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**国银金租**

CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK LEASING

**國銀金融租賃股份有限公司\***

**CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK FINANCIAL LEASING CO., LTD.\***

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

**(Stock Code: 1606)**

**Announcement on Interim Results for  
the Six Months Ended 30 June 2025**

The Board of China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. hereby announces the unaudited condensed consolidated interim results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the six months ended 30 June 2025, together with comparative figures for the same period of 2024, which shall be read in conjunction with the management discussion and analysis below.

\* *China development bank financial leasing co., ltd. is (a) not an authorized institution within the meaning of the Banking Ordinance; (b) not authorized to carry on banking/deposit-taking business in Hong Kong; and (c) not subject to the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.*

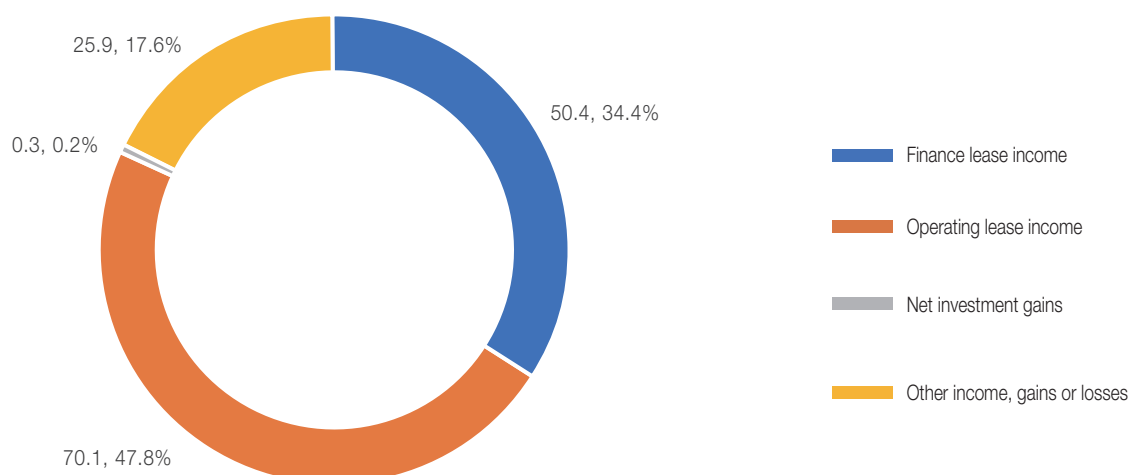
## FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

### 1 SUMMARY OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	For the six months ended 30 June		For the year ended 31 December
<i>(RMB in thousands)</i>	2025	2024	2024
Finance lease income	5,041,156	5,373,097	10,846,075
Operating lease income	7,003,992	7,113,496	14,588,980
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>12,045,148</b>	<b>12,486,593</b>	<b>25,435,055</b>
Net investment gains	34,201	84,619	205,030
Other income, gains or losses	2,585,045	1,045,821	2,923,022
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>	<b>14,664,394</b>	<b>13,617,033</b>	<b>28,563,107</b>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(11,627,511)</b>	<b>(11,055,965)</b>	<b>(22,560,342)</b>
Of which: Depreciation and amortisation	(3,850,250)	(3,417,019)	(7,102,295)
Interest expenses	(4,617,094)	(6,727,660)	(12,978,413)
Impairment losses	(1,811,139)	261,047	141,527
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>3,036,883</b>	<b>2,561,068</b>	<b>6,002,765</b>
<b>Profit for the Reporting Period</b>	<b>2,401,029</b>	<b>1,881,265</b>	<b>4,502,988</b>
<b>Basic and diluted earnings per Share</b> <i>(RMB)</i>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.36</b>

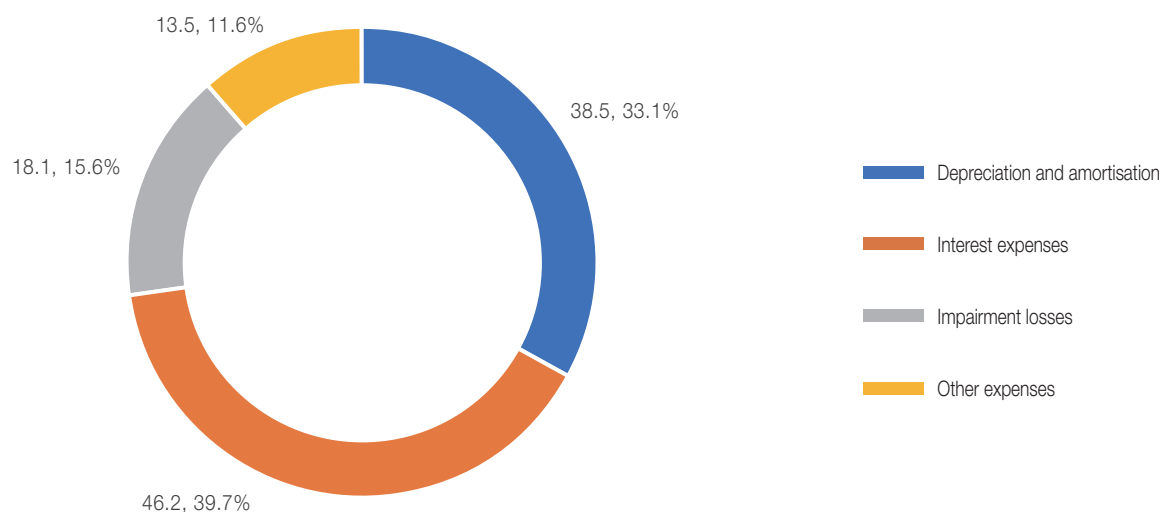
In the first half of 2025, finance lease income accounted for 34.4% of the operating income of the Group, representing a year-on-year decrease of 5.0 percentage points; operating lease income accounted for 47.8%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 4.5 percentage points; net investment gains accounted for 0.2%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.4 percentage point; and other income, gains or losses accounted for 17.6%, representing a year-on-year increase of 9.9 percentage points.

**Breakdown of Operating Income**  
(Unit: RMB'00 million, Percentage)



In the first half of 2025, interest expenses accounted for 39.7% of the operating expenses of the Group, representing a year-on-year decrease of 21.1 percentage points; depreciation and amortisation accounted for 33.1%, representing a year-on-year increase of 2.2 percentage points; impairment losses accounted for 15.6%, representing a year-on-year increase of 18.0 percentage points; and other expenses accounted for 11.6%, representing a year-on-year increase of 0.9 percentage point.

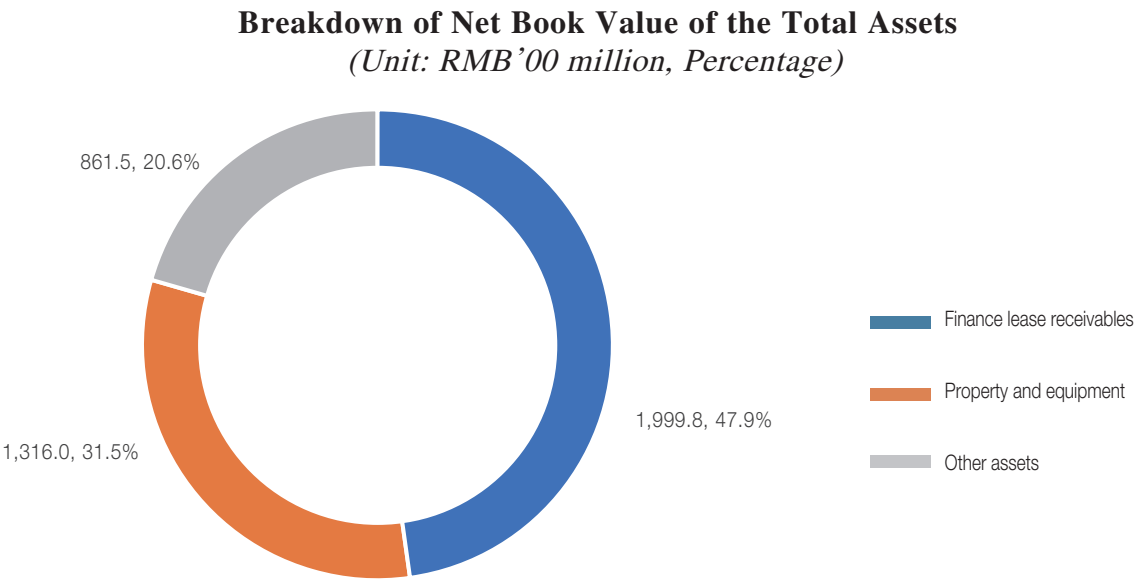
**Breakdown of Operating Expenses**  
(Unit: RMB'00 million, Percentage)



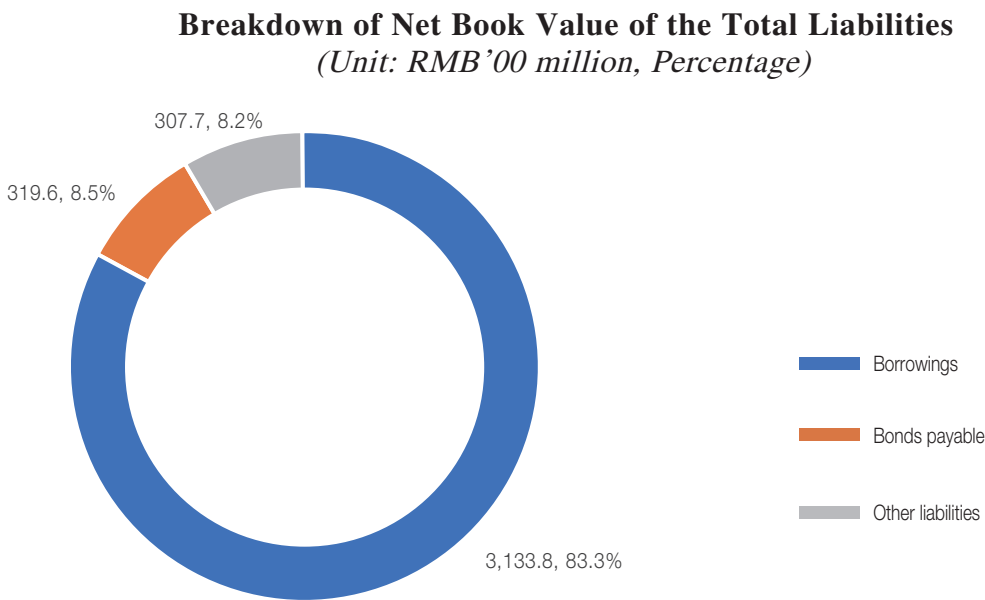
## 2 SUMMARY OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>(RMB in thousands)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>417,727,294</u></b>	<b><u>405,850,330</u></b>
Of which: Cash and bank balances	<b>55,861,526</b>	43,670,649
Accounts receivable	<b>653,034</b>	624,734
Finance lease receivables	<b>199,983,886</b>	202,099,637
Prepayments	<b>15,070,426</b>	13,535,354
Property and equipment	<b><u>131,599,143</u></b>	<u>133,593,877</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>376,106,272</u></b>	<b><u>365,586,571</u></b>
Of which: Borrowings	<b>313,383,794</b>	309,814,063
Bonds payable	<b><u>31,964,802</u></b>	<u>27,072,912</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>41,621,022</u></b>	<b><u>40,263,759</u></b>
<b>Net assets per share (RMB)</b>	<b><u>3.29</u></b>	<b><u>3.18</u></b>

As at 30 June 2025, finance lease receivables accounted for 47.9% of the total assets of the Group, representing a decrease of 1.9 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2024; property and equipment accounted for 31.5%, representing a decrease of 1.4 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2024; and other assets accounted for 20.6%, representing an increase of 3.3 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2024.



As at 30 June 2025, borrowings accounted for 83.3% of the total liabilities of the Group, representing a decrease of 1.4 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2024; bonds payable accounted for 8.5%, representing an increase of 1.1 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2024; and other liabilities accounted for 8.2%, representing an increase of 0.3 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of 2024.

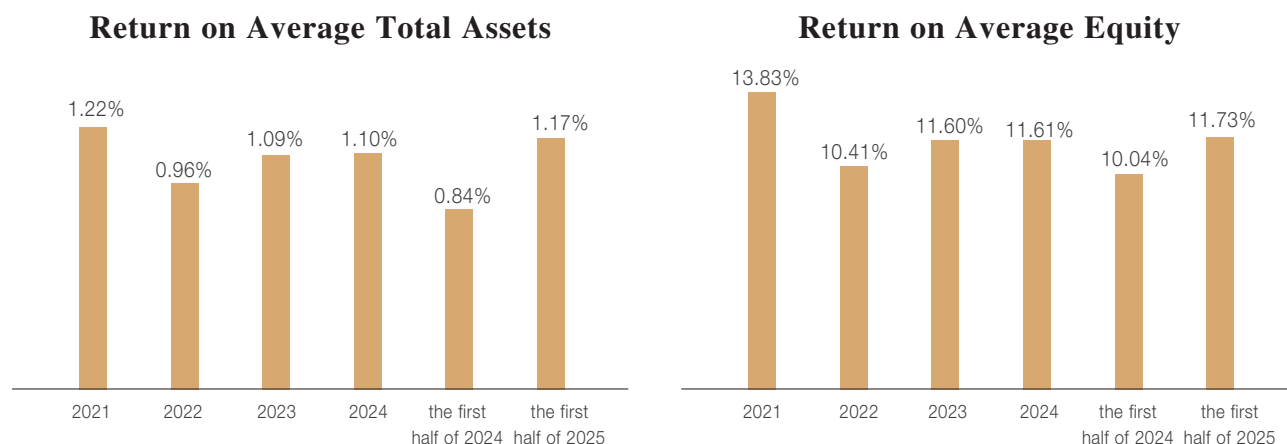


### 3 SELECTED FINANCIAL RATIOS

	For the six months ended 30 June/As at 30 June		For the year ended 31 December/ As at 31 December 2024
	2025	2024	
Return on average total assets <sup>(1)</sup>	1.17%	0.84%	1.10%
Return on average equity <sup>(2)</sup>	11.73%	10.04%	11.61%
Cost-to-income ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	9.49%	8.77%	9.35%
Non-performing asset ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	0.63%	0.48%	0.56%
Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business <sup>(5)</sup>	0.97%	0.72%	0.80%
Financial leverage ratio <sup>(6)</sup>	7.80 times	9.06 times	8.25 times
<b>Credit ratings</b>			
Standard & Poor's	A	A	A
Moody's	A1	A1	A1
Fitch <sup>(7)</sup>	A	A+	A+

- (1) Calculated by dividing net profit for the period by average balance of total assets at the beginning and the end of the period on an annualised basis.
- (2) Calculated by dividing net profit for the period by average balance of total shareholders' equity at the beginning and the end of the period on an annualised basis.
- (3) Calculated by dividing the sum of the depreciation and amortisation of property and equipment held for administrative purposes, staff costs and other operating expenses by total revenue and other income.
- (4) Non-performing asset ratio refers to the percentage of non-performing assets over total assets before allowance for impairment losses as at the applicable date.
- (5) Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business refers to the percentage of non-performing assets of finance lease business over finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses as at the applicable date.
- (6) Calculated by dividing net liabilities by total equity. Net liabilities is defined as total debt less cash and cash equivalents. Total liabilities comprise borrowings, due to banks and other financial institutions, financial assets sold under repurchase agreements and bonds payable.
- (7) In April 2025, Fitch downgraded China's sovereign credit rating from A+ to A, and also downgraded the rating of CDB Leasing from A+ to A, with the rating outlook remaining stable.

In the first half of 2025, the annualised return on average total assets of the Group reached 1.17%, representing an increase of 0.33 percentage point as compared with that of the same period of last year. The annualised return on average equity of the Group reached 11.73%, representing an increase of 1.69 percentage points as compared with that of the same period of last year, mainly due to the stable increase in net profit.



The following table sets forth, as at the dates indicated, information relating to certain regulatory indicators, calculated in accordance with the requirements of the NFRA and applicable accounting standards.

	Regulatory requirement	30 June 2025	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
<b>Capital adequacy indicators<sup>(1)</sup></b>				
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio <sup>(2)</sup>	≥7.5%	<b>10.66%</b>	10.49%	9.96%
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	≥8.5%	<b>10.66%</b>	10.49%	9.96%
Capital adequacy ratio <sup>(4)</sup>	≥10.5%	<b>13.10%</b>	12.95%	12.47%
<b>Asset quality indicators</b>				
Ratio of allowance to non-performing finance lease related assets <sup>(5)</sup>	≥100%	<b>540.05%</b>	551.24%	547.72%

(1) Calculated based on the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行資本管理辦法》) (National Financial Regulatory Administration Order No. 4 of 2023) published by the NFRA on 26 October 2023, which became effective on 1 January 2024.

(2) Calculated by dividing core tier-one capital, net of relevant core tier-one capital deductions, by risk-weighted assets.

(3) Calculated by dividing tier-one capital, net of relevant tier-one capital deductions, by risk-weighted assets.

(4) Calculated by dividing total capital, net of capital deductions, by risk-weighted assets.

(5) Calculated by dividing allowance for impairment losses on finance lease related assets by non-performing finance lease related assets.

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### 1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

#### *1.1 Macro-economy*

Internationally, after the global economy experienced a sluggish recovery in 2024, the growth outlook faced heightened uncertainties in the first half of 2025. After downgrading its 2025 global economic growth forecast by 0.5 percentage point to 2.8% in April 2025, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) revised it upward to 3.0% in July 2025, with advanced economies projected to grow at 1.5% and emerging markets and developing economies at 4.1%. The World Bank noted that global prospects could improve should trade tensions ease and policy uncertainties diminish, while key risks facing the global economy at present include uncertainties from U.S. tariff increases and retaliatory measures by trading partners, spillover effects from slowing growth in major economies, and extreme weather events.

Domestically, according to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, preliminary calculations show that China's gross domestic product ("GDP") reached RMB66.0536 trillion in the first half of 2025, representing a 5.3% year-on-year growth at constant prices, with GDP growth at 5.2% in the second quarter. In the first half of 2025, the national economy demonstrated resilience by overcoming challenges and maintaining stable, improving operations amid complex external changes including deflationary pressures and increased trade policy uncertainties. China's strong economic resilience, flexible policy tools, and accumulated advantages in technological innovation and advanced manufacturing have provided strong support for achieving the annual growth target of around 5%.

#### *1.2 Industry Environment*

According to statistical data, by the end of 2024, China's financial leasing companies maintained steady growth in total assets scale. Overall, the financial leasing sector continued to exert efforts in key areas including green finance, technology finance and new infrastructure, with the results of business transformation becoming progressively visible. Its capacity to serve the real economy has been continuously enhanced, establishing the industry as a key financial driver for industrial upgrading and equipment renewal.



## 2 THE COMPANY'S RESPONSES

In the first half of 2025, the Group adhered to the guiding principle of “seeking progress while maintaining stability”, fortified its foundation in “risk prevention and compliance enhancement”, focused on the central task of “structural optimisation, management strengthening and development acceleration”, and strengthened “digital intelligence” empowerment, collectively driving all operational and managerial efforts to new heights, maintaining a positive development trend.

### ***Steady progress in key operating indicators***

Total assets reached RMB417.727 billion, representing an increase of 2.9% as compared with that as at the end of last year;

Operating income reached RMB14.664 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 7.7%;

Net profit reached RMB2.401 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 27.6%;

The annualised return on average total assets (ROA) reached 1.17%, representing an increase of 0.33 percentage point as compared with that of the same period of last year;

The annualised return on average equity (ROE) reached 11.73%, representing an increase of 1.69 percentage points as compared with that of the same period of last year;

The non-performing asset ratio was 0.63%, which has been kept below 1% since its listing, with asset quality remaining stable;

The ratio of allowance to non-performing finance lease related assets reached 540.05%, maintaining a high level of risk mitigation; and

Capital adequacy ratio reached 13.10%, an increase of 0.15 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of last year.

### ***Optimising Business Structure Continuously***

Aircraft leasing: The Group has deepened its presence in domestic and international aviation leasing markets while actively supporting the development of China's large aircraft industry. The Group accelerated the disposal of its non-core aircraft fleet and actively carried out lease extension and re-marketing business. The placement of aircraft on order was carried out in an orderly manner, with placement of all the 2026 order book. The Group has been actively pursuing insurance claims for aircraft detained in Russia, since 2025, it has received insurance settlement proceeds of approximately US\$140 million.

Regional development leasing: The Group has deeply integrated itself into China's major regional strategies, serving the development of key areas and weak links. As at the end of June 2025, the Group had provided regional development leasing services in 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government in China.

Ship leasing: The Group has made breakthroughs in offshore engineering business in active support of the construction of a “powerful shipping country”. In the first half of 2025, the Group led several domestic leasing companies in successfully completing the world’s first joint finance lease business for floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) vessels, developed joint finance lease business for floating liquefied natural gas (FLNG) facilities, and launched operating lease business for small offshore engineering support vessels including platform supply vessels (PSVs), with 4 newly-built vessels delivered and placed on lease in the first half of 2025.

Inclusive finance: The Group has actively responded to the national call for domestic demand expansion by establishing a diversified inclusive finance product system covering construction machinery, passenger vehicles, new energy logistics and agricultural machinery sectors. In the first half of 2025, it made an investment of over RMB10 billion while serving more than 40,000 medium, small and micro clients.

Green energy and high-end equipment leasing: The Group has leveraged its financial leasing proximity to the real economy to collaborate with premium power enterprises in establishing a comprehensive, multi-modal service system covering wind power, photovoltaic power generation, hydropower and energy storage, thereby accelerating the implementation of China’s “dual carbon” strategy. The Group continues to provide leasing support for advanced manufacturing sectors, increasing business investment in integrated circuits, communication equipment and related fields.

### ***Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Internal Management Continuously***

Capital management: The Group has systematically advanced the implementation of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks, further optimising capital allocation across legal entities at all levels and continuously improving the long-term capital management mechanism, resulting in steady growth in capital adequacy ratio.

