering AI tools and promoting low-code mode, the Bank improved the efficiency of demand delivery. By the end of September, the code generated by the Bank through the AI code auxiliary platform accounted for 28.7%. The third is to ensure the safe and stable operation of the system. At the end of September, the availability rate of the Bank's key business system was maintained at a high level of more than 99.99%. From January to September, the Bank monitored more than 600 fake business websites and blocked more than 88,000 cases of customer account theft.

Data capabilities

The Bank continued to strengthen data quality and security management and improve data service level. In terms of data processing, the Bank upgraded the big data computing engine. From January to September 2024, the average data processing time of the Bank was shortened by about 30% compared with the previous year. The average cost of data storage of the Bank at the end of September was reduced by about 18% as compared with the end of last year by means of optimization of storage model and coding technology, data cold and hot stratification and automatic scheduling. In terms of data services, the Bank promoted data system services and business intelligence (BI) analysis tools to improve the convenience of self-service query and analysis of data by employees. In terms of data security, based on privacy computing, joint modeling, data

sandbox and other technologies, the Bank provided secure platform support for business cooperation and ensured the effective isolation of sensitive and important data.

Innovation capability

The Bank actively explored the R&D and application of new technologies and accelerated the scenario-based landing of “AI+Finance”. First, the Bank improved the large model platform and basic capability base, expanded the application of large model scenarios such as knowledge base Q&A, document content generation, code development assistance and digital human video production, and further improved work efficiency and user experience. At the end of September 2024, the Bank had implemented more than 100 large model application scenarios. Second, the Bank deepened the application of AI technology capabilities. From January to September, the Bank had more than 550 AI outbound call application scenarios, with an outbound call scale of about 440 million. The Bank had over 780 AI quality inspection configuration models, and the number of calls exceeded 684 million.

1.5.6 Social responsibilities

(1) Serving the real economy

The Bank proactively embraced the principles outlined in the Central Financial Work Conference, adhered to financial supervision requirements, enhanced organizational leadership, bolstered resource allocation, expedited business development strategies, and actively made practical efforts to accomplish the “five major articles”. It consistently increased support for the real economy while fostering high-quality growth in manufacturing, inclusive finance, and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. At the end of September 2024, the Bank’s total on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet credit facilities amounted to RMB4,902,756 million.

Optimizing the inclusive credit service system to implement “true inclusive service and true micro/small enterprises”. First, the Bank enhanced its inclusive product portfolio by introducing “credit loans” and “guaranteed loans” to address the financial requirements of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Second, the Bank built a “credit+” service mode to provide comprehensive services such as settlement, payroll business, etc. Third, the Bank actively responded to the call of regulators to reduce fees and concessions, and further reduced the service costs of small and micro-sized enterprises by sending interest coupons, reducing and exempting settlement fees, etc. Fourth, the Bank strategically developed a scenario-based business model centered around the “circle, chain, and platform” framework, while effectively managing medium-sized enterprises, small-sized enterprises, micro-enterprises, and sci-tech enterprises. At the end of September 2024, the cumulative number of customers with loans to small and micro-sized enterprises each with a credit line not more than RMB10 million excluding bill financing

(hereinafter referred to as “inclusive loans to small and micro-sized enterprises”) amounted to 843.1 thousand; the loan balance was RMB506,331 million, from January to September 2024, the cumulative amount of inclusive loans to small and micro-sized enterprises was RMB160,224 million; and the NPL ratio was controlled within a reasonable range.

Promoting finance innovation and technology empowerment to achieve breakthroughs in the service model of manufacturing enterprises. First, the Bank supported the upstream and downstream financing of core manufacturing enterprises, such as issuing credit financing to small and micro dealers based on the channel control of core enterprises in home appliance manufacturing and stable transaction relationships with downstream dealers; based on the payment ability and transaction credit of the electronic manufacturing core enterprises, the Bank provided factoring financing and bill financing to its upstream suppliers. Second, the Bank carried out model development and iteration of standardized products and key scenarios based on the upstream and downstream supply chains of the real economy, and improved the efficiency of approval and lending. At the end of September 2024, the Bank’s balance of medium and long-term loans to manufacturing increased by 19.0% from the end of last year.

Developing a specialized and distinctive financial management system for TechFin, and ensuring effective implementation of TechFin. First, the Bank built a “1+12+N” head office and branch organizational system, established a Head Office TechFin Center at the head office, and set up branch TechFin centers at 12 branches in Shenzhen, Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Hangzhou, etc., to promote the construction of sci-tech characteristic sub-branches and professional teams. Second, the Bank improved the whole life cycle service system of sci-tech enterprises, launched exclusive products such as “sci-tech innovation loan” and “innovation investment loan”, and provided relay and diversified financial services for sci-tech enterprises. Third, the Bank actively explored the development of regional characteristics, based on local industrial characteristics, provided differentiated regional characteristic scenario-based schemes and models for sci-tech enterprises in different regions and industries. Fourth, the Bank continued to build an ecosystem that leverages Ping An Group’s integrated finance advantages to offer technology enterprises comprehensive services encompassing both “financial + non-financial” solutions by partnering with government agencies, industry associations and investment institutions.

(2) Facilitating rural revitalization with finance

The Bank earnestly acted upon the spirit of the CPC, regarded fully promoting rural revitalization and advancing common prosperity as the starting point and focus of financial work, and continued to make efforts in financial services for rural revitalization and support, and strive to improve the quality and efficiency of services to support the high-quality development of the real economy. From January to September 2024, the Bank invested funds of RMB28,436 million for supporting rural revitalization, with a total investment of

RMB134,799 million, it issued 45,958 rural revitalization debit cards, with a total debit card of about 240 thousand.

In terms of financial service support, first, in February 2024, the Bank issued its first special financial bond for “agriculture, rural areas and rural residents”, and raised RMB5 billion for agricultural loans. Second, the Bank promoted the issuance of agricultural loans. At the end of September 2024, the balance of agricultural loans of the Bank was RMB152,022 million, an increase of RMB20,342 million or 15.4% over the end of last year. Third, the Bank supported “millions of projects” in Guangdong Province by investing in local government bonds, credit supply, fee reduction and profit concession, and the construction of inclusive finance workstations”.

In terms of rural talent cultivation, the Bank continued to cultivate entrepreneurs in rural areas, held training courses for entrepreneurs in rural areas engaged in rural revitalization in cooperation with agricultural universities, rural development foundations in China and other institutions to cultivate talents for upgrading and development of county and rural industries in Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Guangdong, Sichuan, Hunan and other places.

As for rural public welfare and cultural tourism, the Bank upgraded the “equity + public welfare” service system for rural revitalization, smoothed the channels of customer value-added services, public welfare and charity, organized a cultural tour group named “Visiting Beautiful Villages with Ping An” for customers to participate in cultural tourism activities such as picking tea leaves and experiencing folk culture in Ulangab, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region; Leishan, Guizhou Province; Chaozhou, Guangdong Province; Xiajiang Village, Zhejiang Province; and Mile, Yunnan Province, to help with the growth of rural income and the development of tourism with rural characteristics.

(3) Actively practicing green finance

The Bank firmly acted upon the requirements of green development proposed at the 20th CPC National Congress, earnestly implemented the national strategy to achieve carbon neutrality, and deeply laid out the industrialization development of green finance. When consolidating green credit, the Bank continued to increase the credit scale for leading customers in green industry, deepened its services in the industrial chain, supply chain and ecosystem of customers, optimized policy and resource support, and upgraded product and service models, to build a new management model with the Bank’s characteristics for strategic customers in green finance. At the end of September 2024, the Bank’s balance of green loans was RMB155,137 million, up by 11.1% from the end of last year.

