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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)

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 First 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, April 19, 2024

As at the date of this announcement, the executive directors of the Company are Ma Mingzhe, Xie Yonglin and Cai Fangfang; the non-executive directors of the Company are Soopakij Chearavanont, Yang Xiaoping, He Jianfeng, Cai Xun, Yao Jason Bo and Tan Sin Yin; 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 FIRST 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 First Quarterly Report of Ping An Bank" on the website of the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (www.szse.cn).

Please also refer to the "2024 First 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 first quarter of 2024.

The Board of Directors
Ping An Insurance (Group) Company of China, Ltd.
April 19, 2024

Ping An Bank Co., Ltd.

2024 First Quarterly Report

20 April 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 Zhu Peiqing (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 First 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	31 March 2024	31 December 2023	Change at the end of the period from the end of last year
Total assets	5,729,398	5,587,116	2.5%
Shareholders' equity	485,576	472,328	2.8%
Shareholders' equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	415,632	402,384	3.3%
Share capital	19,406	19,406	-
Net asset per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank (RMB/share)	21.42	20.74	3.3%

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023	Year-on-year increase/decrease
Operating income	38,770	45,098	(14.0%)
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank	14,932	14,602	2.3%
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank less non-recurring gains/losses	14,906	14,469	3.0%
Net cash flows from operating activities	(21,382)	109,156	(119.6%)
Net cash flows from operating activities per share (RMB/share)	(1.10)	5.62	(119.6%)
Basic/Diluted earnings per share (EPS) (RMB/share)	0.66	0.65	1.5%
Basic/Diluted EPS less non-recurring gains/losses (RMB/share)	0.66	0.64	3.1%
Average return on total assets (un-annualized)	0.26%	0.27%	-0.01 percentage point
Average return on total assets (annualized)	1.06%	1.08%	-0.02 percentage point
Weighted average return on net assets (un-annualized)	3.15%	3.39%	-0.24 percentage point
Weighted average return on net assets (annualized)	13.36%	14.38%	-1.02 percentage points
Weighted average return on net assets less non-recurring gains/losses (un-annualized)	3.15%	3.36%	-0.21 percentage point
Weighted average return on net assets less non-recurring gains/losses (annualized)	13.33%	14.26%	-0.93 percentage point

Note: The return on net assets and EPS indicators are 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 *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 Bond”) of RMB30 billion in February 2020, which are 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	31 March 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2022	Change at the end of the period from the end of last year
Deposit principals from customers	3,452,305	3,407,295	3,312,684	1.3%
Including: Corporate deposits	2,197,224	2,199,677	2,277,714	(0.1%)
Personal deposits	1,255,081	1,207,618	1,034,970	3.9%
Total principal of loans and advances to customers	3,482,088	3,407,509	3,329,161	2.2%
Including: Corporate loans	1,603,958	1,429,790	1,281,771	12.2%
General corporate loans	1,370,932	1,214,991	1,084,224	12.8%
Discounted bills	233,026	214,799	197,547	8.5%
Personal loans	1,878,130	1,977,719	2,047,390	(5.0%)

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 March)	0.66

Has the share capital ever changed and 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	January to March 2024
Net gains or losses on disposal of non-liquidity assets	3
Gains/losses from contingencies	(4)
Other	36
Impact on income tax	(9)
Total	26

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》) issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission (“CSRC”). During the reporting period, the Group had no recurring gains/losses items that are defined or 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	31 March 2024	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Capital adequacy ratio	≥10.75 (Note 2)	13.79	13.43	13.01
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	≥8.75 (Note 2)	11.26	10.90	10.40
Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	≥7.75 (Note 2)	9.59	9.22	8.64
Non-performing loan (NPL) ratio	≤5	1.07	1.06	1.05
Provision coverage ratio	≥130 (Note 3)	261.66	277.63	290.28
Provision to loan ratio	≥1.8 (Note 3)	2.79	2.94	3.04
Cost/income ratio (from the beginning of the year to the end of the period)	Not applicable	26.90	27.90	27.45
Deposit-loan spread (from the beginning of the year to the end of the period, annualized/un-annualized)	Not applicable	2.72/0.68	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	1.95/0.49	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	2.01/0.50	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
Precious metal	12,642	2,962	30.6%	Mainly due to the increase in receivables of trading gold leases
Financial assets held under resale agreements	38,704	(72,126)	(65.1%)	Mainly due to the decrease in scale of bonds held under resale agreements
Other assets	75,179	24,948	49.7%	Mainly due to the increase in the settlement of payables
Financial liabilities held for trading	47,221	15,607	49.4%	Mainly due to the increase in the scale of bond lending business
Other liabilities	49,605	25,328	104.3%	Mainly due to the increase in the settlement of pending payables
Fee and commission expenses	1,035	(453)	(30.4%)	Mainly due to the decrease in fee expenses of credit card business
Investment income	4,702	1,399	42.4%	Mainly due to the increase in income of bond investments
Gains or losses on changes in fair value	1,572	1,518	2,811.1%	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	7	(308)	(97.8%)	Mainly affected by fluctuated exchange rate and other factors
Other operating income	87	(166)	(65.6%)	Small base period number of RMB253 million for the same period of last year
Gains or losses on disposal of assets	3	(4)	(57.1%)	Small base period number of RMB7 million for the same period of last year
Other income	61	(112)	(64.7%)	Small base period number of RMB173 million for the same period of last year
Impairment losses on credit	9,395	(5,054)	(35.0%)	Mainly due to the decrease in

				provision for impairment losses accrued on financial guarantee contracts and loans
Impairment losses on other assets	1	(14)	(93.3%)	Small base period number of RMB15 million for the same period of last year
Non-operating expenses	41	28	215.4%	Small base period number of RMB13 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 of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the Central Economic Work Conference, the Central Financial Work Conference and various requirements of regulatory authorities by constantly improving its capability of serving the real economy in financial services, vigorously making efforts in the five areas of promoting 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, actively helping expand domestic demands, continuously strengthening risk management and control, and making every effort to promote high-quality development.

In the first quarter of 2024, adhering to the strategic goal of building the “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, and overall operation performance maintained stable.

1.5.1 Overall performance

Operating income presenting a year-on-year decrease and net profit maintaining growth. In the first quarter of 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 RMB38,770 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of 14.0%. 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 RMB14,932 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 2.3%.

Size maintaining stable growth and vigorously supporting the real economy. At the end of March 2024, the Group’s total assets amounted to RMB5,729,398 million, up by 2.5% as compared with the end of last year, including the total principal of loans and advances to customers of RMB3,482,088 million, up by 2.2% 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 fields such as manufacturing, agriculture and green finance. The total liabilities amounted to RMB5,243,822 million, representing an increase of 2.5% as compared with the end of last year, including the balance of total deposit principals from customers of RMB3,452,305 million, up by 1.3% 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 March 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank was 1.07%, increased by 0.01 percentage point from the end of last year; the balance of overdue loans accounted for 1.42%, 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 0.77 and 0.61, respectively; and the provision coverage ratio was 261.66%, the risk compensation capability remained a good level.

Practicing refined management and continuously improving capital adequacy ratio. At the end of March 2024, thanks to net profit growth, capital refined management and other factors, the Group's core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio were increased to 9.59%, 11.26% and 13.79%, respectively, which all met the regulatory requirements.

Promoting intelligent outlet construction and reasonably allocating the layout of its outlets. At the end of March 2024, the Bank had 109 branches (including Hong Kong Branch) and a total of 1,189 outlets (including head office, branches and specialized institutions).

1.5.2 Retail business

The Bank adhered to the strategic positioning of the retail business, and continued to promote the transformation of the retail business. The Bank promoted the high-quality and sustainable development of the retail business by consolidating liability business base, optimizing asset business structure, and creating differentiated capabilities for private banking and wealth management. Meanwhile, the Bank upgraded customer management mode, and provided customers with one-stop and integrated financial services of “worry free, time-saving and money-saving” through digital platform construction and integrated financial ecosystem empowerment.

(1) Liability business

At the end of March 2024, the balance of personal deposits amounted to RMB1,255,081 million, up by 3.9% as compared with the end of the previous year; the balance of deposits from customers of payroll and batch business was RMB313,565 million, increased by 4.8% as compared with the end of last year; the average daily balance of personal deposits was RMB1,236,167 million in the first quarter, increased by 14.2% as compared with the same period of last year.

