

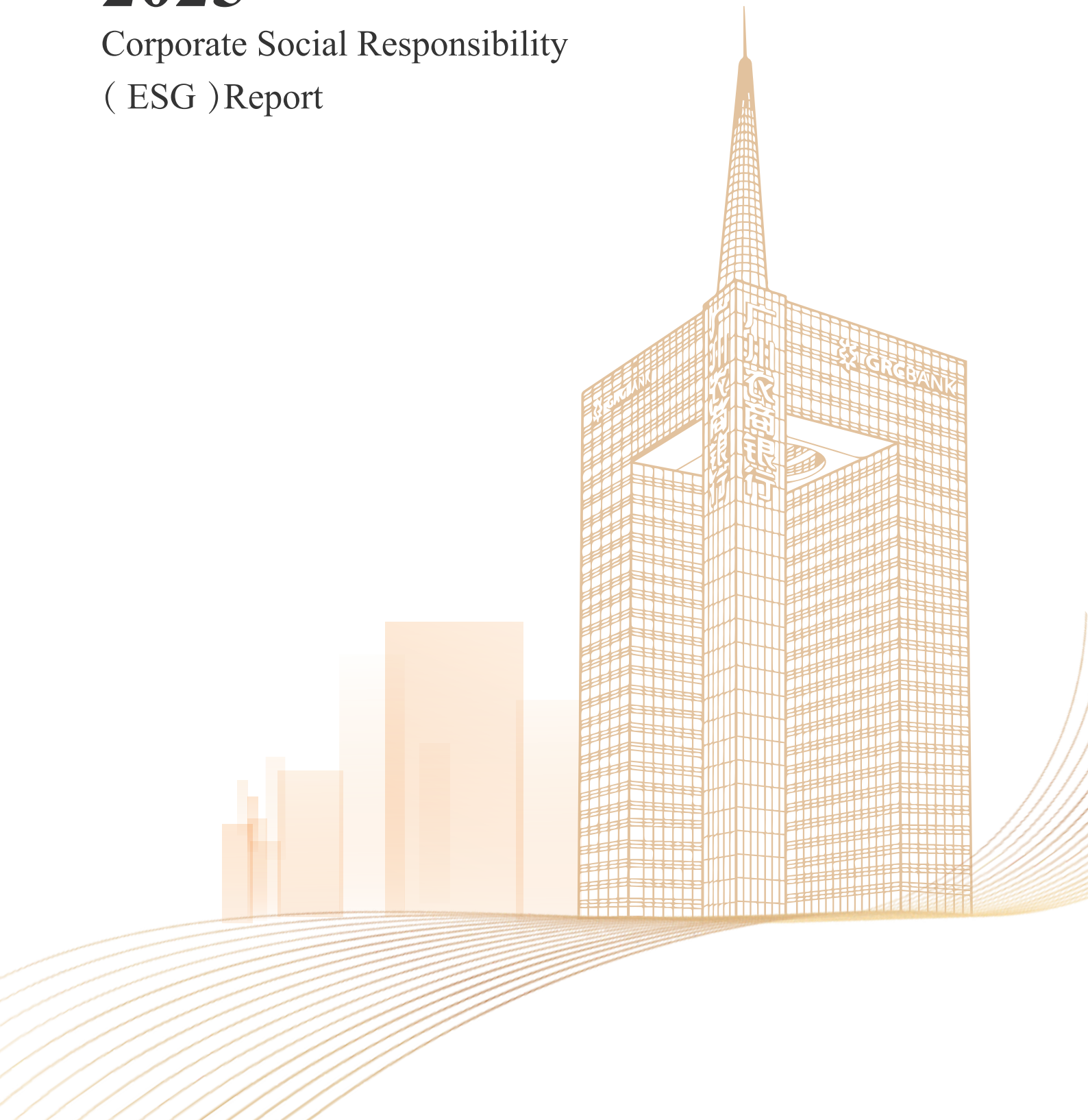


Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

**2025**

Corporate Social Responsibility

( ESG ) Report





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# Preparation Instructions for the Report

## Overview of Report

Adhering to the principles of materiality, quantitative, balance and consistency, the Bank has prepared the annual Corporate Social Responsibility (ESG) Report for the period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 (the “Reporting Period”), which discloses the Bank’s relevant information on environmental, social and corporate governance. This report is the ninth ESG Report published by the Bank since 2018.

## Preparation Basis

This report was prepared according to the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code (“ESG Reporting Code”) as set out in Appendix C2 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the “Listing Rules”) and with reference to the Sustainability Reporting Standards of Global Reporting Initiative (“GRI”). At the same time, it meets the relevant requirements of the Opinions on Strengthening the Social Responsibility of Banking Financial Institutions issued by the former China Banking Regulatory Commission, and the Guidelines on the Corporate Social Responsibility of Banking Institutions of China issued by the China Banking Association.

## Scope of the Reporting

Unless otherwise specified, the scope of this report covers Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

## Salutation Description

Unless otherwise specified, “Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank”, “GRCB”, “the Bank”, “the Company”, “We” or “Our Bank” in this report all refer to “Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.”. “The Group” refers to Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

## Data Description

Some of the financial data in this report comes from the 2025 Annual Report of the Bank. The Group’s financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 have been audited by Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. If the data contained in this report are inconsistent with the 2025 Annual Report, the 2025 Annual Report shall prevail. Other data mainly come from the Bank’s internal statistical data, mainly for 2025, with some data beyond the above range. The monetary amounts involved in this report are denominated in RMB, unless otherwise specified.



### **Principles of Reporting**

This report has complied with the “comply or explain” provisions and the requirements of the four reporting principles (materiality, quantitative, balance and consistency) in the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code.

**Materiality:** This report identifies and responds to material ESG issues that affect the Bank’s sustainability based on the work of online stakeholder survey and information analysis. The process and results of the materiality analysis have been detailed in this report.

**Quantitative:** This report has disclosed the Bank’s quantified ESG KPIs.

**Balance:** The content of this report reflects objective facts and discloses both positive and negative indicators.

**Consistency:** In this report, indicators used in different Reporting Periods are as consistent as possible, with explanations given for those that have changed to reflect trends in indicator levels.

### **Confirmation of Approval**

The Board of Directors of the Bank guarantees that this report contains no false records, misleading statements, or material omissions, and shall bear the several and joint liability for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of its contents. Lianhe Equator Environmental Impact Assessment Co., Ltd. has performed assurance procedures for the selected key performance data and issued the independent assurance report thereon (details set out in Page 100 to Page 105) in accordance with the AA1000 Assurance Standards.

### **Form of Release**

This report is published in electronic format, which is available on the websites of the HKEx ([www.hkexnews.hk](http://www.hkexnews.hk)) and the Bank ([www.grcbank.com](http://www.grcbank.com)).

This report is published in both Chinese and English. In case of any discrepancies between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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## Chairman's Statement

Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank prioritizes righteousness and shoulders responsibility. In 2025, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank, guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implemented the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as provincial and municipal work requirements. We coordinated the dual attributes of financial functionality and profitability, deeply embedding environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles into our development strategy and business operations. We made every effort to advance the “Five Major Tasks in Finance” and empowered the harmonious development of the economy, society and the environment through high-quality financial services.

**The Bank adhered to fundamental principles and pursued innovation to consolidate its leadership in rural finance.**

With the intensity of a “top-priority project”, we helped the “Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages” Project achieve its initial results over a three-year period. The Bank financed 157 rural construction projects in the “Ring of Two Mountains” (環兩山) pilot zone, with an outstanding credit balance of RMB3.7 billion, representing an increase of 93.7%. We cumulatively connected with 302 key projects and granted total credit of RMB65.3 billion. Leveraging the distinctive characteristics of Lingnan rural industries, the Bank launched 38 products such as “Forest Easy Loan” “Flower Loan” and “Lychee Loan”, with cumulative disbursements of RMB4.0 billion. Its “Village Wealth” and intelligent payment system for villages and communities covered 262 villages and communities across the city, strengthening digital empowerment. As of the end of the Reporting Period, agriculture-related loans reached RMB42.15 billion, serving 22,000 agriculture-related customers and reinforcing our role as a benchmark bank in supporting the “Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages” Project in Guangzhou.

**The Bank remained committed to its responsibilities and strengthened the momentum of technology finance.**

We integrated deeply into regional industrial development and, as one of the first pilot banks, participated in the “Mutual Growth Initiative for Enterprises”. Through a comprehensive service model integrating “loans, equity, guarantees, leasing and subsidies”, we connected with over 150 industrial parks and business associations, serving more than 2,000 enterprises and fully meeting the financing needs of technology enterprises. During the year, 561 enterprises were contracted with a total credit line of RMB17.78 billion. The Bank established dedicated industry task forces and built a closed-loop innovation management system for technology finance products covering “R&D–implementation–evaluation–iteration”, continuously improving product suitability. As of the end of the Reporting Period, technology loans and the number of technology enterprise customers increased by 7.5% and 41.6%, respectively, supporting the accelerated development of new quality productive forces.

**The Bank strengthened its ecological foundation and developed a Guangdong model for transition finance.** In response to the “dual carbon” strategy, the Bank implemented the province’s first “transition finance + carbon footprint-linked” dual-certified loan, establishing a replicable and generalisable “Guangdong model”. The Bank also pioneered biodiversity loan businesses, supporting areas such as sustainable aquaculture, ecological farming and ecological restoration of mining areas, promoting synergy between ecological protection and industrial development. By launching innovative green credit products including “new energy storage loans” and “photovoltaic microenterprise loans”, and by increasing investment in and underwriting of green bonds, the Bank met the financing needs of green industries through multiple channels. As of the end of the Reporting Period, green loans reached RMB72.58 billion, illustrating a new blueprint for low-carbon development through finance.

**Upholding a people-centered commitment, we expanded the scope of retail financial services.** The Bank implemented targeted initiatives to stimulate consumption and introduced over 50 installment cooperation projects in sectors such as automobiles and home improvement. As of the end of the Reporting Period, self-operated consumer loans increased by 2.8% . A professional advisory-based wealth management system was further strengthened with the addition of more than 240 products, fully meeting households’ needs for wealth management, value preservation, and appreciation. The “RMB10 Billion Mortgage Initiative” progressed steadily, with innovative offerings such as housing voucher-based mortgage loans, and mortgage loan growth ranking first among peers in Guangzhou for two consecutive years. The Bank also developed the “Guangfu Butler” pension finance brand, built an ecosystem for elderly care financial services, and established one model outlet and 19 age-friendly outlets, providing convenient and caring services for elderly customers.

**We strengthened Party leadership to consolidate development momentum.** We integrated Party leadership throughout all processes and aspects of operations and management, deepened the “Golden Harvest towards the Sun” Party-building brand, and systematically developed the 442 Party-building framework to promote the integrated development of Party building and business operations. We steadily advanced thematic education, Party discipline education and work style improvement, fostering a culture of integrity across the Bank. Firmly implementing the “talent-driven development” strategy, the Bank deepened reforms in talent selection, appointment and remuneration management, and implemented a comprehensive approach to talent recruitment, development, utilization, evaluation and incentives. During the Reporting Period, more than 630 employees were promoted, fostering a dynamic and vibrant talent ecosystem characterized by coordinated recruitment and cultivation, effective retention, orderly mobility and strong dynamism.

The Bank moves forward with steadfast commitment and a strong sense of mission. As 2026 marks the opening year of the “15th Five-Year Plan”, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank will follow the strategic blueprint set by the CPC Central Committee, uphold the political and people-oriented nature of financial work, deliver high-quality services to earn customer trust, achieve steady operations to reward shareholders, support employee development, and contribute to social harmony. On the path toward Chinese modernization, the Bank will contribute financial strength that is more responsible, more valuable and more compassionate.

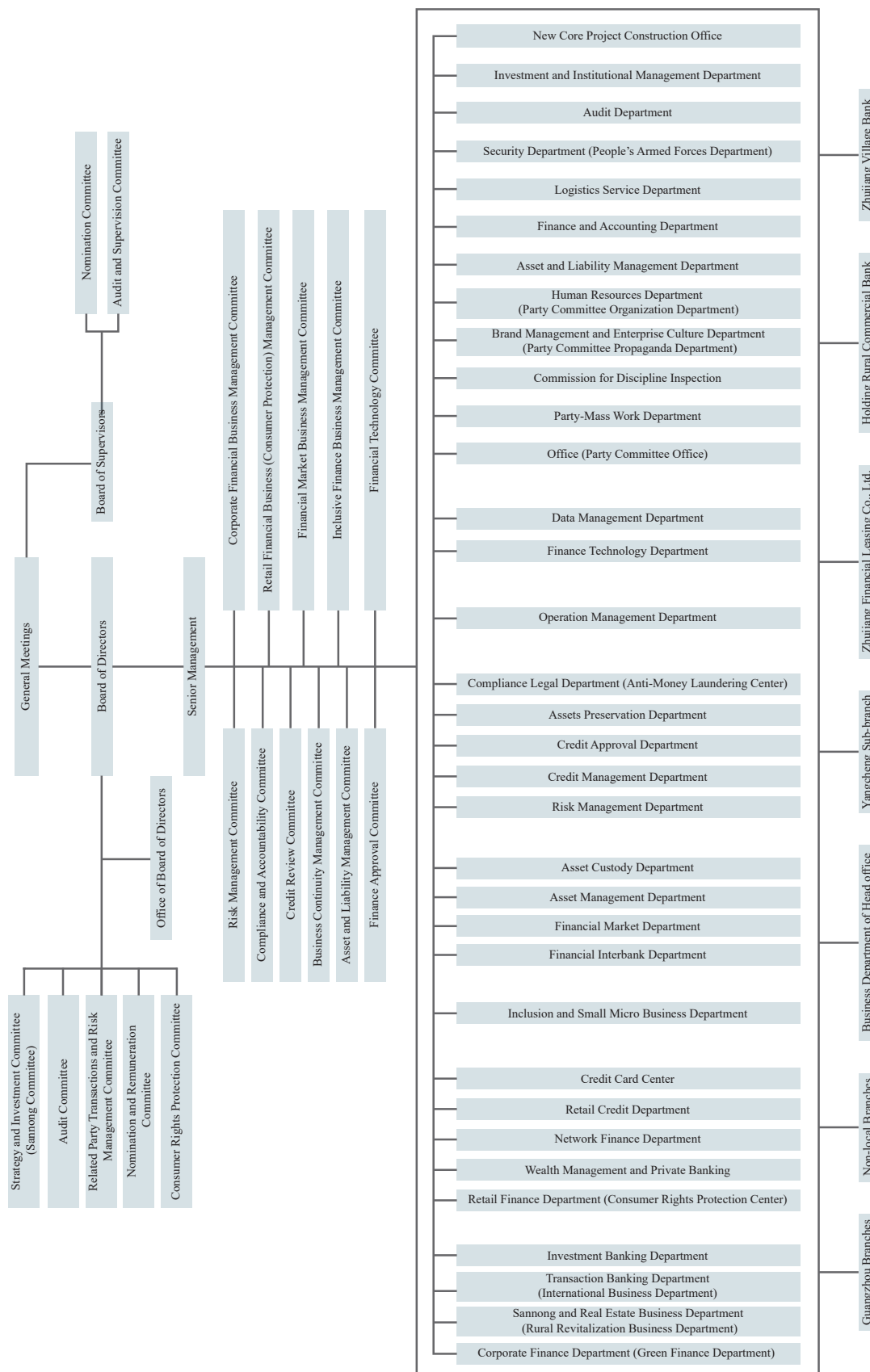
## About the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank

Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (“Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank”), was formerly known as Guangzhou Rural Credit Cooperative established in 1952. In 2006, the Bank completed the reform of the unified legal person and established the Guangzhou Rural Credit Cooperative Union, which was restructured into the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. in 2009 and listed in Hong Kong in June 2017. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Group has 13,000 employees, 530 operating outlets (including 1 franchise institution), of which 509 operating outlets (including 1 franchise institution) are in Guangzhou. The Group has 27 subsidiaries, located in 8 provinces and 1 city, including 1 Financial Leasing Co., Ltd., 4 controlled Rural Commercial Banks, 22 Zhujiang Village Banks.

The Bank has upheld Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as its guidance, resolutely implemented the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council as well as the work requirements of the provinces and municipalities, adhered to the positioning of supporting development of the agriculture sector and small-sized enterprises, and resolutely carried out the original aspiration of serving the real economy. Anchored on the vision of “becoming a first-class commercial bank in China”, the Bank has actively built a “3+2” characteristic operation model featuring “highlighting rural finance, highlighting regional development characteristics, highlighting small- and medium-sized asset business, enhancing the core competitiveness of small- and medium-sized asset business, and enhancing the overall competitiveness of business outlets”, and basically formed a characteristic competitive advantage with business outlets as the main base and small- and medium-sized asset business as its core competitiveness, so as to continue to provide strong financial support for the high-quality development of the local economy and society.

In 2025, with the “Year of Asset Efficiency” as the main theme, the Bank coordinated various work including steady growth, structure optimization, reform promotion and risk reduction. As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Group’s asset size amounted to RMB1.38 trillion, with better growth in the businesses of supporting development of the agriculture sector and small-sized enterprises. The asset-liability structure continued to be optimized and net profit recorded growth. The Bank’s rankings in “Top 1000 World Banks” and “Top 100 Chinese banks” were 156 and 29, respectively. The foundation for sound operation of the Bank continued to be consolidated, and the development of a first-class commercial bank took shape and gained momentum.

# Organisational Structure of the Bank



# Part 1

## ESG Management

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## **| 1.1 Statement of the Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) is the highest decision-making body for the Bank’s ESG management and bears ultimate responsibility for ESG work. The Board exercises comprehensive oversight of the Bank’s ESG work, determines ESG management principles and strategies, and explores the integration of ESG concepts into the Bank’s development strategy, governance structure, corporate culture, and business processes. The Board has authorized the Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee) to assist in ESG governance, including reviewing the requirements of various stakeholders, risks arising from specific events and factors, and the progress of relevant business activities. Based on such reviews, the Bank adjusts the pace of business advancement and the prioritization of ESG matters, thereby continuously improving its ESG management.

### **Oversight of Environmental Matters by the Board**

The Board closely monitors the impact of environmental risks on the Bank’s business, particularly key operations such as lending. It reviews matters related to environmental governance, innovation in environment-related products and services, and environmental risk management on an annual basis, with a view to enhancing the Bank’s resilience to environmental risks, including climate change. During the Reporting Period, the Board and the Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee) reviewed and approved, among others, the 2024 Green Finance Development Report and the 2024 Environmental Information Disclosure Report.

### **Oversight of Social Matters by the Board**

The Board places a high value on the importance of participation in social responsibility to the Bank’s business development by always taking the service to SMEs and agriculture enterprises, rural areas and farmers and people’s livelihood as the origin of the Bank’s development, and reviews issues such as social responsibility, development of “Sannong”, and consumer rights protection every year to constantly satisfy the unification of economic benefits and social benefits in the Bank’s business development. During the Reporting Period, the Board and the Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee) reviewed and approved, among others, the 2024 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report, the 2024 Sannong Financial Services Report, the 2025 Rural Revitalization Paired Assistance Work Plan, as well as the work report for 2024 and work plan for 2025 on consumer rights protection.

### **Oversight of Governance Matters by the Board**

The Board continues to strengthen the importance of good corporate governance to the Bank’s business development, and reviews issues such as risk management, compliance and internal control, and audit supervision every year to enable a sustainable improvement of the robustness and continuity of the Bank’s business development through good corporate governance. During the Reporting Period, the Board and the Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee) reviewed and approved, among others, the 2025 Audit Work Plan, the Compliance Management Measures, the 2024 Internal Control Evaluation Report, as well as work reports for 2024 and work plans for 2025 in areas including comprehensive risk management, IT risk management, compliance risk management, business continuity management, and anti-money laundering.

### **The Board’s Principles and Strategies for ESG Management**

The Board conducts an annual materiality assessment of ESG issues, discusses and determines the Bank’s risks and opportunities in environmental, social, and governance aspects, and formulates and refines ESG-related strategies, policies, systems, and organizational structures. The management and enhancement of material issues are incorporated into the implementation of the Bank’s ESG and sustainable development strategy. The Board identified 24 material ESG issues for 2024, comprising five environmental issues (including addressing climate change, green finance, green operation, ecosystem and biological diversity conservation, and green and low-carbon research, and exchange and cooperation), 13 social issues (including serving the real economy, developing inclusive finance, supporting pension finance, product and service responsibility, financial product and service innovation, quality and satisfaction of customer service, customer privacy and information security, employee rights and welfare, occupational health and safety of employees, employee career advancement and development, facilitating rural revitalization, education and popularization of financial literacy, and charity and community contribution), and six governance issues (including sustainable development and ESG governance, strengthening compliance and internal control management, preventing and mitigating financial risks, investor relations management and shareholders’ equity, technology and digital governance, and information disclosure transparency). During the Reporting Period, the Board also identified 27 material ESG issues for 2025. The five environmental issues remain unchanged from 2024. The number of social issues increased to 15 on the basis of the 13 issues identified in 2024, with the addition of three issues — “enhancing technology finance” “developing digital finance” and “strengthening supplier management”. The “education and popularization of financial literacy” issue was adjusted to “financial consumer rights protection”, and “financial product and service innovation” was incorporated into “product and service responsibility” based on the items for 2024. The number of governance issues increased to seven, with the addition of “corporate culture development and promotion”. The Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee) assists the Board in identifying and addressing material ESG matters, ESG objectives, and ESG-related risks, ensuring close integration of ESG considerations with the Bank’s business.

### **The Board's Ongoing Oversight of Progress Against ESG-Related Targets**

Positively responding to the national strategic deployment and provincial and municipal requirements, the Board combines green finance development, environmental protection and other important ESG issues with various business development, and urges senior management to formulate the Bank's development plan and implementation plan of green finance to put forward the development goal of "becoming a green benchmark bank in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area". To accomplish the goal, the Board instructs the senior management to build a system framework covering organizational support, product innovation, asset structure transformation, green capability building, risk control, resource allocation, and brand promotion, which is thus closely connected with the Bank's various business types, especially the loan business. In addition, it conducts annual reviews on relevant ESG objectives including green finance development, to promote sustainable and high-quality development of the Bank. During the Reporting Period, the Board paid close attention to the consultation conclusions released by The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited regarding the enhancement of climate-related disclosures under its ESG framework. The Bank accelerated capacity building and actively refined its climate risk management measures to demonstrate its commitment to sustainable development through the core elements of governance, strategy, risk management, metrics, and targets, thereby better meeting climate-related disclosure requirements.

This report provides detailed disclosure of the Bank's management and practices in relation to the above initiatives and material ESG issues.

This report was reviewed and approved by the Board on 29 April 2026.

## 1.2 ESG Governance Structure and Development Strategy

In accordance with the requirements of the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code (《環境、社會及管治報告守則》) and the Corporate Governance Code (《企業管治守則》) of The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, as well as the Green Finance Guidelines for the Banking and Insurance Industries (《銀行業保險業綠色金融指引》), and in alignment with the expectations of the People's Bank of China, the National Financial Regulatory Administration, and the China Banking Association regarding banks' fulfillment of social responsibilities and information disclosure, the Bank has established an ESG management system. Leveraging this system, the Bank continuously advances the effective implementation of its ESG strategy and integrates ESG principles and requirements into its daily operations and management.