On the one hand, the Bank continued to improve the green finance policy support system, upgraded the green industry risk policy, guided green finance to invest in clean energy and energy conservation and carbon reduction, focused on serving the green development and transformation of high-quality leading enterprises

in the industry, and provided customers with professional, ecological and personalized financing solutions, relying on the comprehensive financial advantages of Ping An Group. Meanwhile, the Bank seriously carried out carbon emission reduction support tools of central bank to accurately support green loan lending.

On the other hand, the Bank continued to develop innovative models for green financial products and services, explored various mortgage and pledge businesses for environmental rights and interests, such as carbon emission quota pledge loans and sustainability linked loans, and continuously invested in green loans. From January to September 2024, the Bank provided a total of RMB1,240 million of loans for technological transformation projects to a large steel group to facilitate the low-carbon transformation of the steel industry. By virtue of its efforts and contributions in addressing climate change and supporting green development, the Bank won the 2024 Green Finance Topology Award issued by CLS and was selected as a model of ESG practice in 2024 banking industry by China's financial media.

(4) Strengthening protection of consumer rights and interests

The Bank attached high importance to protection of consumer rights and interests (hereinafter referred to as “consumer protection”), adhered to the people-centered value orientation, striving to improve the quality and efficiency of consumer protection work. In terms of education and publicity, the Bank actively carried out centralized and normalized activities, and continued to increase consumer’s financial knowledge through a series of measures such as releasing financial comic books and original short plays on consumer protection and carrying out special actions on consumer protection in the county areas. In terms of financial anti-fraud, the Bank strengthened the governance of "capital chain" involving fraud, used algorithm models to conduct in-depth mining and analysis of transaction data, and continuously improved its ability to accurately locate suspicious transactions; at the same time, the Bank actively carried out anti-fraud publicity activities to improve customers' anti-fraud awareness and risk prevention capabilities. In terms of dispute resolution, the Bank smoothed dispute resolution channels and provided consumers with online and offline multi-channel solutions. At the end of September 2024, the Bank cooperated with mediation institutions to set up 26 mediation stations, and many branches were awarded honorary titles such as "Advanced Unit in Financial Dispute Mediation" and "Excellent Mediator". In terms of technology empowerment, the Bank built a digital attribution engine, built a digital analysis system, improved the online consumer protection review, inspection and supervision process, continuously improved the ability of complaint attribution analysis, early warning monitoring and retrospective rectification to effectively protect consumer rights and interests.

1.5.7 General information of Ping An Wealth Management

Ping An Wealth Management, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Bank, was officially opened for business in August 2020. The registered capital of Ping An Wealth Management is RMB5 billion, and its principal

business activities include issuance of public and private wealth management products, financial advising and consulting services and other asset management related businesses.

From January to September 2024, Ping An Wealth Management promoted the steady development of wealth management business by adhering to sound investment strategies, enriching product categories, strengthening the risk management systems, optimizing application of financial technologies, etc. In addition, it continued to enhance its channel operations by vigorously exploring new partnerships; as at the end of September, it has established collaborations with over 45 interbank institutions. Simultaneously, it focused on cultivating key channels, achieving cooperation with more than 10 interbank banks with a scale of over RMB10 billion at the end of September. At the end of September 2024, the balance of wealth management products of Ping An Wealth Management amounted to RMB1,132,826 million, an increase of 11.8% from the end of last year.

1.6 Interest income and expense

1.6.1 Average daily balance and average yield/interest rate of the major asset and liability items

(In RMB million)

| Item | January to September 2024 | | | January to September 2023 | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Average daily balance | Interest income/expense | Average yield/interest rate | Average daily balance | Interest income/expense | Average yield/interest rate |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,404,043 | 119,735 | 4.70% | 3,385,556 | 140,400 | 5.54% |
| Financial investments | 1,030,580 | 23,133 | 3.00% | 997,875 | 23,358 | 3.13% |
| Balances with the Central Bank | 224,160 | 2,605 | 1.55% | 251,922 | 2,888 | 1.53% |
| Deposits with banks and other financial institutions, placements to banks and other financial institutions, and others | 367,269 | 7,830 | 2.85% | 318,635 | 6,309 | 2.65% |
| Total interest-earning assets | 5,026,052 | 153,303 | 4.07% | 4,953,988 | 172,955 | 4.67% |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 3,460,507 | 55,144 | 2.13% | 3,429,068 | 56,411 | 2.20% |
| Debt securities issued | 685,356 | 12,837 | 2.50% | 662,050 | 12,627 | 2.55% |
| Interbank business and others | 760,956 | 12,786 | 2.24% | 734,233 | 12,562 | 2.29% |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 4,906,819 | 80,767 | 2.20% | 4,825,351 | 81,600 | 2.26% |
| Net interest income | | 72,536 | | | 91,355 | |
| Deposit-loan spread | | | 2.57% | | | 3.34% |
| Net interest spread | | | 1.87% | | | 2.41% |
| Net interest margin | | | 1.93% | | | 2.47% |

| Item | July to September 2024 | | | April to June 2024 | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Average daily balance | Interest income/expense | Average yield/interest rate | Average daily balance | Interest income/expense | Average yield/interest rate |
| Assets | | | | | | |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,372,426 | 38,209 | 4.51% | 3,427,113 | 39,615 | 4.65% |
| Financial investments | 1,029,379 | 7,536 | 2.91% | 1,030,174 | 7,777 | 3.04% |
| Balances with the Central Bank | 224,633 | 883 | 1.56% | 219,214 | 844 | 1.55% |
| Deposits with banks and other financial institutions, placements to banks and other financial institutions, and others | 374,240 | 2,546 | 2.71% | 354,942 | 2,524 | 2.86% |
| Total interest-earning assets | 5,000,678 | 49,174 | 3.91% | 5,031,443 | 50,760 | 4.06% |
| Liabilities | | | | | | |
| Deposits from customers | 3,552,941 | 18,127 | 2.03% | 3,430,443 | 18,305 | 2.15% |
| Debt securities issued | 598,989 | 3,615 | 2.40% | 679,732 | 4,143 | 2.45% |
| Interbank business and others | 731,405 | 3,982 | 2.17% | 797,417 | 4,383 | 2.21% |
| Total interest-bearing liabilities | 4,883,335 | 25,724 | 2.10% | 4,907,592 | 26,831 | 2.20% |
| Net interest income | | 23,450 | | | 23,929 | |
| Deposit-loan spread | | | 2.48% | | | 2.50% |
| Net interest spread | | | 1.81% | | | 1.86% |
| Net interest margin | | | 1.87% | | | 1.91% |

From January to September 2024, the Group's NIM was 1.93%, a decrease of 54 basis points as compared with the same period of last year, mainly due to the fact that the Bank made continued profit concession to the real economy and actively adjusted its asset structure. In addition, the NIM was also dragged by decline of market interest rates, insufficient effective credit demand and loan repricing.