The Bank continued to promote stable growth of retail liability business, and strove to increase the size of deposit business. First, the Bank upgraded full-process and accompanying services for investment and wealth management, and increased the balance of demand deposits by strengthening AUM. Second, the Bank expanded the key scenarios of deposit operation, optimized the payment and settlement business of merchants and acquirers. Third, the Bank improved the service capability of payroll business, continuously iterated the

“Ping An Salary” system, and enriched its functions of “Ping An Salary Manager”. Fourth, the Bank enhanced its accurate marketing capability, went deep into customers’ deposit needs through big data analysis and empowered branches to formulate localized business strategies through the business opportunity system.

(2) Asset business

At the end of March 2024, the balance of personal loans amounted to RMB1,878,130 million, decreased by 5.0% as compared with the end of last year, in which the mortgage loans accounted for 60.0% of total loans. Of the above personal loans, the balance of personal property mortgage loans was RMB302,874 million, maintaining the same level as the end of last year; the balance of operating loans was RMB581,562 million, down by 5.4% from the end of last year; the balance of consumer loans was RMB510,720 million, down by 6.3% as compared with the end of last year; and the balance of credit card receivables was RMB482,974 million, down by 6.1% as compared with the end of last year.

In response to changes in the external operation environment, the Bank proactively adjusted asset business structure and created a solid base for the healthy development of medium- and long-term business. First, the Bank optimized customer groups structure, strengthened high-quality customer acquisition, and strove to expand the number of medium- and low-risk customer groups. For residential mortgage and collateral mortgage business, the Bank implemented the “One Policy for One Bank” to improve branches’ localized operation capability. Second, the Bank upgraded its risk management and control strategy, enhanced the quality of new assets and improved the efficiency of collection and settlement by optimizing its risk model. Third, the Bank deepened comprehensive management on customers to meet diversified financial demands and to enhance customer stickiness.

For credit card business, the Bank strengthened the in-depth management on high-quality customers, created its rights and interest’s matrix for high-end business travel, sports and fitness, etc., and upgraded online consumption activities such as the “12% off for every day” payment discount. At the end of March 2024, the number of credit card in circulation was 52,859.8 thousand. The total consumption amount using credit card in the first quarter was RMB604,421 million, the proportion of online consumption increased by 7.8 percentage points year on year, and the average daily balance of credit cards in circulation and installments increased by 1.9 percentage points as compared with the same period of last year.

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, created online exclusive products, and facilitated with car ecological rights and benefits such as charging and traveling. At the end of March 2024, the Bank’s balance of auto finance loans amounted to RMB287,762 million, and the newly issued loans for new energy vehicles in the first quarter amounted to RMB8,992 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 27.6%.

(3) Private banking and wealth management

At the end of March 2024, the Bank's retail customers reached 125,843.9 thousand, representing an increase of 0.3% as compared with the end of the previous year; wealth management customers reached 1,406.6 thousand, up by 2.1% as compared with the end of the previous year, in which private banking customers¹ reached 91.4 thousand, up by 1.3% as compared with the end of the previous year. The assets under management (AUM) of retail customers amounted to RMB4,082,712 million, up by 1.3% as compared with the end of the previous year, among which the AUM balance of private banking customers amounted to RMB1,920,629 million, representing an increase of 0.3% as compared with the end of the previous year. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank's commission income from wealth management recorded RMB1,074 million, including the income of personal insurance agency of RMB248 million, the income of personal wealth management agency of RMB256 million, and the income of personal funds agency of RMB494 million. Wealth management fee income declined year on year due to fee reductions in the bancassurance channel and declining sales of equity funds.

The Bank strove to enhance the level of diversified asset allocation and built differentiated competitiveness. First, the Bank improved its product screening, introduction and customization capabilities, preferably selected competitive insurance products, and continuously enriched the categories of wealth management and investment products. Second, the Bank provided high-quality rights and interests services, and built a system of rights and benefits with brand characteristics and influence around the fields of healthcare, recreation and sports, etc. Third, the Bank upgraded the team's capability, improved the team's training system, strengthened the team's ability to study and judge the market and provide asset allocation services, and provided customers with "warm" and companionable services. Fourth, the Bank strengthened its branding construction, in the first quarter of 2024, the Bank won the award of "Best Private Bank" issued by *Asian Private Banker*.

(4) Digital platform and integrated finance

The Bank continued to improve the experience of using Ping An Pocket Bank APP, applied accurate insight into the needs of users in different scenarios, and offered high-quality comprehensive financial services by strengthening digital middle office capabilities. At the same time, the Bank adopted technologies to continuously iterate the product process and enhanced the smoothness of use and overall experience for customers. At the end of March 2024, the registered customers of Ping An Pocket Bank APP reached 167,887.3 thousand, representing an increase of 1.1% as compared with the end of the previous year, among

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

which the number of monthly active users (MAU) was 42,367.4 thousand. The Bank’s AI account managers had launched over 2,500 scenarios, and served over 9.80 million customers in the first quarter.

The Bank continued to advance integrated finance strategy. Leveraging ecological advantages of “integrated finance + healthcare and elderlycare” of Ping An Group, the Bank deepened the comprehensive management on customers, and continuously promoted high-quality customers migration by focusing on products and scenarios.

Key indicators of integrated finance

Item	Proportion in integrated finance	
	January to March 2024	January to March 2023
Number of new customers acquired	36.6%	40.8%
Net increase in number of wealth management customers	34.5%	53.5%
Net increase in number of private banking customers	47.5%	67.6%
Net increase in the assets under management (AUM) of retail customers	53.4%	51.2%
Amount of auto finance loans issued	19.2%	20.0%
Amount of credit cards newly issued	13.9%	20.8%

1.5.3 Corporate business

The Bank’s corporate business focused on “selected sectors, selected customers, and selected products”, followed the national development strategy, focused on serving the real economy, and made efforts in five areas of promoting industry finance, technology finance, supply chain finance, cross-border finance and inclusive finance. Adhering to the customer-centric principle, the Bank fostered and strengthened its customer groups through long-term and in-depth management to consolidate its corporate business development base. At the end of March 2024, the balance of corporate deposits was RMB2,197,224 million, maintained the same level as the end of last year; and the balance of corporate loans was RMB1,603,958 million, up by 12.2% from the end of last year.

(1) Refining industries

The Bank closely followed the national strategic direction, examined the development trend of the industry, deepened industry-based services and continued to build up differentiated advantages and “moats” of industry-based operations. Relying on the characteristics of its customer base and business structure, the Bank continuously optimized its industry layout, provided enterprises with full life-cycle financial services

including industrialized, differentiated and comprehensive products and services, enhanced asset placement and customer management capabilities in the real economy, and helped the development of the country's modern industries. 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. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank's newly issued loans to the four basic industries amounted to RMB109,102 million, with a year-on-year increase of 44.5%. On the other hand, the Bank created the portfolio plan for emerging industries, deeply explored the new scenarios and modes of three emerging industries of new manufacturing, new energy, and new life. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank's newly issued loans to the three emerging industries amounted to RMB55,726 million, with a year-on-year increase of 74.1%.

(2) Refining 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 system and a gradient development mechanism for customers from strategic customers to small- and micro-sized customers, strengthened and optimized the pyramid structure for the Bank's corporate customers, and forged the professional and in-depth management capability with "long-termism" orientation to promote the refinement of customers. For strategic customers, the Bank managed them using a list system, continued to promote industry-specific and professional management, provided integrated financial services for customers, and built value and asset contributors and ecological management circles for corporate business. Based on regional characteristics, the Bank conducted high-quality customer group management, and focused on key customer groups such as the government, central government- and state-owned enterprises, platform enterprises, listed companies, high-tech enterprises, upstream and downstream of the supply chain, and cross-border customers, and guided branches to give full play to their regional resource advantages, and deepened and penetrated the local mainstream and special customer groups to expand the strategic and potential customer base. For small- and micro-size customer groups, the Bank acquired customers in batch relying on industry chain and supply chain, business districts and platforms, continuously enriched customer portraits, and created the product category to small- and micro-sized customer group and built its unique small and micro characteristic model. At the end of March 2024, the number of corporate customers was 776.6 thousand, representing an increase of 22.6 thousand and 3.0% as compared with the end of the previous year.

(3) Refining products

Focusing on core customer groups, the Bank went deep into industry scenarios, strengthened the product portfolio with industrialization, differentiation and integration, and applied our "finance + technology"

capabilities to continuously innovate business models, optimize the financial service experience, and enhance comprehensive customer service capabilities.