### ESG Management Structure

The Bank has established an ESG management structure comprising the Board and its specialized committees, the Board of Supervisors, and senior management, forming a top-down, bank-wide ESG working mechanism. **The Board** serves as the highest decision-making body for ESG management and is responsible for fulfilling corporate governance duties, formulating environment-related strategic decisions, exercising effective governance and oversight over environmental, social, and governance matters, and assessing and managing significant environmental and social risks. The Board is also responsible for the Bank's information disclosure, determining the green credit development strategy, approving green credit targets formulated by senior management and reviewing submitted green credit reports, as well as supervising and evaluating the implementation of the Bank's green credit development strategy. **The Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee)**, as authorized by the Board, is responsible for formulating and reviewing the Bank's corporate governance policies and practices and making recommendations to the Board, as well as reviewing the Bank's compliance with the Corporate Governance Code and disclosures in the Corporate Governance Report. **Senior management** is responsible for formulating green credit targets, establishing mechanisms and processes, defining roles and responsibilities, conducting internal control inspections and performance evaluations, reporting annually to the Board on green credit development, and submitting relevant information to regulatory authorities in a timely manner. **The Board of Supervisors** is responsible for overseeing and evaluating the performance of the Board and senior management in key duties such as strategic management, operational decision-making, and information disclosure.

Table 1-1 ESG Management Structure

Management structure		Specific responsibility
Decision-making level	The Board of Directors and its committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supervise and provide guidance on the overall ESG strategic plan and implementation throughout the Bank</li> <li>● Review and approve significant reports related to ESG</li> <li>● Carry out ESG information disclosure</li> <li>● Continuously enhance training and education on ESG-related policies and regulations in accordance with domestic and overseas regulatory requirements, while urging senior management to take relevant action</li> </ul>
Supervisory level	The Board of Supervisors and its committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strengthen strategic supervision and follow up the Bank’s implementation of ESG development strategy</li> <li>● Strengthen the supervision of duty performance and incorporate ESG performance into the duty performance evaluation system of the Board of Directors and its members, supervisors, senior management and its members</li> </ul>
Management level	Senior management and managers of various functional departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Execute the implementation of the initiatives of ESG development strategy as established by the Board of Directors and its specialized committees</li> <li>● Drive the implementation of ESG-related initiatives and oversee their progress</li> <li>● Report to the Board of Directors on the implementation of various tasks</li> </ul>
Executive level	Staff of various functional departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Implement specific tasks</li> <li>● Deliver timely updates on the work</li> <li>● Organize the preparation and disclosure of relevant reports</li> </ul>

## ESG Development Strategy

Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization, the Bank fully implements the green development concept, closely follows the decisions and deployments for achieving carbon peak and carbon neutrality, and continuously strengthens the top-level design for green finance development. The Bank identifies the risks and opportunities in terms of environment, society and corporate governance, and is rooted in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Guangdong Province and Guangzhou. It proactively integrates itself into the major national and regional development strategies, optimizes resource allocation, promotes product innovation, and increases financial support for green and low-carbon industries. In protecting the ecological environment and promoting a comprehensive green and low-carbon transformation of economic and social development, the Bank contributes the strength of a rural commercial bank. It continuously enhances the financial service capabilities to precisely support the development of real economy entities such as “Sannong” , private, small, medium and micro enterprises, and continuously strengthens the depth and breadth of ESG management through better financial services.

## 1.3 Stakeholder Communication

The Bank attaches great importance to communication with stakeholders, establishes diversified service and communication channels with stakeholders, attentively listens to the opinions and feedback of various stakeholders, and responds to and meets their sincere requests in a timely manner. We strive to become a financial institution recognised by the society, trusted by customers, complimented by shareholders and relied upon by employees.

Table 1-2 Stakeholder Communication

Stakeholders	Appeal of stakeholders	Concerned issues	Communication and feedback channels
Regulatory authorities	Compliance with laws and regulations and support for regional economic development, compliance with various regulatory requirements	Paying taxes according to law, supporting local economic development, promoting the sustainable development, exercising prudent internal control management, and operating in compliance with regulations and in a stable manner	Policy communication, seminar and research, work reporting and public information access
Shareholders/ Investors	Reasonable return on investment, good corporate governance, true, accurate, complete and timely information disclosure	Operating performance, corporate governance, and information disclosure	General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors, investor relations hotline and daily communication
The Board of Directors and management	Compliance and sustainable development, ESG governance	Operating performance, corporate governance, information disclosure, ESG governance, development strategy, employee development, product responsibility	Board meetings, management meetings, internal communication channels
Peers and industry associations	Promoting the sustainable development, supporting the establishment of a robust and orderly financial system	Operating performance, business ethics, information security, win-win cooperation	Peer exchanges, industry conferences, and other routine communications
Clients	High-quality products and services	Service quality, product safety, information security, privacy protection, compliant marketing, and complaint responding	Face-to-face communication in outlets, online service, service hotline, maintenance through account managers, complaint responding
Employees	Personal development, remuneration and welfare	Career development path, skill training system, remunerations and benefits, environment safety and health	Trade union, management hotline, management mailbox, e-mail, daily opinion collection and satisfaction survey
Local communities/ Public	Activities to benefit communities	Setting up community banks, interacting with local residents, supporting community reconstruction and development, charitable activities, local environmental impact	Face-to-face communication in outlets, financial knowledge popularisation, volunteer activities, support for local urban renewal projects

Table 1-2 Stakeholder Communication

Stakeholders	Appeal of stakeholders	Concerned issues	Communication and feedback channels
Suppliers and partners	Cooperation for win-win outcome	Honesty and reliability, professional ethics, business ethics, information security, win-win cooperation	Regular visits, cooperation terms, project interaction, business opportunity creation
Public welfare organizations	Supporting public welfare and charitable causes, facilitating rural revitalisation and community development, promoting social equity and inclusion	Public welfare projects, assistance for vulnerable groups, sustainable development practices	Labour union and public welfare cooperation projects, dissemination of public welfare information
Media	Transparency and openness, positive brand image, communication of social responsibility	Compliance with information disclosure, popularization of financial knowledge, positive public opinion guidance, promotion of social responsibility	Exclusive media interviews, distribution of press releases, operation of official new media matrix, public opinion monitoring and response, other daily communications

## 1.4 Analysis of Materiality Issues

The Bank evaluated and ranked the issues based on the dimensions of “impact materiality” and “financial materiality” by distributing an electronic questionnaire to the stakeholders to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the views and expectations of the stakeholders, and assessed and prioritised the relevant issues accordingly.

Table 1-3 Identification process of materiality issues

Phase	Main work
Identification of materiality issues	By making reference to the core indicators of domestic and international ESG reporting guidelines such as the Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide and the GRI Sustainability Reporting Standards, according to national policies and benchmarking against industry peers, the Bank has identified 27 key ESG issues based on the development strategies and actual conditions of the Bank. Compared with 2024, under social material issues, three additional issues, namely “Enhance technology finance”, “Build digital finance” and “Strengthen supplier management”, have been added; the issue of “Financial knowledge education and popularisation” has been adjusted to “Financial consumer rights protection”; and the issue of “Financial product and service innovation” has been integrated into the issue of “Product and service responsibility”. Under governance material issues, one new issue of “Corporate culture cultivation and dissemination” has been added.
Investigation of materiality issues	An online questionnaire survey was conducted for key stakeholders to understand their opinions on the materiality assessment of ESG issues. A total of 314 questionnaires were collected.
Assessment and ranking of materiality issues	Based on the quantitative analysis results of the questionnaire survey, a comprehensive assessment was conducted on the materiality of issues by evaluating their impact on financial performance, as well as their impact on the economy, society, and the environment.
Verification of materiality issues	The Bank ranked the issues according to their materiality after assessment, ultimately resulting in a list of materiality issues and a materiality matrix.

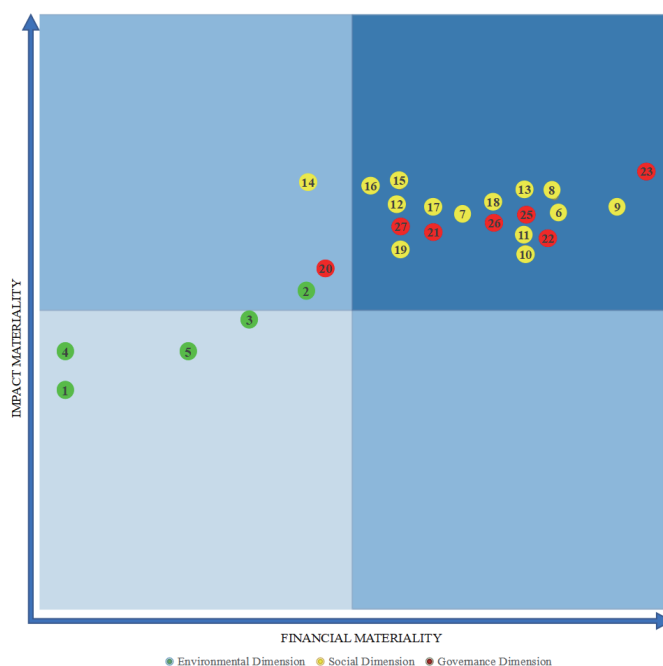


Figure 1-1 2025 Assessment results of materiality issues of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank

## Identification results of materiality issues

Based on the identification and management of materiality issues, the Bank has selected issues of “double materiality” to guide its sustainable development efforts and showcased the initiatives and progress of the issues in relevant aspects in this report.

Table 1-4 Lists of materiality issues in 2025 of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank

No.	Issues
<b>Environmental issues</b>	
1	Addressing climate change
2	Green finance
3	Green operation
4	Ecosystem and biological diversity conservation
5	Green and low-carbon research, and exchange and cooperation
<b>Social issues</b>	
6	Serve the real economy
7	Develop inclusive finance
8	Facilitate rural revitalisation
9	Enhance technology finance
10	Support retirement finance
11	Build digital finance
12	Product and service responsibility
13	Quality and satisfaction of customer service
14	Customer privacy and information security
15	Employee rights and welfare
16	Occupational health and safety of employees
17	Employee career advancement and development
18	Financial consumer rights protection
19	Strengthen Supplier Management
20	Charity and community contribution
<b>Governance issues</b>	
21	Sustainable development and ESG governance
22	Investor relations management and shareholders' equity
23	Strengthen compliance and internal control management
24	Prevent and mitigate financial risks
25	Technology and digital governance
26	Information disclosure transparency
27	Corporate culture cultivation and dissemination

## 1.5 ESG-related Honors and Awards

During the Reporting Period, the Bank received the following major honors and awards in the ESG field:

No.	Time	Honors and Awards
 1	March 2025	The Bank was recognized by the Guangzhou Green Finance Association as one of the “First Batch of Guangzhou Green Finance Innovation Practice Demonstration Bases”.
 2	March 2025	The Bank’s project “Sustainable Development Linked with Syndicated Loans to Help the Low-Carbon Transformation of Cultural Tourism Industry” was selected as an “Outstanding Achievement in Guangzhou Financial Services Supporting High-Quality Development for 2024”.
 3	March 2025	The Bank’s service case titled “Integrated Online–Offline Coordination to Advance High-Quality Development in Pension Finance” was recognized as one of the “Top Ten Achievements in Pension Finance” under the 2024 Guangzhou Financial Services High-Quality Development Awards by the Guangzhou Finance Association.
 4	April 2025	The Bank was awarded the title of “2024 Guangzhou Green Finance Benchmark Demonstration Institution”.
 5	June 2025	The Bank’s project “Building a ‘Data Elements × Inclusive Finance’ Model to Stimulate New Drivers for Rural Community Economic Development” was recognized as a “Typical Promotion Case of Inclusive Finance in Guangzhou” by the Financial Industry Committee of the CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee and the Guangzhou Inclusive Finance Development Promotion Association.
 6	June 2025	The Bank’s project “Targeted Financial Products Supporting Local Industries and Customized Services Safeguarding the Stable Development of Specialized Markets” was selected as a “Case of High-Quality Development in Inclusive Financial Services for Small and Micro Enterprises in Guangzhou”.
 7	June 2025	The Bank was recognized by the Guangzhou Rural Revitalization Financial Services Platform as an “Outstanding Organization for the 2024 ‘Financial Village Officer’ Program in Guangzhou”.
 8	June 2025	The Bank’s projects “‘Finance + Cultural Tourism’ Model Supporting the ‘Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages’ Project and Expanding New Pathways for Green Financing” and “Collateralized Loans Secured by Specific Asset Revenue Rights Supporting the Compliant and Environmentally Friendly Green Transformation of Small Rural Hydropower Projects” were recognized as “2025 Guangdong Green Finance Reform and Innovation Promotion Cases” by the Guangdong Finance Society and the Guangzhou Green Finance Association.
 9	July 2025	The case “Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Achieves Carbon Neutrality at Financial Service Outlets” was recognized as an “Outstanding Carbon Neutrality Case in Guangzhou for 2024”.
 10	September 2025	The Bank’s projects “‘Transition Finance + Carbon Footprint-Linked’ Dual-Certification Loan: A New Model for Transition Finance Practice” and “Supporting the Development of Nansha Marine Ranching and Advancing the ‘Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages Project’” were recognized as “Outstanding Cases of Innovative Development in China’s Banking Industry for 2025” by the PBC School of Finance, Tsinghua University and the editorial office of Tsinghua Financial Review.
 11	November 2025	The Bank’s project “ ‘Transition Finance + Carbon Footprint-Linked’ Dual-Certification Loan: A New Model for Transition Finance Practice” was selected as a “Typical Green Finance Case for 2025” and shortlisted for the “21st Century Finance Competitiveness Outstanding Cases”.

No.	Time	Honors and Awards
 12	December 2025	The Bank was awarded the title of “2025 Outstanding Competitiveness Inclusive Finance Bank” by China Business Journal.
 13	December 2025	The Bank’s “Jinmi Villager e-Loan” was recognized by New Express (新快報) as the “Best Small and Micro Financing Product of 2025”.
 14	December 2025	The Bank’ s case “Financial Vitality Nourishing the Blue Pearl River, Green Development Protecting Ecological Coexistence” was awarded the “Green Finance Practice Achievement” under the “Fourth Xinhua Credit Jinlan Cup Sustainable Development Practice Achievements” by Xinhua News Agency China Economic Information Service.
 15	December 2025	The Bank was awarded the title of “2025 Financial Institution for High-Quality Development” by Time Weekly.
 16	December 2025	The Bank was recognized by Nanfang Daily as a “2025 Nanfang Tribute · Innovative Enterprise”.
 17	December 2025	The Bank’s green finance practices were recognized as a “Typical Green Finance Case for 2025” and shortlisted for the “2025 21st Century Finance Competitiveness Outstanding Cases”.
 18	December 2025	The Bank’ s service case “Empowering Elderly Care Through Finance—Strategic Leadership in Building a New Ecosystem for Pension Finance Services and Creating the ‘Guangfu Butler’ Brand Through Multiple Measures” was recognized as a “2025 Outstanding Innovation Case in Pension Finance” by the JRJ Banking Research Institute.
 19	December 2025	The Bank received the “2025 JRJ ‘Golden Intelligence Award’ for Outstanding ‘Small but Excellent’ Regional Financial Contribution”.
 20	December 2025	The Bank was recognized by Information Times (信息時報) as a “Model Bank for the ‘Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages’ Project in High-Quality Development”.
 21	December 2025	The Bank was recognized by Yangcheng Evening News (羊城晚報) as a “2025 Model of Financial Practice for the ‘Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages’ Project”.
 22	December 2025	The Bank was awarded the title of “Outstanding Practice Entity for Financial Empowerment of the ‘Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages’ Project Demonstrating Initial Results Over Three Years in 2025” by Xinhua News Agency China Economic Information Service Guangdong Economic Research Center.

## Part 2

# Environmental Responsibility Management



## 2.1 Addressing Climate Change

The Bank actively responds to the national “dual carbon” strategy and deeply integrates the green development philosophy into its overall development framework. It continuously improves its climate governance structure and optimizes management strategies. By conducting comprehensive identification of climate-related risks and opportunities, the Bank formulates targeted response measures and enhances its climate risk management capabilities in a comprehensive and multi-layered manner. It strengthens the management of climate and environmental risks by incorporating such risks into its comprehensive risk management system, continuously improves its green finance service capabilities, and contributes to advancing green finance development, facilitating the comprehensive green transformation of the economy and society, achieving the national “dual carbon” goals, and addressing global climate change.

### Improving the environmental and climate governance framework

The Bank has established an ESG governance structure spanning the decision-making, supervision, management and execution levels, continuously enhances the effectiveness and professionalism of the climate risk governance framework, reviews climate-related issues, promotes climate-related risk identification, assessment and management, strives to seize environment- and climate-related development opportunities, explores the implications of environmental risks for its operations, business development and strategic planning as well as corresponding response strategies.

### Classification of climate risks and their impact pathways on business

Climate- and environment-related risks mainly fall into two categories: physical risks and transition risks. **Physical risks** arise from climate anomalies and environmental changes, including acute shocks such as extreme weather events and chronic impacts such as sea level rise, which may directly cause physical asset damage and disruption to economic activities. **Transition risks** arise in the course of the low-carbon transition and refer to operational and financial risks resulting from changes in policies, technologies, markets and consumer preferences. These risks affect financial institutions through multiple channels: physical risks may directly impair the value of collateral held by financial institutions and, by disrupting business operations and household income, indirectly increase the likelihood of credit default; transition risks may weaken the revenues and debt-servicing capacity of enterprises in carbon-intensive sectors, while tightening policies may also reduce the value of related assets, thereby further intensifying credit risk.

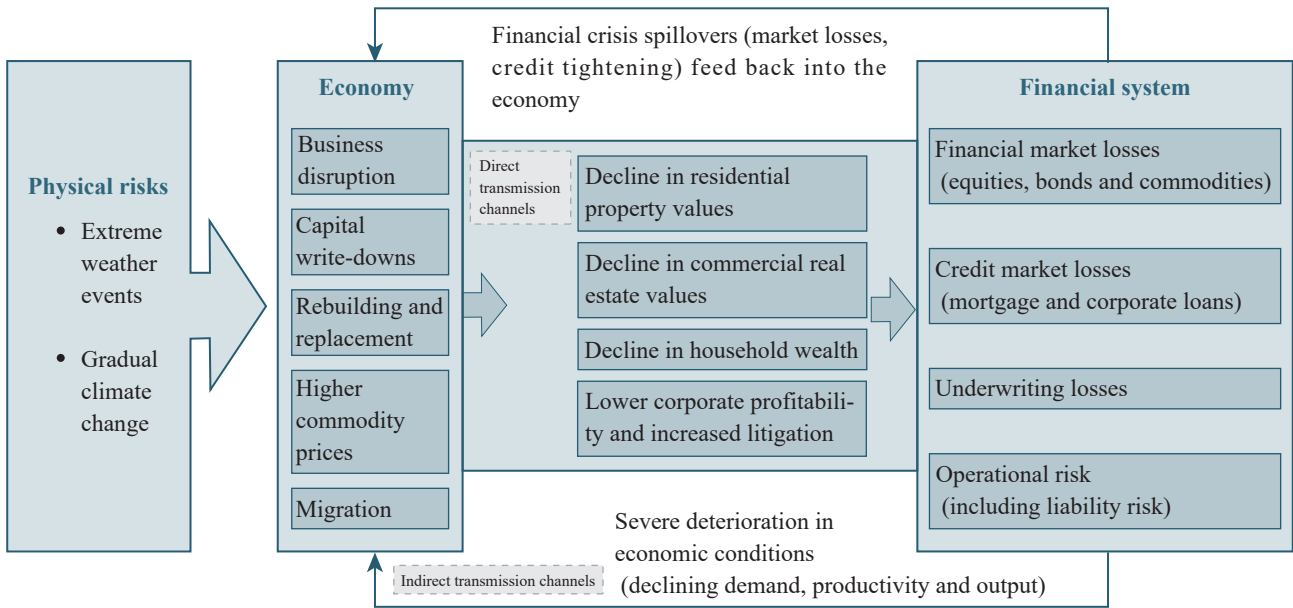


Figure 2-1 Transmission Chain of the Financial Impacts of Physical Risks

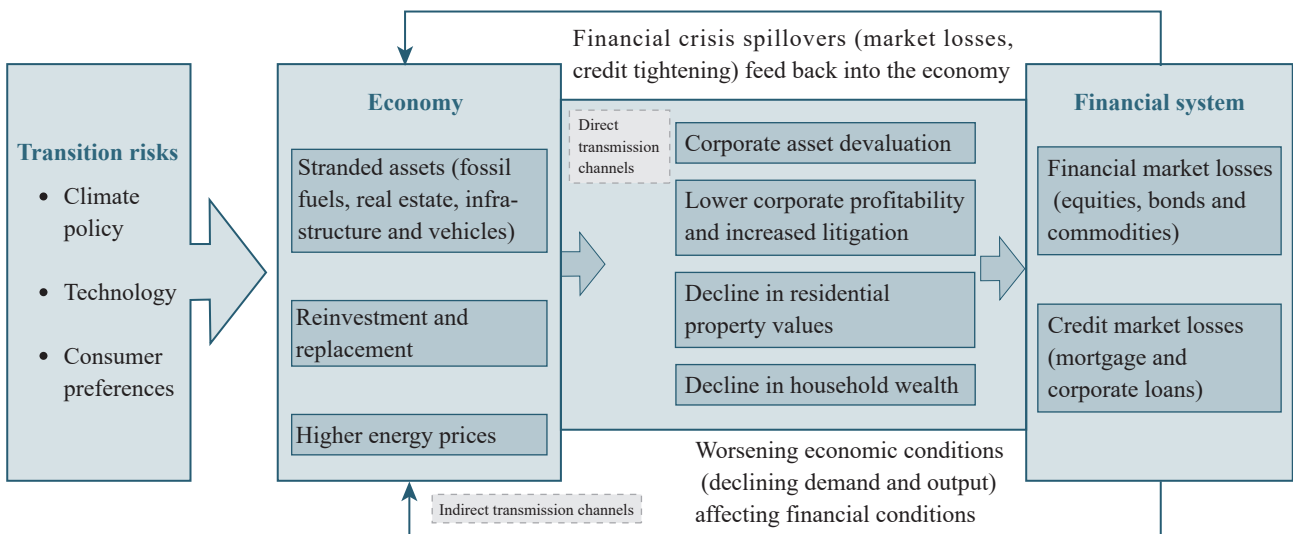


Figure 2-2 Transmission Chain of the Financial Impacts of Transition Risks

## Identification of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities

The Bank fully recognizes the importance of climate-related risks and opportunities and actively responds to climate change. With reference to the recommendations and research outcomes of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), the G20 Green Finance Study Group, and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) formed by central banks and financial supervisors in environmental risk analysis, and taking into account its own operational realities and business characteristics, the Bank proactively identifies, assesses, and responds to risks and opportunities arising from climate change. The Bank formulates and refines policies and measures to address climate change, and continuously explores and optimizes tools, models, and methodologies for climate-related risk management, with a view to achieving more precise and efficient identification, assessment, monitoring, and control of climate-related risks. Taking into account its business profile and regional characteristics, the Bank systematically identifies and assesses the transmission mechanisms of physical and transition risks, with a focus on the direct and cascading impacts of physical risks on collateral assets and regional economic activities, as well as the potential effects of transition policies on the operating stability of key industry clients and the value of collateral, so as to provide a basis for risk prevention and control and business adjustment. The Bank identifies and analyses climate change-related risks from multiple dimensions, including time horizon, category and response measures, and, based on relevant policy guidance and external market demand, formulates corresponding response measures to further strengthen climate risk management. While preventing and mitigating climate-related risks, the Bank also seizes climate-related opportunities by formulating differentiated green credit policies, increasing financial support for green industries, and introducing innovative green financial products related to carbon emission reduction, new energy applications and environmental protection, thereby promoting the expansion of green finance application scenarios, business transformation and sustainable development.