1.6.2 Average daily balance and yield of loans and advances to customers

(In RMB million)

| Item | January to September 2024 | | | January to September 2023 | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Average daily balance | Interest income | Average yield | Average daily balance | Interest income | Average yield |
| Corporate loans | 1,364,860 | 37,216 | 3.64% | 1,143,867 | 34,584 | 4.04% |
| Discounted bills | 193,147 | 2,681 | 1.85% | 203,389 | 3,130 | 2.06% |
| Personal loans | 1,846,036 | 79,838 | 5.78% | 2,038,300 | 102,686 | 6.74% |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,404,043 | 119,735 | 4.70% | 3,385,556 | 140,400 | 5.54% |

| Item | July to September 2024 | | | April to June 2024 | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | Average daily balance | Interest income | Average yield | Average daily balance | Interest income | Average yield |
| Corporate loans | 1,412,800 | 12,556 | 3.54% | 1,398,210 | 12,560 | 3.61% |
| Discounted bills | 165,976 | 754 | 1.81% | 200,998 | 910 | 1.82% |
| Personal loans | 1,793,650 | 24,899 | 5.52% | 1,827,905 | 26,145 | 5.75% |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,372,426 | 38,209 | 4.51% | 3,427,113 | 39,615 | 4.65% |

From January to September 2024, the average yield of loans and advances to customers of the Bank was 4.70%, down 84 basis points from the same period last year, of which the average yield of corporate loans was 3.64%, down 40 basis points from the same period last year, and the average yield of personal loans was 5.78%, down 96 basis points from the same period last year. On the one hand, the Bank adhered to the policy orientation of surrendering benefits to the real economy, and continuously enhanced credit loan support to key sectors such as manufacturing, sci-techs and green finance; it also actively adjusted the asset structure, and increased the proportion of high-quality assets. On the other hand, the decline of Loan Prime Rate (LPR) and insufficient effective credit demand led to a year-on-year decline in the interest rate of newly issued loans, while the average yield of loans show an overall downward trend due to loan repricing.

1.6.3 Average daily balance and interest rate of deposits from customers

(In RMB million)

| Item | January to September 2024 | | | January to September 2023 | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Average daily balance | Interest expenses | Average interest rate | Average daily balance | Interest expenses | Average interest rate |
| Corporate deposits | 2,205,255 | 34,109 | 2.07% | 2,300,956 | 36,797 | 2.14% |
| Including: Demand deposits | 834,911 | 5,867 | 0.94% | 934,817 | 7,963 | 1.14% |
| Term deposits | 1,370,344 | 28,242 | 2.75% | 1,366,139 | 28,834 | 2.82% |
| Including: Treasury deposits and agreement deposits | 82,652 | 1,802 | 2.91% | 74,639 | 1,669 | 2.99% |
| Personal deposits | 1,255,252 | 21,035 | 2.24% | 1,128,112 | 19,614 | 2.32% |
| Including: Demand deposits | 284,482 | 376 | 0.18% | 257,105 | 413 | 0.21% |
| Term deposits | 970,770 | 20,659 | 2.84% | 871,007 | 19,201 | 2.95% |
| Deposits from customers | 3,460,507 | 55,144 | 2.13% | 3,429,068 | 56,411 | 2.20% |

| Item | July to September 2024 | | | April to June 2024 | | |
|--|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| | Average daily balance | Interest expenses | Average interest rate | Average daily balance | Interest expenses | Average interest rate |
| Corporate deposits | 2,282,188 | 11,270 | 1.96% | 2,171,778 | 11,296 | 2.09% |
| Including: Demand deposits | 788,561 | 1,554 | 0.78% | 822,693 | 1,957 | 0.96% |
| Term deposits | 1,493,627 | 9,716 | 2.59% | 1,349,085 | 9,339 | 2.78% |
| Including: Treasury deposits and agreement deposits | 86,947 | 611 | 2.80% | 81,548 | 594 | 2.93% |
| Personal deposits | 1,270,753 | 6,857 | 2.15% | 1,258,665 | 7,009 | 2.24% |
| Including: Demand deposits | 307,297 | 108 | 0.14% | 291,288 | 141 | 0.19% |
| Term deposits | 963,456 | 6,749 | 2.79% | 967,377 | 6,868 | 2.86% |
| Deposits from customers | 3,552,941 | 18,127 | 2.03% | 3,430,443 | 18,305 | 2.15% |

From January to September 2024, the Bank's average cost ratios of deposits from customers was 2.13%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 7 basis points. Specifically, the cost ratios of RMB deposits decreased by 9 basis points as compared with the same period last year. In the future, the Bank will continue to strengthen customer expansion and operation, enhance its control of high-cost deposit products, reduce the cost of deposition settlement, and continue to optimize deposit structure and costs.

1.7 Risk management on real estate industry

The Group attached great importance to risk prevention and quality control of credit granting in the real estate industry. At the end of September 2024, the aggregate balance of credit risk-bearing businesses of the Group amounted to RMB274,158 million including actual and contingent credits and loans, proprietary bond investments, and proprietary non-standard investments relating to real estate, with a decrease of RMB10,038 million as compared with the end of last year; the aggregate balance of non-credit risk bearing businesses of the Group amounted to RMB76,683 million including wealth management capital contribution, entrust loans, trusts and funds management and consignment for cooperative institutions, lead underwriting of debt financing instruments, with a decrease of RMB4,112 million as compared with the end of last year. Including:

(1) Credit risk-bearing business involving real estate mainly included the real estate loans to corporates, with the balance of RMB251,879 million, representing a decrease of RMB3,443 million as compared with the end of last year. Among them, the real estate development loans totaled RMB80,117 million, accounting for 2.4% of the total principals of loans and advances to customers. All real estate development loans have been effectively mortgaged, with an average mortgage rate of 43.6%, and 97.2% of the loans were distributed in the urban areas of first and second tier cities, the Greater Bay Area and the Yangtze River Delta region. The operating property loans, mergers and acquisitions loans and others totaled RMB171,762 million, mainly including mature property mortgages, with an average mortgage rate of 47.8%, and 91.4% of loans were distributed in the urban areas of first and second tier cities, the Greater Bay Area and the Yangtze River Delta region, respectively. At the end of September 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank's corporate real estate was 1.34%, up by 0.48 percentage point from the end of last year, which is mainly affected by the external environment, and the financial strain of certain real estate enterprises, but the overall NPL was still at a low level.

(2) Non-credit risk bearing business with real estate trusts, funds management and consignment for cooperative institutions, with a total of RMB33,398 million, representing a decrease of RMB687 million as compared with the end of last year. The product size of underlying assets corresponding to specific projects and assets with high-quality pledge of stock rights reached RMB23,333 million, and 88.5% of which were distributed in the urban areas of first and second tier cities, the Greater Bay Area and the Yangtze River Delta region. The other business included high level private placement bonds.

Since 2024, the Chinese government has intensively released various policies to support the real estate sector, including the establishment of a real estate financing coordination mechanism, cancellation or optimization of purchase restrictions, and reduction of the down payment ratio, reduction of the mortgage interest rate, and optimization of the housing land supply to help release demands and improve the financing environment for real estates. The Group will continue to implement the Central Committee's policy orientation and

regulatory requirements, gain a deep understanding of the people-oriented and political nature of real estate related work, meet the reasonable financing needs of real estate enterprises with different ownership systems, actively implement the financing coordination mechanism of urban real estate, and provide financing and house delivery guarantee for eligible projects on the white list; the Group will focus on supporting the development and construction of government-subsidized housing, rigidly needed and improved commercial housing, the construction and operation of rental housing and the acquisition of existing commercial housing by qualified local state-owned enterprises as affordable housing. Meanwhile, the Group will continue to strengthen management and control of real estate loans and insist on the enclosed project management, the same weighting of loans and management to achieve holistic monitoring of customer management, project progress, assets status and capital flow.