Payment and settlement as well as cash management

Focusing on key customer groups such as brand chain and supply chain core enterprises, the Bank continuously optimized product capabilities in collection, payment and account, and provided full-scenario payment and settlement solutions. The Bank also integrated cash management, digital treasury and other functions, and created a product portfolio that can be quickly assembled to help enterprises build their digital treasurer system. First, centering on platform customer groups, the Bank provided integrated payment and settlement services in response to different needs of the platform and B-end merchants and C-end consumers, and achieved ecological-based management on platform customer groups. Second, the Bank explored a new mode of collection business and built comprehensive solutions such as “collection + account system” around the whole chain and multiple transaction scenarios of chain brands and other industry customer groups. Third, the Bank’s digital treasury management platform provided all-in-one and differentiated solutions of business, capital and tax, offered a full set of treasury system solutions for large-sized customers, output the Bank’s distinctive product portfolios for medium-sized clients, and created a “miniaturized” functionality package that can be assembled rapidly for small- and micro-sized clients. At the end of March 2024, the Bank’s number of group customers signed under its digital treasury management platform reached 1.104 thousand, representing an increase of 14.8% as compared with the end of the previous year.

Supply chain finance

The Bank looked deep into supply chain scenarios, constantly innovated its business models by applying the “finance + technology” capabilities, and optimized its financial service experience. First, the Bank strengthened its capabilities of “online operation, modeled approval and automated credit approval” for supply chain finance, improved business processing efficiency, and optimized customer experience. Second, the Bank constructed the ecological supply chain finance, and focused on key industries, core enterprises under ecological management and their upstream and downstream enterprises. Third, the Bank strengthened the digital supply chain finance, combined customer entity credit, transaction credit and credit of things through the “Nebula IoT Platform” and massive multi-dimensional data, and provided upstream and downstream small- and micro-sized enterprises with convenient financial services. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank’s financing amount of supply chain finance incurred was RMB337,507 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 29.4%. Meanwhile, the Bank actively played the role of bills serving the real economy, deeply embedded bill business into the supply chain ecosystem, focused on national key support industries, and provided convenient and efficient bill settlement and financing services. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank provided bills financing services for 15,870 enterprises, including bills discounting financing services

for 9,871 enterprises, with a year-on-year increase of 31.0%; and the amount of bills direct discounting was RMB230,996 million, with a year-on-year increase of 63.6%.

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 enterprise operations (such as enterprise investment, mergers and acquisitions (M&A), trades, etc.) with one-stop, cross-border integrated financial services at home and abroad and in local and foreign currencies, 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 follow-up 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 restructured the online service system for the whole process of cross-border business, 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, by iterating and upgrading products, the Bank further met the needs of cross-border payment and settlement and financing services of small- and medium-sized foreign trade enterprises. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank’s amount of cross-border trading financing reached RMB62,222 million, with a year-on-year increase of 55.3%.

Investment bank

The Bank actively responded to national policies, gave full play to Ping An Group’s integrated financial advantages, and focused on supporting the private economy, rejuvenating the country through scientific and technological innovation, green finance and other strategic 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 bank consortium ecosystem. In the first quarter of 2024, the amount of mergers and acquisitions reached RMB14,352 million, with a year-on-year increase of 49.9%; the amount of bank consortium business reached RMB74,787 million, with a year-on-year increase of 101.0%. Second, the Bank grasped the opportunity of the booming direct financing market, deepened the integrated operation of “soliciting, researching and marketing” for bonds, and carried out financial innovation in an orderly fashion. In the first

quarter of 2024, the amount of non-financial bond underwriting business amounted to RMB60,594 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 upgraded ecological management on two customer groups management of funds and listed companies, extended to LP customer groups and the invested enterprises with private offered funds as the core, and provided all around and ecological financial services. Leveraging the diversified ecosystem layout of Ping An Group, the Bank realized the in-depth bonding of “integrated finance + industrial cooperation” for listed companies.

1.5.4 Interbank capital business

The Bank’s interbank capital business complied with the national strategy for financial market development and took the initiative to seize new development opportunities. Upholding the operational concept of “serving financial market, interbank customer and the real economy”, the Bank’s interbank capital business fully strengthened the two-wheel driven mode of “investment transaction + customer business” and continuously improved the three capabilities of investment, transaction and sales, so as to consolidate the foundation of long-term healthy development and continuously enhance market competitiveness with a sound and balanced business layout.

(1) Investment transaction

The Bank continuously strengthened macro-policy research and market research and judgment, improved the FICC (Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities) investment research and analysis framework, actively seized structural opportunities and trading opportunities in markets, flexibly laid out business varieties, adjusted trading strategies and position layout in a timely manner, and agile used a variety of hedging tools to increase investment returns. The Bank continued to actively perform its responsibilities as a core dealer in the interbank market and helped improve market liquidity and transaction execution efficiency. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank’s market share of the volume of bond transaction reached 3.1%, with a year-on-year increase of 0.2 percentage point.

(2) Customer business

The Bank leveraged its professional capabilities in investment trading and customer service, increased the strength in bond market-making business, continuously enriched customer business products, helped the high-quality development of financial market, and served entities in financing and risk aversion.

Market-making services

Focusing on the national strategy and the needs of the real economy, the Bank enhanced market making of green bonds, small- and micro-sized enterprise bonds and rural revitalization bonds, and continued to provide

open, orderly and competitive bilateral quotations, to enhance secondary market trading activity and reduce bond liquidity premiums and issuance costs. In the first quarter of 2024, the trading volume of green bonds, small- and micro-sized enterprise bonds, rural revitalization bonds and other sustainable development bonds was RMB15.4 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.8%. At the same time, the Bank continued to deeply explore the diversified service needs from institutional customers, gave full play to its market-making trading, research and system capabilities, and continuously improved its customer business service capabilities and FICC product portfolio to improve comprehensive services for corporate business. The Bank relied on CFETS's iDeal platform to create and promote a "structured inquiry and offer" function, which directly delivered the Bank's market-making quotation to various market institutions, effectively improved the accuracy and execution efficiency of inquiry and offer information, and brought a new digital communication and interaction scenario and experience for more financial institutions. In the first quarter of 2024, the number of customers with active transaction from domestic and overseas institutions reached 392, and the transaction volume of cash bond sold by domestic and overseas institutions was RMB847,574 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 33.8%.

Institutional sales

Relying on the "Hang-E-Tong" platform as the carrier of interbank capital customer operation, the Bank continued to enrich the functions of products and services, played the role of linking the capital market to serve the domestic great wealth and great asset management industry chain, and focused on planning in key fields of financial institutions including bond sales and transaction, fund sales and wealth management sales. The Bank continued to improve the research-driven investor service system, optimized fund research, investment portfolio analysis and other value-added services, and further enhanced investor experience. At the end of March 2024, the "Hang-E-Tong" platform cooperated with 2,579 customers in total, and the balance of third-party fund products sold through the "Hang-E-Tong" platform reached RMB255,556 million, an increase of 37.7% from the end of last year.

Asset custody

The Bank closely followed the development opportunities of the capital market, and actively laid out wealth products serving residents such as public funds, bank wealth management and insurance. At the same time, the Bank continued to deepen the construction of the "custody+" service system, improved its ability to operate the whole business chain of asset custody, and realized in-depth management of customers. At the end of March 2024, the Bank's net custody assets amounted to RMB8.80 trillion, up by 1.1% as compared with the end of last year; the Bank's custody of public funds and sales and regulation of third-party funds amounted to RMB1.84 trillion, up by 5.1% as compared with the end of last year.

Enterprise risk aversion

With “Ping An Risk Aversion”, the Bank deeply explored cross-border financial services and effectively linked the first-class pricing and market-making ability with the transaction needs of end customers, using a professional and advanced “Trading One” platform and a product advisory team. It continuously improved business quality and output technology, products, services and experience to actively serve enterprises in the real economy. The Bank further optimized its online system matrix of the foreign exchange trading platform “Trading One”, the corporate online banking and the Ping An Risk Aversion Intelligent Platform (CRW) in WeChat, launched options trading and other functions, and improved the online trading operation experience for customers. At the same time, the Bank continuously carried out “fee reduction and profit concession” activities, lowered the thresholds of risk aversion for medium and small-sized enterprises, popularized the concept of exchange rate risk aversion through public platforms, and guided enterprise customers to develop the concept of “Risk Neutrality”. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank’s customers for foreign exchange spot and derivatives hedging business reached 8,414, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.0%.