Asset and liability management (ALM): The Group has implemented a range of measures to reduce liability costs and maintain stable business spreads through asset-liability linkage and overall management. It has refined its strategies for managing local and foreign currency financing, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk to ensure the stable and orderly operation of the liability side with reasonable and adequate liquidity. In the first half of 2025, the Group successfully issued RMB5 billion 3-year financial bonds in China’s interbank bond market and publicly issued a dual-tranche senior bond in global markets, consisting of US\$400 million 5-year fixed-rate bonds and US\$300 million 5-year floating-rate bonds.

Risk management: The Group has strengthened risk assessment in key areas and steadily advanced risk management and control and mitigation efforts. As at the end of June 2025, the Group’s non-performing asset ratio stood at 0.63%, with asset quality remaining consistently strong. The ratio of allowance to non-performing finance lease related assets reached 540.05%, demonstrating robust risk offset capacity.

Compliance and internal control: The Group has consistently monitored regulatory policy changes and strengthened situation prediction. Through measures including improving institutional frameworks, strengthening post-leasing and asset management, refining operational risk and case prevention risk management systems, and strictly regulating business practices, the Group has continuously improved its internal control level and established an efficient compliance governance framework. As a result, the Group’s regulatory rating improved from 3A in the previous year to 2B.

### 3 ANALYSIS OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

#### 3.1 Overview of Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

In the first half of 2025, the Group recorded total revenue and other income of RMB14,664.4 million, representing an increase of RMB1,047.4 million or 7.7% compared with that for the same period of last year; and achieved net profit of RMB2,401.0 million, representing an increase of RMB519.7 million or 27.6% compared with that for the same period of last year, mainly due to the Group's proactive reduction of liquidity reserves and strengthened cost management and control of capital during the first half of 2025, which led to decreased borrowing scale and lower interest rates, resulting in reduced interest expenses; while simultaneously actively pursuing aircraft insurance claims, intensifying asset disposal efforts, and benefiting from increased exchange gains, thereby boosting other revenue and income.

The following table sets forth the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss of the Group for the periods indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>For the six months ended 30 June</b>		<b>Change</b>
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	
<b>Revenue</b>			
Finance lease income	<b>5,041.2</b>	5,373.1	(6.2%)
Operating lease income	<b>7,004.0</b>	7,113.5	(1.5%)
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>12,045.2</b>	12,486.6	(3.5%)
Net investment gains	<b>34.2</b>	84.6	(59.6%)
Other income, gains or losses	<b>2,585.0</b>	1,045.8	147.2%
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>	<b>14,664.4</b>	13,617.0	7.7%
Depreciation and amortisation	<b>(3,850.3)</b>	(3,417.0)	12.7%
Staff costs	<b>(239.3)</b>	(263.5)	(9.2%)
Fee and commission expenses	<b>(13.1)</b>	(26.3)	(50.2%)
Interest expenses	<b>(4,617.1)</b>	(6,727.7)	(31.4%)
Other operating expenses	<b>(1,096.6)</b>	(882.4)	24.3%
Impairment losses	<b>(1,811.1)</b>	261.0	(793.9%)
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>(11,627.5)</b>	(11,055.9)	5.2%
<b>Profit before income tax</b>	<b>3,036.9</b>	2,561.1	18.6%
Income tax expense	<b>(635.9)</b>	(679.8)	(6.5%)
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>2,401.0</b>	1,881.3	27.6%

## 3.2 Total Revenue

Revenue of the Group was primarily derived from finance lease income and operating lease income. For the first half of 2025, total revenue of the Group amounted to RMB12,045.2 million, representing a decrease of 3.5% compared with the total revenue of RMB12,486.6 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to a decline in the yield on finance leases in the first half of 2025, as well as the BDI Index being lower than the same period of the previous year, resulting in a decrease in both finance lease income and operating lease income.

### 3.2.1 Finance Lease Income

The following table sets forth the finance lease income of the Group's five business segments for the periods indicated:

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	For the six months ended 30 June		
	2025	2024	Change
<b>Finance lease income</b>			
Aircraft leasing	<b>13.6</b>	2.8	385.7%
Regional development leasing	<b>1,492.5</b>	2,356.5	(36.7%)
Ship leasing	<b>624.5</b>	590.9	5.7%
Inclusive finance	<b>1,052.3</b>	922.5	14.1%
Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	<b>1,858.3</b>	1,500.4	23.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,041.2</b>	5,373.1	(6.2%)

For the first half of 2025, finance lease income of the Group amounted to RMB5,041.2 million, accounting for 41.9% of the total revenue, representing a decrease of RMB331.9 million, or 6.2% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to a decline in the yield of finance lease business.

With respect to aircraft leasing, for the first half of 2025, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB13.6 million, representing an increase of RMB10.8 million, or 385.7% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the scale and yield of finance lease assets of the aircraft leasing business in the first half of 2025 as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to regional development leasing, for the first half of 2025, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB1,492.5 million, representing a decrease of RMB864.0 million, or 36.7% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the Group's continuous business transformation, resulting in a reduction in the asset scale and yield of regional development leasing compared to the same period of last year.

With respect to ship leasing, for the first half of 2025, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB624.5 million, representing an increase of RMB33.6 million, or 5.7% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the average asset scale of ship finance lease in the first half of 2025 as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to inclusive finance, for the first half of 2025, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB1,052.3 million, representing an increase of RMB129.8 million, or 14.1% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to increased investment in vehicle leasing business, with consolidating project risks and service fees borne by the Group, resulting in higher yield than construction machinery leasing. Overall, the yield of inclusive finance business increased compared to the same period of last year.

With respect to green energy and high-end equipment leasing, for the first half of 2025, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB1,858.3 million, representing an increase of RMB357.9 million, or 23.9% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to increased investment in new energy businesses and emerging industries in the first half of 2025, which led to the increase in the scale of finance lease assets under this segment.

### 3.2.2 Operating Lease Income

The following table sets forth the operating lease income of the Group's five business segments for the periods indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>For the six months ended 30 June</b>		<b>Change</b>
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	
<b>Operating lease income</b>			
Aircraft leasing	<b>4,313.8</b>	4,179.8	3.2%
Regional development leasing	<b>63.3</b>	53.6	18.1%
Ship leasing	<b>2,011.7</b>	2,469.0	(18.5%)
Inclusive finance	<b>573.5</b>	386.0	48.6%
Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	<b>41.7</b>	25.1	66.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>7,004.0</u></b>	<b><u>7,113.5</u></b>	<b><u>(1.5%)</u></b>

For the first half of 2025, operating lease income of the Group amounted to RMB7,004.0 million, accounting for 58.1% of the total revenue, representing a decrease of 1.5% as compared with RMB7,113.5 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in the BDI Index in the first half of 2025 as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to aircraft leasing, for the first half of 2025, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB4,313.8 million, representing an increase of RMB134.0 million, or 3.2% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the scale of aircraft operating lease assets in the first half of 2025 as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to regional development leasing, for the first half of 2025, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB63.3 million, representing an increase of RMB9.7 million, or 18.1% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily driven by improved asset utilisation rate and reduced idle assets in the first half of 2025.

With respect to ship leasing, for the first half of 2025, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB2,011.7 million, representing a decrease of RMB457.3 million, or 18.5% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the fact that the majority of operating lease income from this segment was linked to the BDI Index, which decreased compared to that of the same period of last year.

With respect to inclusive finance, for the first half of 2025, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB573.5 million, representing an increase of RMB187.5 million, or 48.6% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the scale of vehicle operating lease assets as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to green energy and high-end equipment leasing, for the first half of 2025, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB41.7 million, representing an increase of RMB16.6 million, or 66.1% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the scale of operating lease assets for green energy and high-end equipment.

### *3.2.3 Net Investment Gains*

For the first half of 2025, net investment gains of the Group amounted to RMB34.2 million, representing a decrease of 59.6% as compared with the net investment gains of RMB84.6 million for the same period of last year, primarily because the Group no longer held government bonds in the first half of 2025, resulting in a year-on-year decrease in investment gains.



### *3.2.4 Other Income, Gains or Losses*

For the first half of 2025, other income, gains or losses of the Group amounted to RMB2,585.0 million, representing an increase of 147.2% compared with the other income, gains or losses of RMB1,045.8 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to increased foreign exchange gains, aircraft insurance compensation income, and proceeds from asset disposals.

## **3.3 Cost and Expenses**

For the first half of 2025, total cost and expenses of the Group amounted to RMB11,627.5 million, representing an increase of 5.2% compared with the total cost and expenses of RMB11,055.9 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the year-on-year increase in impairment losses, depreciation and amortisation in the first half of 2025.

### *3.3.1 Depreciation and Amortisation*

In the first half of 2025, depreciation and amortisation of the Group amounted to RMB3,850.3 million, representing an increase of 12.7% compared with the depreciation and amortisation of RMB3,417.0 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in depreciation expenses of operating lease assets resulting from the growth in the scale of operating lease assets.

### *3.3.2 Staff Costs*

In the first half of 2025, staff costs of the Group amounted to RMB239.3 million, representing a decrease of 9.2% compared with staff costs of RMB263.5 million for the same period of last year, mainly due to a reduction in labour costs resulting from adjustments to the personnel structure.

### *3.3.3 Interest Expenses*

For the first half of 2025, interest expenses of the Group amounted to RMB4,617.1 million, representing a decrease of 31.4% compared with the interest expenses of RMB6,727.7 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to a decrease in both average borrowing scale and financing cost rate in the first half of 2025, resulting in the decrease in interest expenses.

### *3.3.4 Other Operating Expenses*

For the first half of 2025, other operating expenses of the Group amounted to RMB1,096.6 million, representing an increase of 24.3% compared with the other operating expenses of RMB882.4 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the increases in expenses related to aircraft retrieval and vehicle project management.

### *3.3.5 Impairment Losses*

For the first half of 2025, the impairment losses of the Group amounted to RMB1,811.1 million, and the impairment losses in the same period of last year amounted to RMB(261.0) million. This was mainly due to increased credit risks in certain existing projects and updates to the macroeconomic parameters in the impairment model, leading to corresponding adjustments to the provision ratios.

### **3.4 Profit before Income Tax**

For the first half of 2025, profit before income tax of the Group amounted to RMB3,036.9 million, representing an increase of 18.6% compared with the profit before income tax of RMB2,561.1 million for the same period of last year.

### **3.5 Income Tax Expense**

For the first half of 2025, income tax expense of the Group amounted to RMB635.9 million, representing a decrease of 6.5% compared with the income tax expense of RMB679.8 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to an increase in the profit contribution from subsidiaries with lower tax rates.



#### 4 ANALYSIS ON THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

The following table sets forth the condensed consolidated statement of financial position of the Group as at the dates indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>	<b>Change</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	<b>55,861.5</b>	43,670.6	27.9%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	<b>225.6</b>	213.9	5.5%
Derivative financial assets	<b>803.2</b>	437.9	83.4%
Accounts receivable	<b>653.0</b>	624.7	4.5%
Finance lease receivables	<b>199,983.9</b>	202,099.6	(1.0%)
Assets held-for-sale	<b>211.0</b>	175.8	20.0%
Prepayments	<b>15,070.4</b>	13,535.4	11.3%
Investment properties	<b>1,037.9</b>	1,058.4	(1.9%)
Property and equipment	<b>131,599.1</b>	133,593.9	(1.5%)
Right-of-use assets	<b>124.4</b>	143.2	(13.1%)
Deferred tax assets	<b>2,884.8</b>	2,327.4	23.9%
Other assets	<b>9,272.5</b>	7,969.5	16.3%
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>417,727.3</b>	<b>405,850.3</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	<b>313,383.8</b>	309,814.1	1.2%
Due to banks and other financial institutions	<b>7,706.6</b>	5,185.4	48.6%
Derivative financial liabilities	<b>394.9</b>	856.5	(53.9%)
Accrued staff costs	<b>288.4</b>	274.5	5.1%
Bonds payable	<b>31,964.8</b>	27,072.9	18.1%
Tax payable	<b>451.6</b>	466.9	(3.3%)
Lease liabilities	<b>144.7</b>	160.8	(10.0%)
Deferred tax liabilities	<b>1,213.0</b>	1,045.0	16.1%
Other liabilities	<b>20,558.5</b>	20,710.4	(0.7%)
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>376,106.3</b>	<b>365,586.5</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>41,621.0</b>	<b>40,263.8</b>	<b>3.4%</b>

## 4.1 Total Assets

The principal components of the Group's assets were cash and bank balances, finance lease receivables, prepayments and property and equipment. As at 30 June 2025, these assets accounted for 96.4% of the total assets. As at 30 June 2025, total assets of the Group amounted to RMB417,727.3 million, representing an increase of RMB11,877.0 million, or 2.9% as compared with that as at the end of last year, primarily due to the increase in cash and bank balances of the Group.

### 4.1.1 Cash and Bank Balances

As at 30 June 2025, cash and bank balances of the Group amounted to RMB55,861.5 million, representing an increase of 27.9% as compared with the cash and bank balances of RMB43,670.6 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the increase in liquidity provision to support business development needs of the Group.

### 4.1.2 Finance Lease Receivables

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024	Change
<b>Finance lease receivables – gross</b>	<b>255,049.1</b>	255,467.0	(0.2%)
Less: unearned finance income	<b>(44,063.2)</b>	(44,089.5)	(0.1%)
<b>Finance lease receivables – net</b>	<b>210,985.9</b>	211,377.5	(0.2%)
Less: allowance for impairment losses	<b>(11,002.0)</b>	(9,277.9)	18.6%
<b>Finance lease receivables – carrying amount</b>	<b><u>199,983.9</u></b>	<b><u>202,099.6</u></b>	<b><u>(1.0%)</u></b>

As at 30 June 2025, finance lease receivables of the Group amounted to RMB199,983.9 million, representing a decrease of 1.0% as compared with the finance lease receivables of RMB202,099.6 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the intense market competition in the first half of 2025, which led to a decline in project returns and a slowdown in the Group's investment in finance lease.

#### 4.1.3 Prepayments

As at 30 June 2025, the prepayments of the Group amounted to RMB15,070.4 million, representing an increase of 11.3% as compared with the prepayments of RMB13,535.4 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the payments made in connection with new purchase orders of aircraft, ships and vehicles, which resulted in an increase in the balance of prepayments.

#### 4.1.4 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment were composed of equipment held for operating lease businesses and property and equipment held for administrative purposes. As at 30 June 2025, equipment held for operating lease businesses of the Group amounted to RMB131,043.7 million, representing a decrease of 1.5% as compared with the equipment held for operating lease businesses of RMB133,022.7 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the provision for depreciation, which offset the stable growth in the original book value of equipment held for operating lease businesses, resulting in a reduction of their net book value.

As at 30 June 2025, property and equipment held for administrative purposes of the Group amounted to RMB555.4 million, representing a decrease of 2.8% as compared with the property and equipment held for administrative purposes of RMB571.2 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the provision for depreciation, resulting in a reduction of the net book value of property and equipment held for administrative purposes.

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the property and equipment as at the dates indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024	Change
<b>Property and equipment</b>			
Equipment held for operating lease businesses	<b>131,043.7</b>	133,022.7	(1.5%)
Property and equipment held for administrative purposes	<b>555.4</b>	571.2	(2.8%)
<b>Property and equipment – carrying amount</b>	<b><u>131,599.1</u></b>	<b><u>133,593.9</u></b>	<b><u>(1.5%)</u></b>

#### 4.1.5 Other Assets

Other assets mainly included deductible value-added tax, prepaid expenses, straightline amortised lease assets, interest receivables, maintenance right assets, intangible assets and other receivables. As at 30 June 2025, other assets of the Group amounted to RMB9,272.5 million, representing an increase of 16.3% as compared with other assets of RMB7,969.5 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the expansion of the investment in leased assets, which resulted in an increase in deductible value-added tax.

## 4.2 Leased Assets

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the Group's finance lease related assets as at the dates indicated and the movements therein:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024	Change
<b>Finance lease related assets</b>			
Finance lease receivables	<u>199,983.9</u>	<u>202,099.6</u>	<u>(1.0%)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>199,983.9</b></u>	<u><b>202,099.6</b></u>	<u><b>(1.0%)</b></u>

The following table sets forth the breakdown of the operating lease assets of the Group as at the dates indicated and the movements therein:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024	Change
<b>Operating lease assets</b>			
Investment properties	<u>1,037.9</u>	<u>1,058.4</u>	<u>(1.9%)</u>
Property and equipment – equipment held for operating lease businesses	<u>131,043.7</u>	<u>133,022.7</u>	<u>(1.5%)</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u><b>132,081.6</b></u>	<u><b>134,081.1</b></u>	<u><b>(1.5%)</b></u>

Finance lease related assets and operating lease assets of the Group represented a decrease of 1.0% and 1.5% as compared with that as at the end of last year, respectively.

## 4.3 Liabilities

As at 30 June 2025, total liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB376,106.3 million, representing an increase of 2.9% as compared with the total liabilities of RMB365,586.5 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the growth in the scale of liabilities commensurate with that of assets.

### 4.3.1 Borrowings

As at 30 June 2025, the balance of borrowings of the Group amounted to RMB313,383.8 million, representing an increase of 1.2% as compared with the balance of borrowings of RMB309,814.1 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the increase in financing to support the development of business scale.

#### 4.3.2 Bonds Payable

As at 30 June 2025, the balance of bonds payable of the Group amounted to RMB31,964.8 million, representing an increase of 18.1% as compared with the balance of bonds payable of RMB27,072.9 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the larger scale of bonds newly issued in the first half of 2025 than the scale of those falling due.

#### 4.3.3 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities primarily consist of lease deposits, maintenance reserve funds, value-added tax on the principal of direct leasing, interest payable, and rent received in advance, etc. As at 30 June 2025, the balance of other liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB20,558.5 million, representing a decrease of 0.7% as compared with the balance of other liabilities of RMB20,710.4 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to a decrease in interest payable.

### 5 ANALYSIS ON THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The following table sets forth the Group's statement of cash flows for the periods indicated and the changes therein:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>For the six months ended 30 June</b>		<b>Change</b>
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	
Net cash flows of operating activities	<b>12,153.1</b>	64,403.0	(81.1%)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<b>(4,229.4)</b>	(31,583.9)	(86.6%)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	<b>4,554.2</b>	(4,540.9)	(200.3%)
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b><u>12,477.9</u></b>	<b><u>28,278.2</u></b>	<b><u>(55.9%)</u></b>

In the first half of 2025, the net cash inflow from the operating activities of the Group amounted to RMB12,153.1 million, representing a decrease of 81.1%, primarily due to a reduction in the net increase in the Group's scale of borrowing; the net cash outflow used in the investing activities of the Group amounted to RMB4,229.4 million, representing a decrease of 86.6%, primarily due to the decrease in payments for the Group's investments; and the net cash inflow from the financing activities of the Group amounted to RMB4,554.2 million, primarily due to the increase in net cash inflow from the issuance of bonds by the Group.

## 6 BUSINESS OPERATION

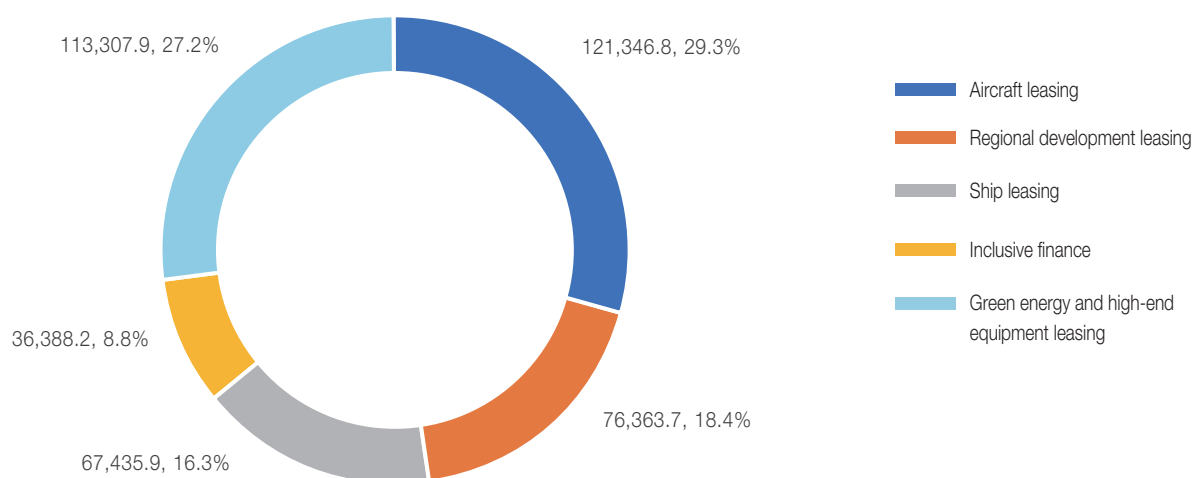
The business segments of the Group consist of five leasing segments, including aircraft leasing, regional development leasing, ship leasing, inclusive finance and green energy and high-end equipment leasing. In the first half of 2025, the Group's business transformation achieved tangible results, with continued optimisation of segment structures and further consolidation of its sustainable development foundation.