1.8 Asset quality

From January to September 2024, the macroeconomic landscape remained generally stable; however, domestic effective demand continued to be inadequate. The economic recovery faces challenges and difficulties, and the repayment capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises and individuals continued to be under pressure. The Bank responded to national strategy of actively serving the real economy and strengthened the efforts in disposal of problematic assets. The overall asset quality remained stable. At the end of September 2024, the NPL ratio was 1.06%, the same as that at the end of last year; the provision coverage ratio was 251.19%, and the provision to loan ratio was 2.67%; the risk compensation capability remained relatively strong.

The Bank continuously strengthened asset quality management and control and intensified the disposal of non-performing assets. From January to September 2024, the Bank's written-off loans amounted to RMB47,700 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 6.9%; the total of recovered non-performing assets was RMB22,885 million, which included recovered written-off principals of RM13,679 million for non-performing assets (including recovered written-off amount of RMB13,022 million for NPLs); 82.0% of recovered amount for non-performing assets was recovered in cash and the rest was recovered in repayment by collaterals.

In the future, the Bank will closely follow changes in macro situation, intensify management and control measures, keep a good risk compensation level, firmly protect the risk base line, and make sure the asset quality is controllable.

1.8.1 Five-tier classification of loans and advances to customers

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | | Change at the end of the period from the end of last year |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|---|
| | Balance | Percentage | Balance | Percentage | |
| Standard loans | 3,280,645 | 96.97% | 3,311,741 | 97.19% | (0.9%) |
| Special mention loans | 66,626 | 1.97% | 59,732 | 1.75% | 11.5% |
| Non-performing loans | 36,000 | 1.06% | 36,036 | 1.06% | (0.1%) |
| Including: Substandard | 17,287 | 0.51% | 19,133 | 0.56% | (9.6%) |
| Doubtful | 13,555 | 0.40% | 10,763 | 0.32% | 25.9% |
| Loss | 5,158 | 0.15% | 6,140 | 0.18% | (16.0%) |
| Total principal of loans and advances to customers | 3,383,271 | 100.00% | 3,407,509 | 100.00% | (0.7%) |
| Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers | (90,429) | | (100,045) | | (9.6%) |
| Including: Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost | (88,729) | | (97,353) | | (8.9%) |
| Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers measured at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income | (1,700) | | (2,692) | | (36.8%) |
| Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio | 1.06% | | 1.06% | | - |
| Deviation ratio of loans overdue for more than 90 days (Note 1) | 0.62 | | 0.59 | | +0.03 |
| Deviation ratio of loans overdue for more than 60 days (Note 2) | 0.83 | | 0.74 | | +0.09 |
| Provision coverage ratio | 251.19% | | 277.63% | | -26.44 percentage points |
| Provision coverage ratio for loans overdue for more than 90 days | 406.81% | | 469.25% | | -62.44 percentage points |
| Provision coverage ratio for loans overdue for more than 60 days | 301.29% | | 374.10% | | -72.81 percentage points |
| Provision to loan ratio | 2.67% | | 2.94% | | -0.27 percentage point |

Notes: (1) Deviation ratio of loans overdue for more than 90 days = Balance of loans overdue for more than 90 days/Balance of non-performing loans.

(2) Deviation ratio of loans overdue for more than 60 days = Balance of loans overdue for more than 60 days/Balance of non-performing loans.

1.8.2 Structural distribution and quality of loans and advances to customers as per products

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | | Increase/decrease in NPL ratio |
|---|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| | Balance | NPL ratio | Balance | NPL ratio | |
| Corporate loans | 1,595,924 | 0.66% | 1,429,790 | 0.63% | +0.03 percentage point |
| Including: General corporate loans | 1,421,955 | 0.74% | 1,214,991 | 0.74% | - |
| Discounted bills | 173,969 | - | 214,799 | - | - |
| Personal loans | 1,787,347 | 1.43% | 1,977,719 | 1.37% | +0.06 percentage point |
| Including: Housing mortgage loans | 312,537 | 0.60% | 303,568 | 0.30% | +0.30 percentage point |
| Credit card receivables | 453,088 | 2.64% | 514,092 | 2.77% | -0.13 percentage point |
| Consumer loans | 476,892 | 1.26% | 545,291 | 1.23% | +0.03 percentage point |
| Operating loans | 544,830 | 1.04% | 614,768 | 0.83% | +0.21 percentage point |
| Total principal of loans and advances to customers | 3,383,271 | 1.06% | 3,407,509 | 1.06% | - |

● Corporate loans

At the end of September 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank's corporate loans was 0.66%, up by 0.03 percentage point from the end of last year. The Bank continued to iterate risk policies, and improved asset quality control mechanism. The corporate credit risk indicators remained at a sound level. In terms of risk access, the Bank continued to establish an "ecological" risk policy system to serve the real economy with high quality. It continued to improve the adaptability of risk policies, supported branches to strengthen their customer base, and assisted branches in comprehensive operation. In terms of post-loan management, the Bank continued to optimize the corporate risk monitoring system, reinforced its hierarchical management of early warning, and took credible actions to conduct forward-looking management and control of key industries, products, customer groups and large accounts. It continued to boost the implementation of the financing coordination mechanism of urban real estate, focusing on strengthening the risk mitigation and resolution in the real estate sector. In addition, the Bank constantly strengthened the collection and disposal of non-performing assets, and continued to expand disposal channels and methods for non-performing corporate assets, so as to help maintain overall stable asset quality.

● Personal loans

At the end of September 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank's personal loans was 1.43%, up by 0.06 percentage point from the end of last year. From January to September 2024, the domestic economy was overall stabilized with a moderate recovery and a structural difference, and the repayment ability of specific individual customers was still in the process of recovering, so the NPL ratio of personal loans has increased. The Bank continued to upgrade risk model, and improved customer identification capability to achieve accurate customer segmentation. At the same time, the Bank implemented differentiated risk management

policies to strengthen customer-based tiered operation and portfolio management, steadily promoting high-quality assets supply. It proactively adjusted the customer base structure and asset structure and upgraded the whole process risk management and control to improve the systematic risk management. It also actively expanded collection, clear and recovery channels, and strengthened the disposal of non-performing loans.

1.8.3 Overdue loans

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Balance | % of total loans | Balance | % of total loans |
| Loans with principal and interest overdue for less than 90 days | 30,037 | 0.89% | 27,231 | 0.80% |
| Loans with principal and interest overdue for more than 90 days | 22,229 | 0.65% | 21,320 | 0.62% |
| Loans with principal and interest overdue for more than 60 days | 30,014 | 0.89% | 26,743 | 0.78% |

At the end of September 2024, the Bank's balance of loans overdue accounted for 1.54%, with an increase of 0.12 percentage point as compared with the end of last year. In respect of overdue loans, the Bank took multiple targeted management and control actions, and developed recovery and restructuring conversion plans based on the actual conditions of customers. The Bank actively communicated with all relevant parties, and actively promoted risk management and resolution. The overall risk was controllable.