1.5.5 Digital transformation

The Bank steadily promoted the comprehensive transformation of Cloud Native, further consolidated the digital foundation, and continued to promote digital transformation based on digital operation, digital management and digital execution, to facilitate the high-quality development of the whole bank.

(1) Technology-empowered digital transformation

The Bank adhered to customer-centric digital transformation, focused on technology and data empowerment, and continuously promoted business model innovation, risk control capability upgrading and operation process optimization.

Digital operation

As for retail business, the Bank deepened the service mode of “AI + T + Offline” (AI bank + Remote bank + Offline bank) to provide more refined and intelligent customer service and more suitable products and services; in the first quarter of 2024, the number of first-purchase customers of wealth management products acquired by this mode accounted for nearly 30% of the total first-purchase customers. As for corporate business, the Bank continuously upgraded the digital payment capability of the “Digital Pocket” platform and launched new functions such as “Mobile Corporate Payment” to provide more convenient payment experience for enterprise customers; at the end of March, the number of registered corporate users of “Digital Pocket” was 20,297.5 thousand, representing an increase of 7.3% as compared with the end of last year. As for interbank capital business, the Bank used the “Hang-E-Tong” platform as a carrier, focused on sales and transaction scenarios of financial institutions, and optimized fund research, investment portfolio analysis and other platform services, to improve the experience of investment and transaction for users; at the end of

March, “Hang-E-Tong” had 12,639 publicly offered fund products on sale, representing an increase of 3.1% from the end of last year. As for middle and back office empowerment on operation, the Bank upgraded the digitized electronic invoicing function and expanded the types of digitized electronic invoicing for intelligent tax to meet the diversified invoicing needs of customers; in the first quarter, the proportion of digitized electronic invoices increased to 77%.

Digital management

As for risk control, the Bank continued to consolidate the foundation of intelligent risk control, focused on empowering branches with risk control capability, and supported branches in risk management and decision-making optimization by promoting Risk Management Cockpit and other tools. As for compliance, the Bank built an intelligent model laboratory for intelligent compliance and continued to optimize the suspicious transaction warning model for illegal fund-raising, pyramid scheme and other scenarios; the accuracy of this model improved by about 25 percentage points as compared with that before optimization.

Digital operation

The Bank continued to deepen digital operation by improving operation efficiency, production efficiency and user experience. As for application of innovative technologies, the Bank actively promoted application of the Digital Human technology in scenarios such as face-to-face approval and services for customers to improve the efficiency of operation business and reduce the management cost of each operation business; in the first quarter of 2024, Digital Human served over 550 thousand customers in total, representing a year-on-year increase of more than 290%.

(2) Solid digital foundation

Guided by business value, the Bank continued to improve its technology-driven capability, built a solid digital foundation, and strengthened the innovation and empowerment of digital and intelligent technology, to provide solid support and guarantee for the sustainable development of business.

Technology capability

The Bank promoted the construction of the Cloud Native system and strengthened technical security guarantee. First, the Bank built an agile and efficient R&D system; it continuously improved the quality and efficiency of business requirement delivery by constructing capabilities such as automated assembly lines and low code sharing platforms; in the first quarter of 2024, the average number of automatic application releases per month increased by about 40% year on year, and the requirement delivery time decreased by about 4.5% year on year. Second, the Bank ensured the safe and stable operation of the system; it realized intensive management and flexible deployment of the resource pool based on container and distributed technology and strengthened the ability to ensure business continuity; at the end of March, about 70% applications of the Bank were uploaded to cloud service container.

Data capability

The Bank promoted the construction of data capability and explored the value of applying data elements. First, the Bank established a service system supporting automatic data collection and large-scale parallel computing and continuously improved the access performance and data processing efficiency of the big data platform. Second, the Bank conducted standard governance, secure data sharing, self-service analysis tool promotion and other measures to improve data self-analysis capability.

Innovation capability

The Bank accelerated innovation of digital and intelligent technology, empowered operation and improved the quality and efficiency of operation. First, the Bank built a one-stop digital customer management platform and enhanced end-to-end intelligent and integrated customer service capability through data insights, artificial intelligence (AI) application and multi-channel connection. Second, the Bank responded to the national policy guidance on promoting cross-border facilitation and provided cross-border “instant collection and payment” experience for offshore and onshore users through automation and AI risk detection technology. Third, the Bank coordinated algorithms, models and computing power with its self-developed open platform for large models and helped business teams quickly build scenario-based models; at the end of March, the open platform for large models was applied in more than 50 scenarios in marketing design, customer service operation, employee assistance, code generation and other fields.

1.5.6 Social responsibilities

(1) Serving the real economy

The Bank earnestly acted upon the policy decisions and financial regulatory requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. It made practical efforts to accomplish the “five major articles”, strongly supported the real economy, and formulated targeted measures in terms of organization and promotion, resource allocation, team building and risk policy, to support high-quality development of private enterprises and micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. At the end of March 2024, the Bank’s total on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet credit facilities amounted to RMB4,847,459 million,

Optimizing the inclusive credit service system to implement “true inclusive service and true micro/small enterprises”. First, based on the need to develop new quality productive forces, the Bank continuously enriched multi-dimensional business data such as supply chain, industrial chain and scientific and technological innovation achievements, comprehensively identified customers’ business situation, and provided more suitable financial products. 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 launched the “Inclusive Finance Promotion Month” campaign to popularize financial knowledge and publicize policies benefiting the people. At the end of March 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 941.9 thousand; the loan balance was RMB541,315 million, in the first quarter, the cumulative amount of inclusive loans to small- and micro-sized enterprises was RMB50,126 million; and the non-performing loan 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 expanded the whitelist of core manufacturing enterprises, supported financing for their downstream dealers, and promoted their upstream suppliers financing to more segmented industries and industrial clusters encouraged by policies. 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 March 2024, the Bank’s balance of medium and long-term loans to manufacturing increased by 10.6% from the end of last year, which was 8.4 percentage points higher than the increase of the total amount of loans issued and principal advanced.

(2) 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 March 2024, the Bank’s balance of green loans was RMB148,405 million, up by 6.3% from the end of last year.

First, the Bank enhanced research on the green development trend of key industries and their industrial chains, improved risk policies of green industries such as clean energy, energy conservation and environmental protection, cleaner production, ecological environment, green upgrading of infrastructure and green services, enabled credit resources to flow into green and low-carbon industries and enterprises, implemented carbon emission reduction supporting tools from the People’s Bank of China, and accurately supported the issuance of green loans.

Second, the Bank focused on strategic customers in the core industry chains of green and low-carbon

industries, continued to innovate green financial services; and launched its first cross-border green loan to bank consortium. As the leading bank, it issued the sustainability linked loan (“ESG”) to overseas bank consortium of USD484 million, and helped customers achieve green development.

Third, the Bank deepened the integration of “Low-carbon Home” and its business, leveraged “Preferential Purchase”, a platform for rights and interests of Ping An Bank credit cards, and launched rights and interests such as card use and green travel protection, to escort C-end customers for a low-carbon life; at the same time, the Bank continued to improve the construction of corporate employees’ carbon accounts, expanded the coverage of green scenarios, and guided customers to transform to a green and low-carbon lifestyle.

(3) 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 financial support.

In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank invested funds of RMB2,159 million for supporting rural revitalization, with a total investment of RMB108,522 million; it issued 14,727 rural revitalization debit cards, with a total of 208,033 debits cards.

As for financial services, the Bank innovated and developed a variety of financial products and enriched the channel of funds for rural revitalization to support the development of rural economy. First, in February 2024, the Bank issued its first special financial bond of RMB5 billion for agriculture, rural areas and rural residents; it actively used market-oriented low-cost funds to issue agriculture-related loans, and opened up a new channel for financial services to support rural revitalization. Second, in March 2024, the Bank invested in special bonds issued by Guangdong Provincial Government to support the construction of Guangdong rural revitalization projects and the “high-quality development of 100 counties, 1,000 towns and 10,000 villages” project with financial strength. Third, the Bank provided loans to a rural group in Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province for the acquisition of equity of a fishery company to support local fishery development.

As for support in villages, the Bank continued to select cadres to work in villages in Zhaotong, Yunnan Province, Danzhou, Hainan Province, Baoji, Shaanxi Province, Huanggang, Hubei Province and Baoding, Hebei Province, to help with local Party building, rural industry development and financial literacy improvement in the villages, consolidate the achievements of poverty alleviation, and promote the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas.