Table 2-1 Environment-related Risks Identified by the Bank and Response Measures

Risk Factor	Risk Description	Potential Impact	Time Horizon	Severity	Response Measures
<b>Transition Risks</b>					
<b>Policy and Legal Risks</b>	Against the backdrop of the “dual carbon” goals, in respect of the increasingly frequent introduction of environment-related policies and regulations, failure to keep abreast of policy directions and adjust business directions in a timely manner may expose the Bank to policy and legal risks.	Risk of regulatory penalties, increased operating costs	Medium term	Medium	Timely track the latest national and regulatory developments, organize the whole Bank to properly interpret policies and regulations, and incorporate policy changes into the comprehensive risk management process; strengthen interpretation of new policies and promptly update credit allocation statistics in accordance with the Green Finance Supported Projects Catalogue (2025).
<b>Technology Risks</b>	To meet national low-emission standards and requirements on energy conservation and consumption reduction, credit customers in high-carbon industries may undertake technology and equipment upgrades, as well as capacity elimination and replacement.	Increased operating costs, declining profits and deteriorating financial conditions of customer enterprises will lead to a rise in the default rate of bank loans	Medium to long term	Medium	The Bank suspends credit utilization or the granting of credit to enterprises rated red or yellow in environmental credit assessment; it resolutely reduces loans to sectors with excess capacity and does not continue to support “zombie enterprises”. For high-energy-consuming industries, the Bank actively establishes quantitative analytical systems for scenario analysis or stress testing, while increasing business investment in transition finance to support the development of low-carbon transition sectors.
<b>Market Risk</b>	Changes in investor preferences may lead to fluctuations in the valuation of clients’ collateral assets and the prices of the Bank’s investment products. Investors may also adjust their investment strategies, showing a preference for low-carbon and green assets, thereby influencing the direction of capital allocation.	Increased operating costs and reduced market attractiveness	Medium term	Medium	The Bank continuously expands the scale of green credit, actively increases the investment of green bonds to provide funding support for green projects. At the same time, it promotes the implementation and innovation of transition finance and builds a diversified system of green financial products and investments.

Risk Factor	Risk Description	Potential Impact	Time Horizon	Severity	Response Measures
<b>Reputational Risks</b>	Major environmental or safety incidents involving the Bank or its clients, or significant losses caused by the conduct of institutions or employees due to poor management, loose review and other reasons.	Negative public comments on the Bank, declining customer trust, reduced investment and declining profits	Short term	Low	The Bank strengthens information collection, dynamic monitoring and assessment of clients' environmental and social risks, adopts a multi-level risk approval mechanism, and enhances risk inspection and internal control management for green credit; it strengthens public opinion management and timely responds to social concerns.
<b>Physical Risks</b>					
<b>Acute Risks</b>	Climate change may intensify extreme weather events such as typhoons, heavy rainfall and heatwaves. Power outages or network disruptions may lead to property losses at business outlets or damage to physical assets such as buildings, resulting in impairment of loan collateral and an increase in mortgage default rates.	Increased operational risks and higher operating costs	Short term	Medium	The Bank continuously improves emergency response plans for extreme disasters, strengthens asset and data security management as well as emergency response mechanisms, enhances network infrastructure construction, and regularly backs up important data to ensure information security.
<b>Chronic Risks</b>	Persistent high temperatures may lead to chronic natural hazards such as sea level rise and drought, damaging infrastructure and potentially forcing disruptions to certain production activities, causing losses to public and corporate assets and increasing operating costs.	Increased asset maintenance and operating costs	Long term	Low	The Bank accelerates the promotion of green office practices to reduce the environmental impact of its own operations. At the same time, in the credit approval process, it incorporates impairment losses and other adverse impacts on assets arising from climate and environmental risks into risk assessment.

Table 2-2 Environment-related Opportunities Identified by the Bank and Implementation

Environmental Opportunity Category	Environmental Opportunity Factor	Time Horizon	Implementation Measures
<b>Resource Utilization Efficiency</b>	Application of energy-saving, water-saving and carbon-reduction technologies to promote the optimization of asset allocation and the energy conservation and emission reduction process of office premises	Medium term	The Bank practices the concept of green office operations in its daily activities by promoting water, electricity, fuel and food conservation, strengthening environmental protection awareness, and improving the efficiency of resource and energy utilization.
<b>Energy Sources</b>	Overall social energy use tends to be low-carbon, with increased investment in the green energy sector	Short to medium term	The Bank actively seeks investment opportunities in the clean energy sector to optimize its asset structure and reduce transition risks. At the same time, it continues to optimize and promote credit products supporting the clean energy industry, such as “Jinmi New Energy and Energy-saving & Environmental Protection Enterprise Loan”, “Jinmi Carbon Emission Rights Pledge Loan” and “Jinmi New Energy Storage Loan”, and increases credit allocation to these areas.
<b>Products and Services</b>	Increasing consumer attention to environmentally friendly products and services	Short to medium term	The Bank identifies and increases investment in clients engaged in distributed photovoltaic power, green and low-carbon buildings and hydropower, thereby improving asset quality. In product design, it studies environmental approval procedures for green projects within the province and actively works with enterprises to promote the implementation of ecological and environmental protection measures and compliance management, while opening a green channel for green credit business.
	Continuous enrichment and innovation of sustainable finance products	Short term	The Bank has launched innovative transition finance products including the “Jinmi Transition Finance-linked Loan”, thereby enriching its green finance product system. At the same time, it conducts research on biodiversity-related financial products to support further product innovation; it also actively participates in the issuance of green bonds to expand the boundaries of its practices in green investment and financing.
<b>Market</b>	The emergence of new industries driven by the “dual carbon” goals and the expansion of overseas investment markets	Short, medium and long term	The Bank closely monitors trends in industrial restructuring within the province, focuses on the development of emerging industries and markets, continuously improves its financial service system, aligns with policy directions of Guangzhou Municipal Government, and expands support to clients that contribute to sustainable economic development, including those involved in rural revitalization and small and medium-sized enterprises.

### Climate-related risk management

The Bank actively implemented relevant regulatory requirements, incorporated the identification, assessment and management of environment-related risks into the pre-lending, in-lending and post-lending stages, promoted the establishment of an effective risk management mechanism, and supported the sustainable development of its business. **In terms of differentiated credit management measures**, during the Reporting Period, the Bank strictly implemented policy requirements including national industrial policies, environmental management and pollution control, and issued a dedicated chapter on the “Guidelines on Green Finance Business” in its 2025 credit policy to further clarify and refine the credit guidelines for green credit business. The Bank implemented the “one-vote veto system for environmental protection” and firmly compressed loans for excess production capacity and prohibited intervention in “zombie enterprises” suffering long-term losses and having lost market competitiveness. In credit admission, the Bank focused on supporting enterprises listed in the green manufacturing catalogue recognized by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, green enterprises included in green enterprise databases established by government at various levels, and green projects included in recognized green project databases, key green projects at the national, provincial and municipal levels, as well as projects supported by national and local fiscal policies. **In terms of continuously enhancing environmental risk prevention and control capabilities**, the Bank deeply integrated climate risk factors into credit guidelines, strictly guarded risk thresholds from the front end of credit decision-making, and ensured that capital flows were aligned with sustainable development goals. It strictly implemented the “three checks” system for green credit, incorporated three core indicators—enterprises’ environmental impact assessment results, carbon performance and information disclosure—into the credit approval process, and formed a full-process environmental risk management framework covering pre-lending, in-lending and post-lending to ensure that green loans are “true green and pure green” and safeguard the bottom line for green finance development. Specifically, the Bank conducted pre-lending identification of environmental risks, strictly enforced due diligence, and strictly controlled new credit extensions to enterprises that violated environmental and work safety regulations or had red or yellow environmental credit ratings; assessed environmental risks during the in-lending stage, strengthened the screening role of the review and approval stages for business, and incorporated environmental risk management into the review scope for credit fund disbursement; and monitored enterprises’ environmental credit ratings during the post-lending stage and rigorously implemented post-lending management requirements. **In terms of actively exploring environmental and climate risk management methods**, the Bank continuously innovated quantitative risk analysis tools, effectively addressed transition risks and physical risks, improved its climate risk prevention and control system, and comprehensively enhanced its climate risk response capabilities. During the Reporting Period, the Bank cooperated with a professional third-party institution to conduct, for the first time, an environmental stress test on the power supply industry, thereby addressing the gap in quantitative climate risk analysis for key industries. Since 2021, the Bank has conducted environmental stress tests for five consecutive years, covering high-carbon industries such as thermal power, non-ferrous metals, chemicals and non-metallic mineral products manufacturing, continuously refined its risk models and parameters, integrated the test results into daily operations and management, and enhanced the forward-looking and targeted nature of risk prevention and control.

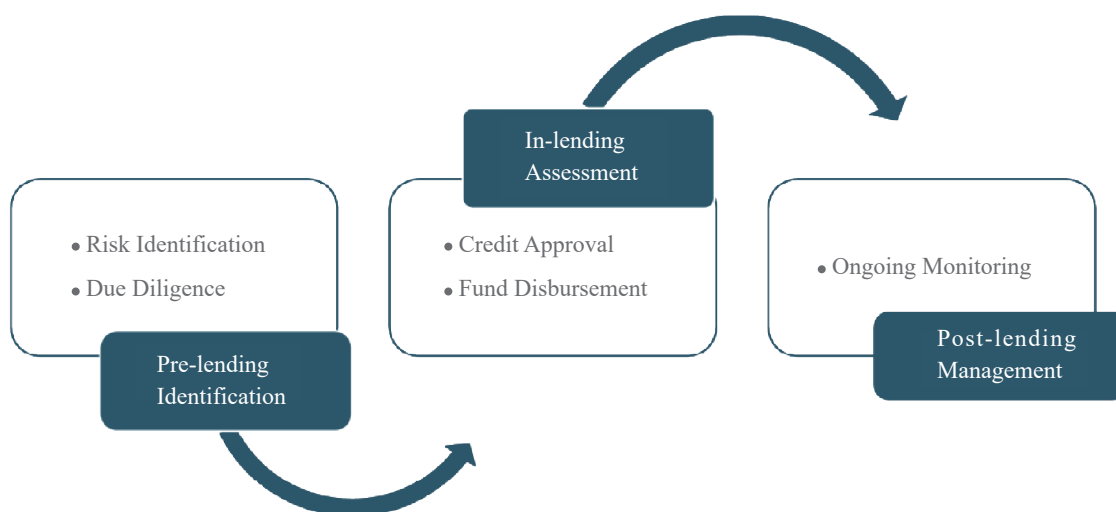


Figure 2-3 Climate-related risk management

### Climate Risk Stress Testing

During the Reporting Period, the Bank conducted climate risk stress testing on two corporate clients in the power generation industry based on carbon emission allowance trading prices. The analysis assessed the tested enterprises’ operational capacity, financial position, and resilience under various extreme scenarios, enabling the timely identification of potential risks and the formulation of improvement recommendations. This enhanced the Bank’s operational stability and risk resilience in high-carbon sectors. The results indicate that, under scenarios of rising carbon emission allowance prices, the tested enterprises would face certain operational pressures, while overall risks remain controllable. **In terms of methodology**, the stress test generally followed the relevant requirements of the People’s Bank of China for climate risk stress testing. On this basis, the Bank incorporated the characteristics and actual conditions of its thermal power industry clients and conducted targeted optimization and refinement. The test covered a broader range of financial statement items for reconciliation, analysis, and forecasting, and adopted a bottom-up approach to translate transition risks into credit risks. Financial models were used to project the enterprises’ operating activities and financial statements over the forecast period. **Regarding results**, the base year for the stress test was 2024, with a forecast period from 2025 to 2035. Influenced by carbon emission allowance trading, the overall operations and financial conditions of the tested enterprises are expected to be impacted during the testing window. Throughout the testing period, both the total capitalization ratio and the EBITDA interest coverage ratio of the tested enterprises fluctuated to varying degrees under different scenarios, though within a relatively limited range. These fluctuations reflect that, under a CCUS transition scenario, enterprises are subject to certain impacts from carbon trading. Under an orderly transition scenario, where carbon prices are higher and the proportion of free allowances is lower, the impact is more pronounced compared with other scenarios. Although corporate profits decline, the magnitude of the decrease is relatively small; accordingly, the EBITDA interest coverage ratio shows a downward trend under stress scenarios, but with limited variation. Due to the erosion of profits by carbon prices, the increase in the total capitalization ratio under the orderly transition scenario is more noticeable than under other scenarios, though still within a manageable range, indicating that overall risks remain controllable.

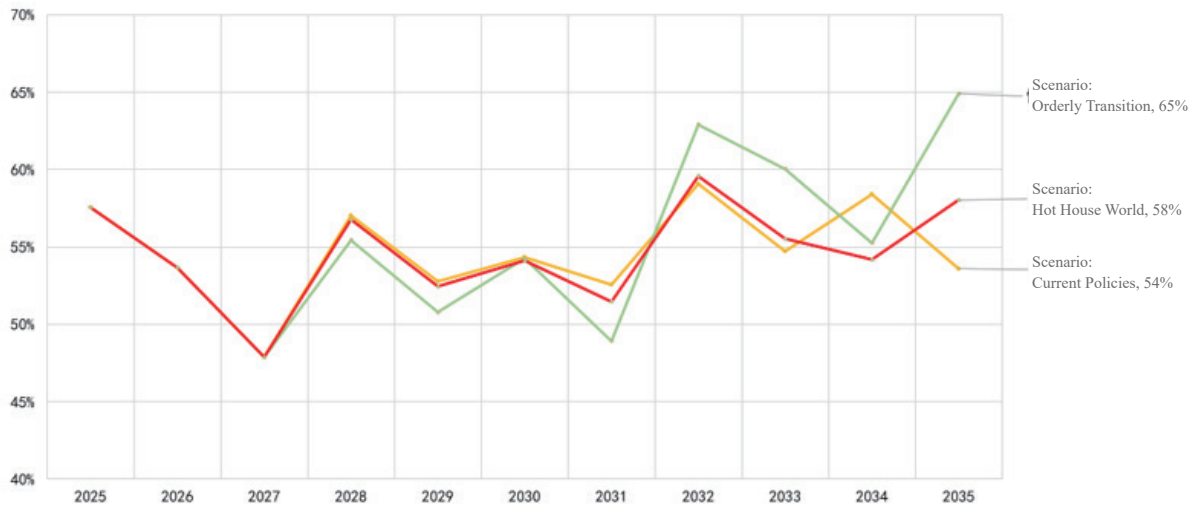


Figure 2-4 Climate Risk Stress Testing: Total Capitalization Ratio

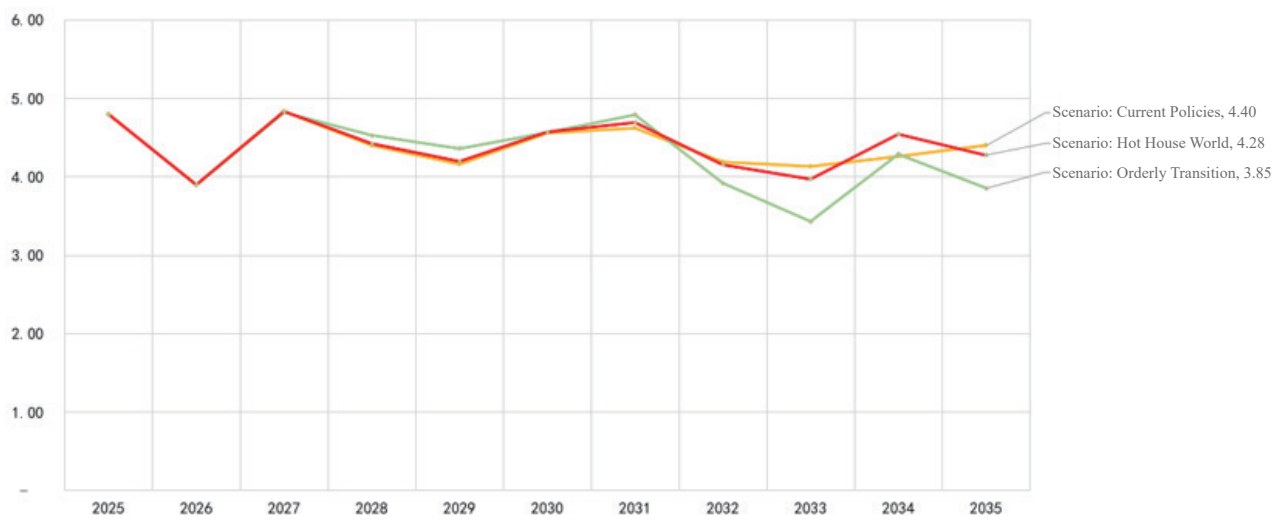


Figure 2-5 Climate Risk Stress Testing: EBITDA Interest Coverage Ratio

## Metrics and Targets

During the Reporting Period, the Bank's direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1) from its operating activities amounted to 145.22 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e), while indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 and Scope 3) amounted to 11,111.56 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Total GHG emissions (Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3) amounted to 11,256.78 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Specifically, direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) primarily arose from gasoline consumption by the Bank's own transportation vehicles and natural gas in its operational and office activities and liquefied natural gas consumption in its operational activities. Indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2 and Scope 3) mainly resulted from electricity consumption in operational and office activities at the head office, as well as from paper and water consumption in its operational and office activities. Per capita emissions are calculated based on Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions using the total number of head office employees as the statistical basis. The scope of direct and indirect natural resource consumption statistics for the Bank's operating activities covers the head office. To control GHG emissions and natural resource consumption from its operations, the Bank actively implements environmental protection measures, strives to reduce resource and energy consumption in its operations, and lowers carbon emissions. Based on historical operational data, the Bank has established green operation targets.

Table 2-3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Arising from the Bank's Operating Activities

Unit: tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per person

Scope Category		2025 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2025 Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2024 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	2024 Per Capita Greenhouse Gas Emissions
Direct GHG Emissions	Scope 1	145.22	0.06	139.80	0.06
	Scope 2	10,744.60	4.54	10,903.06	4.45
Indirect GHG Emissions	Scope 3	366.97	0.16	—	—
	Scope 1	11,256.78	4.76	11,042.86	4.51
Scope 2					
Scope 3					

Note: Regarding indirect greenhouse gas emissions and total greenhouse gas emissions, the calculation of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions only includes emissions generated from the consumption of paper and water for operational and office use, and does not include emissions from investment and financing activities. Due to rounding, the total greenhouse gas emissions for 2025 may not match the sum of the individual components.

Table 2-4 Direct and Indirect Natural Resource Consumption Arising from the Bank's Operating Activities

Category	Environmental Indicator	Unit	2025	2024
Direct Natural Resource Consumption Arising from Operating Activities	Gasoline Consumed by Owned Transportation Vehicles	Litre	8,376.15	6,975.16
	Natural Gas Consumed in Business and Office Operations	m <sup>3</sup>	58,559.10	54,542.00
	Liquefied Natural Gas Consumed in Business Operations	Ton	0.00	2.46
Indirect Natural Resource Consumption Arising from Purchased Products or Services	Electricity Consumed in Business and Office Activities	MWH	24,314.54	24,725.28
	Paper Consumed in Business and Office Operations	Ton	16.83	17.96
	Water Used in Business and Office Operations	Ton	130,249.00	117,056.00

Table 2-5 Green Operation Objectives of the Bank

Objectives	Status of objectives in 2025
During 2023-2025, the Bank will promote "carbon neutrality" in branch operations and establish new "zero-carbon branches".	A total of five "zero-carbon branches" has been established at the Huadu Branch Business Department, Foshan Branch Business Department, Nansha Branch Business Department of the Free Trade Pilot Zone, Huaxia Sub-branch and Tianhe Sub-branch, and the cancellation of 925 tonnes of China Certified Voluntary Emission Reductions was completed.
During 2023-2025, annual office water use intensity shall not exceed 1.50 cubic meters per square meter.	In 2025, the Bank's office water use intensity was 1.14 cubic meters per square meter.

Note: Based on the nature of the industry, the direct environmental impact of the Bank's operations is relatively limited. The Bank will continue to improve the statistical and ledger management of operational data to reduce operating costs.

## 2.2 Developing Green Finance

The Bank thoroughly implemented the decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on promoting green development and harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature. The Bank fully, accurately, and comprehensively applied the new development philosophy, actively responded to the guiding principles of the Central Financial Work Conference, and took Guangzhou's establishment of a pilot zone for green finance reform and innovation as an opportunity. Furthermore, the Bank closely aligned with the Implementation Plan for the High-Quality Development of Green Finance in the Banking and Insurance Industries, focused on the low-carbon transformation of traditional industries and the cultivation of emerging green industries, refined and deepened its green finance initiatives, and continued to contribute to the comprehensive green transformation of the economic and social development model.

### Green Finance Management Structure

The Bank continued to improve its governance structure and constantly strengthened the organizational system guarantee for the development of green finance. In terms of corporate governance, the Board coordinates and guides the development of green finance, and establishes the Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee) to supervise and evaluate the implementation of green finance initiatives. At the management and execution level, the Bank has established a first-tier department at the head office—the Green Finance Department—which is responsible for coordinating the Bank's green finance activities, including overall planning and coordination, product innovation, business promotion, industry-finance integration, the establishment and management of a green finance project pipeline, support for green industry projects, and the allocation and management of proceeds from green financial bonds, as well as other environmental information management tasks. Regarding operating institutions, the Bank's branches continue to increase efforts in promoting green credit business in accordance with their development plans and marketing strengths. In particular, Huadu Branch of the Green Finance Reform and Innovation Pilot Zone of the Bank, as a branch in the core area of Guangzhou's green finance reform and innovation pilot zone, is dedicated to building a green finance brand and aims to become a model benchmark for supporting the green finance reform and innovation pilot zone in Guangzhou. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the outstanding balance of green credit at the Huadu Branch of the Green Finance Reform and Innovation Pilot Zone of the Bank reached RMB4.051 billion.

### Green Finance Development Strategy

The Bank actively advanced green finance from a strategic perspective by incorporating it into its corporate vision and development strategy. The Development Strategy Plan of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (2021-2025) explicitly proposes to “advance green finance development, consolidate and optimize integrated operations, continuously improve asset quality, and build a competitive growth pole for industrial finance”. In addition, through the annual formulation of the Annual Implementation Outline for the “14th Five-Year” Development Strategy Plan, the Bank refined specific measures for implementing its green finance development strategy. To ensure effective results in the field of green finance, the Bank issued the Development Plan and Implementation Measures for Green Finance of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (2023-2025) clarifying the development goals, key tasks, and safeguard measures for green finance, and providing all-round guidance for the Bank's green finance business development.

## Green Finance Metrics and Goals

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank recorded a green loan balance of RMB72.579 billion, representing an increase of RMB11.940 billion, compared with the beginning of the year, and served 2,468 green loan customers, an increase of 784 customers compared with the beginning of the year. The compound annual growth rate of its green loan balance over the past three years was 44%. The balance of green bond investments stood at RMB1.173 billion. Its green loans covered all six major areas: energy conservation and environmental protection, clean production, clean energy, ecological environment, green upgrading of infrastructure, and green services. In the People’s Bank of China’s assessment of green finance service quality and effectiveness in Guangdong Province for the first half of 2025, the Bank was rated “Good” at the provincial level and “Excellent” in the Guangzhou region.

Table 2-6 Green Finance Objectives

Objectives	Status of objectives in 2025
By the end of 2025, the proportion of public green credit will be increased to 15%.	As of the end of 2025, the proportion of public green credit was 16.55%.
By 2025, a green financial product system covering the corporate segment, retail segment and financial market segment will be established.	In 2025, the Bank continued to improve its green credit product portfolio of “industry-specific products + specialized products”, and continuously promoted specialized financial products such as the “Jinmi New Energy Storage Loan” and “Photovoltaic Micro-Enterprise Loan”, as well as environmental equity-themed products including the “Forest Easy Loan”, “Carbon Emission Rights Pledge Loan” and “Special Asset Charging Right Pledge Loan”.
By 2025, green consumption business scenarios will be further enriched.	In 2025, the cumulative issuance of the “Jinmi Green Low-Carbon Card” exceeded 19,000 cards, with the balance of personal green mortgage loans reaching RMB2.35 billion and the number of accounts hitting 1,777, driving the integration of green finance into residents’ daily consumption.
By 2025, scenario analysis and environmental risk stress testing will be applied to loan risk prevention and control and the Bank will explore adding environmental stress testing for one new industry each year.	In 2025, the Bank completed an environmental stress test for the power, heat production and supply industry.