In the first half of 2025, the total investment in leasing business of the Group amounted to RMB41,360.9 million, among which the investment in aircraft leasing, regional development leasing, ship leasing, inclusive finance and green energy and high-end equipment leasing were RMB2,645.1 million, RMB1,760.0 million, RMB2,943.4 million, RMB10,551.7 million and RMB23,460.7 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth the assets of each business segment of the Group as at the dates indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i> <b>Segment assets</b>	<b>30 June 2025</b>		<b>31 December 2024</b>	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Aircraft leasing	<b>121,346.8</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	120,078.4	29.8%
Regional development leasing	<b>76,363.7</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	87,567.7	21.7%
Ship leasing	<b>67,435.9</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	64,739.8	16.0%
Inclusive finance	<b>36,388.2</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	33,959.9	8.4%
Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	<b>113,307.9</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	97,177.1	24.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>414,842.5</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>	<b><u>403,522.9</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>

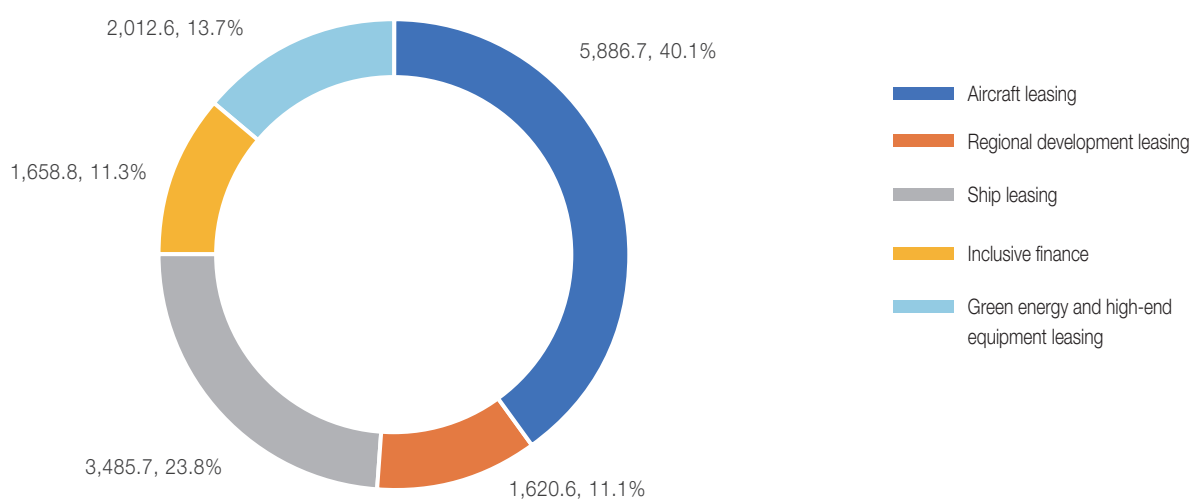
**Breakdown of Assets of Each Business Segment of the Group**  
(Unit: RMB million, Percentages)



The following table sets forth the revenue and other income of each business segment for the periods indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i> Segment revenue and other income	For the six months ended 30 June			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Aircraft leasing	5,886.7	40.1%	4,555.0	33.5%
Regional development leasing	1,620.6	11.1%	2,664.1	19.6%
Ship leasing	3,485.7	23.8%	3,327.7	24.4%
Inclusive finance	1,658.8	11.3%	1,390.3	10.2%
Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	2,012.6	13.7%	1,679.9	12.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,664.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>13,617.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Breakdown of Revenue and Other Income of Each Business Segment of the Group**  
(Unit: RMB million, Percentages)



The following table sets forth the profit/(loss) before income tax of each business segment for the periods indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions)</i>	<b>For the six months ended 30 June</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	2024
<b>Segment profit/(loss) before income tax</b>	<b>Amount</b>	Amount
Aircraft leasing	<b>1,114.5</b>	(62.0)
Regional development leasing	<b>481.4</b>	1,206.0
Ship leasing	<b>326.4</b>	437.9
Inclusive finance	<b>486.8</b>	443.9
Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	<b>627.8</b>	535.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,036.9</b>	2,561.1

### **6.1 Aircraft Leasing**

The International Air Transport Association (“IATA”) indicated that the demand for global air travel has remained robust during the first half of 2025. Total demand, measured in revenue passenger kilometers (RPK), was up by 2.6% year-on-year. Total capacity, measured in available seat kilometers (ASK), was up by 3.4% year-on-year. According to IATA’s latest forecast, airlines’ revenue are expected to remain broadly flat compared to 2024, with a forecast net profit of US\$36.0 billion at a net profit margin of 3.7%. Despite the ongoing economic, supply chain and geopolitical challenges to the global airline industry’s future performance, the aircraft manufacturers, Boeing and Airbus forecast that traffic will grow annually by 4.2% and 3.6% respectively for the next twenty years. Within that timeframe, the global in-service-fleet will have reached 49,600 aircraft according to Boeing and 43,420 aircraft as projected by Airbus, underscoring the fact that the aviation industry demonstrates resilience after unprecedented disruption.

In 2025, with an international leasing business platform, professional team, good relationships with manufacturers and a global and well-diversified customer network, the Group will continue to seize opportunities as the industry progresses its growth to build a fleet comprising next-generation, mainstream narrow-body aircraft and continuously increase its competitiveness in the industry.

During the first half of 2025, the highlights of the Group’s aircraft leasing segment are:

- Executed 12 transactions for 31 new and used aircraft and engine, covering order placement, remarketing and extensions, sale and leaseback deals, portfolio acquisitions and sales;
- Signed financing agreements for a total of US\$2.6 billion; and
- Further expanded our diversified global customer base with new customers, leasing business has covered a total of 87 lessees across 42 countries and regions.



As at 30 June 2025, total assets of the aircraft leasing segment of the Group amounted to RMB121,346.8 million, representing an increase of RMB1,268.4 million, or 1.1% as compared to that as at the end of last year, mainly due to the purchase of aircraft leased assets by the Group in the first half of 2025. The total revenue and other income of the aircraft leasing segment amounted to RMB5,886.7 million, representing an increase of RMB1,331.7 million, or 29.2% as compared with that of the same period of last year. The profit before income tax for this segment was RMB1,114.5 million, representing an increase of RMB1,176.5 million as compared with that of the same period of last year, mainly due to an increase of lease revenue as compared with that of the same period of last year and insurance settlement proceeds received during the first half of 2025 in respect of those aircraft detained in Russia.

In the first half of 2025, the net lease yield of the operating leased aircraft was 4.9%<sup>1</sup>, the lease yield of the finance lease aircraft was 4.3%<sup>2</sup>.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had a total portfolio of 517 aircraft, consisting of 312 owned aircraft and 205 committed aircraft. Our global customer base covers 87 lessees in 42 countries and regions. As at 30 June 2025, 306 owned aircraft of the Group were held for operating lease and 6 owned aircraft of the Group were under finance lease. As at 30 June 2025, the weighted average age by aircraft value<sup>3</sup> of the Group's owned aircraft held for operating lease was 5.7 years, and the weighted average remaining lease term by aircraft value of the Group's owned aircraft held for operating lease was 6.9 years.

The Group's owned and in-service fleet mainly includes narrow-body aircraft types comprising the Airbus A320ceo and A320neo family and Boeing 737NG and 737MAX family, and wide-body types such as Airbus A330ceo, A330neo and A350, and Boeing 777-300ER and 787-9. As at 30 June 2025, the Group's aircraft fleet consists of 79% narrow-body aircraft, 18% wide-body aircraft and 3% freighters and regional aircraft by aircraft value. As at 30 June 2025, the total net book value of the Group's owned aircraft was US\$12,498.5 million.

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- 1 The calculation is net lease income of aircraft operating lease business divided by average monthly balance of operating lease assets. Net lease income equals aircraft operating lease income plus maintenance income less interest expenses of the operating lease business.
  - 2 The calculation is lease income of aircraft finance lease divided by average monthly balance of aircraft finance lease assets. As at 30 June 2025, only six finance leased aircraft remained, therefore the impact of finance lease on revenue is immaterial.
  - 3 For operating lease, aircraft value equals the sum of aircraft net book value and aircraft intangible assets value; for finance lease, aircraft value equals finance lease receivable.

The following table sets forth the composition of the Group's fleet and committed aircraft as at 30 June 2025:

<b>Aircraft Type</b>	<b>Owned aircraft</b>	<b>Committed aircraft</b>	<b>Total</b>
A320-200	40	—	40
A321-200	8	1	9
A330-200	4	—	4
A330-300	18	—	18
A330-900	6	—	6
A350-900	4	—	4
A320neo	80	22	102
A321neo	46	92	138
<b>Airbus Total</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>321</b>
737-800	45	2	47
777-300ER	1	—	1
737 Max 8	36	88	124
787-9	2	—	2
<b>Boeing Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>174</b>
E190-100LR	15	—	15
<b>Embraer Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Freighters</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>517</b>

The Group's orderbook is comprised solely of liquid, next-generation, narrow-body aircraft types. As at 30 June 2025, the Group has committed to purchasing 194 narrow-body aircraft under its direct OEM orders, including 84 aircraft from Boeing and 110 aircraft from Airbus. These aircraft are scheduled to be delivered between the second half of 2025 and 2032. The Group also has contractual commitments to further acquire 6 aircraft under sale-lease-back transactions and 5 aircraft from portfolio acquisition. The aggregate future capital expenditure commitments were RMB79,800.3 million.

In addition to the above committed aircraft, the Group has 70 non-binding entitlements with The Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd., consisting of 20 C909 aircraft and 50 C919 aircraft.

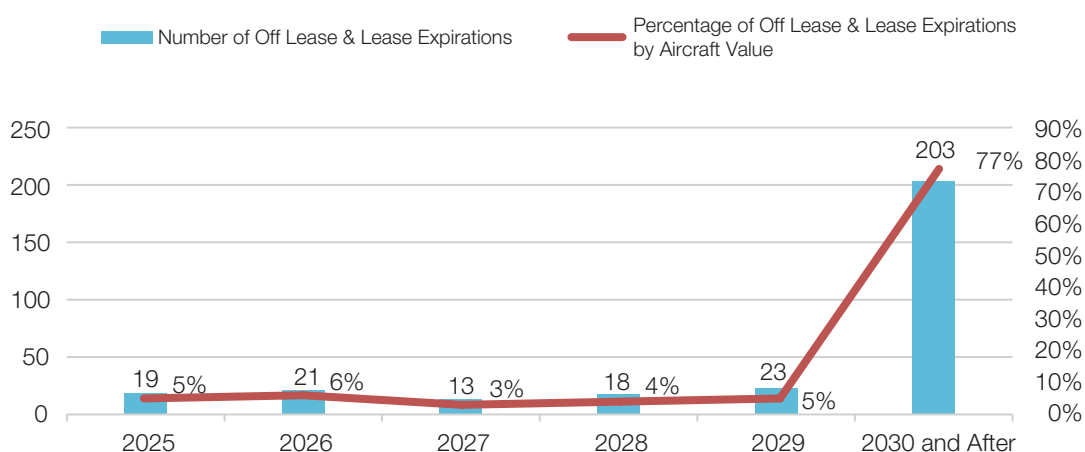
As at 30 June 2025, among 205 committed aircraft (including aircraft under direct OEM orders, sale-lease-back and portfolio acquisition), 25 were scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2025, 31 in 2026 and 149 from 2027 onwards.

As at 30 June 2025, among 194 aircraft committed to be purchased directly from OEMs, 55 were committed for lease, of which 18 were scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2025, 27 in 2026 and 10 in 2027.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group was committed to sale-lease-back transactions covering 6 aircraft and 5 aircraft via portfolio acquisition, of which 7 were scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2025 and 4 in 2026.

The following chart sets forth the breakdown of the number of aircraft and percentage of aircraft value balance as at 30 June 2025 of those off-lease aircraft and aircraft under operating lease with scheduled leases expiring in the future, excluding any aircraft for which the Group has a sale commitment, to be converted to finance lease, under teardown, unable to remarket due to bankruptcy proceedings of relevant lessees and the Russian-Ukraine conflict. 14 out of 19 aircraft with lease expired in 2025 have entered into letters of intent for remarketing or sale.

### Off Lease and Lease Expirations



During the first half of 2025, the Group sold 4 aircraft and 1 engine in total with a net book value on disposal of assets of US\$51.1 million and realised a gain on disposal of US\$41.1 million, in order to dispose of non-core aircraft to optimise its fleet structure. The Group received a total of approximately US\$134 million insurance settlement proceeds in respect of those aircraft detained in Russia in the first half of 2025 and US\$6 million insurance settlement proceeds for aircraft detained in Russia was received in July 2025.

The Group's owned aircraft under operating lease (excluding 4 aircraft detained in Russia) was 97.7% fleet utilisation due to the impact of off-lease aircraft in transition.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the Group's revenue and assets of aircraft leasing by region of lessee for the first half of 2025:

<b>Region</b>	<b>Percentage of lease revenue in the first half of 2025</b>	<b>Percentage of aircraft value as at 30 June 2025</b>
The PRC	26.6%	23.9%
Asia Pacific (excluding the PRC)	19.4%	21.4%
Europe	22.4%	20.6%
Americas	23.2%	24.4%
Middle East	7.8%	6.1%
Africa	0.6%	0.7%
Off-lease/Under teardown	—	2.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the Group's owned aircraft by manufacturer as at 30 June 2025:

<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Percentage by aircraft value as at 30 June 2025</b>
Airbus	75.6%
Boeing	23.4%
Others	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## **6.2 Regional Development Leasing**

China insisted on implementing its major regional strategies to build a modernised economic system around the goal of high-quality economic development and key regions have become important growth poles for China's economy. In the first half of 2025, the Group's regional development leasing segment achieved additional investment in businesses of RMB1,760.0 million.

The Group focused on key regions such as Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Area, Yangtze River Delta, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Yangtze River Economic Belt and Yellow River Basin, and its major regional strategies, to strongly support the development of key areas and weak links. As at the end of June 2025, the Group has provided regional development leasing services in 26 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. In the Group's regional development leasing segments, the balance of assets in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Area amounted to RMB8,905.6 million; the balance of assets in the Yangtze River Economic Belt amounted to RMB34,059.6 million; and the balance of assets in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area amounted to RMB5,248.4 million. The Group's balance of assets in the above three key regions accounted for approximately 63% of the assets of such segment.

As at 30 June 2025, the total assets of the Group's regional development leasing segment amounted to RMB76,363.7 million, representing a decrease of RMB11,204.0 million or 12.8% compared to that of the end of the previous year. During the first half of 2025, the segment generated revenue and other income of RMB1,620.6 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,043.5 million or 39.2% compared to that of the same period of last year. The segment's profit before tax was RMB481.4 million, representing a decrease of RMB724.6 million or 60.1% compared to that of the same period of last year. As the Group continues to advance its business transformation, the leased asset balance within this segment has maintained a downward trajectory, leading to corresponding declines in both revenue and income and profit before tax.

## **6.3 Ship Leasing**

In the first half of 2025, the shipping market was affected by factors such as U.S. tariff policies, the U.S. "Section 301 proposal" against China, and geopolitical tensions between Russia and Ukraine, as well as between Israel and Iran, leading to increased uncertainty and significant divergence across various market segments. In the bulk carrier shipping segment, the growth rate of China's seaborne imports of coal and iron ore slowed in the first half of 2025, and the dry bulk shipping trade was under short-term pressure, resulting in an overall decline in charter rates for bulk carrier shipping market. In the product tanker transportation segment, due to the recovery in fleet capacity growth and relatively insufficient market demand, charter rates in the product tanker transportation market declined compared to the high base of the same period of last year, gradually returning to the average level of the past ten years. The LNG ship market faced pressure on charter rates due to the delayed delivery of liquefied capacity combined with a surge in new capacity deliveries.

The Group continued to intensify its specialised operations in shipping market by strengthening research and analysis of dynamics in segment markets and medium-to long-term development trends. In the first half of 2025, the Group led several domestic leasing companies in successfully completing the world's first joint finance lease business for a floating production, storage and offloading (FPSO) vessel, while focusing on developing joint leasing business for floating liquefied natural gas (FLNG) vessels and operating lease business for platform supply vessels (PSVs) and other small offshore support vessels. Additionally, the Group completed the delivery and lease commencement for four newly built vessels. In the first half of 2025, the Group's vessels on time charter maintained good safety conditions, with an average vessel utilisation rate of 99.6%, continuing to maintain a first-class international standard. In the first half of 2025, the Group's vessel leasing segment achieved new investments totaling RMB2,943.4 million.

The Group's fleet size continues to be optimised. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had a total of 252 vessels in operation, including 37 vessels under finance leases and 215 vessels under operating leases. By vessel type, the vessels in operation includes 172 bulk carriers, 46 product tankers, 13 container ships, 18 LNG ships, 2 passenger cruise ships, and 1 offshore engineering vessel/ship. In terms of vessel age, the average age of the Group's vessels under lease was 7.3 years, bulk carriers with an average year of 6.8 years, container ships with an average year of 8.8 years, product tankers with an average year of 7.1 years, LNG ships with an average year of 10.8 years, passenger cruise ships with an average year of 16 years, and offshore engineering vessels/ships with an average year of 11.7 years. Additionally, the Group has a total of 12 vessels under construction, including 4 bulk carriers and 8 offshore support vessels, all of which are under operating leases.

Asset structure of the Group's vessels in operation as at 30 June 2025

Type	Vessels in operation (ships)			Vessels under construction (ships)	Note
	Operating lease	Finance lease	Total		
Bulk carrier	162	10	172	4	
Container ship	–	13	13	–	
Product tanker	46	–	46	–	
LNG ship	6	12	18	–	
Passenger cruise ship	1	1	2	–	The program of vessels under operating lease is a joint leasing program
Offshore engineering vessels/ship	–	1	1	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>12</b>	

As at 30 June 2025, the total assets of the Group's ship leasing segment amounted to RMB67,435.9 million, representing an increase of RMB2,696.1 million or 4.2% compared to that of the end of last year. In the first half of 2025, the segment generated revenue and other income of RMB3,485.7 million, representing an increase of RMB158.0 million or 4.7% compared to that of the same period of last year, primarily due to an increase in the scale of leased assets deployed and an improvement in foreign exchange gains compared to that of the same period of last year. The segment's profit before tax was RMB326.4 million, representing a decrease of RMB111.5 million or 25.5% compared to that of the same period of last year. This was primarily due to an increase in credit risk associated with the segment's leased assets, resulting in an increase in provision for impairment losses for the period compared to the same period of last year, as well as the BDI Index being lower than the same period of the previous year, resulting in a decrease in operating lease income.

#### **6.4 Inclusive Finance**

In the first half of 2025, the Group remained committed to its core mission of channeling financial services to support the real economy, continuing to optimise the asset structure layout of inclusive finance, deepening expertise in vehicle leasing business scenarios, unlocking business growth potential, and expanding the coverage of inclusive finance services and enhancing service quality and efficiency through innovation-driven upgrades. First, we focused on existing strategic clients to increase leasing penetration rates. In the first half of 2025, we precisely identified the key vehicle addition cycles of our cooperative clients and deepened our business layout in the mobility and urban logistics sectors. Second, we proactively expanded into vehicle segment business scenarios, achieving strategic synergy with leading clients in sectors such as ride-hailing and test-drive vehicles, and further enhanced service quality and efficiency through customised product development. Third, we took product capability enhancement as the driving force, optimised products from multiple dimensions, promoted orderly product iteration and updates, and leveraged the synergistic rotation effect of multiple products to facilitate steady growth in business deployment. Fourth, we prioritised risk prevention and control as the primary development task, dynamically adjusted and optimised big data risk control models, strengthened the safety barriers for development, and promoted the overall stability of asset quality. Fifth, we adhered to a customer-centric philosophy, built an internal and external collaborative work system, continuously refined customer service work, and improved the quality and efficiency of customer service. In the first half of 2025, the Group's inclusive finance segment achieved new business investments of RMB10,551.7 million.

As at 30 June 2025, the total assets of the Group's inclusive finance segment amounted to RMB36,388.2 million, representing an increase of RMB2,428.3 million or 7.2% compared to that of the end of last year. In the first half of 2025, the segment generated revenue and other income of RMB1,658.8 million, representing an increase of RMB268.5 million or 19.3% compared to that of the same period of last year. The segment's profit before tax was RMB486.8 million, representing an increase of RMB42.9 million or 9.7% compared to that of the same period of last year. This was primarily due to the Group's steady increase in investments in passenger vehicle leasing business, resulting in an optimised revenue structure for the segment.



#### *6.4.1 Vehicle Leasing*

According to data published by the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, in the first half of 2025, national automobile production and sales reached 15.621 million units and 15.653 million units, respectively, representing year-on-year increases of 12.5% and 11.4%. In particular, passenger vehicle sales reached 13.531 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of 13%; commercial vehicle sales reached 2.122 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of 2.6%; and the new energy vehicle sales reached 6.937 million units, representing a year-on-year increase of 40.3%. In the second half of 2025, the continued implementation of national policies such as the “Two New” initiatives (large-scale equipment upgrades and consumer goods replacement programs) will help further stimulate growth in automotive consumption.

In the first half of 2025, the Group’s investment in vehicle leasing business saw a steady increase, benefiting more medium, small and micro customers. In the first half of 2025, the Group placed more than 70,000 vehicles in service, providing financing support to over 40,000 end customers. The Group’s business in areas such as vehicle mobility and logistics continued to grow, with the scope of inclusive finance services further expanded.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group’s assets related to vehicle leasing business amounted to RMB27,494.9 million, representing an increase of RMB3,721.2 million, or 15.7% as compared with that as at the end of last year and accounting for 75.6% of the assets of the inclusive finance segment.

#### *6.4.2 Construction and Agricultural Machinery Leasing*

In the first half of 2025, China’s construction machinery industry demonstrated enhanced resilience in domestic demand, with excavators and loaders showing significant year-on-year growth in domestic sales. Infrastructure development and equipment renewal emerged as primary growth drivers. Overseas markets exhibited differentiated improvements, with emerging markets contributing incremental demand. Electrification penetration rates increased, driven by dual forces of policy support and technological advancements. Meanwhile, the agricultural machinery sector experienced seasonal fluctuations influenced by natural cycles and agricultural production rhythms.

The Group reinforced strategic partnerships with industry leaders in construction machinery sector while actively expanding its collaborative ecosystem. By engaging with premium manufacturers and professional operators through continuous product innovation and diversified cooperation models, we significantly strengthened client engagement and loyalty. Concurrently, we intensified frontline market engagement in agricultural machinery, enhancing communication with manufacturers and distributors. Through optimised collaboration management and expanded partnership networks, we synergised the “manufacturer-distributor-farmer” full-chain service system, providing agricultural machinery clients with diversified and efficient solutions. In the first half of 2025, the Group deployed over 14,500 units across construction and agricultural machinery sectors, directly or indirectly benefiting more than 2,500 end clients.