As for rural public welfare and cultural tourism, the Bank organized a cultural tour group named “Visiting Beautiful Villages with Ping An” for private banking customers to participate in cultural tourism activities such as picking tea leaves and experiencing folk culture in Leishan, Guizhou Province and Chaozhou, Guangdong Province, to help with development of local tourism with rural characteristics.

(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, and advanced high-quality development of consumer protection. As for educational publicity, the Bank actively carried out “3.15” financial consumer protection publicity activities. In March 2024, the financial knowledge popularization activity “Ping An Bank Caravan, Consumer Protection Publicity in Villages” was selected as an excellent case of financial consumer protection in China’s banking and insurance industry by *Consumption Daily*. As for financial anti-fraud, the Bank carried out anti-fraud publicity activities to remind customers of common telecommunication fraud tactics and improve customers’ awareness of risk prevention. As for dispute resolution, the Bank actively explored multiple dispute resolution channels, cooperated in the establishment of mediation stations, and vigorously promoted online mediation; a number of branches won honorary titles such as “Advanced Unit in Financial Dispute Mediation”. As for technology empowerment, the Bank applied big data, AI and other technologies to build a digital control system for the whole process of consumer protection and continuously improved the efficiency of consumer protection.

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 RMB5,000 million, 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.

In the first quarter of 2024, Ping An Wealth Management seized the market opportunity and deepened its channel operation. On the one hand, it deeply explored the Bank’s channels, and on the other hand, it strengthened agency sales cooperation. At the end of March 2024, Ping An Wealth Management had cooperated with more than 40 peer banks, and the agency balance exceeded RMB380,000 million. At the same time, 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. At the end of March 2024, the balance of wealth management products of Ping An Wealth Management amounted to RMB1,010,050 million.

1.6 Interest income and expense

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

(In RMB million)

Item	January to March 2024			January to March 2023		
	Average daily balance	Interest income/expense	Average yield/cost rate	Average daily balance	Interest income/expense	Average yield/cost rate
Assets						
Loans and advances to customers	3,412,937	41,911	4.94%	3,346,598	47,773	5.79%
Financial investments	1,032,200	7,820	3.05%	1,018,341	7,844	3.12%
Balances with the Central Bank	228,628	878	1.54%	256,099	961	1.52%
Deposits with placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	372,548	2,760	2.98%	325,941	2,114	2.63%
Total interest-earning assets	5,046,313	53,369	4.25%	4,946,979	58,692	4.81%
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	3,397,121	18,712	2.22%	3,427,607	18,606	2.20%
Debt securities issued	778,296	5,079	2.62%	652,417	4,056	2.52%
Interbank business and others	754,371	4,421	2.36%	726,167	3,915	2.19%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	4,929,788	28,212	2.30%	4,806,191	26,577	2.24%
Net interest income		25,157			32,115	
Deposit-loan spread			2.72%			3.59%
Net interest spread			1.95%			2.57%
Net interest margin			2.01%			2.63%

Item	January to March 2024			October to December 2023		
	Average daily balance	Interest income/expense	Average yield/cost rate	Average daily balance	Interest income/expense	Average yield/cost rate
Assets						
Loans and advances to customers	3,412,937	41,911	4.94%	3,394,118	43,449	5.08%
Financial investments	1,032,200	7,820	3.05%	1,015,311	7,790	3.04%
Balances with the Central Bank	228,628	878	1.54%	245,804	956	1.54%
Deposits with placements with and loans to banks and other financial institutions	372,548	2,760	2.98%	346,661	2,467	2.82%

Total interest-earning assets	5,046,313	53,369	4.25%	5,001,894	54,662	4.34%
Liabilities						
Deposits from customers	3,397,121	18,712	2.22%	3,462,033	19,131	2.19%
Debt securities issued	778,296	5,079	2.62%	663,328	4,411	2.64%
Interbank business and others	754,371	4,421	2.36%	753,066	4,484	2.36%
Total interest-bearing liabilities	4,929,788	28,212	2.30%	4,878,427	28,026	2.28%
Net interest income		25,157			26,636	
Deposit-loan spread			2.72%			2.89%
Net interest spread			1.95%			2.06%
Net interest margin			2.01%			2.11%

In the first quarter of 2024, the Group's NIM decreased by 62 basis points to 2.01% as compared with the same period of last year. The Bank made continued profit concession to the real economy and adjusted the asset structure. At the same time, the NIM decreased due to the repricing effect of loans and changes in market interest rates.

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

(In RMB million)

Item	January to March 2024			January to March 2023		
	Average daily balance	Interest income	Average yield	Average daily balance	Interest income	Average yield
Corporate loans	1,283,042	12,100	3.79%	1,112,711	11,321	4.13%
Discounted bills	212,766	1,017	1.92%	205,407	1,108	2.19%
Personal loans	1,917,129	28,794	6.04%	2,028,480	35,344	7.07%
Loans and advances to customers	3,412,937	41,911	4.94%	3,346,598	47,773	5.79%

Item	January to March 2024			October to December 2023		
	Average daily balance	Interest income	Average yield	Average daily balance	Interest income	Average yield
Corporate loans	1,283,042	12,100	3.79%	1,200,148	11,759	3.89%
Discounted bills	212,766	1,017	1.92%	194,482	926	1.89%
Personal loans	1,917,129	28,794	6.04%	1,999,488	30,764	6.10%
Loans and advances to customers	3,412,937	41,911	4.94%	3,394,118	43,449	5.08%

In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank's average yield of loans and advances to customers was 4.94%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 85 basis points. The average yield of corporate loans was 3.79%,

representing a year-on-year decrease of 34 basis points, and the average yield of personal loans was 6.04%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 103 basis points. First, due to further decrease in Loan Prime Rate (LPR), a year-on-year declined interest rate for new issued loans, and the repricing effect of loans, the average yield of loans declined holistically. Second, the Bank adhered to the policy orientation of surrendering benefits to the real economy, continuously enhanced credit loan support to key sectors such as manufacturing, green finance and high-tech industry, and enabled loan interest rates to decrease. Third, the Bank actively adjusted the asset structure, expanded the number of medium- and low-risk customers, and increased the proportion of high-quality assets.

1.6.3 Average daily balance and cost rate of deposits from customers

(In RMB million)

Item	January to March 2024			January to March 2023		
	Average daily balance	Interest expenses	Average cost rate	Average daily balance	Interest expenses	Average cost rate
Corporate deposits	2,160,954	11,543	2.15%	2,345,573	12,519	2.16%
Including: Demand deposits	893,989	2,356	1.06%	910,564	2,674	1.19%
Term deposits	1,266,965	9,187	2.92%	1,435,009	9,845	2.78%
Including: Treasury deposits and agreement deposits	79,414	597	3.02%	59,986	455	3.08%
Personal deposits	1,236,167	7,169	2.33%	1,082,034	6,087	2.28%
Including: Demand deposits	254,610	127	0.20%	270,888	165	0.25%
Term deposits	981,557	7,042	2.89%	811,146	5,922	2.96%
Deposits from customers	3,397,121	18,712	2.22%	3,427,607	18,606	2.20%

Item	January to March 2024			October to December 2023		
	Average daily balance	Interest expenses	Average cost rate	Average daily balance	Interest expenses	Average cost rate
Corporate deposits	2,160,954	11,543	2.15%	2,258,834	12,049	2.12%
Including: Demand deposits	893,989	2,356	1.06%	925,882	2,605	1.12%
Term deposits	1,266,965	9,187	2.92%	1,332,952	9,444	2.81%
Including: Treasury deposits and agreement deposits	79,414	597	3.02%	88,374	654	2.94%
Personal deposits	1,236,167	7,169	2.33%	1,203,199	7,082	2.34%
Including: Demand deposits	254,610	127	0.20%	247,536	126	0.20%
Term deposits	981,557	7,042	2.89%	955,663	6,956	2.89%
Deposits from customers	3,397,121	18,712	2.22%	3,462,033	19,131	2.19%

In the first quarter of 2024, the average cost rate of deposit-taking was 2.22%, representing a year-on-year increase of 2 basis points. It is mainly affected by the continuous high interest rate of foreign currency market and the increase in proportion of RMB time deposits. In the future, the Bank will strengthen customer expansion and operation, enhance the control of high-cost deposit products, reduce the cost of deposition settlement, and continue to optimize deposit 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 March 2024, the aggregate balance of credit risk-bearing businesses of the Group amounted to RMB289,233 million including actual and contingent credits and loans, proprietary bond investments, and proprietary non-standard investments relating to real estate, with an increase of RMB5,037 million as compared with the end of last year; the aggregate balance of non-credit risk bearing businesses of the Group amounted to RMB78,791 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 RMB2,004 million as compared with the end of last year. Among them:

(1) Credit risk-bearing business involving real estate mainly included the real estate loans to corporates, with the balance of RMB259,857 million, representing an increase of RMB4,535 million as compared with the end of last year. Among them, the real estate development loans totaled RMB85,178 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 44.6%, and 96.3% 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 RMB174,679 million, mainly including mature property mortgages, with an average mortgage rate of 50.9%, and 93.0% of loans were distributed in the urban areas of first and second tier cities, the Greater Bay Area and the Yangtze River Delta region. At the end of March 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank's corporate real estate was 1.18%, up by 0.32 percentage point from the end of last year.