Note: The statistical scope is based on the regulatory reporting rules set out in the Notice on Matters Related to the Green Financing Statistical System (CBIRC Office Circular [2020] No. 739).

### **Policy Support For Green Finance**

The Bank continued to strengthen its institutional framework and resource support to accelerate the development of green finance business. In terms of system building, the Bank formulated the Notice on Updating the Pre-approval Requirements for Green Loans. In terms of assessment and incentives, the Bank guided operating institutions in developing green finance business by setting assessment indicators and allocating financial resources, thereby effectively leveraging assessment as a guiding tool. In terms of loan pricing, the Bank optimized its differentiated loan pricing policy by providing FTP subsidies for green credit, and encouraged operating institutions to step up efforts in expanding green credit business. In terms of economic capital allocation, the Bank maintained preferential economic capital allocation for green credit by offering a 75% discount on the economic capital measurement weight for green credit business, thereby reducing its economic capital occupancy. In terms of loan approval, the Bank established a Green Credit Business Approval Section under the Credit Approval Department to create a dedicated green approval channel for enterprises or projects that meet green credit standards, granting them priority acceptance and expedited processing to ensure approval efficiency. To improve the quality of green loan data, the Bank actively explored and enriched its management methods by establishing green industry identifiers in the credit system and setting up a pre-approval mechanism for green loan identification, so as to continuously strengthen the standardized management of green loans and enhance its refined management capabilities.

### **Innovation of Green Finance Products and Services**

The Bank focused on the key industry development directions of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Guided by the industry classification of target clients, the Bank innovatively launched corporate credit product system and inclusive small and micro credit product system, both of which align with the Bank's development positioning and highlight the distinctive characteristics of a rural commercial bank. Focusing on areas including rural revitalisation, green consumption and environmental rights, the Bank upgraded and refined to form a product portfolio covering industry products such as the "Jinmi New Energy and Energy-Saving Environmental Protection Enterprise Loan", as well as signature products including "Jinmi Green Enterprise Loan", the "Jinmi Carbon Emission Right Mortgage", "Jinmi Forest Easy Loan" and "Jinmi Small and Micro Loans for Environmental Management and Greening Management". In respect of transition finance, corporate carbon accounts, green consumption loans, and wealth management products and funds distributed on behalf of green entities, the Bank admitted a number of green new energy-themed funds and ESG-themed wealth management products to support the transformation and upgrading of green industries in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

## Jinmi New Energy and Energy-Saving Environmental Protection Enterprise Loan

To meet the specific needs of legal and non-legal entities in the new energy and energy-saving environmental protection industries, the Bank has launched the Jinmi New Energy and Energy-Saving Environmental Protection Enterprise Loan, a specialized industry product tailored for enterprises engaged in the research and development and manufacturing of equipment, materials, or products related to the new energy and energy-saving environmental protection sectors. The product offers flexible collateral methods, supporting various forms such as mortgage, pledge, and credit. It supports enterprises in implementing energy-saving and emission-reduction projects, helps promote technological progress and industrial upgrading, reduces pollutant emissions

and protects the ecological environment. Based on the industry positioning and production capacity layout advantages of Guangdong Hongjing New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. ( 廣東宏璟新能源科技有限公司 ) in the research, development and production of new energy anode materials, the Bank provided it with credit support under the New Energy and Energy-Saving Environmental Protection Loan. This product pioneers the use of R&D investment in green sectors as a basis for determining credit limits, enabling the direct conversion of scientific research investment into financing capacity, and helps the enterprise advance improvements in graphitisation and carbonisation processes, as well as the research, development and iteration of new products such as silicon oxide/silicon-carbon anodes and soft/hard carbon materials.



## Jinmi New Energy Storage Loan

The Bank has conducted an in-depth analysis of national and regional industry policy directions and strongly supports the development of key green sectors. Accordingly, it has launched a specialised loan product, the Jinmi New Energy Storage Loan, targeting the new energy storage industry. The product takes into account the industry characteristics of new energy storage enterprises, such as their asset-light, R&D-intensive nature, as well as the long investment cycles and slow capital returns of energy storage projects. It provides financial support based on the enterprise's order book, thereby promoting technological innovation and application in the new energy storage sector.



## Jinmi Small and Micro Loans for Environmental Management and Greening Management

To respond to the national call for “green finance development” and gives full play to the guiding and leveraging role of green finance, the Bank has innovatively launched the “Jinmi Small and Micro Loans for Environmental Management and Greening Management” to precisely serve enterprises and projects in the water conservancy, environment, and public facility management, and hydropower industries. The product has a maximum credit limit of RMB10 million, with flexible guarantee arrangements, including combinations of mortgage, pledge and guarantee, and a maximum term of up to 10 years. As a comprehensive product launched by the Bank to support the water conservancy, environment and public facility management, and hydropower industries, it meets the diverse financing needs of green enterprises (projects) in the environmental management and green management sectors, effectively helps green industries “expand green development” , and promotes the development of inclusive green finance for small and micro enterprises.



## Jinmi Photovoltaic Micro-enterprise Loan

In response to national policies promoting the development of green finance, this bank has innovatively introduced the “Jinmi Photovoltaic Micro-enterprise Loan”. This specialized financing product is designed to support manufacturing enterprises in the procurement and construction of photovoltaic power generation equipment. It aims to enhance the precision and effectiveness of financial support for businesses and projects within the green industry sector, thereby assisting these industries in achieving their goals of “increasing green development”and “reducing carbon emissions”. Key product terms include a maximum credit line not exceeding RMB 5 million, flexible guarantee modalities which may adopt a combination of mortgage, pledge, and assurance, and a loan tenor of up to 10 years.



## Jinmi Forest Easy Loan

To implement the guiding principles of the Central Rural Work Conference and the work arrangements for the Guangzhou-Qingyuan Joint Area of the Urban-rural Integration Development Pilot Zone, and to give full play to the capacity of financial institutions to serve rural revitalization and green development, the Bank has innovatively developed the special credit product “Jinmi Forest Easy Loan”, which is pledged against the compensation usufruct of ecological public-welfare forests. The product is designed to meet the funding needs for the cultivation of public-welfare forests, the development of under-forest economies and other green industries, as well as other production and operational needs. It allows borrowers to obtain loan facilities of up to 20 times the amount of the compensation funds, together with preferential interest rates for a term of three years, helping to solve the “financing difficulties” caused by the fact that ecological public-welfare forests shall not be logged, transferred or mortgaged. Mr. Lai, a farmer from Xiaojing Village, Paitan Town, Zengcheng District, who has contracted forest land, is entitled to an annual RMB150,000 compensation payment under the national public-welfare forest compensation scheme. Based on the customer’s operating characteristics and ecological forest subsidy income, the Bank fully leveraged the flexibility of the “Jinmi Forest Easy Loan” to develop a customized credit solution, opened a green approval channel, and provided him a RMB500,000 Forest Loan, thereby addressing his working capital needs for purchasing timber and other expenditures.



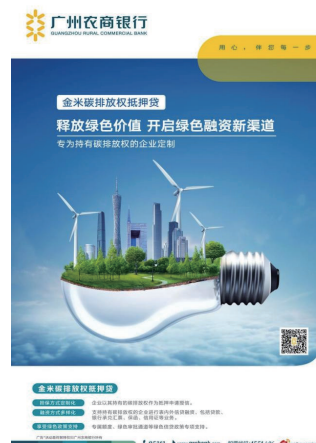
## Jinmi Green Enterprise Loan

This product is a comprehensive offering launched by the Bank to support green enterprises (projects). Its sub-products include the Green Preferred Enterprise Loan and the Green Project Loan, which are designed to meet the financing needs for working capital loans and fixed asset loans of enterprises (projects) in green industries, covering green industries such as energy conservation and environmental protection, clean production, clean energy, ecological environment, and green services. The Bank provided over RMB700 million in comprehensive credit support, consisting of both working capital loans and fixed asset loans, for the reconstruction and expansion project of the Recycling Resource Green Sorting Center and Plastic Waste Recycling Facility of Guangzhou Valuda Group. This funding supported the purchase of advanced recycling equipment and environmentally safe facilities, the construction of a comprehensive recycling system for all types of waste, and the installation of photovoltaic energy storage equipment, thereby enhancing the use of green electricity and achieving a self-generation rate of 90%, while enabling the annual processing of over 7 million tons of waste materials.



### Jinmi Carbon Emission Right Mortgage

To support enterprises in carrying out energy-saving and emission-reduction upgrading activities, the Bank has innovatively launched the “Jinmi Carbon Emission Right Mortgage”. Enterprises may apply for credit by using their held carbon emission rights as collateral, and can enjoy special support under green credit policies, such as exclusive credit limits and green approval channels, with a loan term of up to two years.



### Rural Revitalization Collective Construction Land Loan

In response to the diverse financial needs of rural areas and farmers, the Bank has innovatively launched the “Collective Construction Land Credit Loan” and the “Collective Construction Land Project Loan” , which are granted to eligible borrowers to cover expenses related to project construction on collective construction land. Among them, the credit loan has a maximum limit of RMB50 million and the project loan has a maximum limit of RMB500 million, with flexible guarantee arrangements including combinations of mortgage, pledge and guarantee. These products are conducive to revitalizing rural collective assets and promoting comprehensive rural land improvement. Focusing on the industrial development plan for Paitan Town in Zengcheng District, the Bank formulated a work plan for the “Jiasongling Village Homestay Project” and adopted a model of “guarantee + land operating rights mortgage + tripartite agreement” , effectively revitalising the old village site of Jiasongling Village, supporting the development of integrated rural residential and service facilities, and enhancing the village collective’s self-sustaining development capacity.



## Jinmi Green and Low-Carbon Credit Card

In response to the national call for “dual carbon” goals, the Bank launched the “Jinmi Green and Low-Carbon Credit Card”, with core benefits developed around three dimensions: green living, green transportation and green energy. During the Reporting Period, a total of 19,596 Jinmi Green and Low-Carbon Credit Cards were issued, guiding residents to actively practice a green and low-carbon lifestyle, spreading the concept of green consumption, and supporting the development of green consumer finance.



## 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations

The Bank attaches great importance to the environmental impact of its own operations. It actively advocates green office practices across the Bank, with a focus on reducing resource consumption, improving energy utilization efficiency, lowering emissions of environmentally harmful substances, comprehensively advancing low-carbon operations, and promoting green development. During the Reporting Period, the Bank formulated the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Regulations on Practicing Frugality and Opposing Waste and the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Work Plan for Practicing Frugality and Opposing Waste, focusing on guiding employees to consciously conserve water, electricity, materials, and other resources to reduce energy consumption and resource waste. The Bank strictly controlled office expenses, actively utilized informatization methods, promoted paperless operations, and reduced the use of disposable office supplies. It implemented food conservation initiatives, enforced management responsibilities to combat food waste, strengthened the evaluation and reporting of canteen anti-food waste efforts, eliminated catering waste, and worked together to build a conservation-oriented organization. It also improved environmental management practices such as waste classification and green procurement.

Table 2-7 Energy Saving Measures of the Bank

Type	Measures
Air Conditioning Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control the air-conditioning temperature and require the cooling temperature to be set at 26 degrees or above in summer, and 20 degrees or below in winter. Windows must be closed when the air-conditioning is in operation.</li> <li>The Bank's headquarters building is centrally air-conditioned and the air-conditioning is controlled on and off at regular intervals. The air-conditioning will be automatically turned off after working hours. Prior filing and approval are required for the use of air-conditioning during overtime hours.</li> </ul>
Lighting Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen daily lighting management and turn on the lights only as needed according to the actual situation, that is, do not turn on the lights when there is sufficient natural light, especially during the daytime when sunlight is adequate. Turn off the lights in time after leaving the office for a long time or after getting off work, and ask employees to turn off the lights whenever they leave a room, ensuring that lights are not left on when there is no one around and putting an end to the wasteful practice of leaving lights on all the time.</li> <li>The parking lot of the Bank's headquarters building uses energy-saving lamps, which are automatically turned off when no vehicles or pedestrians are passing by, so as to avoid unnecessary lighting.</li> </ul>
Electrical Appliances Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly inspect the condition of the equipment in the office, and assign a special person to be responsible for the daily maintenance of the equipment, so as to avoid the increase in power consumption caused by old or damaged electrical equipment.</li> <li>There is a specially-assigned person to inspect the use of electrical appliances and to cut off the power to the equipment in a timely manner when it is not in use.</li> <li>The power supply to electrical equipment such as lights, air-conditioners, computers and printers must be cut off when employees leave the office for a long time, finish a meeting, get off work, and leave for holidays.</li> </ul>
Elevator Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employees are advised to take the stairs when going up or down no more than five floors to reduce the energy consumption of elevators.</li> </ul>

Table 2-8 Fuel and Gas Saving Measures of the Bank

Type	Measures
Vehicle Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centralized management is implemented for official vehicles. Employees must make reservations in advance when using such vehicles, and designated personnel are responsible for unified dispatching. Vehicle routes and personnel arrangements shall be reasonably coordinated. Employees are encouraged to carpool to improve the utilization efficiency of vehicles and reduce the frequency of vehicle trips.</li> <li>Strictly follow the internal travel expense standards for business trips, and give priority to public transport so as to save transportation costs and avoid unnecessary expenses.</li> <li>Give priority to public transport means for overtime travel.</li> <li>Scrap and replace old vehicles with excessive emissions according to their service life, and give priority to using energy-saving and emission-reducing models when replacing vehicles, so as to reduce the impact of vehicle exhaust emissions on the environment.</li> </ul>
Canteen Gas Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect dining needs in advance and prepare an appropriate amount of food to avoid wasting canteen natural gas and food.</li> </ul>

Table 2-9 Water Saving Measures of the Bank

Type	Measures
Water Saving Equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use energy-saving sensor faucets in bathrooms to avoid water waste caused by taps being left on.</li> </ul>
Management on Water Usage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post posters on water conservation within the Bank to enhance employees' awareness of water conservation.</li> <li>Collect drinking water on demand to avoid waste, and prohibit the use of drinking water to wash tea cups.</li> <li>Washing water in bathrooms and pantries must be cut off before leaving.</li> <li>Regular maintenance and management of water-using equipment to prevent leakage, overflow, dripping and seepage.</li> <li>Reuse waste water from mopping be reused for watering green plants.</li> </ul>

Table 2-10 Paper Saving Measures of the Bank

Type	Measures
Paperless Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post posters on paper conservation within the Bank to enhance staff awareness of paper conservation.</li> <li>Prioritize the use of electronic office channels to reduce paper consumption.</li> <li>For voting, questionnaires, evaluations and other tasks, give priority to online functions to reduce the use of paper ballots, paper questionnaires and paper evaluation forms.</li> <li>Strictly control the printing of non-essential materials in large quantities for meetings.</li> <li>Strictly control repeated and unnecessary printing of lengthy documents or multiple copies.</li> <li>Make full use of discarded paper without sensitive information to reduce the use of new paper.</li> </ul>

Table 2-11 Other Environmental Protection Measures of the Bank

Type	Measures
“Clear Your Plate” Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Take food as needed; do not take or order more than necessary.</li> <li>Follow the “Clear Your Plate” campaign and do not waste food.</li> <li>Dispose of food waste promptly after meals, separating wet waste from dry waste.</li> </ul>
Waste Classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up segregated waste bins, strengthen publicity on waste classification, and enhance staff awareness of waste classification.</li> <li>In order to implement the relevant fire safety requirements, eliminate potential safety hazards, and build a comfortable and clean working environment, the trash bin at Fire Escape No.2 in the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank headquarters building was removed, and a garbage transfer station was set up on the south wing of the 14th floor of the building for designated waste disposal. In principle, the trash bins on the office floors of the building are only used for domestic waste and recyclable waste. Kitchen waste such as takeaway food shall be strictly separated from domestic waste and disposed of in the transfer bins on the south wing of the 14th floor.</li> </ul>
Online Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Try to increase the frequency of online meetings and reduce the frequency of on-site meetings.</li> </ul>
Green Data Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During the construction of the generator room, measures such as sound insulation, noise reduction, exhaust gas purification (secondary treatment and purification), and proper layout of the exhaust gas outlet (with emissions discharged from the roof of the building) were adopted, and acceptance by the environmental protection department was obtained to ensure that the construction met environmental protection standards.</li> <li>Improve energy efficiency through effective equipment maintenance and management measures, such as regular cleaning of precision air conditioner outdoor units.</li> <li>Optimize the layout of cold and hot aisles in the computer room, adjust the temperature setting of the precision air conditioner in the computer room, keep the ambient temperature of the computer room at around 23°C, and keep the redundant precision air conditioner shut down as standby equipment.</li> <li>Maintain illumination levels between 300lx and 500lx, keep redundant lighting switched off as standby, disconnect power branch switches for unconnected equipment, etc.</li> </ul>
Green Purchasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give priority to purchasing green, energy-saving and environmentally friendly products. Do not purchase high-energy-consuming, highly polluting or obsolete products that are restricted or discouraged by the state for production, procurement, or use.</li> </ul>

To regulate the management of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, recyclable waste such as paper, plastic and metal generated in the Bank’s headquarters building is handed over to resource recycling entities for recycling and processing; canteen food waste and other non-recyclable wastes are cleared and removed daily by waste disposal service providers; hazardous waste is collected and processed by qualified third-parties engaged by the Bank.

## 2.4 Green and Low-Carbon Research, and Exchange and Cooperation

### Deepening Green Finance Exchange and Cooperation

In April 2025, the Bank successfully hosted the final of the Second Guangdong Green Finance Innovation Promotion Case Analysis Competition. As a locally incorporated bank, the Bank actively responds to green and low-carbon policy directions and is committed to promoting the green and low-carbon development and transformation of the economy. Focusing on organizational mechanisms, product innovation, policy support, standard development, and financial technology, the Bank has taken multiple measures to promote green finance characterized by “increased scale, optimized pricing, improved quality, and expanded coverage”. At the same time, the Bank actively participates in various government–bank–enterprise initiatives and contributes to building collaborative platforms featuring resource sharing and complementary advantages among government authorities, financial institutions, and enterprises. As an active practitioner of green finance innovation, the Bank has successfully hosted two sessions of the Guangdong Green Finance Innovation Promotion Case Analysis Competition, attracting nearly 1,000 university students nationwide and more than 200 teams to compete. Through these initiatives, the Bank has promoted the experience of green finance reform and innovation, facilitated closer integration among industry, academia, research, and finance, and strengthened a virtuous cycle of “innovation–practice–promotion–re-innovation”. These efforts continue to cultivate green finance professionals and inject sustained talent momentum and innovation vitality into the green finance ecosystem of the Greater Bay Area.



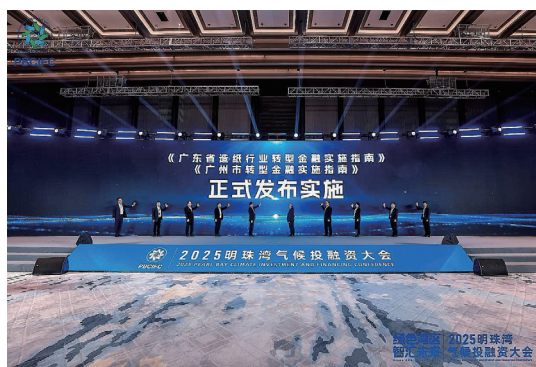
### Enhancing Green Finance Innovation Promotion

In June 2025, two cases of the Bank—“Collateralized Loans Secured by Specific Asset Revenue Rights Supporting the Compliant and Environmentally Friendly Green Transformation of Small Rural Hydropower Projects” and “Innovating the ‘Finance + Cultural Tourism’ Model to Unlock New Green Pathways for Serving the ‘Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages’ Project”—stood out among 255 cases across the province and were successfully selected as “2025 Guangdong Green Finance Reform and Innovation Promotion Cases under the ‘Beautiful Guangdong · Financial Empowerment’ Initiative”. These cases were officially showcased at the 14th China (Guangzhou) International Finance Expo. The Bank has actively addressed the transformation challenges faced by rural small hydropower enterprises within the province by innovatively developing loan products secured by specific asset revenue rights. The Bank precisely met the financing needs of Deqing County Tangzaijiao Hydropower Station Co., Ltd., providing RMB5 million in financing support to facilitate the upgrading and optimization of power generation equipment. Through credit support, the Bank has guided enterprises to more actively implement ecological and environmental protection measures, ensured stable electricity supply for production and daily life in rural areas, and supported local employment, thereby contributing positively to the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy and achieving a balance among environmental, social, and economic benefits. In promoting the high-quality development of the cultural and tourism industry, the Bank has tailored its product offerings to local conditions by optimizing and introducing collective construction land loan products. These efforts address financing bottlenecks, explore innovative secured financing models, revitalize rural collective assets, and overcome challenges such as the inability to mortgage rural property rights. By unlocking innovative “finance + cultural tourism” service pathways and leveraging the broad coverage of financial services, the Bank actively connects with districts, towns, and villages, effectively promoting multi-channel and multi-scenario integration between finance and the cultural tourism industry, and supporting the development of beautiful and livable rural communities.



### Supporting the development of transition finance

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively participated in transition finance initiatives and successfully implemented transition finance businesses across five industries, namely aluminium, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, rubber and paper-making. Its outstanding balance of transition finance loans reached RMB680 million. As a key participant, the Bank was deeply involved in the formulation of the group standard Implementation Guidelines for Transition Finance in Guangzhou led by the Guangdong Branch of the People's Bank of China and the Guangzhou Green Finance Association. As a participating institution, through the “third-party certification + transition financing” model, the Bank completed the certification and launch of the first batch of transition loan clients in the chemical, pharmaceutical and rubber industries under this standard within a short period, with a credit amount of RMB2.179 billion. Concurrently with the release of the Implementation Guidelines for Transition Finance in the Papermaking Industry of Guangdong Province (9 December), the Bank took the lead in launching the first batch of transition finance projects in the papermaking industry across the province, with an amount of RMB420 million.



### Taking the Lead in Launching Guangzhou’s First Transition Finance Loan

In July 2025, the Bank, together with Guangzhou Emissions Exchange, successfully issued a RMB30 million “Aluminium Industry Transition Finance + Carbon Footprint-linked” loan to Guangdong Hongbang Metal Aluminum Industry Co., Ltd. Adopting a “bank + third-party assessment” cooperation model and a dual-certification model of “transition finance + carbon footprint-linked”, the Bank established an interest rate linkage mechanism for the enterprise’s transition loan, with the “carbon footprint of liquid aluminium alloy products” as the key performance indicator. By setting a monitoring period and arranging regular third-party assessments of transition effectiveness, the Bank appropriately lowered the loan interest rate for the following year for enterprises that achieved emission reduction targets, forming a virtuous cycle where “carbon reduction lowers financing costs”. The issuance of this transition finance loan is expected to help the enterprise reduce its comprehensive energy consumption per unit of output value by 30% compared with the end of 2020, keep the comprehensive energy consumption per unit product at no higher than 115 kg of standard coal per tonne, and maintain a level consistently better than the benchmark. This is the first dual-certified “transition finance + carbon footprint-linked” loan and the first aluminium industry transition loan in Guangdong Province, and was honored as a “Typical Case of Innovative Development in China’s Banking Industry” by Tsinghua Financial Review.