1.9 Capital adequacy ratio, leverage ratio and liquidity coverage ratio

1.9.1 Capital adequacy ratio

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | | 31 December 2023 | |
|---|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | The Group | The Bank | The Group | The Bank |
| Net core tier 1 capital | 409,252 | 397,203 | 384,886 | 373,325 |
| Other tier 1 capital | 69,944 | 69,944 | 69,944 | 69,944 |
| Net tier 1 capital | 479,196 | 467,147 | 454,830 | 443,269 |
| Tier 2 capital | 107,968 | 107,959 | 105,943 | 105,896 |
| Net capital | 587,164 | 575,106 | 560,773 | 549,165 |
| Total risk-weighted assets | 4,385,177 | 4,361,154 | 4,174,044 | 4,163,832 |
| Credit risk-weighted assets | 3,885,878 | 3,885,121 | 3,722,711 | 3,718,869 |
| On-balance-sheet risk-weighted assets | 3,152,370 | 3,151,613 | 3,118,974 | 3,115,132 |
| Off-balance-sheet risk-weighted assets | 721,230 | 721,230 | 594,788 | 594,788 |
| Risk-weighted assets of counterparty credit risk exposure | 12,278 | 12,278 | 8,949 | 8,949 |
| Market risk-weighted assets | 214,690 | 193,007 | 128,970 | 128,130 |
| Operational risk-weighted assets | 284,609 | 283,026 | 322,363 | 316,833 |
| Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio | 9.33% | 9.11% | 9.22% | 8.97% |
| Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio | 10.93% | 10.71% | 10.90% | 10.65% |
| Capital adequacy ratio | 13.39% | 13.19% | 13.43% | 13.19% |

Note: From 2024 onwards, the Group uses the methods required in the *Administrative Measures for the Capital Management of Commercial Banks* (《商業銀行資本管理辦法》) to calculate the capital adequacy ratio. The Bank adopted the weighting approach to measure credit risk-weighted assets and adopted the standardized approach to measure market risk-weighted assets, as well as operational risk-weighted assets. For more details on capital management, please refer to the Bank's website (<http://bank.pingan.com>).

1.9.2 Leverage ratio

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | 30 June 2024 | 31 March 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|---|-------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| Leverage ratio | 6.58% | 6.61% | 6.74% | 6.43% |
| Net tier 1 capital | 479,196 | 470,152 | 471,005 | 454,830 |
| Balance of on-and off-balance sheet assets after adjustment | 7,278,703 | 7,114,931 | 6,983,621 | 7,070,387 |

Note: The above data represent the Group level performance. From 2024 onwards, the Group uses the methods required in the *Administrative Measures for the Capital Management of Commercial Banks* (《商業銀行資本管理辦法》) to calculate the leverage ratio. At the end of September, the Group's leverage ratio decreased as compared with that of the end of June. The main reason for the decrease was that the growth rate of net tier 1 capital was lower than the growth rate of the adjusted balance of on-and off-balance sheet assets. For more details on leverage ratio, please refer to the Bank's website (<http://bank.pingan.com>).

1.9.3 Liquidity coverage ratio

(In RMB million)

| Item | 30 September 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|-------------------|------------------|
| Liquidity coverage ratio | 112.65% | 112.34% |
| Qualified liquidity assets with high quality | 616,902 | 604,708 |
| Net cash outflow | 547,646 | 538,304 |

Note: The above data represent the Group level performance. The Group discloses the information on liquidity coverage ratio according to the *Measures for the Disclosure of Information on Liquidity Coverage Ratio of Commercial Banks* (《商業銀行流動性覆蓋率信息披露辦法》).

Section II Shareholders Information

2.1 Number of ordinary shareholders and of preference shareholders with restored voting rights, and shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders

(Unit: Share)

| Total number of ordinary shareholders as at the end of the reporting period | | 517,695 | Total number of preference shareholders with restored voting rights as at the end of the reporting period (if any) | - | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders | | | | | | |
| Name of shareholder | Nature of shareholder | Total number of shares held | Shareholding (%) | Number of restricted shares held | Pledged, tagged or frozen | |
| | | | | | Status of shares | Number of shares |
| Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. - the Group - proprietary fund | Domestic legal entity | 9,618,540,236 | 49.56 | - | - | - |
| Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - proprietary fund | Domestic legal entity | 1,186,100,488 | 6.11 | - | - | - |
| Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited | Overseas legal entity | 851,414,551 | 4.39 | - | - | - |
| Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance products | Domestic legal entity | 440,478,714 | 2.27 | - | - | - |
| China Securities Finance Corporation Limited | Domestic legal entity | 429,232,688 | 2.21 | - | - | - |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 ETF | Domestic legal entity | 185,360,838 | 0.96 | - | - | - |
| China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF | Domestic legal entity | 123,146,496 | 0.63 | - | - | - |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hua Xia CSI 300 ETF | Domestic legal entity | 78,266,877 | 0.40 | - | - | - |
| Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF | Domestic legal entity | 76,478,723 | 0.39 | - | - | - |
| China Electronics Investment Shenzhen Company | Domestic legal entity | 62,523,366 | 0.32 | - | - | - |
| Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders not subject to restrictions | | | | | | |
| Name of shareholder | Number of unrestricted shares held | Type and number of shares | | | | |
| | | Type of shares | Number of shares | | | |
| Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. - the Group - proprietary fund | 9,618,540,236 | RMB ordinary shares | 9,618,540,236 | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------|
| Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - proprietary fund | 1,186,100,488 | RMB ordinary shares | 1,186,100,488 |
| Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited | 851,414,551 | RMB ordinary shares | 851,414,551 |
| Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance products | 440,478,714 | RMB ordinary shares | 440,478,714 |
| China Securities Finance Corporation Limited | 429,232,688 | RMB ordinary shares | 429,232,688 |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 ETF | 185,360,838 | RMB ordinary shares | 185,360,838 |
| China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF | 123,146,496 | RMB ordinary shares | 123,146,496 |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hua Xia CSI 300 ETF | 78,266,877 | RMB ordinary shares | 78,266,877 |
| Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF | 76,478,723 | RMB ordinary shares | 76,478,723 |
| China Electronics Investment Shenzhen Company | 62,523,366 | RMB ordinary shares | 62,523,366 |
| Explanations of the related party relationship or acting-in-concert relationship among the above shareholders | <p>1. Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. is a majority-owned subsidiary and person acting in concert of Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. “Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. - the Group - proprietary fund”, “Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - proprietary fund” and “Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance products” are related.</p> <p>2. The Bank is not aware of any related-party relationship or parties acting in concert among other shareholders.</p> | | |
| Description of the top 10 ordinary shareholders who engage in securities margin trading business (if any) | None | | |

Whether any of the top 10 ordinary shareholders or the top 10 ordinary shareholders not subject to restrictions conducted agreed repurchase transactions during the reporting period

Yes No

Participation of the shareholders holding more than 5%, the top 10 ordinary shareholders and the top 10 ordinary shareholders not subject to restrictions in the refinancing of shares

Applicable Not applicable

(Unit: Share)

| Shareholders holding more than 5%, top 10 ordinary shareholders and top 10 ordinary shareholders not subject to restrictions | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Name of shareholder (full name) | Shareholding in ordinary account and credit account at the beginning of the period | | Shares lent through refinancing and not yet returned at the beginning of the period | | Shareholding in ordinary account and credit account at the end of the period | | Shares lent through refinancing and not yet returned at the end of the period | |
| | Total quantity | % of total equity | Total quantity | % of total equity | Total quantity | % of total equity | Total quantity | % of total equity |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 ETF | 71,708,438 | 0.37 | 921,100 | 0.00 | 185,360,838 | 0.96 | 0 | 0.00 |
| China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF | 27,149,146 | 0.14 | 42,600 | 0.00 | 123,146,496 | 0.63 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Hua Xia CSI 300 ETF | 19,832,477 | 0.10 | 1,173,100 | 0.01 | 78,266,877 | 0.40 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF | 22,124,569 | 0.11 | 869,100 | 0.00 | 76,478,723 | 0.39 | 0 | 0.00 |