As at 30 June 2025, the Group's assets related to construction and agricultural machinery leasing business amounted to RMB8,893.3 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,292.9 million, or 12.7% from that of the end of last year and accounting for 24.4% of the assets of the inclusive finance segment.

The following table sets forth the net book value and proportion of assets in relation to the leasing business of each sub-segment in the inclusive finance segment of the Group as at the dates indicated:

	Net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 30 June 2025	Proportion of net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 30 June 2025	Net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 31 December 2024	Proportion of net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 31 December 2024
<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>				
Vehicle leasing	27,494.9	75.6%	23,773.7	70.0%
Construction and agricultural machinery leasing	8,893.3	24.4%	10,186.2	30.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,388.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,959.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 6.5 Green Energy and High-end Equipment Leasing

According to the data published by the National Energy Administration, China's cumulative installed power generation capacity reached 3.65 billion kW by the end of June 2025, representing a year-on-year increase of 18.7%. In particular, the installed capacity of solar power generation was 1.1 billion kW, representing a year-on-year increase of 54.2%; and the installed capacity of wind power was 570 million kW, representing a year-on-year increase of 22.7%. China's installed capacity of green energy continues to grow, accelerating the green energy transition. According to the data published by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, in the first half of 2025, the added value of the industry above the designated size in China increased by 6.4% year-on-year, demonstrating strong resilience on the basis of a solid start in the first quarter. The added value of the manufacturing sector maintained stable GDP contribution at 25.7%, supported by accelerated implementation of major projects under the 14th Five-Year Plan and a 7.5% investment growth in manufacturing driven by large-scale equipment renewal and technological upgrading initiatives.

The Group actively aligned with national strategic priorities, increasing its business investment in “dual carbon” goals and advanced manufacturing sectors to enhance the contributions to key national priorities continuously. The Group continued to focus on the green energy market, covering upstream and downstream entities across the industry chain, including manufacturers, contractors, investors and operators, thereby establishing a comprehensive and diversified customer base. This enables full coverage of multiple business scenarios, including wind power, photovoltaic (including residential photovoltaic and commercial/industrial distributed photovoltaic) power, energy storage and hydropower. As at 30 June 2025, the Group’s total installed capacity of new energy power plants reached 13.82 GW, including 5.66 GW of wind power, 8.06 GW of photovoltaic power, and 0.10 GW of solar thermal power; the installed capacity of new energy storage power plants reached 3,895 MWh. The Group aligns with the essence of high-quality development, establishing deep partnerships with leading domestic industrial chain enterprises. It continuously deepens leasing penetration across the upstream and downstream industrial chains of integrated circuits, power batteries and high-end manufacturing, supporting the development of new productive forces. In the first half of 2025, the Group’s green energy and high-end equipment leasing segment achieved new business investments totaling RMB23,460.7 million.

As at 30 June 2025, the total assets of the green energy and high-end equipment leasing segment amounted to RMB113,307.9 million, representing an increase of RMB16,130.8 million, or 16.6%, as compared to that as at the end of last year. In the first half of 2025, revenue and other income of the segment amounted to RMB2,012.6 million, representing an increase of RMB332.7 million, or 19.8% as compared to that of the same period of last year. In the first half of 2025, profit before income tax for the segment amounted to RMB627.8 million, representing an increase of RMB92.5 million, or 17.3% as compared with that of the same period of last year, which was primarily due to the Group’s continued efforts in transformation and innovation, resulting in an expansion of the scale of leased assets in new energy power plants and emerging industries.

The following table sets forth the net book value of assets related to leasing business of the Group’s green energy and high-end equipment segment and its percentage as at the dates indicated:

	Net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 30 June 2025	Proportion of net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 30 June 2025	Net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 31 December 2024	Proportion of net book value of assets in relation to the leasing business as at 31 December 2024
<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>				
Green energy leasing	74,334.9	65.6%	57,665.2	59.3%
High-end equipment leasing	38,973.0	34.4%	39,511.9	40.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>113,307.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>97,177.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 6.6 *Financing*

Benefiting from high credit ratings (“A1” by Moody’s, “A” by Standard & Poor’s, and “A” by Fitch), the Group continuously strengthened its funding capability to diversify its financing channels. The Group continued to deepen its cooperation with domestic and overseas banks and other financial institutions to ensure sufficient funds available for business development. As at 30 June 2025, the Group had business relationships with 167 banks and was granted credit facilities amounting to a total of approximately RMB774.92 billion, including unused credit facilities of approximately RMB452.66 billion, representing an adequate credit balance. In the first half of 2025, amidst the complex and changeable macroeconomic and financial environment both domestically and internationally, the Group closely monitored market changes, adjusted the financing strategy in time, continued to expand financing channels, optimised the debt duration structure and enhanced the stability of debts while balancing financing costs.

In terms of RMB financing, the Group dynamically adjusted its financing maturity strategy based on market conditions and interest rate trends, effectively reducing financing costs. Regarding USD financing, in the first half of 2025, the U.S. Federal Reserve suspended the interest rate reduction process and the US dollar benchmark interest rate was still at a high level. On the one hand, the Company continued to innovate its financing models and implemented multiple measures to control financing costs; on the other hand, while ensuring short-term liquidity, it appropriately extended financing maturities to optimise the alignment with the term structure of its aircraft and ship leasing businesses. In terms of bond financing, the Group successfully issued RMB2 billion three-year ordinary financial bonds and RMB3 billion three-year green financial bonds (Bond Connect) in the National Inter-Bank Bond Market in March and April 2025. In May 2025, the Group publicly issued dual-tranche senior bonds in the global markets, consisting of USD400 million 5-year fixed-rate bonds and USD300 million 5-year floating-rate bonds. As for interest rate structure, the Group continued to maintain its original strategy for the risk management on interest rate and actively managed the matching of assets and liabilities in terms of interest rate structure. As for the structure of exchange rates, the Group continued to maintain its original strategy for the risk management on exchange rates and maintained a basic match between the currencies of assets and liabilities, which greatly reduced the impact of market exchange rate fluctuations.

In the first half of 2025, the financing channels of the Group mainly included bank borrowings and issuance of bonds. As at 30 June 2025, the Group’s bank borrowings and bonds payable were RMB313,383.8 million and RMB31,964.8 million, respectively.

## 7 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group is exposed to various risks in its ordinary course of business, including credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, information technology (“IT”) risk, reputational risk and country risk, etc. The Group aims to build an independent, comprehensive and professional risk management system that aligns with both the requirements of group-wide risk control and consolidated management, while adapting to business development and risk management needs. To achieve this, we have established and continuously improved a comprehensive risk management framework covering “all employees, entire processes, all business operations, all institutions, all products and all risk types”. By promoting a risk culture characterised by “prudent, cautious, compliant and professional” principles, we have cultivated risk management philosophies, value principles and professional ethics that are fully compatible with the Company’s business development.

The Group adopts the hierarchical management based on the “three layers of defence”: Business lines, as the first layer of defence of comprehensive risks prevention, assume direct responsibilities of risk management. Risk management lines, as the second layer of defence of comprehensive risks prevention, assume responsibilities of formulating policies and process, daily monitoring and management of the risks. The Internal Audit Department, as the third layer of defence of comprehensive risks prevention, assumes responsibilities of auditing the performance of business lines and risk management lines. Each department of the above three layers of defence should undertake their own responsibilities, strengthen communication and information transmission, enhance coordination and collaboration and improve risk management and control.

At present, the Group adopts a “moderate” strategy in relation to risk appetite. With regard to the selection of industries, the Group prefers industries and fields with mature business models, generating economies of scale and equipped with excellent asset quality. In terms of customer selection, the Group prefers large enterprises, leading enterprises in the industry, or listed companies with high quality. In terms of leased assets operation, the Group will conduct scientific classification, value analysis and professional management and accelerate the transfer of leased assets by combining operation strategies, market environment and the features of leased assets.

In the first half of 2025, the Group continued to improve its comprehensive risk management system by proactively benchmarking against new regulatory requirements, and revised system documents related to market risk, country risk and other areas to further detail risk management requirements and fulfill risk management responsibilities. The Group also strengthened consolidated risk management by formulating operational procedures for managing the scope of consolidated, and standardising the criteria, determination processes, and application domains related to the scope of consolidated risk management. The Group clarified its annual risk appetite, established risk management strategies aligned with its key business priorities, and proactively planned near-medium and long-term risk control objectives and practical measures, while reinforcing the implementation of the Group's risk appetite. The Group improved the risk indicator, limit and early warning management system, upgraded the functionality of the risk early warning system, strengthened monitoring capabilities, and achieved early risk identification, warning and resolution. The Group improved the stress testing mechanism, assessed the Group's risk tolerance, promoted the implementation of risk improvement measures, and effectively incorporated stress testing results into various operational management decisions. The Group continued to implement capital management requirements, advanced the construction of a risk-weighted asset ("**RWA**") measurement system, achieving full automation and informatisation of risk capital measurement, thereby enhancing the accuracy and timeliness of capital reporting. Furthermore, the Group conducted projects to optimise rating models and management systems, bespoke a credit rating system tailored to the Group's business characteristics, optimised and adjusted model indicators, and provided key reference criteria for customer admission.

In the first half of 2025, the Group resolutely implemented the national major strategic plan on "dual carbon", taking the implementation of the green and low-carbon financial strategy as an important part of fulfilling the medium- and long-term business development plan of the Group for the "14th Five-Year Plan". It prepared and released the Environmental, Social and Governance Report (ESG Report) and the Environmental Disclosure Report of CDB Leasing for 2024. No major environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") risk events of the Group occurred in the first half of 2025.

## 7.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk, which is the risk that a lessee or counterparty may fail to fulfill its obligations and cause the Group to suffer losses, is the substantial risk currently faced by the Group and mainly arises from the finance lease business. In 2025, the Group has a “moderate” risk appetite for credit risk in principle.

The Group strictly adheres to the risk bottom line, strengthens risk analysis, management and control, coordinates the resolution of key non-performing and risky projects, conducts specialised risk checks on the existing businesses, improves the construction of risk warning mechanisms, and enhances the perspectiveness, timeliness and predictability of risk control.

The following table sets forth the Group’s maximum credit risk exposure before collateral held and other credit enhancement as at the dates indicated:

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and bank balances	55,861.5	43,670.6
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	123.7	110.4
Derivative financial assets	803.2	437.9
Accounts receivable	653.0	624.7
Finance lease receivables	199,983.9	202,099.6
Other financial assets	2,584.9	2,311.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<b>Total</b>	<b>260,010.2</b>	<b>249,255.0</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

### 7.1.1 Asset Quality

The Group evaluates asset quality and adjusts asset categories quarterly based on the asset risk degree, and adopts measures to mitigate risks for the projects with overdue rent and material risks in a timely manner. The Group conducted asset classification in accordance with the Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks issued by the NFRA. In addition, the Group formulated the financial assets impairment policies in accordance with the statutory requirements relating to the asset quality classification of the banking industry in China, international accounting standards and the accompanying guidance.

The following table sets forth the distribution of the Group's total assets by the five-category asset quality classification as at the dates indicated:

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>		
<b>Five-category</b>		
Normal	256,056.6	244,677.6
Special mention	12,254.7	11,954.8
Substandard	597.4	268.3
Doubtful	1,156.1	1,046.9
Loss	991.3	1,038.8
Uncategorised <sup>(1)</sup>	164,360.4	163,033.6
<b>Total assets before allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>435,416.5</b>	<b>422,020.0</b>
Non-performing assets <sup>(2)</sup>	2,744.8	2,354.0
Non-performing asset ratio <sup>(3)</sup>	0.63%	0.56%

- (1) The Group has only classified the risk of financial assets exposed to credit risk on and off-balance sheet in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks, including but not limited to finance lease receivables, bonds and other investments, interbank assets, and accounts receivable (including operating lease receivables, advances for finance lease projects and other accounts receivable); and no such classification is required for financial assets in the trading books and related assets derived from derivatives transactions, or for non-financial assets (e.g., property and equipment and investment properties).
- (2) Non-performing assets are defined as the last three categories of assets recognised under the five-category asset quality classification standards, including “substandard”, “doubtful” and “loss”.
- (3) Non-performing asset ratio is the percentage of non-performing assets over total assets before allowance for impairment losses as at the dates indicated.



The following table sets forth the distribution of the Group's finance lease related assets portfolio by the five-category asset quality classification standards as at the dates indicated:

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>		
<b>Five-category</b>		
Normal	197,044.3	198,027.3
Special mention	11,904.4	11,667.0
Substandard	495.5	215.4
Doubtful	1,026.1	916.2
Loss	515.6	551.6
<b>Finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>210,985.9</b>	<b>211,377.5</b>
Non-performing finance lease related assets <sup>(1)</sup>	2,037.2	1,683.2
Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business business <sup>(2)</sup>	0.97%	0.80%

(1) Non-performing finance lease related assets are defined as the last three categories of finance lease related assets recognised under the five-category asset quality classification standards, including “substandard”, “doubtful” and “loss”.

(2) Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business is the percentage of non-performing finance lease related assets over finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses as at the dates indicated.

As at 30 June 2025, the non-performing assets of the Group amounted to RMB2,744.8 million, representing an increase of RMB390.8 million compared with that as at the end of last year, while the non-performing asset ratio was 0.63%, representing an increase of 0.07 percentage point compared with that as at the end of last year. As at 30 June 2025, the non-performing finance lease related assets amounted to RMB2,037.2 million, representing an increase of RMB354.0 million compared with that as at the end of last year, while the non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business was 0.97%, representing an increase of 0.17 percentage point compared with that as at the end of last year. In the context of increasing pressure on risk prevention and control, the Group, in terms of new business, focused on its core responsibilities and main businesses, strictly adhering to the principles of industry selection and client screening to manage risk from the source. For the existing business, the Group mitigated risks at various stages of the post-leasing management, collateral management and entire business process, thereby strengthening credit risk management.



The following table sets forth the distribution of the Group's finance lease related assets portfolio by business segments and the five-category asset quality classification standards as at 30 June 2025:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	Aircraft leasing	Regional development leasing	Ship leasing	Inclusive finance	Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	Total
<b>Five-category</b>						
Normal	580.6	62,313.8	18,627.1	22,337.2	93,185.6	197,044.3
Special mention	57.4	6,623.0	259.5	2,923.1	2,041.4	11,904.4
Substandard	–	494.4	–	1.1	–	495.5
Doubtful	–	810.7	–	–	215.4	1,026.1
Loss	–	479.0	–	5.1	31.5	515.6
<b>Finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses</b>	<b>638.0</b>	<b>70,720.9</b>	<b>18,886.6</b>	<b>25,266.5</b>	<b>95,473.9</b>	<b>210,985.9</b>
Non-performing finance lease related assets	–	1,784.1	–	6.2	246.9	2,037.2
Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business	–	2.52%	–	0.02%	0.26%	0.97%

On the basis of the expected credit loss (“ECL”) model, the Group divided the credit level changes of finance lease related assets into the following three stages:

- Stage 1: Subsequent to initial recognition, the finance lease receivables without significant increase in credit risk were classified in this stage. For such finance lease receivables, the ECL in the next 12 months will be recognised;
- Stage 2: Subsequent to initial recognition, the finance lease receivables with significant increase in credit risk but without objective evidence of impairment were classified in this stage. For such finance lease receivables, the ECL will be measured over the whole period;
- Stage 3: The finance lease receivables with objective evidence of impairment were classified in this stage. For such finance lease receivables, the ECL will be measured over the whole period.

With the ECL model and the above division of credit levels, the Group's net finance lease related assets and the balance of allowance for impairment losses on the Group's finance lease related assets as at 30 June 2025 are set forth below:

<i>(RMB in millions)</i>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Net finance lease related assets	178,813.7	30,135.0	2,037.2	210,985.9
Allowance for impairment losses of finance lease related assets	2,927.2	6,401.8	1,673.0	11,002.0

With the ECL model and the above division of credit levels, the Group's net finance lease related assets and the balance of allowance for impairment losses on the Group's finance lease related assets as at 31 December 2024 are set forth below:

<i>(RMB in millions)</i>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Net finance lease related assets	178,745.7	28,644.2	3,987.6	211,377.5
Allowance for impairment losses of finance lease related assets	2,762.0	4,595.3	1,920.6	9,277.9

#### *7.1.2 Concentration of Credit Risks*

The Group proactively implemented the requirements of the regulatory authorities and timely monitored the financing concentration of a single client through project inspection, and at the same time, the Group has established a client's ledger to carry out quarterly monitoring over the financing concentration of clients of the Group in order to prevent credit concentration risk. As at 30 June 2025, the balance of finance lease businesses for the largest single client of the Group accounted for 9.91% of the net capital while the balance of finance lease businesses for the largest single group client accounted for 15.85% of the net capital.

The following table sets forth the degree of concentration of single client and single group client of the Group as at the dates indicated:

<b>Concentration indicator</b>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
Degree of concentration of single client financing <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>9.91%</b>	11.02%
Degree of concentration of single group client financing <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>15.85%</b>	18.15%

(1) Calculated by dividing the balance of all finance lease business of a single lessee of the Group by the net capital of the Group at the end of the previous quarter.

(2) Calculated by dividing the balance of all finance lease business of a single group of the Group by the net capital of the Group at the end of the previous quarter.

As at 30 June 2025, calculated in terms of finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses, the total balance of finance lease related assets from the top ten single clients amounted to RMB25,410.4 million, accounting for 12.04% of finance lease related assets.

The following table sets forth the finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses from the top ten clients of the Group as at 30 June 2025:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>Business segment</b>	<b>Balance of finance lease related assets</b>	<b>Percentage of finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses</b>
Client A	Ship leasing	5,046.5	2.39%
Client B	Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	3,872.8	1.84%
Client C	Regional development leasing	3,205.4	1.52%
Client D	Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	2,514.6	1.19%
Client E	Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	2,036.9	0.96%
Client F	Regional development leasing	1,995.3	0.95%
Client G	Regional development leasing	1,847.0	0.87%
Client H	Regional development leasing	1,786.7	0.85%
Client I	Regional development leasing	1,568.5	0.74%
Client J	Regional development leasing	1,536.7	0.73%
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,410.4</b>	<b>12.04%</b>

If lessees are overly concentrated in a single industry or region, or have similarities in economic features, the credit risks of the lessor would be relatively higher. As the industrial distribution of finance lease receivables of the Group is rather diversified, there is no significant risk on industrial concentration.

The following table sets forth the industrial distribution of net amount of finance lease receivables of the Group as at the dates indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>30 June 2025</b>		31 December 2024	
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	Amount	Percentage
Aircraft leasing	<b>638.0</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	635.3	0.3%
Regional development leasing	<b>70,720.9</b>	<b>33.5%</b>	81,601.0	38.6%
Ship leasing	<b>18,886.6</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	18,311.9	8.7%
Inclusive finance	<b>25,266.5</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	24,243.3	11.5%
Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	<b>95,473.9</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	86,586.0	40.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>210,985.9</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>	<b><u>211,377.5</u></b>	<b><u>100.0%</u></b>

## **7.2 Market Risks**

Market risk represents the risk of loss to the Group as a result of unfavorable changes in market prices. The main types of market risk to which the Group is exposed include interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. In 2025, the Group in principle maintained a “moderate” risk appetite for market risk.

### **7.2.1 Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk refers to the risk of losses in the Group’s overall income and economic value resulting from adverse movements in interest rates, maturity structure and other factors. The Group is exposed to interest rate risk mainly from the repricing risk of assets and liabilities.

The Group maintains a moderate interest rate risk management strategy, closely tracks market changes and continuously improves its market risk management analysis structure and management approach. The Group measures the impact of changes in interest rate on the Group’s operations mainly through tools such as exposure analysis and sensitivity analysis, and controls interest rate risk through active management of asset and liability repricing periods and hedging of derivative financial products.

The majority of rental income from RMB-denominated leasing business of the Group floats with the Loan Prime Rate published by the PBOC, while liabilities mainly bear a fixed interest rate. For this particular situation, the Group proactively matches the duration of RMB-denominated assets with that of RMB-denominated liabilities to reduce interest rate risk.

The Group mainly receives fixed rental income under operating lease businesses in foreign currencies while the bank borrowings mainly bear floating interest rate. The Group reduced its liability exposure of floating interest rate denominated in US dollar mainly through issuance of fixed-rate bonds, switched the borrowings with floating rate into fixed rate through interest rate swap contracts and hedged the cash flow volatility risk due to fluctuation of the liability interest rate by using hedging strategies, so as to effectively match the future fixed rental income and stabilise the interest rate margins while mitigating the impact of fluctuation in interest rates of US dollars on the operating results of the Group.

### *7.2.2 Foreign Exchange Risk*

Foreign exchange risk refers to the risk of losses in the Group's overall income and economic value resulting from an adverse movement in foreign exchange rates. The foreign exchange risk of the Group is mainly the US dollar exposures arising from foreign currencies-denominated profits realised by aircraft and ship leasing business.

The strategy for foreign exchange risk management of the Group is to proactively match the currencies of assets and liabilities in daily operations, to identify and measure the impact of exchange rate changes on operations through foreign currency exposure analysis, exchange rate sensitivity analysis and other instruments, and to hedge foreign exchange risk from exposure which affects profit or loss through financial derivatives. Most of the aircraft and ships under the operating lease and finance lease business of the Group are purchased and denominated in US dollars and the corresponding operating lease assets and finance lease receivables are denominated in US dollars, funding sources include US dollar-denominated borrowings and US dollar-denominated bonds, as well as some RMB-denominated borrowings utilizing derivative financial instruments to hedge foreign exchange risk exposure. Apart from aircraft and ship leasing businesses, other leasing businesses of the Group are mainly denominated in Renminbi. Hence, there is no significant foreign exchange risk exposure.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group has no foreign exchange risk exposure in US dollar against Renminbi that could significantly affect future profit or loss. The Group effectively managed the foreign exchange risk through exposure monitoring and analysing, spot exchange settlement, purchase and financial derivative hedging and other means, and controlled the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Group's profits within a certain range.