(2) Non-credit risk bearing business with real estate trusts, funds management and consignment for cooperative institutions, with a total of RMB33,545 million, representing a decrease of RMB540 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 RMB23,414 million, and 88.4% 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 products.

Since the second half of 2023, China has intensively released various policies to support the real estate sector. With the launch of the applicable period extension of the sixteen initiatives for financial support for the stable and healthy development of the real estate market, the urban real estate financing coordination mechanism and other regulatory policies, the financing environment of real estate has been continuously improved. The Group will continue to implement the Central Committee's policy orientation and regulatory requirements, meet the reasonable financing needs of real estate enterprises with different ownership systems, actively implement the financing coordination mechanism of urban real estate, and conduct a financing guarantee for

projects on the list in line with the principle of commercialization; it will also support the development and construction of government-subsidized housing, rigidly needed and improved commercial housing as well as the construction and operation of rental 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

In the first quarter of 2024, the overall macroeconomic situation rebounded, but the foundation for sustained recovery still needs to be consolidated, 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.

In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank's provision for credit impairment losses on loans and advances to customers amounted to RMB11,128 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of 14.9%. At the end of March 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank was 1.07% and increased by 0.01 percentage point from the end of last year; the provision coverage ratio was 261.66%, and the provision to loan ratio was 2.79%; the risk compensation capability remained relatively strong.

The Bank continuously strengthened asset quality management and control and intensified the disposal of non-performing assets. In the first quarter of 2024, the Bank's written-off loans amounted to RMB17,687 million, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.1%; the total of recovered non-performing assets was RMB8,596 million, which included recovered written-off principals of RM5,992 million for non-performing assets (including recovered written-off amount of RMB5,922 million for non-performing loans); 67.4% 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	31 March 2024		31 December 2023		Change at the end of the period from the end of last year
	Balance	Percentage	Balance	Percentage	
Standard loans	3,383,213	97.16%	3,311,741	97.19%	2.2%
Special-mention loans	61,753	1.77%	59,732	1.75%	3.4%
Non-performing loans	37,122	1.07%	36,036	1.06%	3.0%
Including: Substandard	16,475	0.48%	19,133	0.56%	(13.9%)
Doubtful	15,404	0.44%	10,763	0.32%	43.1%
Loss	5,243	0.15%	6,140	0.18%	(14.6%)
Total principal of loans and advances to customers	3,482,088	100.00%	3,407,509	100.00%	2.2%
Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers	(97,135)		(100,045)		(2.9%)
Including: Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers measured at amortized cost	(94,224)		(97,353)		(3.2%)
Impairment provision for loans and advances to customers measured at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income	(2,911)		(2,692)		8.1%
Non-performing loan ratio	1.07%		1.06%		+0.01 percentage point
Deviation ratio of loans overdue for more than 90 days (Note 1)	0.61		0.59		+0.02
Deviation ratio of loans overdue for more than 60 days (Note 2)	0.77		0.74		+0.03
Provision coverage ratio	261.66%		277.63%		-15.97 percentage points
Provision coverage ratio for loans overdue for more than 90 days	426.55%		469.25%		-42.70 percentage points
Provision coverage ratio for loans overdue for more than 60 days	338.46%		374.10%		-35.64 percentage points
Provision to loan ratio	2.79%		2.94%		-0.15 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	31 March 2024		31 December 2023		Increase/decrease in non-performing loan ratio
	Balance	NPL ratio	Balance	NPL ratio	
Corporate loans	1,603,958	0.66%	1,429,790	0.63%	+0.03 percentage point
Including: General corporate loans	1,370,932	0.78%	1,214,991	0.74%	+0.04 percentage point
Discounted bills	233,026	-	214,799	-	-
Personal loans	1,878,130	1.41%	1,977,719	1.37%	+0.04 percentage point
Including: Housing mortgage loans	302,874	0.30%	303,568	0.30%	-
Credit card receivables	482,974	2.77%	514,092	2.77%	-
Consumer loans	510,720	1.39%	545,291	1.23%	+0.16 percentage point
Operating loans	581,562	0.88%	614,768	0.83%	+0.05 percentage point
Total principal of loans and advances to customers	3,482,088	1.07%	3,407,509	1.06%	+0.01 percentage point

● Corporate loans

At the end of March 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 indicators remained at a good level.

In the aspect 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 the aspect of post-loan management, the Bank deepened "system empowerment, management empowerment and team empowerment", and took multiple measures to achieve more agile response to the situation, more accurate portfolio control, more effective assessment and supervision, and more forward-looking control of problematic credit. The Bank continuously focused on the risk in real estate industry, large group customers and other fields, and promoted risk prevention and alleviation by grasping the management of key actions and large group customers. The Bank continued to enhance the efforts to clear and dispose of non-performing assets, expanded disposal channels and methods for non-performing corporate asset, and helped maintain overall stable asset quality.

● Personal loans

At the end of March 2024, the NPL ratio of the Bank's personal loans was 1.41%, up by 0.04 percentage point from the end of last year. In the first quarter of 2024, domestic economy rebounded as a whole, but it still faced difficulties and challenges such as insufficient effective demand and weak social expectation. The repayment ability of specific individual customers was still in the process of recovering, and 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 actively adjusted customer structure and asset structure, implemented differentiated risk management policies, steadily promoted high-quality assets supply, continuously increased the proportion of medium- and low-risk customer groups, actively expanded collection, clear and recovery channels, and strengthened the disposal of non-performing loans.

1.8.3 Overdue loans

(In RMB million)

Item	31 March 2024		31 December 2023	
	Balance	% of total loans	Balance	% of total loans
Loans with principal and interest overdue for within 90 days	26,512	0.76%	27,231	0.80%
Loans with principal and interest overdue for more than 90 days	22,772	0.66%	21,320	0.62%
Loans with principal and interest overdue for more than 60 days	28,699	0.82%	26,743	0.78%

At the end of March 2024, the balance of the Bank's overdue loans accounted for 1.42% and maintained the same level as 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	31 March 2024		31 December 2023	
	The Group	The Bank	The Group	The Bank
Net core tier 1 capital	401,061	388,467	384,886	373,325
Other tier 1 capital	69,944	69,944	69,944	69,944
Net tier 1 capital	471,005	458,411	454,830	443,269
Tier 2 capital	105,974	105,968	105,943	105,896
Net capital	576,979	564,379	560,773	549,165
Total risk-weighted assets	4,183,716	4,167,513	4,174,044	4,163,832
Credit risk-weighted assets	3,724,702	3,724,223	3,722,711	3,718,869
On-balance-sheet risk-weighted assets	3,085,339	3,084,860	3,118,974	3,115,132
Off-balance-sheet risk-weighted assets	623,980	623,980	594,788	594,788
Risk-weighted assets of counterparty credit risk exposure	15,383	15,383	8,949	8,949
Market risk-weighted assets	174,420	160,279	128,970	128,130
Operational risk-weighted assets	284,594	283,011	322,363	316,833
Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	9.59%	9.32%	9.22%	8.97%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	11.26%	11.00%	10.90%	10.65%
Capital adequacy ratio	13.79%	13.54%	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	31 March 2024	31 December 2023	30 September 2023	30 June 2023
Leverage ratio	6.74%	6.43%	6.44%	6.39%
Net tier 1 capital	471,005	454,830	446,615	431,643
Balance of on-and off-balance sheet assets after adjustment	6,983,621	7,070,387	6,930,626	6,754,261