Changes in the top 10 ordinary shareholders and the top 10 ordinary shareholders not subject to restrictions arising from lending through refinancing/returning as compared with the prior period

Applicable Not applicable

2.2 Number of preference shareholders and shareholdings of the top 10 preference shareholders

(Unit: Shares)

| Total number of preference shareholders at the end of the reporting period | 35 | | | Number of preference shares with restored voting rights (if any) | - | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------|
| Shareholdings of the top 10 preference shareholders | | | | | | |
| Name of shareholder | Nature of shareholder | Number of shares held | Shareholding (%) | Number of restricted shares held | Pledged, tagged or frozen | |
| | | | | | Status of shares | Number of shares |
| Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - dividend - dividends for individual insurance | Domestic legal entity | 58,000,000 | 29.00 | - | - | - |
| Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - universal - individual universal insurance | Domestic legal entity | 38,670,000 | 19.34 | - | - | - |
| Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance products | Domestic legal entity | 19,330,000 | 9.67 | - | - | - |
| Bank of Communications Schroder Asset Management - Bank of Communications - Bank of Communications Schroder Asset Management Zhuoyuan No. 1 Collective Asset Management Plan | Domestic legal entity | 16,905,000 | 8.45 | - | - | - |
| CITIC Securities - Postal Savings Bank of China - CITIC Securities Star No. 28 Collective Asset Management Plan | Domestic legal entity | 10,950,000 | 5.48 | - | - | - |
| Bank of China Limited Shanghai Branch | Domestic legal entity | 8,430,000 | 4.22 | - | - | - |
| Jiangsu International Trust Co., Ltd. - Jiangsu Trust - Hexiang Tianli No. 1 Collective Capital Trust Plan | Domestic legal entity | 7,325,000 | 3.66 | - | - | - |
| Everbright Securities Asset Management (“EBSAM”) - China Everbright Bank - EBSAM Xinyou Collective Asset Management Plan | Domestic legal entity | 6,105,000 | 3.05 | - | - | - |
| Sun Life Everbright Asset Management (“SLEBAM”) - China Everbright Bank - SLEBAM Juyou No. 1 Equity Asset Management Products | Domestic legal entity | 4,800,000 | 2.40 | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| <p>Everbright Securities Asset Management (“EBSAM”) – China Bohai Bank - EBSAM Xinyou No.23 Collective Asset Management Plan</p> | <p>Domestic legal entity</p> | <p>3,700,000</p> | <p>1.85</p> | <p>-</p> | <p>-</p> | <p>-</p> |
| <p>Explanations of the related party relationship or acting-in-concert relationship among the above shareholders</p> | <p>1. Both Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. and Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. are majority-owned subsidiaries and persons acting in concert of Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd. “Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - dividend - dividends for individual insurance”, “Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - universal - individual universal insurance” and “Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance products” are related.</p> <p>2. “Everbright Securities Asset Management (“EBSAM”) - China Everbright Bank - EBSAM Xinyou Collective Asset Management Plan” and “Everbright Securities Asset Management (“EBSAM”) – China Bohai Bank - EBSAM Xinyou No.23 Collective Asset Management Plan” are managed by Shanghai Everbright Securities Asset Management Co., Ltd.</p> <p>3. The Bank is not aware of any related-party relationship or parties acting in concert among other shareholders.</p> | | | | | |

Section III Other Significant Items

Applicable Not applicable

On 9 July 2024, the Bank issued tier 2 capital bonds with a total amount of RMB30 billion (hereinafter referred to as “bonds issued in the current period”) in the National Interbank Bond Market. The total size of the bonds is RMB30 billion, divided into two varieties. Specifically, the first variety is a 10-year fixed-rate bond with an issuance scale of RMB27 billion, the coupon rate is 2.32%, and the issuer has the right to redeem the bond subject to conditions at the end of the fifth year. The second variety is a 15-year fixed-rate bond with an issuance scale of RMB3 billion, the coupon rate is 2.50%, and the issuer has the right to redeem the bond subject to conditions at the end of the tenth year. The funds raised from this bond issue is used to supplement the Bank’s tier 2 capital in accordance with applicable laws and regulatory approvals.

Section IV Financial Statements

4.1 Financial statements

1. Consolidated and company balance sheets (unaudited)
2. Consolidated and company income statements (unaudited)
3. Consolidated and company cash flow statements (unaudited)

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
30 September 2024

| Assets | 30 September 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank | 281,777 | 274,663 |
| Deposits with banks and other financial institutions | 123,103 | 93,597 |
| Precious metals | 11,224 | 9,680 |
| Placements to banks and other financial institutions | 271,428 | 220,707 |
| Derivative financial assets | 40,607 | 40,521 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 17,031 | 110,830 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,303,631 | 3,320,110 |
| Financial investments: | | |
| Financial assets held for trading | 620,826 | 450,293 |
| Investment on debts | 777,403 | 772,467 |
| Other investment on debts | 179,794 | 161,931 |
| Other equity instrument investments | 5,989 | 6,214 |
| Investment properties | 358 | 335 |
| Fixed assets | 8,753 | 9,814 |
| Right-of-use assets | 5,150 | 5,776 |
| Intangible assets | 6,153 | 6,622 |
| Goodwill | 7,568 | 7,568 |
| Deferred income tax assets | 41,065 | 45,757 |
| Other assets | 44,128 | 50,231 |
| Total assets | 5,745,988 | 5,587,116 |
| Liabilities and shareholders' equity | | |
| Liabilities | | |
| Borrowings from the Central Bank | 138,640 | 208,783 |
| Deposits from banks and other financial institutions | 485,239 | 467,791 |
| Placements from banks and other financial institutions | 79,743 | 49,059 |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 137,265 | 31,614 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 34,988 | 42,220 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 106,244 | 58,152 |
| Deposits from customers | 3,592,532 | 3,458,287 |
| Employee benefits payable | 15,790 | 17,189 |
| Taxes payable | 5,175 | 9,380 |
| Debt securities issued | 613,547 | 728,328 |
| Lease liabilities | 5,523 | 6,210 |
| Provisions | 7,136 | 13,498 |
| Other liabilities | 33,697 | 24,277 |
| Total liabilities | 5,255,519 | 5,114,788 |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Share capital | 19,406 | 19,406 |
| Other equity instruments | 69,944 | 69,944 |
| Including: Preference shares | 19,953 | 19,953 |
| Perpetual bonds | 49,991 | 49,991 |
| Capital reserve | 80,715 | 80,761 |
| Other comprehensive income | 1,591 | 2,264 |
| Surplus reserve | 10,781 | 10,781 |
| General reserve | 68,133 | 67,917 |
| Undistributed profit | 239,899 | 221,255 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 490,469 | 472,328 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | 5,745,988 | 5,587,116 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Legal Representative _____ | President _____ | Vice President and CFO _____ | Head of accounting department _____ |
| Xie Yonglin | Ji Guangheng | Xiang Youzhi | Yu Chen |