### **7.3 *Liquidity Risk***

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group is unable to obtain funds at a reasonable cost to repay the liabilities or seize other investment opportunities. The target of the Group's liquidity risk management is to maintain moderate liquidity reserves and sufficient funding resources to adequately meet the repayment needs of matured liabilities and the funding needs of business development, and to achieve a higher interest rate margins level and control the liquidity management costs on conditions that liquidity risks have been well managed. In 2025, the Group in principle maintained a "moderate" risk appetite for liquidity risk.

The Group managed liquidity risk and struck a balance between interest rate spread and liquidity risk through the following measures: on the premise of meeting the regulatory liquidity indicator requirements, the Group actively managed asset-liability term portfolio and controlled cash flow mismatch gap to reduce structural liquidity risk. The Group established a diversified source of funds through the reserves of sufficient credit, continued to enhance the level of money market transactions, and enhanced the Group's financing and day-to-day liquidity management capabilities to obtain sufficient funds to meet debt repayment and business development needs. The Group used highly liquid assets including bank deposits as its main liquidity reserves to ensure that liquidity reserves can fully mitigate liquidity risks.

As at 30 June 2025, the Group had an interbank borrowing and lending limit of RMB12,642.0 million. In addition, the Group strived to improve its trading capacity in the currency market, especially the online financing capacity, and accumulated interbank borrowing amounted to RMB32,266.4 million in the first half of 2025. According to the market liquidity situation, the Group arranged financing plans in a reasonable and orderly manner, further optimised the liquidity management mechanism, and gradually optimised the liquidity reserve system to achieve sound liquidity situation and further enhance the liquidity risk management capability.

## **7.4 Other Risks**

### *7.4.1 Operational Risk*

Operational risk refers to the risk of losses resulting from imperfect or problematic internal process, personnel and system or external events. In 2025, the Group in principle maintained a “prudent” risk appetite for operational risk.

In the first half of 2025, the Group attached great importance to operational risk management and continued to exert the effectiveness of institutional regulations. First, the Group continuously improved the construction of its operational risk management system, and revised the Operational Risk Management Measures and the Implementation Rules for the Collection of Information on Operational Risk Events and Losses. Second, the Group optimised operational risk management methods and tools. The Group carried out operational risk identification and assessment at regular intervals, improved the key indicator system of operational risk, continuously collected operational risk events to implement a reporting mechanism, and conducted quarterly monitoring of operational risk key indicators to reveal the Group’s operational risk in a timely manner. Third, the Group created an operational risk loss database. The Group identified and collected loss data, and incorporated loss data into the measurement of operational risk capital requirements. Fourth, the Group intensified joint prevention and control by establishing the key annual focus areas for prevention and control of criminal cases and deploying plan for case prevention and inspection to nip risks in the bud, while enhancing early warning of operational risks. The Group’s operational risk loss rate in the first half of 2025 was nil, with no significant operational risk events.

### *7.4.2 Information Technology Risks*

Information technology risks refer to the risks of operation, law and reputation arising from natural and human factors, technical loopholes and management flaws in the working of information technology. The Group’s IT risks mainly arise from system development and construction, IT operations, security management, IT outsourcing, etc. In 2025, the Group in principle maintained a “moderate” risk appetite for IT risks.

During the first half of 2025, the overall operation of the Group’s information system remained stable, and all IT risk monitoring indicators were within normal ranges. The Group has taken the IT “14th Five-Year Plan” as a guide to accelerate the building of its technology-enabled capabilities. First, the Group strengthened the operational security of its application systems by steadily promoting their construction and enhancing their development and operation and maintenance capabilities, to ensure the safe, continuous and stable operation of these systems. Second, the Group advanced the implementation of its infrastructure reconstruction plan by engaging professional consulting firms, carried out the construction of the infrastructure system, and promoted the development of its intelligent IT operation



and maintenance platform. Third, the Group explored and deepened the data development and management by strengthening data foundation, implementing data standardisation, advancing the construction of a big data risk control system, and enhancing data integration capabilities and data governance levels. Fourth, the Group optimised its security management system, successfully completed the special project and routine security safeguard, and further strengthened its security and defense technology system. In the first half of 2025, the Group did not experience any significant IT risk events.

#### *7.4.3 Reputational Risk*

Reputational risk refers to the risk of negative evaluation of the Company by stakeholders, the public and the media as a result of the actions of the organisation, the behaviour of its employees or external events, which may damage the Group's brand value, adversely affect the normal operation of the Group, or even affect market stability and social stability. Reputational risk is an important component of corporate governance and comprehensive risk management system. In 2025, the Group in principle maintained a "prudent" risk appetite for reputation risk.

During the first half of 2025, the Group continued to strengthen reputational risk management, closely monitored, proactively analysed and provided positive guidance, and actively carried out reputational risk prevention and control and brand image building. First, in accordance with relevant regulatory and reputational risk management requirements of the Group, we normalised the construction of reputation risk prevention and control capabilities, enhanced reputational risk self-examinations, troubleshooting and hazard assessments. Second, the Group conducted around-the-clock public opinion monitoring of major media through professional institutions, dynamically adjusted the scope of public opinion monitoring as needed, strengthened early warning, prevented in advance, and corrected errors in a timely manner. Third, the Group carried out special public opinion monitoring and response arrangements for important time points and important matters, formulated response plans in advance, and strengthened emergency drills. Fourth, the Group intensified its efforts to protect consumer rights and interests, increased its promotional efforts in consumer rights protection, set up a WeChat public account for passenger vehicle business, closely followed and timely resolved user demands and issues. Fifth, we actively engaged in market communication by presenting the Company's operating results and promptly responding to market concerns. Sixth, the Group continuously promoted the construction of its market brand image, strengthened communication with domestic and foreign mainstream media and proactively engaged in public outreach, demonstrating that the Group focused on its main responsibilities and main businesses, taking beneficial measures such as providing financial assistance to enterprises, conducting green leasing, implementing ESG practices, and enhancing operational quality and efficiency through data governance, to establish a good brand image of providing high-quality financial leasing services for economic and social development. In the first half of 2025, the Group had no significant reputational risk events.



#### 7.4.4 Country Risk

Country risk refers to the risk that the lessees or debtors in a country or region are unable or refuse to pay their debts to the Group, or the Group suffers business losses in the country and region, or the Group is subject to other losses, due to political and social changes and events in the country or region. In 2025, the Group in principle maintained a “moderate” risk appetite for country risk.

During the first half of 2025, the Group continued to strengthen country risk management. First, we continuously monitored overseas developments by holding multiple thematic analysis sessions on the global economy, international finance, geopolitical issues and U.S.-China relations, proactively enhancing the assessment and forecasting of overseas risks. Second, we improved the country risk management framework, and issued the Country Risk Management Measures of CDB Leasing and the implementation rules. Third, we improved measurement methods for country risk, and optimised the measurement approaches for country risk and overseas assets, fully considering the impact of country risk on asset quality, and regularly made provision for country risk. Fourth, we strengthened the country risk limit management by establishing and routinely monitoring usage of country risk limit in alignment with the Company’s international business development direction. Fifth, we regularly carried out the country risk assessments, including country risk stress testing, and conducted specialised country risk reviews related to the Group’s international business. In the first half of 2025, the Group did not experience any significant country risk events.

## 8 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group’s major objectives of capital management activities are to maintain a reasonable level of capital adequacy ratio to meet the requirements of capital regulations and policies, safeguarding the ability of sustainable operation to continuously provide returns for Shareholders, and maintaining a strong capital base to support its business development. In accordance with relevant requirements promulgated by the NFRA, capital adequacy ratio, gearing ratio and the utilisation of regulatory capital are closely monitored by the Group.

During the first half of 2025, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks, the Group continued to consolidate the foundation of capital management and improve the quality and efficiency of capital management. First, we further improved the capital management mechanism by systematically implementing the internal assessment procedures of capital adequacy that comply with the core regulatory requirements and are tailored to the Company’s characteristics, and completed the Annual Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report and Capital Adequacy Ratio Management Plan Report. Second, we expedited the building of the risk-weighted assets measurement system to keep enhancing the timeliness and accuracy of capital measurement. Third, we deepened the philosophy of forward-looking and fine management, formulated Capital Management Plan of CDB Leasing for 2025-2027, deeply carried out overall management of capital replenishment and utilisation to improve the capital utilisation efficiency and capital return.

During the first half of 2025, all capital indicators of the Group were in line with regulatory requirements, with the capital adequacy ratio maintained at a sound and reasonable level, and various management measures were further implemented. As at 30 June 2025, the Group's core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio were 10.66%, 10.66% and 13.10%, respectively, all exceeding regulatory requirements.

The following table sets forth the net capital and capital adequacy ratio of the Group as at the dates indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions, except percentages)</i>	<b>Regulatory requirement</b>	<b>30 June 2025</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b>
<b>Net capital:</b>			
Net core tier-one capital		<b>41,554.1</b>	40,328.8
Net tier-one capital		<b>41,554.1</b>	40,328.8
Net capital		<b>51,055.0</b>	49,804.5
<b>Capital adequacy ratio:</b>			
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	≥7.5%	<b>10.66%</b>	10.49%
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	≥8.5%	<b>10.66%</b>	10.49%
Capital adequacy ratio	≥10.5%	<b>13.10%</b>	12.95%

## 9 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The capital expenditures of the Group principally comprise the purchase of ship and aircraft leasing assets, and property and equipment, etc. During the first half of 2025, the capital expenditures of the Group amounted to RMB4,128.0 million, which were mainly used for the purchase of ships, aircraft and special equipment. The Group financed the capital expenditures through cash from operating activities and global offering of bonds.

The following table sets forth the capital expenditures of the Group for the years indicated:

<i>(RMB in millions)</i>	<b>For the six months ended 30 June</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Capital expenditures	<b><u>4,128.0</u></b>	<b><u>9,308.2</u></b>

## 10 PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 30 June 2025, equipment held for operating lease businesses (net), finance lease receivables (net) and deposits amounting to RMB38,474.0 million, RMB3,891.6 million and RMB32,977.6 million respectively, were pledged to banks for bank borrowings and long-term payable. The total collateral assets as aforesaid accounted for 18.0% of total assets.

## 11 HUMAN RESOURCES

The Group has always been committed to providing a wide range of development opportunities for employees and creating “a platform for entrepreneurship and a stage for self-realisation”. The Group adheres to a people-oriented approach, establishing the principle that talent is the foremost resource for the Group’s development, and that human resource management is the Group’s core competitiveness. We adhere to the market orientation, and establishing a perfect and efficient organisational structure and effective incentive and restraint mechanism. Adhering to the principles of integrity and innovation, we explore modern, scientific and professional paths for human resources management in state-owned financial enterprises, and promote the further implementation of the Group’s human resource management reform measures.

As at 30 June 2025, there was a total of 601 full-time employees (including senior management) providing related services to the Group, of which 341 were male and 260 were female, with a gender ratio of 56.7% and 43.3%, respectively. The Group has a team of high-quality talents, with 93.2% of the employees holding bachelor’s degrees or above.

The Group has implemented the concepts of prudent operation and sustainable development, established a complete and prudent remuneration management system. The remuneration of staff is composed of fixed salary and variable salary, and the fixed salary and variable salary are set in a certain proportion. The fixed salary level depends on the value of the position and the employee’s ability to perform his or her duties, and the variable salary is determined according to the staff’s strategic execution, performance, appraisal level and integrity assessment for the year, and is fully linked to the risk cost control and compliance management capabilities. The Group’s remuneration systems were formulated and implemented through internal decision-making processes, and the Group implemented its remuneration management in accordance with the systems in first half of 2025, and reported to the Board of Directors on remuneration management (including the implementation of the total salaries). The Group has established a deferred payment and recovery mechanism for performance-based remuneration to ensure that the payment of remuneration is in line with the risk management and control requirements. During the Reporting Period, the Group has, in accordance with the relevant measures, deducted, stopped or recovered the corresponding performance-based remuneration from employees who have been subject to disciplinary sanctions or other actions due to non-compliance with regulations and disciplinary actions or extraordinary exposure to risks and losses in their duties. The Group has established a comprehensive welfare and security system, with statutory benefits being implemented in line with national regulations and standards, and the benefits include supplemental medical insurance, enterprise annuity, paid leave, health check-ups and other benefits.

The Group has formulated its employee training program year by year, covering areas such as digital and intelligent transformation empowerment, macroeconomic conditions, specialised business, asset valuation, review management, audit practice, legal compliances, financial management, young staff cultivation and integrated management, with an aim of continuously improving the employees' professional skills and overall competencies. The Group launched the learning and education activities to thoroughly implement the spirit of the CPC central committee's eight-point frugality code, and invited experts and professors from the Party school to provide on-site guidance. During the first half of 2025, the Group constantly enhanced the professionalism building of its team consisting of cadres, supported and advanced the capacity enhancement objectives and learning and practice paths actually proposed by units of front, middle and back offices combined with their respective business sector, and organised 71 training sessions. Focusing on the training of young staff, the Group organised young staff who joined the Group in the past two years to participate in the China Development Bank's research-based learning program. Participants completed research projects and reports on cultural and technological themes, so as to keep enhancing their investigation and research skills.

## **12 CORPORATE CULTURE**

The corporate culture of the Group consists of seven main parts: mission, vision, core values, strategic positioning, business philosophy, risk philosophy and talent philosophy. The mission of the Group is to lead China's leasing industry and serve the real economy; the vision is to build an international first-class financial leasing company; the core values are soundness, professionalism, honesty and win-win; the strategic positioning is specialisation, marketisation, internationalisation and digitisation; the business philosophy is to balance the scale, quality and efficiency; and the unity of the Shareholders' value, the Group's value and the employees' value. Risk philosophy of the Group is that everyone is equal in the face of risk, and everyone is responsible for risk control; talent philosophy is a platform for entrepreneurship and a stage for self-fulfillment.

The construction of corporate culture is not only an inherent need to promote the steady development of the Group in the new era, but also an important way to enhance the core competitiveness of the Group. The management of the Group has been practicing the concept of corporate culture in depth by taking practical actions and integrating knowledge and action, and encouraging all employees to devote themselves to learning and experiencing, effectively implementing the concept of corporate culture in action. The Group emphasises that corporate culture is internalised in the heart and externalised in action, and constantly improves the leading and promoting role of corporate culture on organisational development. The Group integrates corporate culture into new employee training, publicity materials, rules and regulations and other aspects, helping employees better understand and accept the Group's values, and transforming cultural support into strong corporate cohesion, market competitiveness and self-restraint.

## 13 PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

During the Reporting Period, the Group took various measures to enhance the quality and efficiency of its consumer rights and interests protection work, launched the One-month Promotion Campaign for Protecting Customers' Rights and Interests, for which the Group carried out publicity and education by its official website and WeChat public account to popularise financial knowledge and remind customers of financial risks. The Group also organised relevant learning seminars at its office to enhance the awareness of consumer rights and interests protection among its employees and thus improve the level of consumer rights protection within the Group. The Group continued to improve a working mechanism for the protection of the Group's consumer rights and interests in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Measures for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests of Banking and Insurance Institutions, incorporated the protection of consumer rights and interests into the Group's corporate governance, corporate culture construction and operation and development strategies. In the process of effectively protecting the rights and interests of financial consumers, the Group focused on diversified customer needs and different service scenarios, and continued to strengthen the level of intelligence and digitalisation of the operation and service platform, empowering the whole process of the leasing business with science and technology to help transformation of and improve the quality of the leasing business, and thereby bringing a better experience to customers.

On 27 June 2025, the Group officially joined the Shenzhen Banking and Insurance Consumer Rights Protection Promotion Association to further enhance its diversified dispute resolution mechanisms. The Group encourages consumers to resolve disputes through third-party mediation institutions, thereby safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests while enhancing the Group's capabilities in financial dispute resolution.

The Group continued to optimise the business service process and improved the handling mechanism in light of customer feedback and demands, responded to customer complaints in a timely manner, and cultivated customer service capabilities to continuously improve service levels. Internally, the Group strengthened internal training to improve the quality and efficiency of consumer protection; externally, it standardised external cooperation to reduce conflicts and disputes. The Group has set up a diversified consumer public consultation and complaint channel, which is available on the Group's website at <http://www.cdb-leasing.com/lxwm/> for service and complaint hotline (0755-2398-0999) and passenger vehicles leasing business complaint hotline (400-670-1606), and set up a user feedback board. The Group also set up user feedback functions in the WeChat public account (account name: China Development Bank Financial Leasing), official Weibo account (account name: China Development Bank Financial Leasing) and other network channels to receive feedback from customers.

## 14 INDUSTRIAL REGULATIONS

In 2025, the NFRA continued to strengthen compliance supervision over the financial leasing industry, requiring financial leasing companies to enhance their regulatory rating systems, strengthen risk prevention capabilities, and upgrade their business structures. These measures aim to steer the industry toward a transformation characterised by greater specialisation, technological advancement, and higher-quality services supporting the real economy. The new Regulations on the Regulatory Rating of Financial Leasing Companies integrates the “Management Quality” rating factor into “Corporate Governance” element by merging it with the corporate governance assessment, and introduces a new “Information Technology Management” element, requiring companies to strengthen system security, data governance, and autonomous maintenance capabilities to address increasing business complexity and transformation needs. Furthermore, the NFRA, in collaboration with various entities, has issued the Implementation Scheme for the High-Quality Development of Green Finance in the Banking and Insurance Industries, the Implementation Scheme for the High-Quality Development of Pension Finance in the Banking and Insurance Industries, and the Guiding Opinions on Financial Support for the High-Quality Development of the Sports Industry. These regulations encourage financial leasing companies to leverage their distinctive strength in combining financing and asset leasing, increase investment in the green leasing sector, encourage financial leasing companies and other institutions to engage in financing and leasing of medical and health care equipment, and strengthen the management of the eligibility of leased assets in the sports industry.

During the Reporting Period, the Group proactively implemented regulatory policies and requirements, further strengthened its corporate governance and internal control mechanisms, and accelerated its transformation initiatives. Leveraging its distinctive strength in combining financing and asset leasing, the Group systematically advanced the “five major areas” of finance while actively and prudently mitigating risks in major projects. The Group also strengthened credit risk management and strictly adhered to compliance bottom lines, so as to serve economic and social development.

The following table sets forth the main regulatory indicators of the Group under the supervision of the NFRA as at the date indicated:



	<b>Regulatory requirement</b>	<b>As at 30 June 2025</b>
Capital adequacy ratio	Above 10.5%	<b>13.10%</b>
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	Above 8.5%	<b>10.66%</b>
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	Above 7.5%	<b>10.66%</b>
Degree of concentration of single client financing	Not more than 30%	<b>9.91%</b>
Degree of concentration of single group client financing	Not more than 50%	<b>15.85%</b>
Ratio of a single related client <sup>(1)</sup>	Not more than 30%	<b>0.08%</b>
Ratio of all related parties <sup>(2)</sup>	Not more than 50%	<b>0.09%</b>
Ratio of a single related Shareholder <sup>(3)</sup>	Not more than 100%	<b>0.54%</b>
Ratio of interbank lending <sup>(4)</sup>	Not more than 100%	<b>15.09%</b>
Ratio of allowance to non-performing finance lease related assets	Not less than 100%	<b>540.05%</b>
Ratio of fixed-income investments <sup>(5)</sup>	Not more than 20%	<b>0%</b>
Gearing ratio <sup>(6)</sup>	Not less than 6%	<b>9.86%</b>
Provision ratio to finance lease related assets <sup>(7)</sup>	Not less than 2.5%	<b>5.21%</b>
Liquidity ratio <sup>(8)</sup>	Not less than 25%	<b>121.04%</b>
Liquidity coverage ratio <sup>(9)</sup>	Not less than 100%	<b>176.31%</b>

- (1) Calculated by dividing the balance of all finance lease transactions of the Group to a single related party by the net capital of the Group.
- (2) Calculated by dividing the balance of all finance lease transactions of the Group to all related parties by the net capital of the Group.
- (3) Calculated by dividing the balance of financing of the Group to a single Shareholder and all its related parties by the amount of contribution made by the Shareholder to the Group.
- (4) Calculated by dividing the balance of interbank funds from borrowing by the net capital of the Group.
- (5) Calculated by dividing the balance of fixed-income investments made by the Group by the net capital of the Group.
- (6) Calculated by dividing the Group's net tier-1 capital by the Group's adjusted on and off-balance sheet asset balances.
- (7) Calculated by dividing allowance for impairment losses on finance lease related assets by finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses.
- (8) Calculated as the balance of the Group's liquid assets divided by the balance of its liabilities.
- (9) Calculated as the Group's high quality liquid assets divided by the total net liquidity outflows over 30 days.

## 15 PROSPECTS

In Global Economic Prospects published in June 2025, the World Bank further lowered its full-year economic growth forecast to 2.3%. Heightened trade tensions and policy uncertainty will push global economic growth this year to its slowest pace since 2008 (excluding the impact of the 2009 global financial crisis and the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic). This has also led to downward revisions to growth forecasts for nearly 70% of global economies, with developed economies projected to grow by 1.2% and emerging market and developing economies projected to expand by 3.8%, both downgrades from the forecast at the beginning of 2025. Looking ahead to the second half of 2025, the global economy faces a new normal characterised by “low growth, high differentiation and high volatility”, with continued divergence in recovery momentum.

Domestically, China’s economy maintained steady growth in the first half of 2025, with GDP growing by 5.3% year-on-year. Overall, China’s more proactive macroeconomic policies in the first half of 2025 have shown significant effectiveness, and the economy has maintained a stable and positive development trend, demonstrating strong resilience and vitality. However, given the significant external instability and uncertainty, and insufficient domestic effective demand, the foundation for economic recovery still needs to be consolidated. Looking ahead to the second half of 2025, China will coordinate domestic economic work with international economic and trade efforts, further strengthen the domestic circulation, address external uncertainties with the certainty of high-quality development, and promote sustained, stable, and healthy economic development.