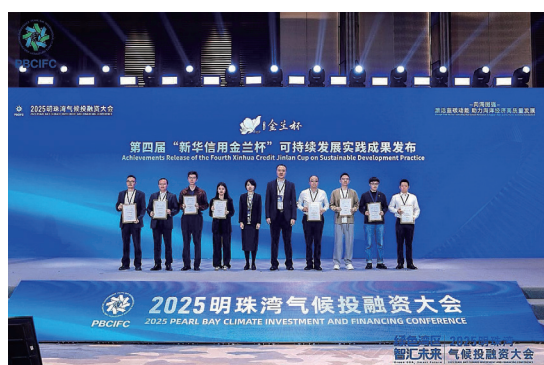
### Contributing to the Development of the Circular Economy

During the Reporting Period, the Bank focused on the development of “zero-waste cities” and, in response to the needs of circular economy development, provided over RMB5 billion in green financing for projects such as resource recycling and utilization, ranking first among rural commercial banks and city commercial banks in Guangdong Province in terms of the outstanding balance of circular economy loans. It signed a strategic cooperation agreement under the “Benefit-Enterprise Win-Win Initiative” with Guangdong Xinruilong Ecological Building Materials Co., Ltd., helping the company absorb 2 million tons of construction waste annually. As a supporting entity, the Bank assisted in holding the “Seminar on Financial Support for Circular Economy Development and Bank-Enterprise Financing Matchmaking Conference” , and a number of its practical achievements were selected as “Outstanding Cases of Financial Support for Guangdong’s Circular Economy Development”. It also signed a strategic cooperation agreement with Kingfa Sci. & Tech. Co., Ltd., a leading enterprise in the circular economy sector, demonstrating the responsibility and commitment of a local financial institution in supporting green development through concrete actions.



### Participation in the 2025 Pearl Bay Climate Investment and Financing Conference

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively participated in the 2025 Pearl Bay Climate Investment and Financing Conference, witnessing the release of the group standards for transition finance and the launch of the Green Finance Innovation Case Competition. The Bank also took part in the signing ceremony for the first batch of transition finance and biodiversity finance credit projects, entering into credit cooperation agreements with enterprises across five key transition sectors, namely papermaking, fertilisers, pharmaceuticals, rubber and plastics, with a contracted amount of RMB2.2 billion. In addition, the Bank provided financial support for the cultural tourism project in the High-quality Development Pilot Zone for Counties, Towns and Villages Surrounding Nankun Mountain–Luofu Mountain and the



Nansha modern agricultural ecological project, with a contracted amount of RMB1.85 billion. It leveraged financial strength to promote the transformation of “lucid waters and lush mountains” into “invaluable assets” , achieving synergy and win-win results between ecological protection and industrial development.

## 2.5 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation

In November 2025, the Guangdong Provincial Branch of the People's Bank of China issued the Notice on Promoting the Application of Biodiversity Standards. In response to this policy initiative, the Bank closely followed the policy guidance and actively reviewed biodiversity-related financial cases, covering multiple areas including sustainable aquaculture (the Nansha modern agricultural ecological smart fishery project and the Evergreen container-based aquaculture project), the development of sustainable livestock production systems (the Nansha Yangxiang smart pig farming project and the Fengkai Nongmu smart pig farming project), the construction of improved breeding bases (the Qingyuan chicken breeding project of Tinoos Group), and ecological restoration of mining areas (the “Forest Sea” project). As of the end of the Reporting Period, the outstanding balance of the Bank’s biodiversity-related loan financing amounted to approximately RMB5.02 billion.

### **Promoting the industrialisation of green aquaculture technologies to support the efficient development of aquaculture**

The Bank provided credit support to Hengxing Group (恒興集團) for the development and promotion of an innovative aquaculture model combining “container-based farming + ecological ponds”. This model effectively enables efficient, energy-saving, environmentally friendly, and intelligent aquaculture, while facilitating the purification and treatment of aquaculture wastewater and the recycling of water resources. The model can reduce water consumption by 90% and land use by more than 75%, improve feed utilisation efficiency by 10%, reduce the use of veterinary drugs, and enhance resilience against natural disasters, thereby lowering aquaculture risks and fostering a virtuous interaction between economic development and environmental protection. As a leading enterprise, Hengxing Group has played a strong benchmarking role by establishing large-scale aquaculture bases covering more than 200,000 mu, while supporting farmers in developing more than 10,000 cage aquaculture facilities and helping over 40,000 households increase their income. This demonstrates the strong growth momentum of the fishery industry in the Greater Bay Area and has established a replicable and scalable model featuring “industrial development benefiting agriculture, leading enterprises supporting farmers, and green finance assisting agriculture”. The model provides a valuable reference for the national fishery industry in promoting rural revitalisation and supporting high-quality regional economic development.

### **Supporting the development of livestock ecological systems and promoting the intelligent development of pig farming**

The Bank provided targeted support to Guangzhou Nansha Yangxiang Fengxing Food Co., Ltd. through a dedicated credit facility of RMB490 million. The financing primarily supports the company’s digital and intelligent farming project based on the concept of “sustainable livestock production systems”. Through this initiative, the Bank has channeled financial resources into the field of biodiversity conservation, creating a virtuous closed-loop of “financial empowerment + industrial transformation + ecological protection”, thereby providing solid financial support for regional biodiversity conservation.

### **Implementing targeted measures for pollution prevention and control and supporting the fight against pollution**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank newly extended RMB1.94 billion in loans for pollution prevention and control, primarily supporting environmental protection projects related to water, air and soil that are closely linked to public well-being. Through these initiatives, the Bank helped strengthen the regional ecological security barrier and contributed to the protection of blue skies, clear waters and clean land. In particular, the Bank extended RMB570 million in loans to CCCC Guangzhou Dredging Co., Ltd. to support the company in upgrading environmentally friendly trailing suction dredging equipment and applying green technologies such as enclosed dredging operations, precision intelligent dredging and harmless sludge treatment. These measures effectively controlled the dispersion of suspended matter during construction and prevented secondary pollution, thereby improving the effectiveness of pollution prevention and control in nearshore waters.

### **Promoting the clean and efficient utilisation of traditional energy**

The Bank closely aligned with the strategic deployment of the energy revolution. Focusing on the development of the new energy industry and the clean and efficient utilisation of traditional energy, the Bank promoted the transformation of the energy system towards greater cleanliness, lower carbon intensity and diversification while balancing the dual needs of energy supply security and low-carbon transition, thereby contributing to the development of a modern energy system. During the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to promote its specialised financial innovation products, including the “Jinmi New Energy Storage Loan” and the “Photovoltaic Micro-Enterprise Loan”, accurately addressing the financing needs of the new energy sector and supporting its large-scale and high-quality development. By strengthening coordination with the capital market, the Bank continued to increase investment in and underwriting of green bonds, forming a combined service model of “green loans + green bonds”, enhancing its capacity to support green development, to meet the diverse financing needs of green industries at different stages of development and to channel financial resources towards green sectors. During the the Reporting Period, the Bank assisted China Southern Power Grid in issuing RMB4.5 billion of green medium-term notes. The Bank thoroughly implemented the principle of “establishing the new before phasing out the old”, ensuring reasonable financing support for traditional energy enterprises such as those in the coal power and coal industries, and supporting these enterprises in process optimisation and equipment upgrading to promote the clean and efficient utilisation of traditional energy, advance the transition in an orderly manner and facilitate the coordinated development of traditional and new energy sources.

## 2.6 Green Public Welfare Activities

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively organized employees to carry out environmental protection volunteer service activities such as environmental governance and afforestation. It strengthened employees' awareness of ecological protection through the dual-track model of “post + volunteer service” , and promoted employees' transformation from “ecological protection participants” to “concept disseminators” via normalized voluntary actions, thus helping improve the quality of the regional ecological environment.



### Participating in volunteer services for the Patriotic Health Campaign

In response to the call of the Municipal Health Commission and in conjunction with the “Double Micro” action, the Bank mobilized more than 3,000 employees to go deep into residential villages, towns and communities to participate in the “Patriotic Health Campaign”. More than 250 grassroots Party organizations were mobilized, with over 4,500 person-times engaged in the prevention and control of the “two fevers” (referring to Chikungunya fever and dengue fever), and 973 instances of community service participation. Through household publicity, environmental improvement, distribution of promotional leaflets and other work, the Bank effectively built a robust line of mass prevention and control against Chikungunya fever and dengue fever. With concrete actions, it called on more residents to jointly build a healthy homeland, and simultaneously enhanced the Bank's employees' environmental awareness and sense of social participation.

### Organizing tree planting and greenery conservation activities

The Bank thoroughly implemented Xi Jinping Thought on Ecological Civilization and actively practiced the “Beautiful and Green Guangzhou” ecological development initiative. Relying on carriers such as themed Party Days and Party-building partnerships, it organized a large number of Party members, cadres, and employees to carry out tree planting and greenery conservation activities. Cumulatively, nearly 300 Party members and the public were mobilized to plant more than 800 green plants and saplings. With the “red of Party-building”, we painted the “green of ecology”, demonstrating its sense of responsibility and commitment in supporting the “Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages” Project.



## Part 3

# Social Responsibility Management

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## 3.1 Serving Rural Revitalization

The Bank has implemented the Central Document No. 1 and the relevant work arrangements of the province and municipality for advancing the “Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages” Project, and formulated the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank 2025 Implementation Plan for Financial Services to Advance Comprehensive Rural Revitalization, supporting the province and municipality in advancing the “Hundreds of Counties, Thousands of Towns and Tens of Thousands of Villages Project” to a higher level and higher quality. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank’s outstanding agriculture-related loans amounted to RMB42.151 billion, representing an increase of RMB2.016 billion from the beginning of the year or 5.02%. The Bank connected with key financing demand projects under the “ hundreds of counties, thousands of towns, and tens of thousands of villages ” project, providing outstanding loans of over RMB29.2 billion. Outstanding loans supporting agricultural leading enterprises at various levels, new types of agricultural business entities, and “ shopping basket ” project enterprises amounted to RMB5.204 billion, RMB5.384 billion, and RMB482 million respectively, representing increases of 4.49%, 3.77%, and 6.36% from the beginning of the year. Outstanding loans supporting the construction of modern marine ranching amounted to RMB3.191 billion, up 1.97% from the beginning of the year, contributing to the strengthening of the “Blue Granary”.

### **Enriching products and exclusive service solutions for villager customer groups**

The Bank launched the “Jinmi Villager Prosperity Loan” for villager customers and continuously optimized it to further enhance the standardization of villager loan processing. The Bank also launched inclusive agriculture-related products such as “Jinmi Lychee Loan”, “Jinmi Flower Loan”, “Jinmi Aquaculture Loan”, “Jinmi Bonsai Loan”, and “Jinmi Homestay Loan”, precisely catering to and supporting specialized industries such as agricultural planting and breeding as well as rural leisure tourism. The Bank also pioneered “Jinmi Forest Easy Loan”, a product secured by ecological public welfare forest compensation rights, to precisely support rural revitalization industries. In addition, the Bank introduced specialized credit solutions for 55 administrative villages, including Liede Village, Xian Village, and Linhe Village, effectively supporting consumption upgrading and contributing to a better life for villagers.

### **Digital and intelligent empowerment for rural governance**

During the Reporting Period, closely aligning with its commitment to serving agriculture, rural areas, and farmers, the Bank leveraged innovative technologies and service models to enhance the transparency of village-level financial management and the intelligence of leasing processes, thereby supporting open and transparent supervision of the “three resources”. In the development and application of smart systems for villages and communities, the Bank launched the “Village and Community Property Leasing Management System” and the “Village and Community Smart Payment System” in light of the characteristics of villages and communities in the Guangzhou area. These systems connect the district-level “three resources” management service platform with village and community financial management channels. Among them, the “Village and Community Smart Payment System” has covered 49 villages and communities, including Tangxi Village in Baiyun District. The “Village and Community Property Leasing Management System” has completed contracts with 21 village and community clients, listed 3,300 rental units, and served 3,000 tenants, facilitating the online management of collective assets for villages and communities. In terms of digital platforms, the Bank deepened its services for rural collective fund business scenarios and continuously upgraded and promoted the “Village Wealth” business. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank’s “Village Wealth” system covered 231 villages in 23 towns (sub-districts) across four districts, including Baiyun, Huadu, Conghua, and Nansha, cumulatively processing 38,000 rural collective fund approval documents and benefiting over 290,000 villagers, further ensuring ex-ante compliance and ex-post traceability in the management of rural collective funds. In extending payment and settlement scenarios, the Bank successively developed products such as the “Cloud Xin Tong” platform for rural cash management and the “Dui Gong Fen Zhang Tong” product supporting rural financial management. These products provide payment and settlement services for smart party building, smart communities, smart business districts, and smart transportation, offering higher-quality financial services to support the high-quality development of the rural collective economy. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank’s “Cloud Information Communication” cash management service has served 118 administrative villages and neighborhood committees in 14 towns (subdistricts) across four districts.

### **Supporting the selection and assignment of Guangzhou “Financial Village Officials”**

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank selected and assigned 142 business backbones as municipal and district-level “Financial Village Officials” in Guangzhou. Among them, 36 were appointed as Guangzhou municipal “Financial Village Officials”, covering 57 administrative villages across 7 districts. The Bank is the only banking institution in the city whose “Financial Village Officials” fully cover all 7 agriculture-related districts, and it ranked first in both the number of officials assigned and the number of administrative villages connected, accounting for nearly 40% of the city’s total.

### **Bank-government-enterprise cooperation in support of rural revitalization**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had cumulatively utilized RMB19.999 billion of the People's Bank of China's re-lending facilities for supporting agriculture and small businesses, effectively reducing financing costs for 6,204 farmers, agricultural enterprises, micro and small enterprises, and private small, and medium-sized enterprises. Leveraging the advantages of the "bank-guarantee cooperation" model, the Bank deepened its cooperation with provincial agricultural guarantee institutions to enhance credit support and relieve difficulties for agricultural business entities, thereby reinforcing its distinctive strengths in supporting agriculture.

### **"Turning Green into Gold" Model of Excellence**

Since 2015, the Bank has provided credit funds of over RMB1.1 billion to support Guangdong Senhai Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd. in carrying out 14 ecological restoration projects for abandoned quarry pits in Paitan Town, Zengcheng District, creating a 144-hectare natural landscape integrating rivers, lakes, shores, forests, and fields. Building on the mining lake formed by the original abandoned quarry pits, the project was developed in line with local conditions into a tourism resort integrating diverse leisure formats, including a high-end hot spring hotel, a seven-star RV campground, a water park, a forest park, an international performance center, an agricultural and Chinese herbal medicine educational garden, an outdoor aquarium park, and a forest wellness town. This transformation turned "abandoned quarry pits" into "green gold and silver mountains", directly creating over 1,500 jobs and indirectly generating more than 5,000 employment opportunities, while promoting income growth for village collectives and local residents. The resort has not only become a well-known provincial-level tourism destination in Guangdong but has also driven the all-round development of the cultural and tourism industry in Paitan Town, serving as an outstanding example of "turning green into gold".

## **| 3.2 Serving the Real Economy**

As a local corporate bank in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Bank, relying on its branches in the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao In-depth Cooperation Zone and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Comprehensive Cooperation Demonstration Zone in Nansha, Guangzhou, earnestly implements the spirit of the 2025 High-quality Development Conference of Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, and makes every effort to serve the construction and the industrial transformation and upgrading of the Greater Bay Area.

### **Serving the high quality economic development**

The Bank focused on the development of the “12218” modern industrial system. In 2025, the Bank established specialized industry teams and formed flexible service units integrating “business, product, and risk management” functions, ensuring dedicated personnel for tailored service and coordination. A whitelist of target customer segments in key industrial areas was compiled and distributed to strengthen customer acquisition support for priority sectors. Credit allocation was increased to advanced manufacturing, high-tech industries, specialized and sophisticated enterprises, as well as strategic emerging industries, thereby fostering the development of the “12218” modern industrial system and new quality productive forces. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank's outstanding loans to strategic emerging and key industries amounted to RMB78.43 billion, representing an increase of 24.9% from the beginning of the year. During the year, new green loans directed to the manufacturing sector totaled RMB10.03 billion, with the outstanding balance reaching RMB16.12 billion. This initiative focused on supporting 243 green manufacturing enterprises in moving toward the high end of the value chain, injecting strong financial momentum into the green transformation of the manufacturing industry.

### **Supporting the development of key regions**

The Bank actively integrates into the overall agenda of high-quality development in Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City, and deeply participates in the issuance and investment of local government bonds in Guangdong Province. It supports funding needs in key areas such as urban and rural infrastructure upgrades, agriculture, forestry and water conservancy, and social programs, thereby strengthening the foundation for regional development. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank's investment balance in local government bonds of Guangdong Province amounted to RMB49.816 billion. A total of 20 government investment fund projects had been implemented, with assets under custody and supervision reaching RMB7.334 billion. During the Reporting Period, the Bank underwrote a total of RMB7.72 billion in local government bonds of Guangdong Province and invested RMB5.75 billion in corporate bonds in the Guangdong region, injecting financial support into regional economic development. The Bank actively advanced the implementation of the “Nansha Plan”, formulated the “Special Work Plan for Financial Support to Deepen Guangzhou Nansha's Comprehensive Cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao Facing the World”, improved its comprehensive service capabilities for customers engaged in new trade formats in Nansha, and strengthened credit support for trade financing in the Nansha New Area. During the Reporting Period, the Bank handled over USD100 million in cross-border trade settlement business under the high-level

opening-up and facilitation policies in the Nansha New Area. Closely following policy developments in the Hengqin New Area, the Bank successively formulated the “Operational Guidelines for RMB Capital Settlement Facilitation in the Hengqin Guangdong-Macao Deep Cooperation Zone” and the “Special Work Plan for the QFLP<sup>1</sup> Foreign Exchange Administration Pilot”, continuously strengthened exchanges, cooperation, and funding support with peers in the Macao region, and handled over USD10 billion in foreign currency interbank lending business in 2025.

### **Focusing on Key Project Development**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank provided funding support through syndicated loans for industrial and key projects, including the Nansha Futures Industrial Park, the Phase III Expansion Project of Baiyun International Airport, the Guangzhou “1935” Industrial Park, and Phase II of the Electronic Information Industrial Park in Heyuan High-tech Zone, thereby supporting the development of the real economy. In 2025, the Bank’s syndicated loan disbursements exceeded RMB6.0 billion. It continued to strengthen support for key provincial and municipal construction projects by actively participating in high-quality fixed asset projects such as major infrastructure, enterprise technological innovation, equipment upgrades, industrial upgrading, and key public welfare projects, while continuously expanding the depth and breadth of its marketing efforts. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had cumulatively extended RMB75.90 billion in loans to key construction projects in Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City. In 2025, it newly extended RMB9.38 billion in loans to 39 key projects in Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City.

### **Building a Collaborative Service System for the Greater Bay Area**

In 2025, leveraging its position as a local corporate bank, the Bank closely aligned with the national strategy for the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, deepened its presence in the Greater Bay Area market, and bold. Through the precise implementation of differentiated credit strategies, the Bank achieved comprehensive support across the Greater Bay Area, breakthroughs in the Nansha demonstration zone, and empowerment in the northern ecological zone, thereby continuously strengthening its green financial support for the Bay Area. In 2025, the Bank issued new green loans of RMB31.72 billion in the Greater Bay Area, with an outstanding balance of RMB62.88 billion, establishing itself as a crucial supporting force for green finance development in the region. In the northern ecological development zones (Heyuan, Qingyuan), the Bank issued new green loans of RMB1.48 billion, with an outstanding balance of RMB2.48 billion, focusing on supporting comprehensive utilization of mineral resources, green fisheries, and other sectors. This provided solid financial support for accelerating the “High-Quality Development Project for Hundreds of Counties, Thousands of Towns, and Tens of Thousands of Villages” and contributed to coordinated urban-rural and regional development. Focusing on the development of the marine economy in Nansha, the Bank supported the Nansha marine ranching construction project, with the related case selected for the 2025 Xinhua Credit Jinlan Cup Green Finance Practice Achievements, highlighting the distinctive features of its blue finance services. During the Reporting Period, the Bank signed a framework cooperation agreement with the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Climate Investment and Financing Center in Nansha District, Guangzhou. Both parties collaborated to establish an inclusive green finance cooperation mechanism, promoting exchanges and cooperation in areas such as the integration of climate-friendly enterprises’ financing

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<sup>1</sup> QFLP is the abbreviation for Qualified Foreign Limited Partner. After obtaining qualification certification, overseas institutions or individuals convert foreign currency funds into RMB to invest in domestic private equity / venture capital funds, which are then invested in non-listed corporate equity, industrial projects and other fields.

needs, preferential interest rates, and innovative financing products.

### **Fully Supporting Cross-border Trade**

In terms of optimizing the cross-border payment and settlement network, during the Reporting Period, the Bank continued to strengthen its cross-border financial infrastructure by adding two banks as cross-border RMB clearing banks. Leveraging the advantages of direct connectivity to the CIPS<sup>2</sup> system, the Bank effectively shortened settlement paths, reduced intermediary costs, and significantly improved the timeliness and stability of cross-border RMB payments. At the same time, the Bank upgraded the “Greater Integrity, Greater Convenience” service mechanism, optimized the management of the whitelist for high-quality enterprises engaged in cross-border settlement of goods trade, and improved the efficiency of cross-border capital flows by more than 60% for enterprises operating in compliance and with good credit standing. In terms of deepening the digital transformation of foreign exchange business, the Bank iteratively upgraded its corporate online banking services by launching functions such as the revamped outward remittance operating system. This enabled full-process online handling of foreign exchange business, optimized the user interface, simplified operational steps, and reduced data entry procedures and operational errors for corporate financial personnel. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the utilization rate of corporate online banking for international business exceeds 90%, representing a year-on-year increase of more than 12%, significantly enhancing the settlement efficiency and operational convenience for foreign trade enterprises. In terms of enriching cross-border wealth management services, the Bank actively supported the economic development of the Greater Bay Area, diversified its cross-boundary wealth management service offerings, promoted the steady growth of the Cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect business, and optimized the cross-border remittance function in its mobile banking app to achieve full-process automation. This effectively enhanced brand influence and customer participation, with the scale of cross-border asset allocation exceeding RMB100 million, providing more convenient channels for Greater Bay Area clients to allocate cross-border asset.

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<sup>2</sup> CIPS stands for Cross-border Interbank Payment System, the cross-border RMB payment system.

## 3.3 Enhancing Technology Finance

The Bank actively fulfills its responsibilities as a municipal financial institution by advancing technology finance as a key strategic priority. It has continuously deepened the “Mutual Growth Initiative for Enterprises”, promoted the integration of the “Two Industries” (advanced manufacturing and modern services), and fostered the deep integration of financial services, technological innovation and industrial development by building a full life-cycle service system and an all-round coordinated mechanism, thereby precisely empowering the development of new quality productive forces. During the Reporting Period, the Bank cumulatively extended RMB58.15 billion in technology loans, representing an increase of RMB10.84 billion year-on-year, driving the total balance of technology loans to RMB73.4 billion, up 7.5% from the beginning of the year, and serving 5,075 technology credit customers.

### **Advancing the “Win-Win Partnership with Enterprises Program” for Greater Impact and Building a Benchmark for Technology Finance Services**

As one of the first three pilot banks for the “Win-Win Partnership with Enterprises Program”, the Bank, based on its positioning as the “lead bank”, maintained high-level promotion and coordination between the head office and branches. A dedicated task force was established, and a specialized work plan was introduced to build a comprehensive service system covering professional service teams, exclusive product offerings, rapid approval mechanisms, flexible pricing arrangements, and coordinated credit enhancement support, enabling the Bank to respond to enterprise needs in a professional and efficient manner. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had signed medium- to long-term strategic cooperation agreements with 561 enterprises under the “Win-Win Partnership with Enterprises Program”, with a total credit line of RMB 17.78 billion. Both the number of agreements signed and the total credit amount accounted for 50% and 70% respectively of the combined total of the three pilot banks.