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 March, the Group's leverage ratio increased as compared with the end of last year mainly due to the net increase in tier 1 capital. 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	31 March 2024	31 December 2023
Liquidity coverage ratio	106.08%	112.34%
Qualified liquidity assets with high quality	649,044	604,708
Net cash outflow	611,824	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		567,902	Total number of preference shareholders with restored voting rights as at the end of the reporting period (if any)	-		
Shareholdings of the top 10 ordinary shareholders						
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Shareholding (%)	Number of shares held	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	49.56	9,618,540,236	-	-	-
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - proprietary fund	Domestic legal entity	6.11	1,186,100,488	-	-	-
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	Overseas legal entity	3.49	678,083,924	-	-	-
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance product	Domestic legal entity	2.27	440,478,714	-	-	-
China Securities Finance Corporation Limited	Domestic legal entity	2.21	429,232,688	-	-	-
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited - Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 ETF	Domestic legal entity	0.54	104,753,438	-	-	-
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF	Domestic legal entity	0.38	73,599,646	-	-	-
China Electronics Investment Shenzhen Company	Domestic legal entity	0.32	62,523,366	-	-	-
Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. - universal product	Domestic legal entity	0.30	58,894,176	-	-	-
Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF	Domestic legal entity	0.29	56,654,623	-	-	-
Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders not subject to restrictions						
Name of shareholder		Number of		Type of shares		

	unrestricted shares held	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	678,083,924	RMB ordinary shares	678,083,924
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance product	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	104,753,438	RMB ordinary shares	104,753,438
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF	73,599,646	RMB ordinary shares	73,599,646
China Electronics Investment Shenzhen Company	62,523,366	RMB ordinary shares	62,523,366
Hexie Health Insurance Co., Ltd. - universal product	58,894,176	RMB ordinary shares	58,894,176
Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF	56,654,623	RMB ordinary shares	56,654,623
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 controlled 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 product” 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: Shares)

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	104,753,438	0.54	8,100	0.00
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF	27,149,146	0.14	42,600	0.00	73,599,646	0.38	0	0.00
Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF	22,124,569	0.11	869,100	0.00	56,654,623	0.29	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

(Unit: Shares)

The top 10 ordinary shareholders and the top 10 ordinary shareholders not subject to restrictions					
Name of shareholder (full name)	Additions/withdrawals during the reporting period	Number of shares lent by refinancing and not yet returned at the end of the period		Number of shares held by shareholders in ordinary account and credit account and lent by refinancing and not yet returned at the end of the period	
		Total quantity	% of total equity	Total quantity	% of total equity
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund Seeded CSI 300 ETF	Newly added	0	0.00	73,599,646	0.38
Bank of China Limited – Harvest CSI 300 ETF	Newly added	0	0.00	56,654,623	0.29

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	34			Number of preference shares with restored voting rights (if any)	-	
Shareholdings of the top 10 preference shareholders						
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Shareholding (%)	Number of shares held	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	29.00	58,000,000	-	-	-
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - universal - individual universal insurance	Domestic legal entity	19.34	38,670,000	-	-	-
Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. - traditional - ordinary insurance product	Domestic legal entity	9.67	19,330,000	-	-	-
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	8.45	16,905,000	-	-	-
CITIC Securities - Postal Savings Bank of China - CITIC Securities Star No. 28 Collective Asset Management Plan	Domestic legal entity	5.48	10,950,000	-	-	-
Bank of China Limited Shanghai Branch	Domestic legal entity	4.22	8,430,000	-	-	-
Jiangsu International Trust Co., Ltd. - Jiangsu Trust - Hexiang Tianli No. 1 Collective Capital Trust Plan	Domestic legal entity	3.66	7,325,000	-	-	-
Everbright Securities Asset Management (“EBSAM”) - China Everbright Bank - EBSAM Xinyou Collective Asset Management Plan	Domestic legal entity	3.05	6,105,000	-	-	-

Sun Life Everbright Asset Management (“SLEBAM”) - China Everbright Bank - SLEBAM Juyou No. 1 Equity asset management products	Domestic legal entity	2.40	4,800,000	-	-	-
BOC International (China) Co., Ltd. - Bank of China - BOCIC China Red - Huizhong No. 32 Collective Asset Management Plan	Domestic legal entity	2.23	4,465,000	-	-	-
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. and Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. are controlled 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 product” are related.</p> <p>2. 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 5 February 2024, the Bank successfully issued financial bonds with a total amount of RMB20 billion (hereinafter referred to as “bonds issued in the current period”) in the National Interbank Bond Market. The bonds issued in the current period, including financial bonds for loans to micro- and small-sized enterprises and special financial bonds for “agriculture, rural areas and rural residents”, in the amount of RMB15 billion and RMB5 billion respectively, have a maturity of three years, with a fixed coupon rate of 2.46%. The funds raised in connection with such financial bonds for loans to micro- and small-sized enterprises and special financial bonds for “agriculture, rural areas and rural residents” issued in the current period will be earmarked for special loans to micro- and small-sized enterprises and agriculture-related loans upon approval by regulatory authorities and in accordance with applicable laws.

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
31 March 2024

Assets	31 March 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	322,076	274,663
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	87,339	93,597
Precious metals	12,642	9,680
Placements to banks and other financial institutions	234,163	220,707
Derivative financial assets	42,511	40,521
Financial assets held under resale agreements	38,704	110,830
Loans and advances to customers	3,397,645	3,320,110
Financial investments:		
Financial assets held for trading	486,975	450,293
Investment on debts	792,167	772,467
Other investment on debts	160,150	161,931
Other equity instrument investment	6,217	6,214
Investment properties	326	335
Fixed assets	9,438	9,814
Right-of-use assets	5,552	5,776
Intangible assets	6,438	6,622
Goodwill	7,568	7,568
Deferred income tax assets	44,308	45,757
Other assets	75,179	50,231
Total assets	5,729,398	5,587,116
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Borrowings from the Central Bank	165,151	208,783
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	504,778	467,791
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	58,869	49,059
Financial liabilities held for trading	47,221	31,614
Derivative financial liabilities	44,856	42,220
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	65,198	58,152
Deposits from customers	3,507,075	3,458,287
Employee benefits payable	14,032	17,189
Taxes payable	11,334	9,380
Debt securities issued	758,920	728,328
Lease liabilities	5,976	6,210
Accrued liabilities	10,807	13,498
Other liabilities	49,605	24,277
Total liabilities	5,243,822	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	80,761	80,761
Other comprehensive income	2,609	2,264
Surplus reserve	10,781	10,781
General reserve	68,048	67,917
Undistributed profit	234,027	221,255
Total shareholders' equity	485,576	472,328
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,729,398	5,587,116

Legal Representative _____	President _____	Vice President and CFO _____	Head of accounting department _____
Xie Yonglin	Ji Guangheng	Xiang Youzhi	Zhu Peiqing

PING AN BANK CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEET
31 March 2024

	(In RMB million)	
Assets	31 March 2024	31 December 2023
Cash and balances with the Central Bank	322,076	274,663
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	86,943	93,330
Precious metals	12,642	9,680
Placements to banks and other financial institutions	234,163	220,707
Derivative financial assets	42,511	40,521
Financial assets held under resale agreements	38,704	110,180
Loans and advances to customers	3,397,645	3,320,110
Financial investments:		
Financial assets held for trading	467,409	426,939
Investment on debts	791,532	771,836
Other investment on debts	156,801	159,081
Other equity instrument investment	6,217	6,214
Long-term equity investments	5,000	5,000
Investment properties	326	335
Fixed assets	9,406	9,786
Right-of-use assets	5,552	5,776
Intangible assets	6,438	6,622
Goodwill	7,568	7,568
Deferred income tax assets	44,248	45,680
Other assets	74,975	50,039
Total assets	5,710,156	5,564,067
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Borrowings from the Central Bank	165,151	208,783
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	504,812	467,839
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	58,869	49,059
Financial liabilities held for trading	47,221	31,614
Derivative financial liabilities	44,856	42,220
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	50,820	40,051
Deposits from customers	3,507,075	3,458,287
Employee benefits payable	13,793	16,833
Taxes payable	10,900	8,985
Debt securities issued	758,920	728,328
Lease liabilities	5,976	6,210
Accrued liabilities	10,807	13,498
Other liabilities	51,851	25,579
Total liabilities	5,231,051	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	80,763	80,763
Other comprehensive income	2,598	2,263
Surplus reserve	10,781	10,781
General reserve	65,233	65,233
Undistributed profit	230,380	218,391
Total shareholders' equity	479,105	466,781
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	5,710,156	5,564,067