In the second half of 2025, the Group will continue to adhere to the overarching principle of “seeking progress amidst stability, fostering stability through progress”, solidly executing various tasks. Focusing on the “five major areas” of finance, the Group will strengthen its leasing support, facilitating industrial transformation and upgrading, and the development of new quality productive forces. While supporting the steady growth of the real economy, the Group will achieve balanced improvements in scale, quality and efficiency, thereby creating long-term value for Shareholders, customers and society.



## **OTHER INFORMATION**

During the Reporting Period, the Company continued to optimise the governance structure comprising the Shareholders' general meetings, Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors as well as the senior management; improve the corporate governance system; and implement a decision-making, execution and supervision mechanism featuring equal rights and responsibilities, coordinated operation as well as independent checks and balances in strict compliance with the Company Law of the PRC, Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banking and Insurance Institutions, Administrative Measures on Financial Leasing Companies and other laws and regulations as well as the Listing Rules together with the governance practices of the Company, so as to continuously enhance the quality and efficiency of its corporate governance.

### **Corporate Governance Practice**

The Company is committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance in order to safeguard the interests of Shareholders and enhance corporate value and accountability. The Company has adopted the Corporate Governance Code as its own code of corporate governance.

During the Reporting Period, the Company has continuously complied with all the applicable code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code and adopted most of the recommended best practices set out therein.

The Company will continue to review and monitor its corporate governance practices to ensure ongoing compliance with the Corporate Governance Code.

## **MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND RELEVANT EMPLOYEES**

The Group has formulated the Code of Dealing in Securities of the Company by Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management Members (《董事、監事和高級管理人員買賣本公司證券守則》) as the code of conduct of the securities transactions carried out by the Directors, Supervisors, senior management and its relevant employees (as defined in the Listing Rules), the terms of which are not less favourable than those of the Model Code and the Articles of Association. After being specifically inquired of, all Directors and Supervisors confirmed that they have been complying with the standard requirements set out in the Model Code during the Reporting Period.

## **INTERIM DIVIDEND**

The Board does not recommend to declare any interim dividends for the six months ended 30 June 2025.

## AUDIT COMMITTEE, AUDITORS AND REVIEW OF THE INTERIM RESULTS

The audit committee of the Company (the “**Audit Committee**”) comprises three Directors, including two independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. Liu Ming and Mr. Wang Guiguo, and one non-executive Director, namely Mr. Zhang Kesheng. Mr. Liu Ming serves as the chairman of the Audit Committee.

As a measure of sound corporate governance, the Company has approved the re-appointment of BDO China Shu Lun Pan Certified Public Accountants LLP (issuance of audit report in accordance with the PRC standards) and BDO Limited (issuance of audit report in accordance with the international standards) (collectively referred to as “**BDO**”) as the Company’s auditors for 2025 with the approval of Shareholders at the 2024 annual general meeting of the Company. The term of appointment of BDO will last till the date of the resolution in relation to the re-appointment of auditors being approved at the 2025 annual general meeting of the Company. For further details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 30 June 2025, and the circular of the Company dated 30 May 2025.

The Audit Committee has adopted the terms of reference which are in line with the Corporate Governance Code. The primary duties of the Audit Committee include reviewing and monitoring the financial control and reviewing the financial information of the Group and the relationship with the external auditor of the Company. The unaudited condensed consolidated interim results of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2025 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and BDO Limited, the auditor of the Group. The interim report of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2025 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

## CHANGES OF INFORMATION OF DIRECTORS, SUPERVISORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

On 28 February 2025, Mr. Zhang Chuanhong was approved by the NFRA Shenzhen Office to serve as a non-executive Director and a member of the Related Party Transaction Control Committee, Risk Management and Internal Control Committee and Social Responsibility and Consumer Rights Protection Committee of the Board. He confirmed that he has obtained the legal advice under Rule 3.09D of the Listing Rules from the Company’s legal advisor on 26 February 2025 and understood his obligations as a Director. On 28 February 2025, Mr. Liu Xiupu ceased to perform his duties as a non-executive Director and a member of the Risk Management and Internal Control Committee, Related Party Transaction Control Committee and Social Responsibility and Consumer Rights Protection Committee of the Board.

On 7 May 2025, Mr. Li Haijian resigned as an independent non-executive Director, the chairman of the Remuneration Committee and Nomination Committee, a member of the Audit Committee, Strategic Decision Committee, Related Party Transaction Control Committee and Social Responsibility and Consumer Rights Protection Committee of the Board due to change of work arrangements. Due to special requirements of work arrangements, Mr. Li Haijian is unable to continue performing his duties before the official appointment of the newly elected independent non-executive Director. Following the resignation of Mr. Li Haijian, the Company failed to comply with Rule 3.10(1) of the Listing Rules requiring the board of directors of a listed issuer to include at least three independent non-executive directors, Rule 3.25 of the Listing Rules requiring the remuneration committee to be chaired by an independent non-executive director with a majority of members being independent non-executive directors, and Rule 3.27A of the Listing Rules requiring the nomination committee to be chaired by the chairman of the board of directors or an independent

non-executive director. Ms. Liu Siqin was nominated as a candidate for an independent non-executive Director at the Board meeting held on 14 July 2025. The ordinary resolution regarding the election of Ms. Liu Siqin as the new independent non-executive Director was duly passed by Shareholders at the first extraordinary general meeting of 2025 held on 31 July 2025. Her term of office will take effect from the date of approval by the NFRA Shenzhen Office. The Company has applied to and obtained grant from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange for extending the grace period to comply with Rules 3.11, 3.27 and 3.27C of the Listing Rules to 31 October 2025. Following the approval of Ms. Liu Siqin's qualification by the NFRA Shenzhen Office, the Company will meet the requirements under Rules 3.10(1), 3.25 and 3.27A of the Listing Rules. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 23 January 2025, 7 May 2025, 31 July 2025 and 12 August 2025.

Mr. Ma Yongyi resigned as an external Supervisor as he has served as an external Supervisor for six consecutive years and his term of office has expired. Before the arrangement of cancellation of the Board of Supervisors takes effect, in order to ensure the normal operation of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Ma Yongyi will continue to perform his duties as an external Supervisor in accordance with the Company Law of the PRC and other relevant laws and regulations, as well as the provisions of the Articles of Association. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 8 July 2024.

Save as disclosed above, the Company is not aware of other changes in the Directors', the Supervisors' or the senior management members' information which are required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules since the publication of the 2024 annual report of the Company and up to this announcement.

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

In accordance with amendments to the Company Law of the PRC, the Listing Rules, and other domestic and international laws and regulations, and in light of the latest requirements regarding the cancellation of the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors, the Company has amended its Articles of Association. These amendments to the Articles of Association were considered at the Company's fifth Board meeting of 2025 held on 14 July 2025, and approved by way of special resolution by vote at the first extraordinary general meeting of 2025, the first H share class meeting of 2025 and the first domestic share class meeting of 2025 held on 31 July 2025. The amended Articles of Association will take effect upon approval by the NFRA Shenzhen Office. Upon approval, the Company will publish the full text of the approved and effective Articles of Association on the Company's website ([www.cdb-leasing.com](http://www.cdb-leasing.com)) and the website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ([www.hkexnews.hk](http://www.hkexnews.hk)).

## **CANCELLATION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND SUPERVISORS**

In accordance with the Company Law of the PRC, the Notice on Matters Concerning the Alignment of Corporate Governance Supervision Regulations with the Company Law (Jin Gui [2024] No. 23) issued by the National Financial Regulatory Administration and the Requirements of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China for Deepening the Reform of the Boards of Supervisors of State-owned Financial Enterprises, the Company proposes to cancel the board of Supervisors and Supervisors (the **"Cancellation of the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors"**), amend the Articles of Association accordingly by removing the contents related to the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors, and the Audit Committee of the Board shall exercise the duties and functions of the Board of Supervisors as stipulated in the Company Law of the PRC and other laws and regulatory requirements. The Cancellation of the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors was duly passed by the Shareholders by way of special resolution at the first extraordinary general

meeting of 2025 held on 31 July 2025, and is subject to the approval of the amendments to the Articles of Association by the NFRA Shenzhen Office. Upon the arrangement of the Cancellation of the Board of Supervisors and Supervisors taking effect, the rules of procedures of the Board of Supervisors of the Company and other corporate governance systems related to the Board of Supervisors will be abolished, and the existing members of the Board of Supervisors shall cease to hold any positions as Supervisors.

### **SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

Save as disclosed above, subsequent to the Reporting Period, the Group had no significant subsequent events.

### **PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES**

During the Reporting Period, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of listed securities (including sale of treasury Shares, if any) of the Company. As at 30 June 2025, the Company did not hold any treasury Shares.

### **SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT**

During the six months ended 30 June 2025, the Group had no significant investment.

### **FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENT OR CAPITAL ASSETST**

As at 30 June 2025, the Group did not have any plans for material investments or capital assets.

### **SHAREHOLDING OF THE TOP TEN SHAREHOLDERS AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD**

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Company had 12,642,380,000 ordinary Shares in total; comprising 9,872,786,000 Domestic Shares, representing 78.09% of the total number of ordinary Shares; and 2,769,594,000 H Shares, representing 21.91% of the total number of ordinary Shares. The total number of Shareholders of the Company was 54, comprising 10 Shareholders of Domestic Shares and 44 Shareholders of H Shares<sup>Note</sup>.

Note: The number of Shares held by H Shares holders is based on the number of Shares and Shareholders recorded in the register of members of the Company kept by the H Share registrar. The total number of Shares held by HKSCC Nominees Limited (“**HKSCC**”) represents the total number of H Shares held by HKSCC as the nominee for all institutional and individual investors that maintain accounts with it as at 30 June 2025, which is regarded as one account.

No.	Name	Class of Shares	Number of Shares	Percentage of shareholding
1	China Development Bank	Domestic Shares	8,141,332,869	64.40%
2	China Three Gorges Corporation	Domestic Shares	687,024,000	5.43%
3	Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd.	Domestic Shares	631,274,060	4.99%
4	Three Gorges Capital Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	H Shares	619,476,000	4.90%
5	Hengjian International Investment Holding (Hong Kong) Limited	H Shares	492,310,000	3.89%
6	CTI Capital Management Limited	H Shares	258,100,000	2.04%
7	CSSC International Holding Company Limited	H Shares	184,596,000	1.46%
8	Yingkou North Construction and Decoration Co., Ltd.	Domestic Shares	164,350,940	1.30%
9	CCCC International Holding Ltd.	H Shares	154,000,000	1.22%
10	AVIC Xi'an Aircraft Industry Group Company Ltd.	Domestic Shares	148,737,069	1.18%

## LOAN AGREEMENTS

During the Reporting Period, the Company entered into loan agreements with specific banks, of which loans in a total amount of approximately RMB500 million include a condition requiring that China Development Bank, the Controlling Shareholder of the Company, shall hold directly or indirectly, more than 50% or no less than 51% of the Shares of the Company. The terms of such loan agreements shall be 3 months. Loans in a total amount of approximately RMB5,089.8 million include the conditions requiring that China Development Bank, the Controlling Shareholder of the Company, shall hold directly or indirectly, no less than 51% of the Shares of the Company and remain as the single largest Shareholder of the Company. The terms of such loan agreements shall be 6 months to 5 years. During the Reporting Period, the Company did not violate any terms of such loan agreements.

## MATERIAL LEGAL, LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION MATTERS

As at 30 June 2025, the underlying amount in relation to the pending litigation against the Company as the defendant was RMB307.86 million in aggregate. The Company expected such pending litigation would not have material adverse effects on the business, financial condition or operating performance of the Company.

## **ARRANGEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS**

The Company has adopted an arrangement for the electronic dissemination of corporate communications (“**Corporate Communications**”), which refer to any documents issued or to be issued by the Company, including but not limited to (a) copies of reports of the Board of Directors, its annual accounts and auditors’ reports and, where applicable, its summary financial reports; (b) interim reports and, where applicable, its interim report summaries; (c) notices of meeting; (d) listing documents; (e) circulars; and (f) proxy forms. In lieu of printed copies, all Corporate Communications in English and Chinese are only available on the Company’s website ([www.cdb-leasing.com](http://www.cdb-leasing.com)) and HKEXnews website of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ([www.hkexnews.hk](http://www.hkexnews.hk)), and the Company will send Actionable Corporate Communications (as defined in the Listing Rules) to the registered H Shareholders individually by electronic means (by e-mail). To ensure timely receipt of Actionable Corporate Communications, the Company recommends Shareholders to provide their email addresses by scanning the dedicated QR code printed on the reply slip on the back page of the Shareholder notification letter, or by signing the reply slip and returning it to the Company’s H Share registrar (Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited). If the Company has not received a valid email address from a Shareholder, the Company will in the future send Actionable Corporate Communications in printed form until the Company’s H Share registrar receives a valid email address from such Shareholder. If Shareholders wish to receive the printed version of Corporate Communications, please complete and return the reply slip in accordance with the instructions contained in the Shareholder notification letter and reply slip or send an e-mail to [cbdleasing.ecom@computershare.com.hk](mailto:cbdleasing.ecom@computershare.com.hk), stating his/her name, address and request for a printed copy of Corporate Communications.

## **PUBLICATION OF INTERIM REPORT**

The interim report of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2025 will be published on the websites of the Company ([www.cdb-leasing.com](http://www.cdb-leasing.com)) and HKEXnews of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange ([www.hkexnews.hk](http://www.hkexnews.hk)) in due course.



# CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

		Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June	
	Notes	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
<b>Revenue</b>			
Finance lease income	4	5,041,156	5,373,097
Operating lease income	4	7,003,992	7,113,496
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>12,045,148</b>	<b>12,486,593</b>
Net investment gains		34,201	84,619
Other income, gains or losses	5	2,585,045	1,045,821
<b>Total revenue and other income</b>		<b>14,664,394</b>	<b>13,617,033</b>
Depreciation and amortisation		(3,850,250)	(3,417,019)
Staff costs		(239,320)	(263,453)
Fee and commission expenses		(13,097)	(26,290)
Interest expenses	6	(4,617,094)	(6,727,660)
Other operating expenses		(1,096,611)	(882,590)
Net impairment (losses)/reversal under expected credit loss model		(1,700,107)	412,290
Net impairment losses on other assets		(111,032)	(151,243)
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>(11,627,511)</b>	<b>(11,055,965)</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>3,036,883</b>	<b>2,561,068</b>
Income tax expense	7	(635,854)	(679,803)
<b>Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Company</b>		<b>2,401,029</b>	<b>1,881,265</b>
<b>Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company (expressed in RMB Yuan per share)</b>			
– Basic	8	0.19	0.15
– Diluted	8	0.19	0.15

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Profit for the period</b>	<b>2,401,029</b>	1,881,265
<b>Other comprehensive income/(expense)</b>		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>		
Gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax	–	46,869
Gains/(losses) on cash flow hedges, net of tax	<b>147,495</b>	(387,762)
Currency translation differences	<b>(65,457)</b>	96,813
<b>Total other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period, net of tax</b>	<b>82,038</b>	(244,080)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to owners of the Company</b>	<b>2,483,067</b>	1,637,185



## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	<i>Notes</i>	Unaudited 30 June 2025 <i>RMB'000</i>	Audited 31 December 2024 <i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and bank balances	9	55,861,526	43,670,649
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	10	225,608	213,910
Derivative financial assets		803,156	437,938
Accounts receivable	11	653,034	624,734
Finance lease receivables	12	199,983,886	202,099,637
Assets held-for-sale		211,037	175,805
Prepayments		15,070,426	13,535,354
Investment properties		1,037,893	1,058,369
Property and equipment	13	131,599,143	133,593,877
Right-of-use assets		124,431	143,192
Deferred tax assets		2,884,832	2,327,409
Other assets		9,272,322	7,969,456
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>417,727,294</b>	<b>405,850,330</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	14	313,383,794	309,814,063
Due to banks and other financial institutions		7,706,618	5,185,420
Derivative financial liabilities		394,898	856,453
Accrued staff costs		288,424	274,566
Bonds payable	15	31,964,802	27,072,912
Tax payable		451,583	466,952
Lease liabilities		144,690	160,754
Deferred tax liabilities		1,212,972	1,044,984
Other liabilities		20,558,491	20,710,467
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>376,106,272</b>	<b>365,586,571</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital		12,642,380	12,642,380
Capital reserve		2,418,689	2,418,689
Hedging and fair value reserve		17,747	(129,748)
Translation reserve		845,373	910,830
General reserve		8,175,006	8,175,006
Retained earnings		17,521,827	16,246,602
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>41,621,022</b>	<b>40,263,759</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>417,727,294</b>	<b>405,850,330</b>

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Unaudited Attributable to the equity holders of the Company						
			Hedging and					
	Notes	Share capital	Capital reserve	fair value reserve	Translation reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	
		RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	
							Total equity	
							RMB'000	
As at 1 January 2025		12,642,380	2,418,689	(129,748)	910,830	8,175,006	16,246,602	40,263,759
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	2,401,029	2,401,029
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	147,495	(65,457)	-	-	82,038
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	147,495	(65,457)	-	2,401,029	2,483,067
Dividends	16	-	-	-	-	-	(1,125,804)	(1,125,804)
As at 30 June 2025		12,642,380	2,418,689	17,747	845,373	8,175,006	17,521,827	41,621,022
As at 1 January 2024		12,642,380	2,418,689	389,237	667,892	7,869,271	13,294,371	37,281,840
Profit for the period		-	-	-	-	-	1,881,265	1,881,265
Other comprehensive expense for the period		-	-	(340,893)	96,813	-	-	(244,080)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	(340,893)	96,813	-	1,881,265	1,637,185
Dividends	16	-	-	-	-	-	(1,245,021)	(1,245,021)
As at 30 June 2024		12,642,380	2,418,689	48,344	764,705	7,869,271	13,930,615	37,674,004

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June	
	Notes	2025 RMB'000	2024 RMB'000
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Profit before tax		3,036,883	2,561,068
Adjustments for:			
Bonds payable interest expenses	6	411,911	473,312
Lease liabilities interest expenses		3,462	4,427
Depreciation and amortisation		3,850,250	3,417,019
Net impairment losses/(reversal) under expected credit loss model		1,700,107	(412,290)
Net impairment losses on other assets		111,032	151,243
Gains on disposal of equipment held for operating lease businesses, net	5	(434,386)	(226,373)
Realised losses on disposal of finance lease receivables and others		832	497
Realised gains from derivatives		(21,276)	(19,439)
Realised gains from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)		–	(50,629)
Realised gains from FVTPL		(2,102)	(3,706)
Unrealised fair value changes in derivatives		904	2,007
Unrealised fair value changes in FVTPL		(12,559)	(13,349)
Foreign exchange (gains)/losses		(294,496)	918,623
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		8,350,562	6,802,410
Decrease in mandatory reserve deposits with central bank		272,091	2,913
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable		(56,284)	753,329
Decrease/(increase) in finance lease receivables		1,450,305	(20,155,375)
Increase in other assets		(1,051,243)	(1,915,887)
Increase in borrowings		3,859,931	93,310,191
Increase/(decrease) in due to banks and other financial institutions		2,523,880	(12,016,760)
Decrease in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		–	(2,564,815)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued staff costs		13,858	(57,599)
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		(2,072,369)	1,460,204
Cash flows from operating activities		13,290,731	65,618,611
Income taxes paid		(1,137,640)	(1,215,634)
<b>NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>12,153,091</b>	<b>64,402,977</b>

	Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June	
Notes	2025	2024
	RMB'000	RMB'000

## INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Placement of pledged and restricted bank deposits and fixed deposits	–	(26,397,085)
Withdrawal of pledged and restricted bank deposits and fixed deposits	9,946	11,005,555
Disposal of FVTPL	2,091	77,692
Net cash outflow from derivatives	(312,834)	(405,513)
Proceeds from disposal/maturity of FVTOCI and others	–	14,904
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	2,049,954	656,283
Purchase of FVTOCI	–	(6,011,458)
Purchase of property and equipment	(5,978,590)	(10,524,238)

## NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES

(4,229,433) (31,583,860)

## FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from issue of bonds	10,011,020	4,546,324
Repayments of bonds	(5,011,020)	(8,548,716)
Bonds issuance cost	(33,614)	(3,438)
Bonds interest paid	(393,213)	(514,878)
Decrease in lease liabilities	(18,967)	(20,227)

## NET CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES

4,554,206 (4,540,935)

## NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Effects of foreign exchange changes	(3,254)	175,928
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	9,905,003	48,856,794

## CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD

17 22,379,613 77,310,904

## NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

Interest received	5,397,096	6,304,977
Interest paid, exclusive bonds payable interest expenses	(5,451,818)	(5,458,695)
Net interest (paid)/received	(54,722)	846,282

# NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## 1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (the “**Company**”) was established as Shenzhen Leasing Co., Ltd. (深圳租賃有限公司) on 25 December 1984, with the approval of the former Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Branch of People’s Bank of China (“**PBOC**”), and subsequently renamed as Shenzhen Finance Leasing Co., Ltd. (深圳金融租賃有限公司) after reorganisation in December 1999. In 2008, China Development Bank Co., Ltd (“**China Development Bank**”) became the controlling shareholder of the Company, and the Company’s total paid-in capital was increased to RMB8,000,000,000 and subsequently, the Company changed its name to CDB Leasing Co., Ltd. (國銀金融租賃有限公司). On 8 September 2015, pursuant to the resolution of shareholders’ meeting, the Company’s total paid-in capital was increased to RMB9,500,000,000. Pursuant to the approval of former China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (the “**CBIRC**”), which was renamed as the National Financial Regulatory Administration (the “**NFRA**”) in 2023, the Company became a joint stock company by issuing a total of 9,500,000,000 shares to the existing shareholders at par value of RMB1 each, representing 100% of share capital of the Company on 28 September 2015 (the “**Financial Restructuring**”). On the same day, the Company also changed its name to China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (國銀金融租賃股份有限公司). The registered address of the Company’s office is CDB Financial Centre, No. 2003 Fuzhong Third Road, Futian District, Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, the People’s Republic of China (“**PRC**”).