### **Innovating Products and Evaluation Systems to Optimize Specialized Technology Finance Services**

To address financing challenges faced by technology enterprises, the Bank leveraged its “2+3+N” corporate credit product system and “3+N” inclusive finance product system to launch 26 dedicated products covering the full life cycle of technology enterprises, including “Start-up Guaranteed Loans”, “Specialized, Refined, Special and Novel Enterprise Loans”, and “Little Giant Enterprise Loans”, tailored to enterprises at the start-up, growth and mature stages. During the Reporting Period, the Bank acquired 963 new technology enterprise customers, increasing the total to 2,432, representing a 41.6% increase from the beginning of the year. The Bank also issued guidelines on credit evaluation for technology enterprises, guided by the principle of “early-stage investment, small-scale investment and investment in hard technology”, to provide precise financial support across the full life cycle and drive the integration of technological innovation and industry. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of medium- to long-term technology loans reached RMB43.09 billion, and credit-based technology loans reached RMB17.29 billion, representing an increase of RMB5.13 billion or 42.2% from the beginning of the year. The Bank developed new models for cross-border financial services to help technology enterprises reduce costs and improve efficiency. It launched the “Rongyida” dedicated supporting product for technology enterprises, providing “end-to-end, multi-currency and domestic-international coordinated” financial services. The Bank provided over RMB300 million in international trade financing to technology enterprises and reduced overall financing costs by more than 10%.

### **Strengthening Synergies to Build a Precise Technology Finance Service Matrix**

The Bank strengthened coordinated efforts by deepening the integration of “loans, equity, guarantees, leasing and subsidies”, expanding investment linkages, enhancing loan-guarantee cooperation, innovating loan-insurance mechanisms, extending leasing services and leveraging subsidy mechanisms to build a diversified service ecosystem. It made full use of the People’s Bank of China’s “Yuekerong” relending policy supporting agriculture and SMEs, involving RMB1.97 billion in loans to support 455 technology enterprises, and utilized the Guangzhou technology risk compensation pool policy, involving RMB6.16 billion in loans to support 1,317 technology enterprises. The Bank also strengthened collaboration among government, banks, industrial parks and enterprises, builded a full-coverage service network across all scenarios, established a regularized hierarchical matchmaking mechanism, implemented SME financing coordination mechanisms, and conducted extensive outreach programs. During the Reporting Period, it visited and engaged with over 1,200 technology enterprises and newly extended loans exceeding RMB4 billion to nearly 635 technology-based SMEs. The Bank also deepened industry–academia–research collaboration by facilitating precise matching between university innovation resources and enterprise needs. During the Reporting Period, it entered into strategic cooperation with three regional sub-centers of the National Technology Transfer Center in intelligent mobility, biomedicine and high-end scientific instruments. Through regular information exchange and joint project evaluation, the Bank integrated resources to provide comprehensive financial services to research institutions, incubators and industrial parks, promoting the commercialization of research outcomes.

### **Deepening Institutional Reform to Strengthen the Foundation of Technology Finance Services**

The Bank continued to strengthen its institutional framework by cultivating specialized technology finance outlets. During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively established 10 “Mutual Growth Benchmark” Benchmark Outlets and 7 Characteristic Business Demonstration Outlets for the Modern Industrial System, cultivating benchmark teams dedicated to serving technology enterprises. Focusing on “product differentiation, institutional differentiation, systematic management, and diversified services”, the Bank accelerated the development of technology-focused branches. It further introduced due diligence exemption mechanisms, established fast-track approval processes, and implemented targeted fee reductions and profit-sharing measures, including dedicated FTP pricing subsidies for technology-based SMEs. In alignment with Guangdong Province’s 2025 interest subsidy policies for manufacturing and high-tech enterprises, the Bank organized more than 10 dedicated training sessions covering over 600 technology enterprises, successfully securing RMB5.888 million in interest subsidies for 84 high-tech enterprises, with associated loan amounts reaching RMB2.12 billion. The Bank also continued to promote the digitalization and ecosystem development of its supply chain finance, upgrading its “Jinmi Bill Butler” and “Jinmi Trade Finance Smart Connect” product systems to achieve 100% online processing of small-value supply chain asset businesses. During the Reporting Period, the Bank served approximately 1,000 supply chain finance customers, with business scale reaching nearly RMB160 billion. The Bank’s case study titled “Full-chain, Full-cycle Technology Finance Services for Small and Medium-sized Banks” was awarded the “Top Ten Achievements in Technology Finance” by the Guangzhou Financial Industry Association.

## 3.4 Developing Inclusive Finance

The Bank thoroughly implemented the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on supporting small and micro enterprises. It made full use of various monetary policy tools, innovated products and services, and reduced the comprehensive financing costs of enterprises. The Bank continuously strengthened confidence and stabilized expectations for small and micro enterprises with high-quality financial services, providing strong financial support for the high-quality development of the local economy and society. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of the Bank's inclusive loans to small and micro enterprises amounted to RMB62.139 billion, representing an increase of RMB10.471 billion from the beginning of the year, with a growth rate of 20.26%, higher than the growth rate of the Bank's substantial loans.

### Building a “Finance + Scenario” Ecological Service System

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively connected with core industrial scenarios such as fabric trading, pharmaceutical supply chains, and government procurement. Through deep integration with platforms, credit reporting systems, and government systems, the Bank established a batch customer acquisition and service model that “follows scenarios and embeds into ecosystems”, transforming financial services from single-point breakthroughs to systematic empowerment.

### Implementing the Financing Coordination Mechanism for Small and Micro Enterprises

The Bank further advanced the “Visiting Thousands of Enterprises and Tens of Thousands of Households” campaign, helping the financing coordination mechanism for small and micro enterprises achieve greater results. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank coordinated with municipal and district task forces to conduct 571 bank-enterprise match-making sessions, visited over 38,000 enterprises, and disbursed a cumulative loan amount of RMB35.37 billion, ranking fifth among Guangzhou's banking institutions in both the number of enterprises visited and the loan amount.

### Deepening the Digital Transformation of Its Existing Products

During the Reporting Period, the Bank completed the systematic and standardized upgrade of 47 inclusive product lines. This established a closed-loop risk management process covering the entire workflow from access to post-loan management, building a standardized product matrix covering multiple dimensions such as agricultural guarantees and technology credit, thereby enhancing the quality and efficiency of review and approval and laying a solid foundation for scaled expansion.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank won first prize in the Financial Services track of the Guangdong Sub-competition of the “Data Element X” competition. Related inclusive financial service cases were repeatedly reported by mainstream media including People's Daily, Caixin Online, Guangzhou Daily and Guangzhou Finance, and received six awards, including “Small and Beautiful” and “Excellent Competitiveness” awards for inclusive finance banking, effectively strengthening customer trust in its services.

## **| 3.5 Supporting Pension Finance**

The Bank formulated the “Three-Year Action Plan of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank for the High-Quality Development of Elderly Care Finance (2025-2027)”, constructing a “1234” elderly care financial service system framework. Through a series of measures, including continuously enriching the portfolio of personal elderly care financial products, increasing credit support for the elderly care industry, optimizing elderly care service channels, providing exclusive benefits and supporting lifestyle services, and building an elderly care financial ecosystem, the Bank provides diversified and convenient services for elderly customers and strives to build the “Guangfu Butler” elderly care financial service brand with rural commercial bank.

### **Building a “1234” Pension Finance Service System**

The Bank has established the “Guangfu Butler” brand and developed a comprehensive elderly care financial service model centered on “one brand, two distinctive features, three core pillars, and four key needs”. Specifically, the Bank focuses on two distinguishing features—customer segments and outlets—while advancing three core areas: product innovation, service enhancement, and ecosystem development. It also addresses four key customer needs: stable returns, age-friendly convenience, rights protection, and quality living, thereby creating a new benchmark for pension finance services under the “Guangfu Butler” brand. During the Reporting Period, the Bank established one “Guangfu Butler” flagship pension finance service outlet, upgraded 19 outlets with age-friendly facilities, and equipped over 400 outlets across its network with dedicated care counters, priority seating, and other elderly-friendly amenities.

### **Continuously Enriching Pension Finance Products**

The Bank continued to expand its elderly care product offerings by launching featured pension-focused deposit products, including “Jinmi Fuxiang Deposit”, several agency-distributed pension insurance products, and pension target funds products. It also innovatively issued the “Jinmi Guangfu Family Legacy Card”, a specialized debit card for elderly customers, and introduced dedicated consumer loan programs for the elderly segment. These offerings provide customers with comprehensive services covering retirement planning, wealth inheritance, and investment and insurance protection.

### **Increasing Credit Support for the Elderly Care Industry**

The Bank strengthened credit support for the elderly care industry by entering into a strategic cooperation agreement with the Guangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau to provide RMB5 billion in credit facilities. It launched the “Jinmi Kangyang Micro Loan” to offer dedicated financing services to small-scale elderly care institutions, and formulated operational guidelines for industry-specific lending to actively support sector development.

### **Building a Warm Financial Harbor for Special Groups**

The Bank continuously optimized the operation of its 95313 customer service hotline and 961111 care service hotlines. Both hotlines have introduced precise identification for elderly customers and a one-touch transfer to manual service function, improving service convenience for elderly clients. In 2025, the two hotlines cumulatively provided high-quality and exclusive manual services to special groups, including the elderly, on over 40,000 occasions. At intelligent service terminals and self-service teller machines, the Bank has established a senior customer care mode. By enlarging fonts, simplifying layouts, and using color and voice prompts to highlight key business information input, enabling intelligent voice recognition for data entry, adding business intention confirmation steps, and proactively providing transaction receipts, the Bank has made business processes more intelligent and efficient and enhanced the service experience for elderly users of intelligent devices. The Bank places great importance on age-friendly services and adopts multiple measures to meet the needs of elderly customers. Across its network, outlets are equipped with dedicated care counters and priority seating, along with commonly used convenience facilities such as reading glasses and magnifiers to meet daily needs. The Bank has upgraded its intelligent queue management system to provide priority services for elderly customers, reducing waiting times. It has also established 19 age-friendly flagship outlets, featuring dedicated elderly service zones, designated care service staff, and clear age-friendly service signage.

### **Innovating Pension Finance Service Scenarios**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank obtained approval from the Guangzhou Civil Affairs Bureau to provide custodial services for prepayments of elderly care institutions. It also partnered with Guangzhou Open University to co-develop an elderly education platform, transforming bank outlets into learning centers. A dedicated teaching site of Guangzhou Open University for the elderly was established at the Zhongcun Sub-branch.

## **| 3.6 Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Customer Service**

### **Continuously Promoting Social Security Card Services**

The Bank actively responded to the policy call of the Administration of Social Insurance Fund of Guangdong Province for the “nearby handling” and “multiple-point handling” of social security services. It continuously promoted the development of cooperative service outlets for social security services. The Bank’s first “social security + bank” cooperative service outlet was inaugurated at the Panyu Shawan Sub-branch, and the Baiyun Sub-branch Business Department became one of the first batch of cooperative social security service outlets in Baiyun District. Leveraging the geographic advantages of its extensive outlet network covering both urban and rural areas, the Bank actively deployed and established social security service points. More than 400 business outlets across its jurisdiction support social security card services, making it the Bank with the largest number of social security card service outlets in Guangzhou and greatly facilitating residents in communities and villages. In active response to the demand for rapid card issuance, the Bank increased the deployment of instant card issuance equipment. During the Reporting Period, 12 additional instant social security card issuance outlets were established and more than 40,000 new social security cards were issued. As of the end of the Reporting Period, a total of 141 outlets across its jurisdiction supported one-stop services for new applications, replacement, and renewal of social security cards, covering every administrative district in Guangzhou and significantly enhancing service efficiency.

### **Jointly Building Convenient and Heart-warming Stations**

The Bank’s heart-warming stations adhere to a customer-centric approach and give full play to the leading role of grass-roots Party organizations. Under the theme of “The Heart-warming Station of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank: Warmth Always by Your Side”, these stations primarily serve key groups such as outdoor workers, the elderly, and children. Focusing on the practical needs of the public, the Bank actively collaborates with communities, sub-district offices, and villages to jointly provide caring services. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had established 150 heart-warming stations across all 11 administrative districts of Guangzhou, as well as in Foshan, Zhaoqing, Qingyuan, Heyuan, and Zhuhai, effectively extending its service reach. During the Reporting Period, these stations organized a total of 647 community service activities, benefiting nearly 19,000 individuals and enhancing public satisfaction and sense of well-being.

### **Continuously Improving the Cash Service Support Mechanism**

All outlets of the Bank provide exchange services for small-denomination and damaged currency, equipped with change packs of various denominations, and offer both online and offline appointment channels for cash exchange, ensuring immediate service upon arrival, thereby regularly safeguarding public's cash exchange needs. During the Reporting Period, the Bank handled RMB7.86 million in damaged currency exchanges and RMB446 million in small-denomination new banknote exchanges. Leveraging 30 grid-based responsibility outlets covering 10 regions and 30 sub-districts, the Bank has established a comprehensive cash service network. It also provided 603 door-to-door services for special groups, distributing 45,800 change packs with a total exchange amount of RMB10.87 million, effectively addressing the “change shortage” issue faced by merchants. The Bank conducted a thorough review of 4,314 livelihood-related and foreign-related business entities within its service grid, guiding them to commit to not refusing RMB cash, thereby consolidating efforts to rectify cash refusal practices and ensuring convenient and secure cash usage for the public.

### **Prioritizing the Strategic Development of Business Outlets**

The Bank has comprehensively advanced its “114” outlet development model by defining one strategic positioning, strengthening one customer foundation, and optimizing four key elements—personnel, products, processes, and performance evaluation. Comprehensive outlets are scaled up and strengthened, while specialized outlets are refined and enhanced, promoting localized, market-oriented, and efficient outlet operations and further stimulating business vitality. During the Reporting Period, the Bank promoted the development of featured outlets under the theme of “Strong Presence, New Touchpoints, and Star Services” to better serve the real economy and people’s livelihood. It established nine benchmark outlets with business scale exceeding RMB10 billion, 10 “Mutual Growth Benchmark” outlets, and 30 featured business demonstration outlets, and completed upgrades of over 50 outlets with specialized zones for rural revitalization, age-friendly services, government and social security services, family and parent-child services, and urban reading spaces, thereby enhancing public service scenarios, striving to foster a safe, smooth, and user-friendly cash circulation environment.

### **Strengthening STM Intelligent Development and Customer Service**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank comprehensively enhanced STM management across dimensions such as function expansion, operation and maintenance support, and business evaluation, driving the STM business substitution rate up to 85%. The business acceptance rate increased to 40.3%. The branch customer journey management system integrated 21 products across 4 categories through multiple channels. The number of branches in Guangzhou deploying this system increased by 116 compared with the beginning of the year, effectively expanding service reach.

### **Upgrading the Mobile Banking Ecosystem and Scenario-based Services**

The Bank launched the HarmonyOS mobile banking client, further enriching terminal versions to meet diverse customer needs. It deepened the development of the “finance + lifestyle” scenario ecosystem, adding convenient service features such as U-Benefit Guangdong and UnionPay QR code payment and collection services, covering diverse scenarios including dining consumption and cross-border payments. The “Dine in Guangzhou” dining voucher campaign was launched to enable the direct delivery of national subsidy policies. Distinctive service functions such as “Financial Calendar” and “Customer Bills” were introduced. By offering enhanced functionalities and user-friendly services, the mobile banking platform promotes the use of online channels, contributing to the low-carbon transformation of financial services and supporting the adoption of green and low-carbon lifestyles across society. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank’s mobile banking customers reached 5.167 million, representing an increase of 10.2% from the beginning of the year.

### **Deepening the Application of Intelligent Customer Service and Enhancing Customer Protection**

The Bank continuously optimized its intelligent service system, enriched the business scenarios of telephone banking intelligent voice navigation, and added a Cantonese navigation function. It further iterated the intelligent outbound call script models, introduced technologies such as RPA robots and knowledge graphs to upgrade intelligent outbound call applications, and added multi-round human-machine interaction and instant transfer to manual service for potential customers, effectively improving customer interaction experience. During the Reporting Period, the Bank's intelligent voice navigation cumulatively served nearly 2 million customers, with telephone banking intelligent services accounting for over 60% of interactions. Intelligent outbound calls served more than 16 million customers, representing a year-on-year increase of 69%. The Bank handled nearly 240,000 cross-channel transaction fraud risk monitoring cases, proactively identified 343 risk incidents, and recovered customer losses amounting to RMB5.57 million. The Bank was recognized as the "2025 China Customer Service Festival Best Learning Organization" and awarded the "Golden Lion Good Reputation Annual Excellent Customer Service Bank" by the Information Times.

## | 3.7 Protection of Financial Consumers' Rights and Interests

### **Enhancing the Complaint Handling System**

During the Reporting Period, in accordance with national laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements, the Bank continuously improved its customer complaint handling system covering key areas such as complaint handling, emergency response, and diversified dispute resolution. Furthermore, the Bank implemented and further detailed a hierarchical mechanism for handling general consumer complaints and built a collaborative, unified, and highly efficient consumer complaint management system.

### **Optimizing Complaint Handling Channels**

The Bank attaches great importance to financial consumer complaints. During the Reporting Period, the Bank accepted a total of 1,044 consumer complaints from various channels throughout the year, with a timely complaint resolution rate of 100%. The Bank continuously strengthened its complaint handling capabilities, smoothed channels for consumers to express their demands, and increased staffing for consumer protection hotlines and credit card negotiation hotlines to ensure call connection efficiency and service professionalism. It proactively listened to customer feedback and suggestions, effectively addressed their practical demands, and consistently enhanced the effectiveness of dispute resolution.

### **Conducting Publicity Campaigns**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank systematically organized 12 themed education months, establishing a multi-level, multi-channel, and regular financial education and publicity system. Over 5,000 financial education activities were conducted, and 90 original articles were published through its own media platforms. The Bank actively fulfilled its corporate social responsibility by carrying out promotional campaigns such as “March 15 Financial Consumer Rights Protection Education and Publicity”, “Financial Knowledge Outreach Tour”, and “Financial Education and Publicity Week”. Throughout the year, these efforts reached over 10 million people, effectively expanding the coverage of financial literacy and enhancing consumers' financial awareness.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank's consumer protection work received six awards from regulatory authorities and national media, including “Guangdong Financial Consumer Protection Education and Publicity Innovation Unit” awarded by Guangdong Zhenghe Banking and Insurance Consumer Rights Protection Center, “Advanced Unit for Financial Knowledge Education and Publicity” and “Advanced Unit for Diversified Dispute Resolution” awarded by Guangdong Financial Consumer Rights Protection Federation.

## 3.8 Strengthening Supplier Management

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had 651 major suppliers for its centralized procurement projects.

### Management Principles and Institutional Framework

The Bank adheres to the principles of “openness, fairness, and impartiality” in its procurement processes and complies with relevant laws and regulations, including the Tendering and Bidding Law of the People’s Republic of China (《中華人民共和國招標投標法》), to ensure that procurement activities are compliant, efficient, and conducted with integrity. The Bank has established comprehensive procurement management policies and procedures, clearly defining requirements for supplier qualification management, routine maintenance, performance evaluation, and exit mechanisms.

### Environmental and Social Responsibility Requirements

The Bank prioritizes the procurement of green, energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly products, and shall not purchase high-energy-consuming, high-polluting or obsolete products whose production, procurement or use is restricted or discouraged by the State. Where procurement projects involve environmental considerations, suppliers must meet applicable national environmental standards and requirements as part of the admission criteria. Procurement documents explicitly require suppliers to operate lawfully and with integrity, including providing commitments that they have had no material violations or adverse records in business operations over the past three years. Depending on the specific project, suppliers are also required to meet defined environmental standards, ensure that outsourced personnel are employed under valid labor contracts, and guarantee that no third-party intellectual property rights are infringed.

### Assessment, Evaluation, and Supervision

The Bank adopts a dynamic evaluation mechanism combining routine and annual assessments of suppliers. Suppliers that fail to meet assessment standards are removed from the Bank’s supplier pool for the relevant procurement category, while those with misconduct are placed on a blacklist. In cases where suppliers engage during the bidding response or contract performance process in violations, fail to perform contractual obligations, or otherwise cause significant adverse impact to the Bank, such cases may be reported to government public resource trading centers.

### Communication and Operational Support

The Bank has established dedicated channels to address supplier concerns. In addition to handling supplier inquiries and complaints via telephone, a dedicated procurement supervision email has been set up and included in procurement documents. Designated personnel review the mailbox daily to receive supervision, complaints, and suggestions from suppliers, and conduct thorough verification and handling based on feedback. The Bank also actively invites top-performing suppliers and those with extensive cooperation experience to participate in supplier forums, where it gathers feedback on procurement projects and provides guidance and support on procurement-related matters.

## 3.9 Security Management and Privacy Protection

### Information Security System Development

In terms of organizational structure, the Bank has established a comprehensive information security governance framework. A steering group for network security has been set up at the head office, led by the Party Committee Secretary, to oversee cybersecurity management across the Bank. The President of the head office signs cybersecurity responsibility agreements with the heads of all units, with responsibilities further cascaded to each position to ensure accountability at all levels. In terms of institutional development, the Bank strictly aligns with national information security laws and regulations and has formulated more than 20 management policies covering areas such as endpoint security, data security, physical security, host security, application security, network communication security, and information release security, ensuring comprehensive and standardized information security management. In terms of emergency response, the Bank has established contingency plans for various scenarios, including system failures, cyberattacks, data breaches, and anomalies in external information release channels. These plans define response procedures and reporting lines, and are complemented by regular emergency drills. Through hands-on exercises and experience summaries, the Bank verifies and improves the emergency plans, ensuring rapid and orderly response to information security incidents.

### Information Security Management Measures

The Bank deploys its information security infrastructure based on the principle of “defense in depth with three lines of defense”. In network security, it has implemented firewalls, anti-DDoS systems, intrusion detection and prevention systems, anti-tampering systems, web application firewalls, and advanced persistent threat (APT) protection platforms. In endpoint security, it has deployed network access control, endpoint management, document encryption, and antivirus systems. In host security, it utilizes host protection systems, enforces security baseline configurations, and conducts regular vulnerability scanning and remediation. In data security, it applies technologies such as data desensitization, encryption platforms, file watermarking, and data loss prevention systems. The Bank continuously optimizes its security defense strategies and strengthens integrated alert monitoring and security operations capabilities. Through cooperation with professional security firms, it has introduced services such as security assessments, penetration testing, cybersecurity drills, website monitoring, traffic cleansing, and emergency response support, forming a coordinated internal and external defense mechanism and establishing a 24/7 proactive and closed-loop security operations system. Regular cybersecurity awareness training and inspections are conducted to enhance employees’ compliance and security awareness and ensure effective implementation of information security policies. During the Reporting Period, all information security measures were effectively implemented, and no major information security incidents occurred.

### Enhancing the Data Security Framework

The Bank carried out targeted initiatives to improve the quality of regulatory reporting data, continuously enhancing its accuracy and effectiveness. It strengthened the implementation of data standards, promoted standardized classification of enterprises and identification of agriculture-related loans, and improved the data standards repository, significantly enhancing the authority and application of data standards. The Bank has established a full life-cycle data asset management system, conducted inventories of data assets in key systems, and advanced data asset management into a new operational stage. It has also improved its data security management framework, refined data security policies, implemented data classification and grading, and enhanced access controls, thereby strengthening overall data protection capabilities.