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEET
30 September 2024

| | (In RMB million) | |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Assets | 30 September 2024 | 31 December 2023 |
| Cash and balances with the Central Bank | 281,777 | 274,663 |
| Deposits with banks and other financial institutions | 122,065 | 93,330 |
| Precious metals | 11,224 | 9,680 |
| Placements to banks and other financial institutions | 271,428 | 220,707 |
| Derivative financial assets | 40,607 | 40,521 |
| Financial assets held under resale agreements | 17,031 | 110,180 |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,303,631 | 3,320,110 |
| Financial investments: | | |
| Financial assets held for trading | 587,048 | 426,939 |
| Investment on debts | 777,122 | 771,836 |
| Other investment on debts | 176,636 | 159,081 |
| Other equity instrument investments | 5,989 | 6,214 |
| Long-term equity investments | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Investment properties | 358 | 335 |
| Fixed assets | 8,726 | 9,786 |
| Right-of-use assets | 5,150 | 5,776 |
| Intangible assets | 6,153 | 6,622 |
| Goodwill | 7,568 | 7,568 |
| Deferred income tax assets | 40,971 | 45,680 |
| Other assets | 43,953 | 50,039 |
| Total assets | 5,712,437 | 5,564,067 |
| Liabilities and shareholders' equity | | |
| Liabilities | | |
| Borrowings from the Central Bank | 138,640 | 208,783 |
| Deposits from banks and other financial institutions | 485,253 | 467,839 |
| Placements from banks and other financial institutions | 79,743 | 49,059 |
| Financial liabilities held for trading | 137,265 | 31,614 |
| Derivative financial liabilities | 34,988 | 42,220 |
| Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 80,163 | 40,051 |
| Deposits from customers | 3,592,532 | 3,458,287 |
| Employee benefits payable | 15,470 | 16,833 |
| Taxes payable | 5,094 | 8,985 |
| Debt securities issued | 613,547 | 728,328 |
| Lease liabilities | 5,523 | 6,210 |
| Provisions | 7,136 | 13,498 |
| Other liabilities | 33,661 | 25,579 |
| Total liabilities | 5,229,015 | 5,097,286 |
| Shareholders' equity | | |
| Share capital | 19,406 | 19,406 |
| Other equity instruments | 69,944 | 69,944 |
| Including: Preference shares | 19,953 | 19,953 |
| Perpetual bonds | 49,991 | 49,991 |
| Capital reserve | 80,719 | 80,763 |
| Other comprehensive income | 1,577 | 2,263 |
| Surplus reserve | 10,781 | 10,781 |
| General reserve | 65,233 | 65,233 |
| Undistributed profit | 235,762 | 218,391 |
| Total shareholders' equity | 483,422 | 466,781 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | 5,712,437 | 5,564,067 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Legal Representative _____ | President _____ | Vice President and CFO _____ | Head of accounting department _____ |
| Xie Yonglin | Ji Guangheng | Xiang Youzhi | Yu Chen |

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
January to September 2024

(In RMB million)

| Item | July to September 2024 | July to September 2023 | January to September 2024 | January to September 2023 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Operating income | 34,450 | 39,024 | 111,582 | 127,634 |
| Net interest income | 23,450 | 28,721 | 72,536 | 91,355 |
| Interest income | 49,174 | 56,488 | 153,303 | 172,955 |
| Interest expenses | (25,724) | (27,767) | (80,767) | (81,600) |
| Net fee and commission income | 5,714 | 6,576 | 18,711 | 22,950 |
| Fee and commission income | 6,617 | 7,866 | 21,549 | 27,148 |
| Fee and commission expenses | (903) | (1,290) | (2,838) | (4,198) |
| Investment income | 6,133 | 3,979 | 18,372 | 11,266 |
| Including: Gains from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost | 1 | - | 721 | 1 |
| Gains or losses on changes in fair value | (993) | (450) | 1,431 | 565 |
| Exchange gains or losses | 55 | 82 | 111 | 782 |
| Other operating income | 97 | 103 | 289 | 442 |
| Gains or losses on disposal of assets | (24) | (4) | (1) | 63 |
| Other income | 18 | 17 | 133 | 211 |
| II. Operating expenses | (9,807) | (10,861) | (31,699) | (35,173) |
| Taxes and surcharges | (340) | (411) | (1,123) | (1,285) |
| Business and administrative expenses | (9,467) | (10,450) | (30,576) | (33,888) |
| III. Operating profit before impairment losses | 24,643 | 28,163 | 79,883 | 92,461 |
| Impairment losses on credit | (8,862) | (11,004) | (32,013) | (43,326) |
| Impairment losses on other assets | 1 | (49) | (1) | (88) |
| IV. Operating profit | 15,782 | 17,110 | 47,869 | 49,047 |
| Add: Non-operating income | 6 | 9 | 26 | 31 |
| Less: Non-operating expenses | (21) | (59) | (151) | (85) |
| V. Profit before tax | 15,767 | 17,060 | 47,744 | 48,993 |
| Less: Income tax expenses | (1,917) | (2,812) | (8,015) | (9,358) |
| VI. Net profit | 13,850 | 14,248 | 39,729 | 39,635 |
| Net profit from continuing operations | 13,850 | 14,248 | 39,729 | 39,635 |
| Net profit from discontinued operations | - | - | - | - |
| VII. Net value of other comprehensive income after tax | (430) | (463) | (786) | (838) |
| (I) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | 65 | (13) | (17) | (186) |
| Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments | 65 | (13) | (17) | (186) |
| (II) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss | (495) | (450) | (769) | (652) |
| 1. Changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income | (212) | (163) | 127 | 217 |
| 2. Provision for credit losses on financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income | (280) | (283) | (896) | (863) |
| 3. Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements | (3) | (4) | - | (6) |
| VIII. Total comprehensive income | 13,420 | 13,785 | 38,943 | 38,797 |
| IX. Earnings per share | | | | |
| (I) Basic earnings per share (EPS) (RMB/share) | 0.71 | 0.73 | 1.94 | 1.94 |
| (II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share) | 0.71 | 0.73 | 1.94 | 1.94 |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Legal Representative _____ | President _____ | Vice President and CFO _____ | Head of accounting department _____ |
| Xie Yonglin | Ji Guangheng | Xiang Youzhi | Yu Chen |

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
INCOME STATEMENT
January to September 2024

(In RMB million)

| Item | July to September 2024 | July to September 2023 | January to September 2024 | January to September 2023 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I. Operating income | 33,932 | 38,718 | 109,197 | 126,186 |
| Net interest income | 23,424 | 28,695 | 72,457 | 91,278 |
| Interest income | 49,149 | 56,462 | 153,225 | 172,878 |
| Interest expenses | (25,725) | (27,767) | (80,768) | (81,600) |
| Net fee and commission income | 5,302 | 6,292 | 16,594 | 21,640 |
| Fee and commission income | 6,192 | 7,568 | 20,330 | 26,361 |
| Fee and commission expenses | (890) | (1,276) | (3,736) | (4,721) |
| Investment income | 5,979 | 3,956 | 18,141 | 11,270 |
| Including: Gains from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost | 1 | - | 721 | 1 |
| Gains or losses on changes in fair value | (912) | (422) | 1,481 | 510 |
| Exchange gains or losses | 55 | 82 | 111 | 782 |
| Other operating income | 97 | 103 | 289 | 442 |
| Gains or losses on disposal of assets | (24) | (4) | (1) | 63 |
| Other income | 11 | 16 | 125 | 201 |
| II. Operating expenses | (9,641) | (10,726) | (31,181) | (34,745) |
| Taxes and surcharges | (339) | (410) | (1,110) | (1,278) |
| Business and administrative expenses | (9,302) | (10,316) | (30,071) | (33,467) |
| III. Operating profit before impairment losses | 24,291 | 27,992 | 78,016 | 91,441 |
| Impairment losses on credit | (8,862) | (11,004) | (32,016) | (43,322) |
| Impairment losses on other assets | 1 | (49) | (1) | (88) |
| IV. Operating profit | 15,430 | 16,939 | 45,999 | 48,031 |
| Add: Non-operating income | 6 | 9 | 26 | 31 |
| Less: Non-operating expenses | (14) | (59) | (144) | (85) |
| V. Profit before tax | 15,422 | 16,889 | 45,881 | 47,977 |
| Less: Income tax expenses | (1,872) | (2,794) | (7,643) | (9,166) |
| VI. Net profit | 13,550 | 14,095 | 38,238 | 38,811 |
| Net profit from continuing operations | 13,550 | 14,095 | 38,238 | 38,811 |
| Net profit from discontinued operations | - | - | - | - |
| VII. Net value of other comprehensive income after tax | (428) | (457) | (799) | (841) |
| (I) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | 65 | (13) | (17) | (186) |
| Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investments | 65 | (13) | (17) | (186) |
| (II) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss | (493) | (444) | (782) | (655) |
| 1. Changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income | (210) | (157) | 114 | 214 |
| 2. Provision for credit losses on financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income | (280) | (283) | (896) | (863) |
| 3. Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements | (3) | (4) | - | (6) |
| VIII. Total comprehensive income | 13,122 | 13,638 | 37,439 | 37,970 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Legal Representative | President | Vice President and CFO | Head of accounting department |
| Xie Yonglin | Ji Guangheng | Xiang Youzhi | Yu Chen |