On 11 July 2016, the Company issued 3,100,000,000 new ordinary shares at the issue price of HK\$2 each by way of initial public offering. The gross proceeds amounted to HK\$6.2 billion. On the same day, the Company’s shares were listed on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “**Listing**”). On 29 July 2016, the Company announced that the over-allotment option was partially exercised in respect of an aggregate of 42,380,000 new ordinary shares with an additional gross proceeds of HK\$84.76 million.

On 27 December 2019, the Company repurchased and then cancelled 687,024,000 H share at the price of US\$0.2863 per share from Three Gorges Capital Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd (三峽資本控股(香港)有限公司). Meanwhile, the Company issued 687,024,000 non-tradable domestic stocks to China Three Gorges Corporation Co., Ltd (中國長江三峽集團有限公司) at the same price as the repurchased price. These changes have no effect on the total share capital of the Company.

The Company’s parent is China Development Bank, incorporated in the PRC. Its ultimate controlling party is the Ministry of Finance (“**MOF**”) and Central Huijin Investment Ltd. (“**Huijin**”). The MOF is one of the ministries under the State Council, primarily responsible for state fiscal revenue and expenditures, and taxation policies. Huijin was established to hold certain equity investments as authorised by the State Council and does not engage in other commercial activities. Huijin exercises legal rights and obligations on behalf of the PRC government.

The Company and its subsidiaries (the “**Group**”) are principally engaged in aircraft leasing, ship leasing, regional development leasing, inclusive finance leasing, green energy and high-end equipment leasing, transfers of finance lease assets and lease-related financial business.

This interim condensed consolidated financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2025 (“**Interim Financial Information**”) is presented in Renminbi (“**RMB**”), which is also the functional currency of the Company, unless otherwise stated.

The Interim Financial Information has been reviewed, not audited.

## 2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2025 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 Interim Financial Reporting as well as the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The Interim Financial Information does not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income which have been measured at fair value.

## 3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Group’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, except for the following revised IFRS Accounting Standards for the first time for the current period’s financial information.

Amendments to IAS 21

Lack of Exchangeability

The application of the amendments to a IFRS Accounting Standard in the current interim period has had no material impact on the Group’s financial positions and performance for the current and prior periods and/or on the disclosures set out in these condensed consolidated financial statements.

## 4 TOTAL REVENUE

	<b>For the six months ended 30 June</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
	<b><i>RMB’000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB’000</i></b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>(Unaudited)</b>
Finance lease income	<b>5,041,156</b>	5,373,097
Operating lease income	<b>7,003,992</b>	7,113,496
	<b>12,045,148</b>	12,486,593

## 5 OTHER INCOME, GAINS OR LOSSES

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	<i>RMB'000</i> (Unaudited)	<i>RMB'000</i> (Unaudited)
Interest income from deposits with financial institutions	782,280	1,492,305
Gains on disposal of assets held for operating lease businesses, net	434,386	226,373
Government grants and incentives	25,757	26,998
Management and commission fee income	248,342	274,272
Compensation <sup>(1)</sup>	1,011,245	108,320
Foreign exchange gains/(losses), net	53,816	(1,093,596)
Others	29,219	11,149
	<b>2,585,045</b>	<b>1,045,821</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> During the period ended 30 June 2025, compensation mainly comprises the insurance compensation received by the Group for the aircraft that were previously leased to Russian Airlines.

## 6 INTEREST EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	<i>RMB'000</i> (Unaudited)	<i>RMB'000</i> (Unaudited)
Borrowings	4,372,813	6,276,712
Bonds payable	411,911	473,312
Due to banks and other financial institutions	79,261	118,193
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	–	35,460
Others	29,904	90,824
Less: Interest capitalised on qualifying assets <sup>(1)</sup>	(276,795)	(266,841)
	<b>4,617,094</b>	<b>6,727,660</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Interest capitalised on qualifying assets during the six-month period ended 30 June 2025 amounted to RMB276,795 thousand (for the six-month period ended 30 June 2024: RMB266,841 thousand) in relation to prepayments.

## 7 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	<i>RMB'000</i> (Unaudited)	<i>RMB'000</i> (Unaudited)
Current income tax		
– PRC enterprise income tax	1,046,849	909,314
– Income tax in other countries	29,287	25,875
Deferred income tax	(500,178)	(254,623)
Under/(over) provision in prior period	59,896	(763)
	<b>635,854</b>	<b>679,803</b>

The applicable enterprise income tax rate is 25% (2024: 25%) for the Company and its subsidiaries established in mainland China, except for certain subsidiaries which are subject to the preferential tax treatments, 16.5% (2024: 16.5%) for subsidiaries in Hong Kong, and 12.5% (2024: 12.5%) for subsidiaries in Ireland. Tax arising in other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

## 8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2025	2024
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Earnings:		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company ( <i>RMB'000</i> )	2,401,029	1,881,265
Number of shares:		
Weighted average number of shares in issue ( <i>'000</i> )	12,642,380	12,642,380
Basic earnings per share ( <i>RMB Yuan</i> ) <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.15</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average numbers of ordinary shares in issue during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the six months ended 30 June 2024, respectively.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are the same as basic earnings per share amounts due to the absence of dilutive potential ordinary share during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the six months ended 30 June 2024, respectively.



## 9 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>(Audited)</b>
Pledged and restricted bank deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>32,977,635</b>	32,987,581
Mandatory reserve deposits with central bank <sup>(2)</sup>	<b>48,292</b>	320,383
Surplus reserve deposits with central bank <sup>(3)</sup>	–	234,884
Cash and bank balances	<b>22,879,613</b>	10,170,119
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	<b>(44,014)</b>	(42,318)
	<b>55,861,526</b>	43,670,649

<sup>(1)</sup> The bank deposits amounting to approximately RMB32,977,635 thousand were pledged as collateral for the Group's bank borrowings as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: RMB32,987,577 thousand) (Note 14).

The bank deposits amounting to approximately RMB4 thousand were restricted for use in relation to others as at 31 December 2024.

<sup>(2)</sup> The PBOC reduced the reserve deposits ratios for financial leasing companies from 5% to 0% in May 2025. As at 30 June 2025, the Group's mandatory reserve deposits were foreign currencies reserve deposits (31 December 2024: RMB reserve deposits amounted to RMB269,460 thousand and foreign currency reserve deposits amounted to USD7,084 thousand). These mandatory reserve deposits are not available for the Group's daily operations.

<sup>(3)</sup> As at 30 June 2025, the balance of surplus reserve deposits was nil. As at 31 December 2024, the surplus reserve deposits primarily represented deposits maintained with the PBOC in addition to the mandatory reserve deposits.

## 10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>(Audited)</b>
Measured at fair value:		
Equity investment, listed	<b>14,350</b>	10,778
Equity investment, unlisted	<b>87,558</b>	92,734
Debt instrument	<b>123,700</b>	110,398
	<b>225,608</b>	213,910

## 11 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>(Audited)</b>
Operating lease receivables <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>1,311,672</b>	1,249,695
Other accounts receivable	<b>77,662</b>	88,510
	<b>1,389,334</b>	1,338,205
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		
– Allowance for operating lease receivables	<b>(733,046)</b>	(710,574)
– Allowance for other accounts receivable	<b>(3,254)</b>	(2,897)
	<b>(736,300)</b>	(713,471)
	<b>653,034</b>	624,734

- <sup>(1)</sup> Overdue analysis of the operating lease receivables as at the end of the reporting period, based on the receivables due date and net of loss allowance, is as follows:

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>(Audited)</b>
Not overdue	<b>467,528</b>	526,703
Overdue within 1 month	<b>26,826</b>	1,645
Overdue 1 to 2 months	<b>23,723</b>	10,702
Overdue 2 to 3 months	<b>24,080</b>	–
Overdue over 3 months	<b>36,469</b>	71
	<b>578,626</b>	539,121

Movements of accounts receivable between stages for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
Unaudited	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Gross amount					
Amount as at 1 January 2025	88,510	–	–	1,249,695	1,338,205
Net increase	(10,848)	–	–	67,133	56,285
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	–	–	(5,156)	(5,156)
Amount as at 30 June 2025	<u>77,662</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,311,672</u>	<u>1,389,334</u>
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
Audited	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
Gross amount					
Amount as at 1 January 2024	638,332	–	–	1,670,365	2,308,697
Net decrease	(552,063)	–	–	(435,075)	(987,138)
Written-off	–	–	–	(43,916)	(43,916)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	2,241	–	–	58,321	60,562
Amount as at 31 December 2024	<u>88,510</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,249,695</u>	<u>1,338,205</u>

Movements of allowances for impairment losses during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
Unaudited	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Allowance for impairment losses					
Amount as at 1 January 2025	2,897	–	–	710,574	713,471
Charged for the period	357	–	–	25,492	25,849
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	–	–	(3,020)	(3,020)
Amount as at 30 June 2025	3,254	–	–	733,046	736,300
Audited	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Simplified approach	Total
	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000	RMB'000
Allowance for impairment losses					
Amount as at 1 January 2024	12,343	–	–	961,223	973,566
Recovered for the year	(9,484)	–	–	(218,237)	(227,721)
Written-off	–	–	–	(43,916)	(43,916)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	38	–	–	11,504	11,542
Amount as at 31 December 2024	2,897	–	–	710,574	713,471

## 12 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	(Audited)
Finance lease receivables		
Not later than one year	<b>57,909,991</b>	56,842,453
Later than one year and not later than two years	<b>42,509,688</b>	47,211,571
Later than two year and not later than three years	<b>34,625,317</b>	36,960,477
Later than three year and not later than four years	<b>25,667,816</b>	26,187,881
Later than four year and not later than five years	<b>19,886,762</b>	20,787,232
Later than five years	<b>74,449,525</b>	67,477,343
Gross amount of finance lease receivables	<b>255,049,099</b>	255,466,957
Less: Unearned finance income	<b>(44,063,212)</b>	(44,089,411)
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables	<b>210,985,887</b>	211,377,546
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	<b>(11,002,001)</b>	(9,277,909)
Carrying amount of finance lease receivables	<b>199,983,886</b>	202,099,637
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables		
Not later than one year	<b>48,105,957</b>	46,782,738
Later than one year and not later than two years	<b>35,234,895</b>	39,441,915
Later than two year and not later than three years	<b>29,043,014</b>	31,179,157
Later than three year and not later than four years	<b>21,378,789</b>	21,866,717
Later than four year and not later than five years	<b>16,510,773</b>	17,471,503
Later than five years	<b>60,712,459</b>	54,635,516
	<b>210,985,887</b>	211,377,546

The Group entered into finance lease arrangements for certain of its aircraft, ships, equipment for infrastructure, transport and construction vehicle. The term range of finance leases is from 1 to 25 years.

The finance lease receivables with a carrying amount of approximately RMB3,891,552 thousand were pledged as collateral for the Group's bank borrowings as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: RMB4,052,390 thousand) (Note 14).

The Group entered into finance lease receivables factoring arrangements and continued to recognise these transferred finance lease receivables in their full carrying amount, which was approximately RMB3,442,257 thousand as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: RMB3,953,646 thousand).

The finance lease receivables were mainly with floating interest rates base on the benchmark interest rate of Loan Prime Rate ("LPR") or SOFR. The interest rates of finance lease receivables were adjusted periodically with reference to the benchmark interest rates.

Movements between stages during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2024 within finance lease receivables are as follows:

<b>Unaudited</b>	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables				
Amount as at 1 January 2025	178,745,681	28,644,239	3,987,626	211,377,546
Movement within stages:				
Move to stage 1	–	–	–	–
Move to stage 2	(3,715,404)	6,019,917	(2,304,513)	–
Move to stage 3	–	(428,708)	428,708	–
Net assets originated/(repayment)	3,851,828	(4,091,160)	(74,956)	(314,288)
Recovery of written-off finance lease receivables	–	–	321	321
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(68,394)	(9,298)	–	(77,692)
Amount as at 30 June 2025	<b>178,813,711</b>	<b>30,134,990</b>	<b>2,037,186</b>	<b>210,985,887</b>
<b>Audited</b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables				
Amount as at 1 January 2024	167,388,757	35,087,543	1,649,371	204,125,671
Movement within stages:				
Move to stage 1	1,437,886	(1,437,886)	–	–
Move to stage 2	(5,534,445)	5,534,445	–	–
Move to stage 3	(1,031,222)	(1,116,940)	2,148,162	–
Net assets originated/(repayment)	16,266,677	(9,457,331)	217,808	7,027,154
Written-off	–	–	(28,214)	(28,214)
Recovery of written-off finance lease receivables	–	–	414	414
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	218,028	34,408	85	252,521
Amount as at 31 December 2024	<b>178,745,681</b>	<b>28,644,239</b>	<b>3,987,626</b>	<b>211,377,546</b>

Movements of allowance for impairment losses on finance lease receivables during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and the year ended 31 December 2024 are as follows:

<b>Unaudited</b>	<b>Stage 1</b> <b>RMB'000</b>	<b>Stage 2</b> <b>RMB'000</b>	<b>Stage 3</b> <b>RMB'000</b>	<b>Total</b> <b>RMB'000</b>
Allowance for impairment losses				
Amount as at 1 January 2025	2,762,052	4,595,284	1,920,573	9,277,909
Movement within stages:				
Move to stage 1	–	–	–	–
Move to stage 2	(68,174)	642,229	(574,055)	–
Move to stage 3	–	(149,779)	149,779	–
Charged for the period	234,469	1,316,137	176,334	1,726,940
Recovery of written-off finance lease receivables	–	–	321	321
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(1,161)	(2,008)	–	(3,169)
Amount as at 30 June 2025	<b>2,927,186</b>	<b>6,401,863</b>	<b>1,672,952</b>	<b>11,002,001</b>
	<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>Stage 2</b>	<b>Stage 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Audited</b>	<b>RMB'000</b>	<b>RMB'000</b>	<b>RMB'000</b>	<b>RMB'000</b>
Allowance for impairment losses				
Amount as at 1 January 2024	2,341,362	5,280,490	1,402,682	9,024,534
Movement within stages:				
Move to stage 1	135,903	(135,903)	–	–
Move to stage 2	(58,470)	58,470	–	–
Move to stage 3	(15,351)	(249,102)	264,453	–
Charged/(recovered) for the year	355,852	(364,911)	281,153	272,094
Written-off	–	–	(28,214)	(28,214)
Recovery of written-off finance lease receivables	–	–	414	414
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	2,756	6,240	85	9,081
Amount as at 31 December 2024	<b>2,762,052</b>	<b>4,595,284</b>	<b>1,920,573</b>	<b>9,277,909</b>

### 13 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	<b>30 June 2025</b> <b>RMB'000</b> <b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>31 December 2024</b> <b>RMB'000</b> <b>(Audited)</b>
Equipment held for operating lease businesses	<b>131,043,720</b>	133,022,685
Property and equipment held for administrative purposes	<b>555,423</b>	571,192
	<b>131,599,143</b>	<b>133,593,877</b>



## Equipment held for operating lease businesses

Unaudited	Aircraft	Ships	Special equipment	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 1 January 2025	121,144,684	45,633,927	6,333,982	173,112,593
Additions	2,069,188	1,022,093	1,033,175	4,124,456
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	(467,924)	(254,181)	–	(722,105)
Transfer to finance lease receivables	(471,392)	–	–	(471,392)
Disposals	(573,005)	(1,069,964)	(208,241)	(1,851,210)
Foreign currency translation	(503,892)	(185,744)	–	(689,636)
As at 30 June 2025	121,197,659	45,146,131	7,158,916	173,502,706
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
As at 1 January 2025	(26,821,075)	(6,986,533)	(856,453)	(34,664,061)
Charged for the period	(2,222,360)	(1,067,828)	(473,696)	(3,763,884)
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	208,296	92,847	–	301,143
Transfer to finance lease receivables	205,295	–	–	205,295
Disposals	215,286	123,978	54,242	393,506
Foreign currency translation	115,990	31,143	–	147,133
As at 30 June 2025	(28,298,568)	(7,806,393)	(1,275,907)	(37,380,868)
<b>Accumulated impairment</b>				
As at 1 January 2025	(4,547,236)	(860,432)	(18,179)	(5,425,847)
Charged for the period	–	(67,351)	(28,129)	(95,480)
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	181,608	12,128	–	193,736
Transfer to finance lease receivables	186,995	–	–	186,995
Disposals	34,509	4,373	2,240	41,122
Foreign currency translation	17,636	3,720	–	21,356
As at 30 June 2025	(4,126,488)	(907,562)	(44,068)	(5,078,118)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>				
As at 1 January 2025	89,776,373	37,786,962	5,459,350	133,022,685
As at 30 June 2025	88,772,603	36,432,176	5,838,941	131,043,720

Audited	Aircraft	Ships	Special equipment	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Cost</b>				
As at 1 January 2024	111,604,294	39,795,171	1,748,735	153,148,200
Additions	10,981,288	6,178,695	4,633,472	21,793,455
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	(170,342)	(182,535)	–	(352,877)
Disposals/written-off	(3,020,069)	(798,228)	(48,225)	(3,866,522)
Foreign currency translation	1,749,513	640,824	–	2,390,337
As at 31 December 2024	121,144,684	45,633,927	6,333,982	173,112,593
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>				
As at 1 January 2024	(23,743,554)	(5,078,886)	(104,063)	(28,926,503)
Charged for the year	(4,163,417)	(2,001,938)	(761,685)	(6,927,040)
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	11,338	50,579	–	61,917
Disposals/written-off	1,457,936	137,930	9,295	1,605,161
Foreign currency translation	(383,378)	(94,218)	–	(477,596)
As at 31 December 2024	(26,821,075)	(6,986,533)	(856,453)	(34,664,061)
<b>Accumulated impairment</b>				
As at 1 January 2024	(5,333,877)	(843,629)	–	(6,177,506)
Charged for the year	(143,891)	(4,168)	(18,179)	(166,238)
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	115,155	–	–	115,155
Disposals/written-off	885,742	–	–	885,742
Foreign currency translation	(70,365)	(12,635)	–	(83,000)
As at 31 December 2024	(4,547,236)	(860,432)	(18,179)	(5,425,847)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>				
As at 1 January 2024	82,526,863	33,872,656	1,644,672	118,044,191
As at 31 December 2024	89,776,373	37,786,962	5,459,350	133,022,685

As at 30 June 2025, the equipment held for operating lease businesses of the Group with net book values of approximately RMB37,524,370 thousand (31 December 2024: RMB39,172,287 thousand) and RMB949,671 thousand (31 December 2024: RMB988,030 thousand) were pledged as collateral for the Group's bank borrowings (Note 14) and long-term payables, respectively.

## Property and equipment held for administrative purposes

Unaudited	Buildings	Computers and electronic equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 1 January 2025	592,527	85,136	5,472	83,525	65,053	831,713
Additions	–	3,223	–	365	–	3,588
Transfer to investment properties	(2,682)	–	–	–	–	(2,682)
Disposals	–	(8,683)	–	(1,002)	–	(9,685)
Foreign currency translation	–	(57)	–	(34)	729	638
As at 30 June 2025	589,845	79,619	5,472	82,854	65,782	823,572
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
As at 1 January 2025	(107,947)	(58,529)	(5,198)	(60,589)	(28,258)	(260,521)
Charged for the period	(7,453)	(6,057)	–	(3,411)	(1,739)	(18,660)
Transfer to investment properties	2,017	–	–	–	–	2,017
Disposals	–	8,248	–	952	–	9,200
Foreign currency translation	–	53	–	32	(270)	(185)
As at 30 June 2025	(113,383)	(56,285)	(5,198)	(63,016)	(30,267)	(268,149)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>						
As at 1 January 2025	484,580	26,607	274	22,936	36,795	571,192
As at 30 June 2025	476,462	23,334	274	19,838	35,515	555,423

Audited	Buildings	Computers and electronic equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
<b>Cost</b>						
As at 1 January 2024	605,113	64,841	5,472	81,984	63,080	820,490
Transferred from investment properties	11,804	–	–	–	–	11,804
Additions	–	21,220	–	1,415	1,139	23,774
Transfer to investment properties	(24,390)	–	–	–	–	(24,390)
Disposals	–	(1,120)	–	–	–	(1,120)
Foreign currency translation	–	195	–	126	834	1,155
As at 31 December 2024	592,527	85,136	5,472	83,525	65,053	831,713
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
As at 1 January 2024	(95,413)	(47,233)	(5,013)	(52,396)	(24,447)	(224,502)
Transferred from investment properties	(1,952)	–	–	–	–	(1,952)
Charged for the year	(13,718)	(11,032)	(185)	(8,094)	(3,506)	(36,535)
Transfer to investment properties	3,136	–	–	–	–	3,136
Disposals	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation	–	(264)	–	(99)	(305)	(668)
As at 31 December 2024	(107,947)	(58,529)	(5,198)	(60,589)	(28,258)	(260,521)
<b>Net carrying amount</b>						
As at 1 January 2024	509,700	17,608	459	29,588	38,633	595,988
As at 31 December 2024	484,580	26,607	274	22,936	36,795	571,192

As at 30 June 2025, the carrying value of property and equipment of the Group for which registration was not completed amounted to approximately RMB6,089 thousand (31 December 2024: RMB6,361 thousand). However, this registration process does not affect the rights of the Group to these assets.