### **Strengthening Operational Security Management**

The Bank comprehensively strengthened work safety management, continuously built a strong safety defense line, focused on improving its capability to prevent and control safety risks, strictly prevented all types of liability accidents, and effectively safeguarded the lives and property of customers and employees. In terms of strengthening safety management accountability, the Bank improved and refined the rules governing the work safety responsibility system. It clarified the task lists for work safety at all levels and positions, used supervision and assessment as guidance, reinforced safety management responsibilities, and promoted the diligent performance of duties by all employees. In terms of enhancing security capabilities, in accordance with the requirements of higher-level authorities and regulatory departments, the Bank advanced the development of security and fire protection facilities. It leveraged the linkage between the safety management platform and subsystems such as video surveillance, security alarms, fire alarms, and emergency intercoms to strengthen safety risk monitoring and fully implement standardized requirements for security construction. In terms of eliminating risks and hidden dangers, the Bank comprehensively carried out inspections and rectification of risks and hidden dangers and implementing corrective measures. It ensured all necessary safety precautions during critical periods and under significant meteorological conditions, with a particular focus on fire safety management to prevent and eliminate safety risks. In terms of implementing risk monitoring, during important periods such as the National Two Sessions, the 15th National Games and the National Games for Persons with Disabilities, the Spring Festival, and other major holidays, as well as under significant meteorological conditions, it closely monitored safety risks across various venues, implemented duty and on-call requirements, and maintained close communication with public security authorities and emergency rescue units to ensure safety during critical periods. In terms of strengthening safety education and publicity, during the Reporting Period, the Bank conducted 68 internal work safety promotion activities at different levels to enhance employees' safety awareness and operational skills. In terms of preventing telecom fraud, the Bank popularized knowledge on combating telecom fraud and reminded customers to guard against various types of scams. It organized all branches and outlets to print and distribute public notices on preventing telecom and online fraud, formulated work plans and systems for combating and addressing telecom and online fraud, and deepened police-bank collaboration by establishing a multi-tier coordination mechanism at the provincial, municipal, and district levels. Throughout the year, the Bank successfully intercepted 26 fraud cases of various types, recovering approximately RMB3.796 million in customer economic losses.

### **Continuously Strengthening Privacy Protection**

The Bank formulated the Administrative Measures for the Protection of Personal Customer Information Security of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (《廣州農村商業銀行個人客戶信息安全保護管理辦法》) and conducted regular reviews of their implementation. Efforts were made to enhance training on personal information protection and to promote financial literacy, thereby reinforcing the foundation for personal data security management. During the Reporting Period, the Bank carried out two dedicated inspections on personal information protection and further optimized related management practices. External experts were invited to deliver specialized training to strengthen employees' awareness of personal data protection. The Bank also published educational materials on personal information protection and, in conjunction with consumer protection initiatives, promoted public awareness of data security. Nearly 5,000 offline financial education activities were conducted, reaching 350,000 participants, thereby fostering greater public awareness of personal information protection.

## 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees

### Employment and Labour Standards

During the Reporting Period, the Bank strictly abided by the Labour Law of the People's Republic of China, the Labour Contract Law of the People's Republic of China and other national labour laws and regulations, as well as internal rules and policies such as the Implementation Measures for the Administration of Labour Contracts of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (Revised in 2020). It signed labour contracts with all employees in accordance with laws and regulations, protected the legitimate rights and interests of employees, respected their career choices, and handled matters related to employee labour relations in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and the Bank's relevant provisions. Labour contract terms include working hours, rest and vacation, labour remuneration, social insurance, labour protection, working conditions, occupational hazard protection, contract term, and the modification, rescission and termination of labour contracts. During the Reporting Period, the Bank strictly abided by the Employment Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China, the Social Insurance Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Minors, the Provisions of the People's Republic of China on Prohibition of Child Labour and other laws and regulations. It revised and improved the Administrative Measures for Staff Recruitment of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank. During the recruitment process, the Bank strictly verified the identity, age and other information of the recruits, and opposed any form of discrimination, child labour or forced labour. The Bank fully respects the decisions and opinions of female employees, and is committed to creating a fair and friendly career development environment for women in personnel promotion, salary and welfare and other areas to achieve gender equality among employees. The Bank maintained a reasonable and stable number of male and female employees. The Bank continuously improved resignation management by conducting exit interviews and strengthening retention efforts to gain an in-depth understanding of employees' demands and provide proactive assistance.

### Working Hours and Vacation

The Bank formulated the Measures for the Administration of Employee Leave of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank and the Administrative Measures on Employee Labor Discipline of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank, and implements an 8-hour working day. If employees are required to work overtime due to work needs, the Bank will follow the principle of voluntariness and pay overtime compensation in accordance with relevant regulations. Public holidays include weekends and national statutory holidays, national statutory holidays are implemented in accordance with national regulations, and employee leave includes paid annual leave, maternity leave, marriage leave, funeral leave, personal leave, sick leave and family leave.

### Optimization of Promotion Mechanisms for Staff

The Bank has actively advanced its "talent-driven development" strategy, refined a market-oriented and merit-based talent management system, and strengthened talent development across all levels and key areas, while enhancing employee promotion pathways. During the Reporting Period, the Bank introduced additional policies, including the Administrative Measures for Full-time Credit Approval Officers of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (Trial) to further refine the Bank's talent selection and promotion mechanisms and ensure well-structured career development channels for all staff.

### **Remuneration and Benefits of Employees**

The Bank's salary management adheres to the principles of distribution according to work, giving priority to efficiency with due consideration to fairness and sustainable development, follows the concept of "performance appraisal leads development", and establishes an incentive and restraint mechanism that meets the development requirements of modern financial enterprises according to the assessment idea of "keeping in line with strategy, viewing peers as benchmark, maintaining its nature unchanged, and emphasizing the core", so as to effectively give play to the guarantee and incentive role of compensation. In accordance with relevant national laws and regulations, the Bank pays social insurance and housing provident funds for all employees, and has established a bank-wide enterprise annuity and supplementary medical security plan to improve the level of employee welfare benefits.

### **Improving Employee Medical Insurance**

The Bank has continuously promoted the implementation of the Bank's Employee Assistance and Support Scheme, and has continued to improve the three-dimensional employee healthcare system covering hospitalisation, serious diseases and accidental injuries. During the Reporting Period, the employee medical security system benefited 9,435 employees.

### **Valuing the Enhancement of Employees' Professional Competence and Professionalism**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank organized and carried out professional competency enhancement programs for key positions through diversified training approaches, including internal training, external training, and train-the-trainer initiatives. In total, the Bank had implemented over 610 training programs, covering more than 150,000 employee visits across all levels, and conducted 500 live-streamed online training sessions, with an average of 120 hours of online learning per employee. The training topics covered Party affairs, discipline inspection and supervision, internal audit, risk management, credit approval, product management, financial technology, human resources management, financial management, office administration, and procurement management, all aimed at elevating the competence of the workforce and leadership team.

### **Smoothing Democratic Communication Channels**

The Bank always adheres to the concept of listening to employees' voices, provides diverse communication channels for employees' opinions and feedback, and supports employees in voicing their views. During the Reporting Period, the Bank held standardized employee representative assemblies and deliberated 11 proposals closely related to the vital interests of employees. It carried out in-depth grassroots research activities such as "Face-to-Face with Union Chairman" and "Open Office hour with Union Chairman", conducted in-depth discussions with grassroots employees on issues including career development, process optimization, logistics support and welfare benefits, and tracked and resolved more than 100 pain points and difficulties one by one.

### **Caring for Employees in Need**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank further implemented special initiatives such as “GRCB with Care · Heart-to-Heart”. Throughout the year, the Bank provided assistance to 52 employees who encountered major illnesses or disasters, with cumulative assistance funds amounting to RMB1.6282 million. The Bank also invested over RMB1 million to implement the employee mutual assistance protection plan, continuously enhancing employees’ sense of fulfillment and belonging.

### **Emphasis on Staffs’ Physical and Mental Health**

The Bank regularly organises employees to undergo physical examinations. It selects high-quality Grade-III Class-A public hospitals and physical examination institutions for employees to freely choose from, and continuously optimises physical examination packages to meet the diverse and personalised examination needs of employees of different genders and age groups. During the Reporting Period, the Bank provided physical examinations for 7,954 current employees and 1,584 retired employees. Focusing on employees’ physical health, the Bank conducted 6 health training lectures on weight management.

### **Systematically Advancing the “Health for All Employees” Programme**

With the goal of “boosting high-quality development through a healthy culture”, the Bank continued to launch activities such as the “Daily Energising Work-break Exercise” and the “Jinmi Sports Points Card” focusing on employees’ physical health, guiding and encouraging all staff to embrace the philosophy of “happy work, healthy life”. During the Reporting Period, nearly 2,500 employees participated in online fitness check-in activities, helping employees achieve a cumulative weight loss of over 350 jin. More than 20,000 participations recorded an average of over 10,000 daily steps, while over 5,000 participations logged daily workouts of more than 3 kilometres. Focusing on employees’ mental health, the Bank invited experts to conduct psychological counselling lectures, launched a regular psychological counselling hotline, and provided employees with free professional psychological counselling services to help them relieve work and life pressures, fostering a caring and healthy corporate culture.

### Carefully Organized Cultural and Sports Competitive Activities

During the Reporting Period, the Bank organised activities such as the Mid-Autumn Festival Cultural Garden Tour and the Family Day, attracting nearly 2,000 employees and their family members to participate. Through these activities, participants were able to immerse themselves in traditional culture while fostering a warm and harmonious cultural atmosphere. The Bank has continued to enhance the distinctive “Jinmi Cup” competitive brand by organising large-scale sports activities, including the bank-wide radio calisthenics competition, hiking events, basketball tournaments and racket sports championship. Closely aligning with the theme of the “Year of Asset Efficiency” initiative, the Bank has also continued to promote the “Adding Brilliance to GRCB” labour skills competition brand, organised 12 competitions focusing on key areas such as the overall competitiveness of branches and the core competitiveness of small and medium-sized asset business. More than 3,000 employees participated in these events, fostering a strong atmosphere of “promoting development through competition”.

#### “Resilient Roses in Full Bloom” — 2025 International Women’s Day Corporate Culture Activity

On March 7, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank organized a corporate culture activity in celebration of International Women’s Day, delivering festive joy and heartfelt appreciation to all female employees and encouraging them to showcase the unique strength and elegance of “resilient roses” across their respective roles.



#### “Hand in Hand · Family Day” Event

On 7 June, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank successfully held the “Hand in Hand · Family Day” event at Water Park of Guangzhou Skov River Wonderland. More than 200 families, with over 600 employees and their family members, gathered together to share a joyful and memorable time.



#### “Prosperous GRCB · Rising to the Challenge” 2025 GRCB “Jinmi Cup” Basketball Tournament

In August, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank held the 2025 “Jinmi Cup” Basketball Tournament, with 22 teams and more than 200 employees from the Head Office departments, various operating institutions and subsidiaries participating. During the 3-day competition, participants sweated it out on the court, fought hard and made friends through the game, presenting a series of spectacular visual feasts.



“Extraordinary Badminton, Brilliant Ping-Pong” - Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank 2025 Table Tennis and Badminton Tournament

On 13, 20 and 21 September, the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank 2025 Table Tennis and Badminton Tournament was held at Guangzhou Gymnasium. More than 400 employees from 21 branches, subsidiaries and rural banks participated in this event.



“Beautiful Moon and Blooming Flowers · Joy at GRCB”: Mid-Autumn Festival Cultural Garden Tour

On 28 September, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank held the “Beautiful Moon and Blooming Flowers · Joy at GRCB” Mid-Autumn Festival Cultural Garden Tour. Senior management from the Head Office gathered with nearly 1,000 employees and their family members to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival together.



“Vibrant GRCB Staff, Healthy Chinese Dream” Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank 2025 Radio Calisthenics Competition

On 16 November, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank held a Radio Calisthenics Competition at the gymnasium of Guangdong University of Finance and Economics. More than 400 employees from 20 departments of the Head Office, branches and subsidiaries participated in the event, showcasing the Bank’s employees’ energetic and uplifting spirit.



“Stride with GRCB · Energy in Bloom” Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank 2025 Hiking Event

On 6 December, Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank held the 2025 Hiking Event, with more than 500 employees from over 20 departments of the Head Office, branches and subsidiaries participating in the event.



## **| 3.11 Public Welfare and Social Assistance**

### **Practicing Public Welfare and Charity**

The Bank's Jinmi Foundation takes rural revitalization as its main service focus, deepens the "public welfare + finance" assistance mode, and continuously enhances its regional influence. During the Reporting Period, the Jinmi Public Welfare Foundation was awarded the "2024 Guangzhou Charity Organization Transparency Evaluation Grade A" honorary certificate and the "2025 Guangzhou Charity Service Commendation Certificate" by Guangzhou Charity Service Center and Guangzhou Charity Organization Social Supervision Committee. The total expenditure on charitable projects reached approximately RMB5.8 million.

### **Deeply Advancing the "Bank and Society Supporting Agriculture to Promote Revitalization" Project**

During the Reporting Period, the Jinmi Public Welfare Foundation, in conjunction with Guangzhou Federation of Social Organizations, continued to carry out the "Bank and Society Supporting Agriculture to Promote Revitalization" project, expanding the assistance scope to 7 agriculture-related districts including Conghua, Zengcheng and Nansha. Assistance was mainly provided in three major areas: rural industrial project incubation, rural organization talent cultivation, and care for disadvantaged groups, with a donation expenditure of RMB1.8 million. The project helped train more than 280 rural talents, offered condolences to over 620 disadvantaged people, and promoted credit extension exceeding RMB1 billion. By building an incubation platform for industrial projects related to rural revitalization, the project gained an in-depth understanding of the assistance needs of rural revitalization stakeholders such as villagers, veterans, entrepreneurial youth and women, and provided them with financial support, so as to drive employment through industries and promote stable income growth for the people.

### **Actively Advancing Rural Revitalization Support Initiatives**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank leveraged its outlets as volunteer service stations to identify charitable needs within its service areas. Focusing on rural beautification, improvement of cultural and sports facilities, and assistance for the elderly and those in need, the Bank actively promoted targeted support initiatives across its business lines. It donated RMB3.9 million to support 281 sub-projects, covering 269 key villages/communities and sub-districts, including 16 model villages under the provincial "Hundreds of Counties, Thousands of Towns, and Tens of Thousands of Villages" Project, benefiting a total of 126,700 individuals.

### **Carrying Out Social Assistance Programs**

The Bank advanced a range of assistance measures centered on consolidating poverty alleviation achievements, improving public infrastructure in towns and villages, enhancing local public service capacity, promoting rural industrial development, and strengthening Party-building-led rural revitalization. During the Reporting Period, the Bank was awarded honors including the "Silver Cup of Guangdong Poverty Relief Hongmian Cup" and the "Gold Cup of Guangzhou '6·30' Rural Revitalization Gold Ears Cup", reflecting growing social recognition of its support efforts.

### **Conducting Targeted Research on Paired Assistance for Rural Revitalization**

The Bank carried out in-depth field research in designated towns and villages under its assistance program, reviewing the progress of support projects, clarifying areas for cooperation, consolidating assistance relationships, strengthening resource coordination, and ensuring effective implementation of support measures. These efforts aimed to promote the effective transition from poverty alleviation achievements to rural revitalization. During the Reporting Period, based on the actual needs of paired towns and villages, the Bank donated RMB1 million to support projects such as wastewater treatment facilities in Xinxu Village, Yangshan County, Qingyuan City, and water supply pipeline construction in Heshang Village. It also donated RMB900,000 to support projects in nine assisted villages in Bijie City, Guizhou Province, including streetlight procurement and installation and comprehensive environmental improvement.

### **Actively Promoting Consumption-Based Assistance**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank leveraged the strengths of its trade union through direct purchases instead of donations, procuring specialty agricultural products from assisted towns and villages. This approach helped increase production and income for local agricultural enterprises and farmers, and promoted a sustainable transition from direct assistance to self-sustaining industrial development.

## Part 4

# Governance Responsibility Management

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## 4.1 Adhering to Party Leadership Driving Development

The Bank's Party Committee remains steadfast in its commitment to Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, diligently studying the guiding principles of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, as well as the resolutions of the Second, Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the 20th Central Committee, and fully implementing the spirit of the Central Economic Work Conference. The Bank actively upholds the political and people-oriented nature of financial work, upholds and strengthens the Party's overall leadership, tightens and reinforces the primary responsibility for Party governance, and unswervingly advances comprehensive and rigorous Party governance to the grassroots level and in greater depth. High-quality Party building provides strong political and organizational support for the high-quality development of the Bank's business operations.

### Comprehensively Strengthening Party Leadership

The Bank fully integrates Party leadership into all aspects of corporate governance, continuously improving mechanisms for Party leadership and decision-making to ensure that matters falling within the scope of the "Three Major and One Large" requirements are subject to collective decision-making in accordance with prescribed procedures and reviewed by the Party Committee. The Bank gives full play to the Party Committee's leadership role in "setting the direction, overseeing the overall situation, and ensuring implementation". It also strictly implements the closed-loop management and feedback mechanism for the "first priority", ensuring that the Bank's reform and development consistently proceed in the correct direction. During the Reporting Period, a total of 46 "first priority" study sessions and 12 theoretical study sessions under the Party Committee's central study group were conducted, driving more than 3,600 related activities at the grassroots level.

### Deepening Party Building

The Bank fully implements the general requirements for Party building in the new era, using high-quality Party building to lead high-quality development. Centered on the overall objectives of "strengthening leadership, building synergy, developing talent, and promoting development", the Bank has explored and established a "442" Party building framework: which takes the "Four Integrations" (goal integration, organizational integration, responsibility integration, and effectiveness integration) as its action orientation, the implementation of the "Four Major Projects" (political guidance, ideological consolidation, work style tempering, and discipline safeguarding) as its foundation, and the fostering of the "Two Advances" (advanced Party organizations and outstanding Communist Party members) as its foothold. The system continuously consolidates the foundation of Party building and comprehensively empowers high-quality development.

### **Continuously Deepening the Integration of Party-building with Business Operations**

The Bank's Party Committee adheres to using Party building to guide the high-quality development of its business operations, and improves and refines an organizational system with seamless top-to-bottom connectivity and strong execution capacity. It consistently strengthens the development of the cadre contingent, gives full play to the role of primary-level Party organizations as strong battle fortresses and the exemplary vanguard role of Party members, strives to build a model for the integration of Party-building with business operations. During the Reporting Period, the Bank organized research symposiums on the integration of Party-building with business operations, conducted in-depth special research at the grass-roots level, and actively explored new paths and methods for such integration. The Bank expanded the Party-building co-construction model and has carried out more than 500 co-construction activities. The Bank has deepened the development of the "Golden Harvest towards the Sun" Party building brand and carried out in-depth key task tackling initiatives for the integration of Party-building with business operations, including the "List Posting and Commander Appointment" campaign, driving Party members to strive for excellence in pursuing the tasks and goals of the "Asset Efficiency Year" campaign. It has set up Party Member Pioneer Service Teams, designated Party Member Pioneer Windows and Demonstration Posts. More than 5,000 person-times of Party members have actively participated in initiatives including "Beautiful and Green Guangzhou", "Two Heats" prevention and control, the "I Take the Lead in Serving the National Games" volunteer program, and other financial volunteer services.

## 4.2 Continuously Enhancing Corporate Governance

### Continue to Improve the Corporate Governance Mechanism Featuring Coordinated Operation and Effective Checks and Balances

In accordance with laws, regulations and regulatory requirements, the Bank has established a corporate governance structure consisting of governance bodies including the General Meeting of Shareholders, the Board of Directors, the Board of Supervisors and senior management, clarified the responsibility boundaries and performance requirements of each governance body, continuously improved risk control, check-and-balance supervision as well as incentive and restraint mechanisms, and steadily enhanced the quality and efficiency of corporate governance. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank's Board of Directors consisted of 15 directors, including 3 Executive Directors, 7 Non-executive Directors, and 5 Independent Non-executive Directors. The members of the Bank's Board of Directors have rich experience and diverse backgrounds, possessing professional expertise in finance, law, accounting, economics and business administration. They also represent different ownership backgrounds, scale characteristics and industry types. The Bank's Board of Supervisors consisted of 9 supervisors, including 3 employee supervisors, 3 external supervisors, and 3 shareholder supervisors. The members of the Board of Supervisors possess diverse professional backgrounds in finance, law, accounting, economics and business administration, with extensive experience spanning accounting firms, law firms, universities, state-owned enterprises, private enterprises, and village or community organisations. The Bank's senior management comprises the President, Vice Presidents and Assistant Presidents. During the Reporting Period, the Bank convened 2 General Meetings of Shareholders, deliberated a total of 18 proposals and heard 6 briefings. A total of 14 meetings of the Board of Directors were held, including 12 on-site meetings and 2 written circulation meetings, deliberated 102 proposals and heard 39 briefings. A total of 6 meetings of the Board of Supervisors were held, deliberated 28 proposals and heard 22 briefings.

### Enhancing Governance Capabilities through Professional Training and Thematic Research

During the Reporting Period, directors, supervisors, and senior management members participated in person in the 2025 Performance Capability Enhancement Training for Directors, Supervisors, and Senior Management of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank and Special Training on the "15th Five-Year" Development Strategic Plan. The themes of the two training sessions were: "Structural Changes and Intensifying Competition—Macroeconomic Outlook and Strategic Upgrading for Banks under the 15th Five-Year Plan" and "Global Economic Transformation and China's New Development Paradigm—Key Policy Directions for the 15th Five-Year Plan Period and 2026". Directors and supervisors also participated in four online training sessions on laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements, including interpretations of the Administrative Measures for Compliance Management of Financial Institutions (《金融機構合規管理辦法》), the Administrative Measures for Market Risk Management of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行市場風險管理辦法》), and the Administrative Measures for Data Security of Banking and Insurance Institutions (《銀行保險機構數據安全管理辦法》), as well as Specialized Training on Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Corruption. Members of the Board's Strategy and Investment Committee (Sannong Committee), together with board members, conducted peer exchanges, rural development discussions, and field research visits in Hangzhou (Zhejiang Province), Suzhou (Jiangsu Province), Chaozhou and Heyuan (Guangdong Province), gaining insights into the effectiveness of rural revitalization initiatives, improvements in rural financial services, development of agricultural enterprises, and growth in villagers' wealth.

### **Conducting Information Disclosure in Compliance with Laws and Regulations**

The Bank strictly complies with internal and external institutional requirements such as the Listing Rules, the Measures for Information Disclosure of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行信息披露辦法》), and the Information Disclosure Management Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (《廣州農村商業銀行股份有限公司信息披露管理辦法》), ensuring that information disclosure is conducted in a true, accurate, complete, and timely manner, and effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of stakeholders. During the Reporting Period, the Bank published a total of 61 disclosures, including the “Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. 2024 Annual Report”, the “Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank 2024 Social Responsibility Report”, the “Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. 2025 Interim Report”, and various ad hoc announcements.

### **Placing Strong Emphasis on Shareholder Rights Protection and Investor Relations Management**

The Bank has formulated the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Investor Relations Management Measures (《廣州農村商業銀行股份有限公司投資者關係管理辦法》) and established a dedicated investor relations section on its official website to promptly disclose annual reports, interim reports, and other relevant information for investors’ access. The Bank strengthens communication with domestic and overseas investors and minority shareholders through both offline channels—such as investor meetings and roadshows—and online channels, including investor hotlines and email responses. It also communicates accurate and transparent information to shareholders through shareholder meetings, encourages shareholder participation, and enables shareholders to better understand, engage in, and oversee the Bank’s decision-making processes, thereby effectively safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of all shareholders, particularly minority shareholders.

## 4.3 Strengthening Compliance and Internal Control Management

### Optimizing and Improving the Internal Control Management System

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively responded to the guidance of financial regulatory policies and systematically revised the compliance management measures in light of actual conditions. It established the Chief Compliance Officer and Compliance Officer mechanisms, clarified compliance-related responsibilities and enforced them at all levels, accelerating the Bank's transition from “passive regulatory compliance” to “proactive compliance governance” . During the Reporting Period, the Bank promoted the iterative update of existing systems by conducting reviews in line with relevant standards, with 42 new systems formulated and 276 systems revised. It carried out inspections on system implementation focusing on key areas and weak links, strengthened supervision over system implementation, and built a solid compliance and internal control defense line. During the Reporting Period, the Bank systematically promoted public awareness to foster a philosophy of compliant operations. It conducted a total of 5 compliance management training sessions focusing on key areas of compliance management. Through analysis of typical cases, in-depth interpretation of systems and policy analysis, the Bank shared hot-button and challenging issues in risk identification and control, effectively enhancing employees' professional capabilities in compliance management and their performance level, and continuously promoting the internalization and externalization of the philosophy of compliant operations.