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT
January to September 2024

(In RMB million)

| Item | January to September 2024 | January to September 2023 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net decrease in amounts due from the Central Bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions | 25,770 | - |
| Net increase in borrowings from the Central Bank | - | 62,227 |
| Net increase in customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions | 135,723 | 142,173 |
| Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions | 30,544 | - |
| Net increase in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 47,992 | - |
| Net decrease in financial assets held under resale agreements | 3,977 | 2,418 |
| Cash received from interest, fee and commission income | 168,926 | 192,773 |
| Net decrease in financial assets held for trading | - | 14,218 |
| Cash received relating to other operating activities | 125,615 | 25,781 |
| Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities | 538,547 | 439,590 |
| Net increase in deposits with the Central Bank and other financial institutions | - | (383) |
| Net decrease in borrowings from the Central Bank | - | - |
| Net increase in loans and advances to customers | (69,617) | - |
| Net increase in placements to banks and other financial institutions | (43,347) | (156,072) |
| Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions | (48,026) | (23,016) |
| Net increase in deposits with the Central Bank and other financial institutions | - | (22,216) |
| Net decrease in borrowings from the Central Bank | - | (91) |
| Net decrease in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | - | (58,498) |
| Cash payments for interest, fee and commission expenses | (61,894) | (18,115) |
| Cash paid to and on behalf of employees | (16,163) | (26,113) |
| Payments of taxes and surcharges | (16,609) | - |
| Net increase in financial assets held for trading | (126,872) | - |
| Cash paid relating to other operating activities | (18,861) | (19,156) |
| Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities | (401,389) | (323,660) |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | 137,158 | 115,930 |
| II. Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Cash received from investments upon disposal/maturity | 436,288 | 313,439 |
| Cash received from returns on investments | 27,420 | 27,943 |
| Cash received from disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets | 187 | 146 |
| Sub-total of cash inflows from investment activities | 463,895 | 341,528 |
| Cash payments for investments | (473,313) | (289,326) |
| Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets | (1,121) | (2,173) |
| Sub-total of cash outflows from investment activities | (474,434) | (291,499) |
| Net cash flows (used)/from investing activities | (10,539) | 50,029 |
| III. Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Cash received from issuance of debt securities and other equity instruments | 513,040 | 648,989 |
| Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities | 513,040 | 648,989 |
| Cash payments for principal of debt securities | (637,761) | (727,434) |
| Cash payments for interest on debt securities | (2,898) | (3,021) |
| Cash payments for dividend and profit distribution | (15,982) | (7,560) |
| Cash payments for lease liabilities | (1,884) | (1,997) |
| Cash payments for other financing activities | (47) | - |
| Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities | (658,572) | (740,012) |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | (145,532) | (91,023) |
| IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | (594) | 3,453 |
| V. Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | (19,507) | 78,389 |
| Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 298,219 | 222,326 |
| VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 278,712 | 300,715 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Legal Representative | President | Vice President and CFO | Head of accounting department |
| Xie Yonglin | Ji Guangheng | Xiang Youzhi | Yu Chen |

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
January to September 2024

(In RMB million)

| Item | January to September 2024 | January to September 2023 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| I. Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net decrease in amounts due from the Central Bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions | 25,770 | - |
| Net increase in borrowings from the Central Bank | - | 62,227 |
| Net increase in customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions | 135,690 | 142,158 |
| Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions | 30,544 | - |
| Net increase in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | 40,012 | - |
| Net decrease in financial assets held under resale agreements | 3,977 | 2,418 |
| Cash received from interest, fee and commission income | 167,546 | 191,845 |
| Net decrease in financial assets held for trading | - | 15,857 |
| Cash received relating to other operating activities | 125,604 | 25,772 |
| Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities | 529,143 | 440,277 |
| Net increase in deposits with the Central Bank and other financial institutions | - | (383) |
| Net decrease in borrowings from the Central Bank | (69,617) | - |
| Net increase in loans and advances to customers | (43,347) | (156,072) |
| Net increase in placements to banks and other financial institutions | (48,026) | (23,016) |
| Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions | - | (22,216) |
| Net decrease in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements | - | (91) |
| Cash payments for interest, fee and commission expenses | (64,187) | (60,964) |
| Cash paid to and on behalf of employees | (15,806) | (17,798) |
| Payments of taxes and surcharges | (15,773) | (25,312) |
| Net increase in financial assets held for trading | (124,281) | - |
| Cash paid relating to other operating activities | (18,605) | (18,928) |
| Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities | (399,642) | (324,780) |
| Net cash flows from operating activities | 129,501 | 115,497 |
| II. Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Cash received from investments upon disposal/maturity | 428,891 | 313,439 |
| Cash received from returns on investments | 27,022 | 27,775 |
| Cash received from disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets | 187 | 146 |
| Sub-total of cash inflows from investment activities | 456,100 | 341,360 |
| Cash payments for investments | (457,992) | (288,443) |
| Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets | (1,113) | (2,169) |
| Sub-total of cash outflows from investment activities | (459,105) | (290,612) |
| Net cash flows (used in)/from investing activities | (3,005) | 50,748 |
| III. Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Cash received from issuance of debt securities and other equity instruments | 513,040 | 648,989 |
| Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities | 513,040 | 648,989 |
| Cash payments for principal of debt securities | (637,761) | (727,434) |
| Cash payments for interest on debt securities | (2,898) | (3,021) |
| Cash payments for dividend and profit distribution | (15,982) | (7,560) |
| Cash payments for lease liabilities | (1,884) | (1,997) |
| Cash payments for other financing activities | (45) | - |
| Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities | (658,570) | (740,012) |
| Net cash flows used in financing activities | (145,530) | (91,023) |
| IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents | (594) | 3,453 |
| V. Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents | (19,628) | 78,675 |
| Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 297,301 | 221,616 |
| VI. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period | 277,673 | 300,291 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Legal Representative | President | Vice president and CFO | Head of accounting department |
| Xie Yonglin | Ji Guangheng | Xiang Youzhi | Yu Chen |

4.2 Auditor's report

Whether the Third Quarterly Report has been audited.

Yes No

These third quarterly consolidated and company reports have not been audited.

The Board of Directors of Ping An Bank Co., Ltd.

19 October 2024