Legal Representative _____	President _____	Vice President and CFO _____	Head of accounting department _____
Xie Yonglin	Ji Guangheng	Xiang Youzhi	Zhu Peiqing

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

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023
(In RMB million)		
I. Operating income	38,770	45,098
Net interest income	25,157	32,115
Interest income	53,369	58,692
Interest expenses	(28,212)	(26,577)
Net fee and commission income	7,181	8,878
Fee and commission income	8,216	10,366
Fee and commission expenses	(1,035)	(1,488)
Investment income	4,702	3,303
Including: Gains from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	(1)
Gains or losses on changes in fair value	1,572	54
Exchange gains or losses	7	315
Other operating income	87	253
Gains or losses on disposal of assets	3	7
Other income	61	173
II. Operating expenses	(10,820)	(12,265)
Taxes and surcharges	(390)	(458)
Business and administrative expenses	(10,430)	(11,807)
III. Operating profit before impairment losses	27,950	32,833
Impairment losses on credit	(9,395)	(14,449)
Impairment losses on other assets	(1)	(15)
IV. Operating profit	18,554	18,369
Add: Non-operating income	12	11
Less: Non-operating expenses	(41)	(13)
V. Profit before tax	18,525	18,367
Less: Income tax expenses	(3,593)	(3,765)
VI. Net profit	14,932	14,602
Net profit from continuing operations	14,932	14,602
Net profit from discontinued operations	-	-
VII. Net value of other comprehensive income after tax	345	(448)
(I) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(6)	(38)
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investment	(6)	(38)
(II) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	351	(410)
1. Changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income	132	152
2. Provision for credit losses on financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income	216	(567)
3. Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	3	5
VIII. Total comprehensive income	15,277	14,154
IX. Earnings per share		
(I) Basic earnings per share (EPS) (RMB/share)	0.66	0.65
(II) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.66	0.65

Legal Representative _____	President _____	Vice President and CFO _____	Head of accounting department _____
Xie Yonglin	Ji Guangheng	Xiang Youzhi	Zhu Peiqing

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

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023
(In RMB million)		
I. Operating income	37,407	44,250
Net interest income	25,131	32,090
Interest income	53,343	58,668
Interest expenses	(28,212)	(26,578)
Net fee and commission income	5,889	8,093
Fee and commission income	7,850	10,129
Fee and commission expenses	(1,961)	(2,036)
Investment income	4,711	3,361
Including: Gains from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	(1)
Gains or losses on changes in fair value	1,519	(41)
Exchange gains or losses	7	315
Other operating income	87	253
Gains or losses on disposal of assets	3	7
Other income	60	172
II. Operating expenses	(10,640)	(12,109)
Taxes and surcharges	(382)	(453)
Business and administrative expenses	(10,258)	(11,656)
III. Operating profit before impairment losses	26,767	32,141
Impairment losses on credit	(9,396)	(14,446)
Impairment losses on other assets	(1)	(15)
IV. Operating profit	17,370	17,680
Add: Non-operating income	12	11
Less: Non-operating expenses	(41)	(13)
V. Profit before tax	17,341	17,678
Less: Income tax expenses	(3,323)	(3,608)
VI. Net profit	14,018	14,070
Net profit from continuing operations	14,018	14,070
Net profit from discontinued operations	-	-
VII. Net value of other comprehensive income after tax	335	(449)
(I) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(6)	(38)
Changes in fair value of other equity instrument investment	(6)	(38)
(II) Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss	341	(411)
1. Changes in fair value of financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income	122	151
2. Provision for credit losses on financial assets designated at fair value and changes included into other comprehensive income	216	(567)
3. Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements	3	5
VIII. Total comprehensive income	14,353	13,621

Legal Representative _____	President _____	Vice President and CFO _____	Head of accounting department _____
Xie Yonglin	Ji Guangheng	Xiang Youzhi	Zhu Peiqing

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

(In RMB million)

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net decrease in amounts due from the Central Bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	38,261	2,429
Net increase in customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions	79,797	207,838
Net decrease in placements to banks and other financial institutions	-	1,509
Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions	9,400	-
Net increase in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	6,980	17,356
Net decrease in financial assets held under resale agreements	864	-
Net decrease in financial assets held for trading	-	36,267
Cash received from interest, fee and commission income	59,601	66,183
Cash received relating to other operating activities	26,849	26,139
Sub-total of cash inflows	221,752	357,721
Net decrease in borrowings from the Central Bank	(42,895)	(62,193)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	(98,651)	(128,555)
Net increase in placements to banks and other financial institutions	(25,735)	-
Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	(9,555)
Net increase in financial assets held under resale agreements	-	(931)
Net increase in financial assets held for trading	(32,936)	-
Cash payments for interest, fee and commission expenses	(19,900)	(19,466)
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	(8,251)	(9,246)
Payments of taxes and surcharges	(3,837)	(4,652)
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	(10,929)	(13,967)
Sub-total of cash outflows	(243,134)	(248,565)
Net cash flows (used)/from operating activities	(21,382)	109,156
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from investments upon disposal/maturity	115,917	91,756
Cash received from returns on investments	7,709	8,284
Cash received from disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets	17	130
Sub-total of cash inflows	123,643	100,170
Cash payments for investments	(115,091)	(92,751)
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(241)	(394)
Sub-total of cash outflows	(115,332)	(93,145)
Net cash flows from investing activities	8,311	7,025
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from debt securities issued	294,764	163,457
Sub-total of cash inflows	294,764	163,457
Cash payments for principal of debt securities	(268,539)	(208,121)
Cash payments for interest on debt securities	(713)	(743)
Cash payments for dividend and profit distribution	(2,029)	(2,029)
Cash payments for lease liabilities	(682)	(657)
Sub-total of cash outflows	(271,963)	(211,550)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	22,801	(48,093)
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	923	(779)
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,653	67,309
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	308,872	289,635

Legal representative	President	Vice president and CFO	Head of accounting department
Xie Yonglin	Ji Guangheng	Xiang Youzhi	Zhu Peiqing

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

(In RMB million)

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023
I. Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net decrease in amounts due from the Central Bank and deposits with banks and other financial institutions	38,261	2,429
Net increase in customer deposits and deposits from banks and other financial institutions	79,784	207,833
Net decrease in placements to banks and other financial institutions	-	1,509
Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions	9,400	-
Net increase in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	10,703	17,356
Net decrease in financial assets held under resale agreements	864	-
Net decrease in financial assets held for trading	-	35,866
Cash received from interest, fee and commission income	59,217	65,906
Cash received relating to other operating activities	26,848	26,137
Sub-total of cash inflows	225,077	357,036
Net decrease in borrowings from the Central Bank	(42,895)	(62,193)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers	(98,651)	(128,555)
Net increase in placements to banks and other financial institutions	(25,735)	-
Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions	-	(9,555)
Net increase in financial assets held under resale agreements	-	(931)
Net increase in financial assets held for trading	(32,971)	-
Cash payments for interest, fee and commission expenses	(19,960)	(19,535)
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees	(8,017)	(9,040)
Payments of taxes and surcharges	(3,528)	(4,246)
Cash paid relating to other operating activities	(10,860)	(13,897)
Sub-total of cash outflows	(242,617)	(247,952)
Net cash flows (used)/from operating activities	(17,540)	109,084
II. Cash flows from investing activities:		
Cash received from investments upon disposal/maturity	111,718	91,756
Cash received from returns on investments	7,627	8,240
Cash received from disposal of fixed assets and other long-term assets	17	130
Sub-total of cash inflows	119,362	100,126
Cash payments for investments	(114,138)	(92,481)
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(234)	(394)
Sub-total of cash outflows	(114,372)	(92,875)
Net cash flows from investing activities	4,990	7,251
III. Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash received from debt securities issued	294,764	163,457
Sub-total of cash inflows	294,764	163,457
Cash payments for principal of debt securities	(268,539)	(208,121)
Cash payments for interest on debt securities	(713)	(743)
Cash payments for dividend and profit distribution	(2,029)	(2,029)
Cash payments for lease liabilities	(682)	(657)
Sub-total of cash outflows	(271,963)	(211,550)
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	22,801	(48,093)
IV. Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	923	(779)
V. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	11,174	67,463
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	308,475	289,079

Legal representative _____	President _____	Vice president and CFO _____	Head of accounting department _____
Xie Yonglin	Ji Guangheng	Xiang Youzhi	Zhu Peiqing

4.2 Auditor's report

Whether the First Quarterly Report has been audited.

Yes No

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

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

20 April 2024