For the six months ended 30 June 2025, in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, aircraft, ships and vehicles were tested for indicators of impairment. To aid in this assessment, the Group sought valuations from independent appraisal firms. These appraisers make assumptions and estimates with respect to the future valuations of aircraft, ships and vehicles. For the purpose of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, if it is determined that a test for impairment is required, each aircraft, or ship or vehicle is tested individually by comparing its carrying amount to the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is determined as the total discounted cash flows expected to be generated by an aircraft, ship or vehicle in the future. The estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assumptions of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset in question. For the calculation of value in use, the weighted average discount rates (“WACC”) for 30 June 2025 were 5.66% for aircraft, 6.83% for ships and 2.44% for vehicles (31 December 2024: 5.96% for aircraft and 2.83% for vehicles). Fair value less costs to sell is determined by the Group based on the most relevant of observable market information from independent appraisal firms. In cases where the carrying value of the aircraft, ships or vehicles exceeds the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, an impairment charge is recognised.

## 14 BORROWINGS

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Secured bank borrowings <sup>(1)</sup>	61,469,059	62,150,411
Factoring financing <sup>(2)</sup>	3,432,637	3,879,942
Unsecured bank borrowings	248,482,098	243,783,710
	<b>313,383,794</b>	<b>309,814,063</b>
	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Carrying amount repayable:		
Within one year	242,032,799	215,508,720
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	41,744,884	52,381,483
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	19,317,998	32,438,861
More than five years	10,288,113	9,484,999
	<b>313,383,794</b>	<b>309,814,063</b>

(1) Secured bank borrowings

Secured bank borrowings were pledged by equipment held for operating lease businesses, finance lease receivables, accounts receivable and bank deposits with carrying amounts as follows:

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	<i>RMB'000</i>	<i>RMB'000</i>
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Equipment held for operating lease businesses	37,524,370	39,172,287
Finance lease receivables	3,891,552	4,052,390
Accounts receivable	—	—
Bank deposits	32,977,635	32,987,577
	<b>74,393,557</b>	76,212,254

(2) The Group entered into finance lease receivables factoring arrangements and has recognised the cash received for the transfer as factoring financing. The balance of secured bank borrowings through factoring financing was approximately RMB3,432,637 thousand as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: RMB3,879,942 thousand).

The exposure of the Group's fixed-rate borrowings and the contractual maturity dates are as follows:

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	(Audited)
Fixed-rate borrowings:		
Within one year	<b>232,493,918</b>	205,073,151
More than one year, but not exceeding five years	<b>29,784,437</b>	50,867,406
More than five years	—	—
	<b>262,278,355</b>	255,940,557

In addition, the Group has floating-rate borrowings which carry interest based on LPR, SOFR or Term SOFR.

The ranges of effective interest rates (which approximate to contractual interest rates) on the Group's borrowings are as follows:

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	(Audited)
Effective interest rates:		
Fixed-rate borrowings (RMB)	<b>1.60%-3.15%</b>	1.90%-3.20%
Fixed-rate borrowings (USD)	<b>2.05%-4.60%</b>	2.05%-5.90%
Floating-rate borrowings (RMB)	<b>1Y LPR/5Y LPR - 1.30%~-0.65%</b>	1Y LPR/5Y LPR - 1.30%~-0.65%
Floating-rate borrowings (USD)	<b>SOFR/1M TSOFR/ 3M TSOFR +0.05%-1.45%</b>	SOFR/1M TSOFR/ 3M TSOFR +0.05%-1.45%

## 15 BONDS PAYABLE

	<b>30 June 2025</b>	31 December 2024
	<b><i>RMB'000</i></b>	<i>RMB'000</i>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	(Audited)
Guaranteed unsecured bonds <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>16,015,121</b>	16,094,151
Unguaranteed unsecured bonds	<b>15,949,681</b>	10,978,761
	<b>31,964,802</b>	27,072,912

The following table summarised the basic information of the Group's bonds:

				As at 30 June 2025		
Unaudited				Face value	Guaranteed unsecured bonds <sup>(1)</sup>	Unguaranteed unsecured bonds
Issuer	Currency	Fixed coupon rate	Maturity (Year)			
China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	USD	2.875%	2030	5,011,020	–	5,011,020
	RMB	1.84% to 2.20%	2027 to 2028	11,000,000	–	11,000,000
CDBL Funding 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	RMB	3.50%	2026	700,000	700,000	–
	USD	2.00% to 3.125%	2026 to 2027	5,368,950	5,368,950	–
CDBL Funding 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	USD	3.50% to 4.75%	2027 to 2030	5,726,880	5,726,880	–
Issuer	Currency	Floating rate				
CDBL Funding 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	USD	SOFR + Margin ranging from 0.90% to 1.00%	2025 to 2027	2,111,787	2,111,787	–
CDBL Funding 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	USD	SOFR + Margin 0.80%	2030	2,147,580	2,147,580	–
				<b>32,066,217</b>	<b>16,055,197</b>	<b>16,011,020</b>



				As at 31 December 2024			
Audited				Maturity (Year)	Face value	Guaranteed unsecured bonds <sup>(1)</sup>	Unguaranteed unsecured bonds
Issuer	Currency	Fixed coupon rate					
China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	USD	2.875%	2030	5,031,880	–	5,031,880	
	RMB	2.05% to 2.20%	2027	6,000,000	–	6,000,000	
CDBL Funding 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	RMB	3.50%	2026	700,000	700,000	–	
	USD	2.00% to 3.125%	2025 to 2027	10,423,180	10,423,180	–	
CDBL Funding 1 <sup>(2)</sup>	USD	3.50%	2027	2,875,360	2,875,360	–	
Issuer	Currency	Floating rate					
CDBL Funding 2 <sup>(2)</sup>	USD	SOFR +	2025 to 2027	2,120,578	2,120,578	–	
		Margin ranging from 0.90% to 1.00%					
				27,150,998	16,119,118	11,031,880	

<sup>(1)</sup> As at 30 June 2025 and 31 December 2024, the bonds were unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by CDB Leasing (International) Company Limited or CDB Aviation Lease Finance Designated Activity Company, with the benefit of a Keepwell and Asset Purchase Deed provided by the Company. CDB Leasing (International) Company Limited and CDB Aviation Lease Finance Designated Activity Company are subsidiaries of the Group.

<sup>(2)</sup> CDBL Funding 1 and CDBL Funding 2 are subsidiaries of the Group.

## 16 DIVIDENDS

On 28 March 2025, the board of directors has decided to distribute a final dividend of RMB0.8905 per 10 shares for the year ended 31 December 2024. The total share capital of the Group amounted to 12,642,380 thousand, and the total amount of profit distribution amounted to RMB1,125,804 thousand. The proposed final dividend for the year has been approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting on 30 June 2025.

## 17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

For the purpose of the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents represent the following:

	30 June 2025	31 December 2024
	<b>RMB'000</b>	<b>RMB'000</b>
	<b>(Unaudited)</b>	<b>(Audited)</b>
Cash and bank balances before impairment loss	<b>55,905,540</b>	43,712,967
Less:		
– Pledged and restricted bank deposits	<b>32,977,635</b>	32,987,581
– Mandatory reserve deposits with central bank	<b>48,292</b>	320,383
– Other <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>500,000</b>	500,000
	<b>22,379,613</b>	9,905,003

<sup>(1)</sup> Other is mainly unpledged and unrestricted fixed deposits.

## 18 SEGMENT REPORTING

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (hereinafter refer to as the “**CODM**”), being the board of directors of the Company, for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the nature of services provided by the Group, which is also consistent with the Group’s basis of organisation, whereby the businesses are organised and managed separately as individual strategic business unit that serves different markets. Segment information is measured in accordance with the accounting policies and measurement criteria adopted by each segment when reporting to the board of directors of the Company, which are consistent with the accounting and measurement criteria in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Specifically, the Group’s operating segments are as follows:

- (a) Aircraft leasing: mainly engaged in the acquisition, leasing, management and disposal of commercial aircraft;
- (b) Regional development leasing: mainly engaged in the leasing of urban and transportation facilities and key industrial equipment developed in service region supported by national policies;
- (c) Ship leasing: mainly engaged in the leasing of ships;
- (d) Inclusive finance: mainly engaged in the leasing of vehicles, and construction and agricultural machinery; and
- (e) Green energy and high-end equipment leasing: mainly engaged in the leasing of green energy infrastructure including the wind power and photovoltaic, as well as high-end equipment and advanced manufacturing sectors.

Segment assets and liabilities are allocated to each segment, excluding deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the segment result excludes income tax expense. Segment revenue, results, assets and liabilities mainly include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Expenses of the headquarters are allocated according to the proportion of each segment’s net revenue (segment’s revenue deducting depreciation expenses of equipment held for operating lease businesses). Assets and liabilities of the headquarters are allocated according to the proportion of each segment’s assets related to leasing business.

Inter-segment transactions, if any, are conducted with reference to the prices charged to third parties and there was no change in the basis during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024.

The operating and reportable segment information provided to the CODM during the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Aircraft leasing	Regional development leasing	Ship leasing	Inclusive finance	Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	Total
	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>
<b>Unaudited</b>						
For the six months ended 30 June 2025						
<b>Segment revenue and results</b>						
Finance lease income	13,604	1,492,537	624,466	1,052,286	1,858,263	5,041,156
Operating lease income	<u>4,313,783</u>	<u>63,282</u>	<u>2,011,651</u>	<u>573,540</u>	<u>41,736</u>	<u>7,003,992</u>
Segment revenue	<u>4,327,387</u>	<u>1,555,819</u>	<u>2,636,117</u>	<u>1,625,826</u>	<u>1,899,999</u>	<u>12,045,148</u>
Segment other income, gains and losses	<u>1,559,270</u>	<u>64,739</u>	<u>849,564</u>	<u>32,967</u>	<u>112,706</u>	<u>2,619,246</u>
Segment revenue and other income	<u>5,886,657</u>	<u>1,620,558</u>	<u>3,485,681</u>	<u>1,658,793</u>	<u>2,012,705</u>	<u>14,664,394</u>
Interest expense	(2,115,691)	(494,757)	(1,327,226)	(154,922)	(524,498)	(4,617,094)
Other expense	<u>(2,656,472)</u>	<u>(644,441)</u>	<u>(1,832,026)</u>	<u>(1,017,103)</u>	<u>(860,375)</u>	<u>(7,010,417)</u>
Segment expenses	<u>(4,772,163)</u>	<u>(1,139,198)</u>	<u>(3,159,252)</u>	<u>(1,172,025)</u>	<u>(1,384,873)</u>	<u>(11,627,511)</u>
Profit before impairment losses and income tax	<u>1,110,834</u>	<u>1,014,338</u>	<u>762,210</u>	<u>599,212</u>	<u>1,361,428</u>	<u>4,848,022</u>
Profit before income tax	<u>1,114,494</u>	<u>481,360</u>	<u>326,429</u>	<u>486,768</u>	<u>627,832</u>	<u>3,036,883</u>
<b>Unaudited</b>						
As at 30 June 2025						
<b>Segment assets and liabilities</b>						
Segment assets	121,346,762	76,363,651	67,435,936	36,388,191	113,307,922	414,842,462
Deferred tax assets						<u>2,884,832</u>
Group's total assets						<u>417,727,294</u>
Segment liabilities	115,656,891	67,826,142	59,382,491	32,074,931	99,952,845	374,893,300
Deferred tax liabilities						<u>1,212,972</u>
Group's total liabilities						<u>376,106,272</u>
<b>Unaudited</b>						
For the six months ended 30 June 2025						
<b>Other segment information</b>						
Depreciation of investment properties	–	(21,141)	–	–	–	(21,141)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(2,224,336)	(4,340)	(1,072,629)	(448,535)	(32,704)	(3,782,544)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(9,384)	(2,314)	(2,560)	(1,148)	(2,873)	(18,279)
Amortisation	(9,279)	(6,476)	(4,874)	(2,186)	(5,471)	(28,286)
Impairment reversal/(losses)	<u>3,660</u>	<u>(532,978)</u>	<u>(435,781)</u>	<u>(112,444)</u>	<u>(733,596)</u>	<u>(1,811,139)</u>

	Aircraft leasing	Regional development leasing	Ship leasing	Inclusive finance	Green energy and high-end equipment leasing	Total
	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>	<u>RMB'000</u>
<b>Unaudited</b>						
For the six months ended 30 June 2024						
<b>Segment revenue and results</b>						
Finance lease income	2,811	2,356,454	590,899	922,509	1,500,424	5,373,097
Operating lease income	<u>4,179,750</u>	<u>53,596</u>	<u>2,469,045</u>	<u>385,981</u>	<u>25,124</u>	<u>7,113,496</u>
Segment revenue	4,182,561	2,410,050	3,059,944	1,308,490	1,525,548	12,486,593
Segment other income, gains and losses	<u>372,404</u>	<u>254,086</u>	<u>267,730</u>	<u>81,886</u>	<u>154,334</u>	<u>1,130,440</u>
Segment revenue and other income	4,554,965	2,664,136	3,327,674	1,390,376	1,679,882	13,617,033
Interest expense	(2,186,695)	(1,627,524)	(1,536,975)	(404,184)	(972,282)	(6,727,660)
Other expense	<u>(2,430,240)</u>	<u>169,416</u>	<u>(1,352,797)</u>	<u>(542,359)</u>	<u>(172,325)</u>	<u>(4,328,305)</u>
Segment expenses	<u>(4,616,935)</u>	<u>(1,458,108)</u>	<u>(2,889,772)</u>	<u>(946,543)</u>	<u>(1,144,607)</u>	<u>(11,055,965)</u>
Profit/(loss) before impairment losses and income tax	<u>(109,597)</u>	<u>909,594</u>	<u>457,878</u>	<u>430,269</u>	<u>611,877</u>	<u>2,300,021</u>
Profit/(loss) before income tax	<u>(61,970)</u>	<u>1,206,028</u>	<u>437,902</u>	<u>443,833</u>	<u>535,275</u>	<u>2,561,068</u>
<b>Audited</b>						
As at 31 December 2024						
<b>Segment assets and liabilities</b>						
Segment assets	120,078,363	87,567,711	64,739,803	33,959,947	97,177,097	403,522,921
Deferred tax assets						<u>2,327,409</u>
Group's total assets						<u>405,850,330</u>
Segment liabilities	114,718,908	77,007,885	57,567,457	29,831,050	85,416,287	364,541,587
Deferred tax liabilities						<u>1,044,984</u>
Group's total liabilities						<u>365,586,571</u>
<b>Unaudited</b>						
For the six months ended 30 June 2024						
<b>Other segment information</b>						
Depreciation of investment properties	–	(21,313)	–	–	–	(21,313)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(2,056,227)	(5,365)	(972,497)	(286,429)	(30,215)	(3,350,733)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(9,210)	(3,109)	(2,941)	(1,017)	(1,939)	(18,216)
Amortisation	(14,402)	(7,260)	(2,540)	(879)	(1,676)	(26,757)
Impairment reversal/(losses)	<u>47,627</u>	<u>296,434</u>	<u>(19,976)</u>	<u>13,564</u>	<u>(76,602)</u>	<u>261,047</u>

The largest customer of the Group contributed 2.27% of the Group's revenue for the six months ended 30 June 2025 (for six-month period ended 30 June 2024: 2.92%).

The Group's non-current assets are mainly located in the PRC (country of domicile). The Group's revenue is substantially derived from its operation in the PRC for the six months ended 30 June 2025 and 2024.

## **19 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD**

There are no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

## DEFINITIONS

“Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks”	the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行資本管理辦法》) (National Financial Regulatory Administration Order No. 4 of 2023), which was published by the NFRA on 26 October 2023 and came into effect on 1 January 2024
“Administrative Measures on Financial Leasing Companies”	the amended Administrative Measures on Financial Leasing Companies (《金融租賃公司管理辦法》) (NFRA Order No. 6 of 2024) issued by the NFRA on 14 September 2024, which came into effect on 1 November 2024, in order to regulate the operating behavior of financial leasing companies, prevent financial risks, and promote the stable operation and high-quality development of financial leasing companies
“Airbus”	Airbus S.A.S. (Airbus), a “Société par Actions Simplifiée (SAS) (which means “simplified joint-stock company”)” incorporated under French law
“Articles of Association”	the articles of association of China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.
“Board” or “Board of Directors”	the board of directors of the Company
“Board of Supervisors”	the board of supervisors of the Company
“Boeing”	The Boeing Company, a company incorporated in Delaware, the United States
“CBIRC”	China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (中國銀行保險監督管理委員會) and its predecessor, China Banking Regulatory Commission (中國銀行業監督管理委員會), which is renamed as The National Financial Regulatory Administration (國家金融監督管理總局)
“CDB” or “China Development Bank”	China Development Bank, established in the PRC in 1994 and restructured as a limited liability company in 2017, and the Controlling Shareholder of the Company which holds 64.40% equity interest of the Company
“CDB Aviation”	CDB Aviation Lease Finance Designated Activity Company (國銀航空金融租賃有限公司)
“China” or “PRC”	the People’s Republic of China
“Company” or “CDB Leasing”	China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (國銀金融租賃股份有限公司), a company established in the PRC in 1984 and converted into a joint stock limited company on 28 September, 2015, the H Shares of which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange with stock code of 1606
“Company Law of the PRC”	the Company Law of the People’s Republic of China (Revised in 2023, Presidential Decree No. 15), which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress on 29 December 2023 and became effective on 1 July 2024

“Controlling Shareholder(s)”	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
“Corporate Governance Code”	the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules
“Director(s)”	director(s) of the Company
“Domestic Share(s)”	ordinary share(s) in the Company’s share capital, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are subscribed for and paid up in Renminbi
“Group”, “we”, “our” or “us”	the Company and its subsidiaries or SPVs, or the Company and any one or more of its subsidiaries or SPVs, as the context may require
“HK\$” or “Hong Kong dollars”	Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
“Hong Kong”	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC
“Listing Rules”	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (as amended from time to time)
“Hong Kong Stock Exchange”	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
“H Share(s)”	overseas listed foreign share(s) in the share capital of the Company, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and traded in Hong Kong dollars
“Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks”	the Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行金融資產風險分類辦法》) (China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission PBOC Order [2023] No. 1), in order to facilitate commercial banks to accurately assess credit risk and truly reflect the quality of financial assets, the CBIRC and the PBOC jointly formulated the measures. The measures were issued on 10 February 2023 and came into effect on 1 July 2023
“Measures for the Supervision and Rating of Financial Leasing Companies”	the Measures for the Supervision and Rating of Financial Leasing Companies officially issued by the NFRA on 23 January 2025, with an aim of comprehensively assessing the operational and risk conditions of financial leasing companies, rationally allocating regulatory resources, and implementing categorised supervision. The regulatory rating results are classified from best to worst into Grades 1-5 and S. Among them, Grades 2 and 3 are further subdivided into two tiers, A and B. A higher rating number indicates a higher level of risk
“Ministry of Finance”	Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China



“Model Code”	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules
“NFRA”	The National Financial Regulatory Administration (國家金融監督管理總局) and its local offices, including its predecessor, CBIRC. The NFRA is an organisation directly under the State Council established on the basis of CBIRC. In March 2023, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Party and State Organisational Reform Plan, deciding to establish the NFRA on the basis of the CBIRC and no longer retain the CBIRC. On 18 May 2023, the NFRA was inaugurated
“NFRA Shenzhen Office”	the Shenzhen Office of the National Financial Regulatory Administration
“OEM(s)”	collectively or individually, Boeing, Airbus and other airline manufacturers
“PBOC”	The People’s Bank of China, the Central Bank of the People’s Republic of China
“Reporting Period”	from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025
“RMB” or “Renminbi”	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
“Share(s)”	ordinary share(s) with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each in the share capital of the Company, including H Share(s) and Domestic Share(s)
“Shareholder(s)”	holder(s) of the Share(s)
“State Council”	State Council of the People’s Republic of China
“subsidiary(ies)”	has the meaning ascribed to it under section 15 of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong)
“Supervisor(s)”	supervisor(s) of the Company
“US\$”, “USD” or “US dollar(s)”	United States dollar(s), the lawful currency of the United States

## GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

“BDI”	Baltic Dry Index, an important indicator of freight rates in the international dry bulk market, reflecting the demand for commodity transportation and the level of prosperity in the shipping market
“dual carbon”	abbreviation for “carbon peak” and “carbon neutral”; in September 2020, China clearly set out its goals of “carbon peak” by 2030 and “carbon neutral” by 2060
“finance lease”	a lease arrangement classified under the International Financial Reporting Standards, pursuant to which substantially all of the risks and returns of ownership of the leased assets are transferred from the lessors to the lessees
“finance lease related assets”	leased assets under finance leases, consisting of finance lease receivable and accounts receivable (prepayments for finance lease projects)
“Fitch”	Fitch Ratings Ltd.
“GW”	the unit of power, i.e., one billion watts, or 1,000 megawatts. “GW” is the abbreviation of gigawatt
“kW”	the unit of power, i.e., one thousand watts. “kW” is the abbreviation of kilowatt
“LNG ship”	liquefied natural gas ship
“Moody’s”	Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.
“MW”	the unit of power, i.e., one million watts. “MW” is the abbreviation of megawatt
“MWh”	the unit of energy storage capacity. “MWh” is the abbreviation of megawatt-hour
“narrow-body aircraft”	single-aisle aircraft, such as Airbus A320 family and Boeing 737 family
“operating lease”	a lease arrangement classified under the International Financial Reporting Standards, pursuant to which substantially all of the risks and returns of the leased assets remain with the lessors
“SPV(s)”	special purpose vehicle(s)
“Standard & Poor’s”	S&P Global Ratings
“wide-body aircraft”	twin-aisle aircraft, such as Airbus A330 family and Boeing 777 family

By order of the Board  
**CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK FINANCIAL LEASING CO., LTD.**  
**LIU Yi**  
*Joint Company Secretary*

Shenzhen, the PRC  
29 August 2025

*As at the date of this announcement, the executive directors of the Company are Ms. MA Hong and Mr. JIN Tao; the non-executive directors are Mr. ZHANG Kesheng and Mr. ZHANG Chuanhong; and the independent non-executive directors are Mr. LIU Ming and Mr. WANG Guiguo.*