### Continuous Strengthening of Anti-corruption Efforts

In terms of institutional development, during the Reporting Period, the Bank comprehensively reviewed and assessed the effectiveness and standardization of its anti-corruption, anti-bribery and integrity-building systems, and revised and improved the Guidelines for the Handling for Complaints and Reports Received by the Discipline Inspection Bodies of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and the Guidelines for the Handling for Work Related to Disciplinary Actions Against Party Members by CPC Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Committee. In terms of daily supervision and management, the Bank organized the “ top leaders” of Party organizations at all levels to report on the performance of their responsibilities and integrity, identifying problems and pointing them out in a timely manner to encourage the “key few” to better understand and fulfill their responsibilities while upholding integrity. It conducted comprehensive self-inspections targeting the “Four Malfeasances” , such as unauthorized dining, the improper acceptance or gifting of money and gifts, and publicly funded tourism under the pretext of research or training. The Bank systematically mapped out integrity-risk positions across the Bank to form a list of such positions, and organized 862 individuals in key areas and critical posts to fill in or update their electronic integrity profile information. It regularly organized and held communication and consultation meetings on Party conduct, integrity building and anti-corruption work, as well as joint supervision meetings, to further enhance the effectiveness of supervision and governance. In terms of disciplinary and integrity education, the Bank thoroughly studied General Secretary Xi Jinping's important expositions on strengthening the Party's work style development and the spirit of the Eight-Point Decision of the Central Committee and its implementation rules through the “First Agenda” mechanism, theoretical study group sessions of the Party Committee, “Three Meetings and One Lesson” , and themed Party days. Through holding warning education meetings, compiling case collections, and watching warning education videos, the Bank carried out in-depth education on ethics, discipline, law and accountability through case studies. During the Reporting Period, the Bank held nearly 300 warning education meetings, compiled 3 volumes of case collections, and organized over 17,800 person-times to watch warning education videos and visit integrity education bases.

### **Comprehensively Strengthening Anti-money Laundering Management**

In terms of institutional development, the Bank continued to improve its anti-money laundering (AML) institutional development and management mechanisms. It revised the internal control systems for anti-money laundering as well as the detailed rules for anti-money laundering compliance and risk assessment in line with new regulatory requirements, issued 27 documents including “Money Laundering Risk Alerts” , conducted anti-money laundering reviews of business systems, optimized anti-money laundering management authority and execution procedures, and consolidated the foundation for anti-money laundering work. In terms of system development, the Bank continued to promote the digital transformation of anti-money laundering work, launched the anti-money laundering knowledge graph platform and continuously optimized its anti-money laundering system to enhance its supporting capacity. The Bank also advanced anti-money laundering data governance and evaluation to improve data quality and the effectiveness of monitoring standards. During the Reporting Period, the Bank organized 177 multi-level anti-money laundering training sessions covering 69,759 person-times. Participants included members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Supervisors, senior management, anti-money laundering personnel and other staff involved in anti-money laundering work. The training covered international anti-money laundering trends, regulatory developments, policies and regulations, legal liabilities, internal control systems, performance requirements, technological applications and excellent practical cases. The Bank held qualification examinations for anti-money laundering posts and emergency drills for unexpected incidents, actively fostering a sound culture of anti-money laundering compliance across the Bank.

## 4.4 Preventing and Mitigating Financial Risks

During the Reporting Period, the Bank adhered to the general principle of seeking progress while maintaining stability, closely aligned with the strategic deployment of the “Five Major Tasks in Finance” and “New Quality Productive Forces”, and continuously enhanced the quality and effectiveness of risk management. Through measures such as establishing a unified risk appetite, continuously optimizing the asset business structure, reinforcing accountability for risk prevention and control, focusing on risks in key areas, advancing the development of “digital and intelligent risk control”, and strengthening forward-looking risk identification, the Bank actively responded to changes in the external environment and industry trends, ensuring steady and sound operations and firmly safeguarding the bottom line of preventing and mitigating financial risks.

### **Risk Management Governance Framework**

During the Reporting Period, the Party Committee and the Board of Directors at the Head Office continued to strengthen oversight of senior management in areas such as enhancing comprehensive risk management, improving profitability, and strengthening risk mitigation capabilities. The Board of Supervisors effectively performed its supervisory duties, focusing on risk prevention and control and urging all units to identify gaps and address deficiencies. Senior management earnestly undertook responsibility for implementing comprehensive risk management, strictly executing the resolutions of the Party Committee and the Board of Directors, actively promoting reform and innovation, and adopting effective measures to address risk challenges, thereby consolidating the foundation of comprehensive risk management. The Bank also made concerted efforts to promote the development of small- and medium-sized credit businesses, build differentiated operating capabilities, and establish a dual-driven development model of risk prevention and value creation. During the Reporting Period, the Bank launched the “Year of Asset Efficiency” activities with the theme of “reducing large-scale loans, increasing small and medium-sized loans; reducing loans to the third industry, increasing loans to the second industry; reducing working capital loans, increasing fixed-asset loans; reducing risks, increasing efficiency”, adopting multiple measures to promote deep integration of risk management and business development, effectively enhancing the core competitiveness of small- and medium-sized assets businesses, improving asset efficiency, and accelerating the convergence of credit risk.

### **Advancing Comprehensive Risk Management**

#### **In Terms of Credit Risk Management**

During the Reporting Period, amid a complex and volatile macroeconomic environment, slowing economic growth, and intensified industry competition, the Bank implemented the “Year of Asset Efficiency” activities, strengthened credit risk management mechanisms, strictly controlled risks in new business, continued to reduce off-region and large exposures, accelerated the exit from potential risks, enhanced non-performing asset recovery, and promoted the disposal of risk assets.

#### **In Terms of Market Risk Management**

All market risk indicators of the Bank met required standards, and business concentration and early warning stop-loss limits set by policies were within control requirements. Under multiple stress scenarios, the Bank was able to withstand valuation changes impacting operating income, net profit, and capital adequacy ratio, with overall market risk remaining stable and controllable.

#### **In Terms of Liquidity Risk Management**

The Bank maintained sufficient liquidity reserves, with all liquidity indicators meeting regulatory target requirements. Under various stress scenarios, the Bank demonstrated adequate capacity to mitigate liquidity risks, with overall liquidity risk remaining reasonable and controllable.

#### **In Terms of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book**

Amid slight upward fluctuations in external market interest rates, the structure of interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities remained stable, and overall interest rate risk in the banking book was controllable.

#### **In Terms of Operational Risk and Outsourcing Risk Management**

No major operational risk events occurred during the Reporting Period.

#### **In Terms of Legal Risk Management**

The Bank effectively improved its legal risk management capabilities by strengthening review processes, optimizing management, deepening training, and enhancing the assessment of external law firms.

#### **In Terms of IT Risk and Business Continuity Management**

No Level III (inclusive) or above business operation disruption events occurred, and no major IT outsourcing risk events were recorded, with overall IT risk remaining controllable.

#### **In Terms of Reputation Risk Management**

The Bank adhered to the principles of prevention-first, comprehensive measures, and dynamic management, advancing efforts in top-level design, monitoring and early warning, preventive controls, emergency response, and positive guidance to ensure public opinion remained under control.

#### **In Terms of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Risk Management**

The Bank deepened the implementation of a “risk-based” approach, strictly complied with AML laws, regulations, and regulatory requirements, and continuously strengthened AML risk management. No major AML risk events or cases occurred.

#### In terms of off-balance sheet business risk management

The Bank continuously standardized and strengthened risk management through improving institutional frameworks and enhancing routine inspections.

#### In terms of strategic risk management

The Bank actively responded to internal and external environmental changes, integrated strategic risk management into its overall development objectives, and ensured effective implementation and dynamic optimization of strategic plans through strengthened execution tracking, peer benchmarking, and risk assessment.

#### In terms of consolidated risk management

The Bank focused on management empowerment, joint risk governance, and reform initiatives, continuously strengthening risk management over subsidiaries and achieving positive results in improving governance mechanisms and enhancing audit supervision.

## **| 4.5 Advancing Digital Transformation**

The Bank actively integrated into and served the overall development of digital finance, fully implementing its digital transformation strategy. Focusing on strengthening the core competitiveness of small- and medium-sized asset businesses and the overall competitiveness of outlets, the Bank enhanced its digital risk prevention and control capabilities and intelligent management capacity. It advanced across multiple dimensions, including business online migration, digitalized operations, scenario-based product development, precision marketing, personalized services, intelligent risk control, and intelligent decision-making and management. These efforts empowered key initiatives such as the “RMB300 billion project” for small- and medium-sized credit businesses and the “Year of Asset Efficiency”, accelerating the Bank’s digital transformation, enhancing its digital operating capabilities, and driving rapid business growth.

### **Strengthening Top-level Design to Accelerate Digital Transformation**

In alignment with its development needs to build distinctive business strengths, deepen customer segment management, and improve asset quality, the Bank formulated the Implementation Plan for Digital Transformation (2025–2027) (《數字化轉型工作實施方案（2025-2027年）》), systematically outlining key initiatives for digital transformation over the next three years.

### **Enhancing Core Competitiveness of Small- and Medium-sized Asset Businesses to Promote High-quality Development**

In 2025, the Bank comprehensively optimized its product system for small and medium-sized asset businesses through product innovation and process reengineering. As of the end of the Reporting Period, a total of 89 products had been launched across corporate, retail, and inclusive finance segments, achieving 100% support for online customer applications. The Bank innovated its corporate credit financing service with a “2+3+N” product framework, built a digital service system for retail products under the “1+3+N” framework, and advanced the reengineering of business processes for inclusive finance products under the “3+N” framework.

### **Focusing on Enhancing the Comprehensive Competitiveness of Outlets and Strengthening Digital Empowerment and Scenario Innovation**

The Bank developed an outlet operation management system to build a digitalized operations platform and launched a mobile CRM system to enable multi-channel customer information sharing, reaching a total of 108,000 customers. Leveraging a customer journey management system, the Bank integrated multi-channel product libraries via in-branch handheld devices to deliver real-time and precise service solutions. It also optimized its marketing decision-making platform, promoting the transformation of outlets from traditional service counters into digital hubs integrating intelligent services, precision marketing, and ecosystem connectivity.

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### **Strengthening Digital Risk Control and Intelligent Management Capabilities. Strengthening Digital Risk Control and Intelligent Management Capabilities**

The Bank improved its intelligent risk control system by enhancing pre-loan risk assessment, refining in-loan monitoring and decision-making, strengthening post-loan monitoring and early warning mechanisms, and reinforcing account and transaction risk controls to support high-quality development. It also established an intelligent decision-making management system by launching a large-model collaborative computing platform, building an asset allocation system, and upgrading the outlet operation management system to improve decision-making efficiency.

### **Deepening Digital Finance Ecosystems and Strengthening Back-end Data Application Support**

The Bank closely followed the development trends of artificial intelligence and big data, focusing on small and medium-sized asset businesses and leveraging advanced big data analytics technologies to continuously enhance data-driven empowerment and promote the development of digital finance. It empowered digitalized operations and management by upgrading and optimizing mobile business data dashboards, injecting data capabilities into management processes. It enhanced digitalized business analysis by continuously optimizing and promoting self-service data query tools, enabling business units to efficiently meet their data analysis needs, accelerating data value realization, and improving data efficiency. It supported digitalized financial services by promoting the application of AI models in areas such as product marketing and loan risk management, providing multi-dimensional data support for business development. It also advanced intelligent office operations by developing in-house large model capabilities and piloting intelligent agent applications, accelerating data value realization and establishing a new paradigm for intelligent management.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank's "Data-Driven Future · Smart Mobile Banking Project" received multiple awards, including the "Rising Star Award" in the Guangdong Sub-competition of the "Data Element X" program by the Guangdong Provincial Administration of Government Services and Data Management, the "Outstanding Case – Intelligent Management Excellence" in the 2025 Guangdong "Intelligent Finance and Innovative Applications" program by the Guangdong Fintech Association, and the "2025 Regional Mobile Banking Leadership Execution Award" from the China Financial Certification Authority (CFCA).

## 4.6 Corporate Culture Cultivation and Dissemination

**Corporate Cultural Concept**, the Bank’s corporate culture philosophy system consists of four parts: corporate vision, corporate mission, corporate values, and operation and management philosophy.

Corporate Vision	Become a first-class-commercial bank in China
Corporate Mission	Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank will create a better life with you
Corporate Values	Steady, Efficient, Innovative Honest, Equal and Clean
Ten Major Operation and Management Philosophies	<p><b>Business philosophy:</b> Achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results, with win-win cooperation</p> <p><b>Management philosophy:</b> Let everything have rules to follow and let every employee perform his duties</p> <p><b>Development concept:</b> Development is the last word</p> <p><b>Innovative ideas:</b> Only with innovation, we can get better</p> <p><b>Risk concept:</b> Face risks and manage them well</p> <p><b>Compliance concept:</b> Anyone and anything at any time must comply with the regulations</p> <p><b>Internal control concept:</b> Everything is under control</p> <p><b>Talent concept:</b> Let aggressive people get opportunities and contributors get rewards</p> <p><b>Collaboration concept:</b> Active, inclusive and friendly</p> <p><b>Service concept:</b> Accompany you in every step whole-heartedly</p>

### Brand Promotion and Management

During the Reporting Period, the Bank effectively amplified positive publicity and enhanced its brand influence. Its themed communications on differentiated development gained strong traction in leading media outlets such as China Finance, China Rural Finance, and Caixin. Publicity campaigns supporting the “Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages” Project were jointly promoted with Xinhua News Agency Guangdong Branch and Nanfang Daily, with readership frequently exceeding one million, and were recognized and reposted by the Publicity Department of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC, the Cyberspace Administration of Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC, and the Office of the Financial Commission of Guangzhou Municipal Committee of the CPC. The Bank’s innovative program “Visit Guangzhou, Explore Thousands of Villages, Welcome the National Games” was widely shared by various districts, achieving over 300,000 total views. Leveraging the “Jinmi” IP during the 14th China (Guangzhou) International Finance Expo and the 15th National Games, the Bank launched campaigns at key locations such as Flower City Square and Pearl River New Town metro station, effectively supporting business development. It also creatively organized a thematic exhibition on the initial achievements of the “Hundreds of Counties , Thousands of Towns , and Tens of Thousands of Villages” Project, achieving synergy between cultural communication and business growth.

### **Intellectual property protection**

To further enhance the influence and reputation of the “Jinmi” brand, ensure its distinctiveness and exclusivity, prevent infringement of the Bank’ s rights and interests, and continuously strengthen the management of the Bank’ s intellectual property as intangible assets, during the Reporting Period, the Bank coordinated the management of a total of 245 significant intangible assets, including intellectual property rights, trademarks and copyrights, with dedicated personnel responsible for refined management. Through professional and focused practical efforts, the Bank supported the secure and high-quality development of the “Jinmi” brand, the “Jinmi” product series, and the “Jinmi” corporate culture in market competition.

## Future Outlook

The year 2026 marks the opening year of the “15th Five-Year Plan” period. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the Bank will thoroughly implement the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, align with Guangdong Province’s industrial upgrading strategy, and seize the historic opportunity arising from the overall advancement of Guangzhou’s “12218” modern industrial system. The Bank will consistently uphold the political and people-oriented nature of financial work, take its “15th Five-Year Plan” development strategy as the guiding framework, adhere to the general principle of pursuing progress while maintaining stability, and steadfastly advance along the path of “3+2” differentiated operations. It will establish a “Four Major Finance” service system, deepen its core businesses of serving agriculture and small and micro enterprises, strengthen small- and medium-sized asset businesses, and refine its outlet development model, thereby laying a solid foundation for high-quality development at the start of the “15th Five-Year Plan” period.

In response to the accelerated implementation of national green development and sustainability strategies, the Bank will proactively address the challenges of climate change, accelerate the innovation and iteration of green financial products and services, and work with various sectors of society to build a solid bridge for green transformation. It will continue to fulfill its social responsibilities, create social value, and further improve its corporate governance structure while comprehensively advancing ESG practices. Looking ahead, the Bank will continue to enhance its ESG management systems and mechanisms, strengthen ESG awareness training for employees, and improve ESG information transparency, contributing to green transformation and sustainable development of the economy and society.

### **Environmental Responsibility Management**

The Bank will continue to upgrade its integrated green finance service capabilities, accelerate the transition from traditional lending to supply chain finance innovation, support enterprises in issuing green bonds, and explore and enrich product offerings in areas such as consumer finance and wealth management. It will further develop its “Green+” product portfolio, innovate outlet models, promote the establishment of green-themed outlets, expand green finance business, and enhance the ability to identify high-quality business opportunities. The Bank will also actively respond to national energy-saving and environmental protection policies by advocating and practicing green concepts, implementing energy-efficient and environmentally friendly office measures, and contributing to sustainable social development.

### **Social Responsibility Management**

The Bank will uphold its mission of serving the real economy and resolutely shoulder the responsibilities of a state-owned financial institution. With rural finance as its foundation and regional economic development as its core focus, focusing on small and medium-sized asset businesses, it will implement the rural revitalization strategies of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, closely align with Guangdong's "Hundreds of Counties, Thousands of Towns, and Tens of Thousands of Villages" Project, and improve a sustainable rural financial service system. Based in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the Bank will focus on supporting major projects and the "12218" modern industrial system, adopting a "one region, one policy" approach to empower regional economic transformation and high-quality development. The Bank will also actively support the "investing in people" policy initiatives and respond to provincial and municipal livelihood programs, with a focus on "pension finance", to better meet the evolving needs and aspirations of the people of Guangzhou. Adhering to a customer-centric approach, it will deepen customer segmentation and targeted operations, enhance service quality, customer experience and brand influence. The Bank will further develop the "Consumer Protection+" service model to strengthen the protection of financial consumer rights and interests, and continue to carry out public welfare initiatives to support rural revitalization, social development and cultural promotion.

### **Governance Responsibility Management**

During the "15th Five-Year Plan" period, the Bank will remain committed to its long-term strategic vision of becoming a leading benchmark for high-quality development among small and medium-sized banks nationwide. It will deepen the development of the "Four Major Finance" service systems, effectively advance the "Five Major Tasks in Finance", and comprehensively implement 20 strategic initiatives across five major areas. Driven by reform and innovation, the Bank will advance systematic reforms in key areas such as corporate governance, business structure, risk management, digital transformation, and institutional mechanisms, building differentiated competitive advantages and achieving more significant results in serving the real economy, optimizing asset-liability structure, and promoting high-quality and sustainable development.

# ESG Key Performance Table

## Environmental Dimensions

Index	Unit	2025	2024	2023	
<b>Greenhouse gas emissions and density<sup>1,2</sup></b>					
Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions <sup>3</sup>	Ton-carbon dioxide equivalent	11,256.78	11,042.86	12,290.74	
Total Greenhouse Gas Emission Density <sup>4</sup>	Tons-Carbon Dioxide Equivalent/m <sup>2</sup>	0.10	0.10	0.11	
Range 1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Ton-carbon dioxide equivalent	145.22	139.80	136.46	
Range 2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions <sup>5</sup>	Ton-carbon dioxide equivalent	10,744.60	10,903.06	12,154.28	
Range 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions <sup>6</sup>	Ton-carbon dioxide equivalent	366.97	—	—	
<b>Waste</b>					
Waste Electronic Equipment <sup>7</sup>	Piece	875	1,068	332	
Waste electronic equipment/person	Pieces/person	0.36	0.42	0.14	
<b>Resource Consumption</b>					
Total Energy Consumption <sup>8</sup>	Tonnes of standard coal	3,075.14	3,116.77	2,911.53	
Energy consumption Density <sup>9</sup>	kg of standard coal/m <sup>2</sup>	26.91	27.28	25.48	
Direct energy consumption	Gasoline	Liter	8,376.15	6,975.16	7,890.53
	Natural gas	m <sup>3</sup>	58,559.10	54,542.00	51,616.00
	Liquefied Natural Gas	Ton	0.00	2.46	2.74
Indirect energy Consumption	Outsourcing power	MWH	24,314.54	24,725.28	23,022.56
Annual intensity of electricity consumption <sup>10</sup>	KWH/m <sup>2</sup>	212.81	216.40	201.51	
Gasoline consumption of official cars	Liter	8,376.15	6,975.16	7,890.53	
Office Water	m <sup>3</sup>	130,249.00	117,056.00	126,355.00	
Annual intensity of water consumption <sup>11</sup>	m <sup>3</sup> /m <sup>2</sup>	1.14	1.02	1.11	
Office Paper Consumption	Ton	16.83	17.96	20.76	
Intensity of office paper consumption <sup>12,13</sup>	Kg/person	6.88	7.12	8.49	

Notes:

1. The scope of collection and disclosure of information related to greenhouse gas emissions and energy and water usage in 2025 covers the GRCB Head Office (including GRCB headquarters building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room). As information on emission categories and energy and resource consumption for computer rooms cannot yet be measured separately, the Bank's greenhouse gas emission intensity, waste emission intensity, energy consumption intensity and office water consumption intensity include both office areas and computer rooms.
2. Based on the Bank's business activities, air emissions generated during operations mainly come from greenhouse gases and exhaust emissions from official vehicles. In particular, exhaust emissions from official vehicles include oxides, sulfur oxides and other pollutants regulated by national laws and regulations. Compared with the total greenhouse gas emissions, the total amount of such pollutant emissions is not significant, and therefore no disclosure is made.
3. The GHG inventory includes carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, which are mainly derived from purchased electricity, office paper and fuel. The GHG accounting is presented on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis and is based on the "Guidelines on Greenhouse Gas Emission Accounting Methods and Reporting for Public Building Operating Enterprises (Trial)", the "Guidelines for Measuring Energy Saving and Emission Reductions in Green Credit Projects", the "Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Electricity Consumption in 2023", and "Guidance for Businesses on Reporting Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors" issued by the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in 2020.
4. Annual GHG Emission Intensity means the annual GHG emissions per unit of building area of the Head Office, calculated based on the total GHG emissions of the Head Office in 2025 and the total building area of the Head Office.
5. According to the "Carbon Dioxide Emission Factors for Electricity Consumption in 2023" issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the average carbon dioxide emission factor of electricity in Guangdong Province is 0.4419 tCO<sub>2</sub>/MWh.
6. Regarding indirect greenhouse gas emissions and total greenhouse gas emissions, the calculation of Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions only includes emissions generated from the consumption of paper and water for operational and office use, and does not include emissions from investment and financing activities. Due to rounding, the total greenhouse gas emissions for 2025 may not match the sum of the individual components.
7. The scope of collection and disclosure of information related to waste electronic equipment and waste electronic equipment/person in 2025 covers the GRCB Head Office (including GRCB headquarters building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room). On the basis of the business contents of the Bank, the harmful wastes generated in the operation process are mainly waste fluorescent tubes and waste toner cartridge, and the total amount is not large, so it is not disclosed; The harmless waste generated is mainly waste electronic of the equipment that has not been disassembled, which are all handled by recyclers. Due to the variety of waste electronic equipment, it is impossible to accurately calculate its weight, so its weight is not disclosed for the time being.
8. Total energy consumption is calculated based on the energy consumption of the Head Office and the conversion factors set out in the national standard of the People's Republic of China, General Principles for Calculation of Comprehensive Energy Consumption (GB/T2589-2020).
9. Energy Consumption Density is the annual energy consumption per unit of building area of the Head Office, calculated based on the total energy consumption of the Head Office in 2025 and the total building area of the Head Office.
10. Annual Power Consumption Density means the annual power consumption per unit of building area of the Head Office, calculated on the basis of the electricity consumption of the Head Office in 2025 and the total building area of the Head Office.
11. The annual water consumption intensity refers to the annual water consumption per unit of building area of the Head Office, calculated on the basis of the total water consumption of the Head Office in 2025 and the total building area of the Head Office. The Bank's water supply is entirely sourced from municipal water supply, and there is no issue in sourcing applicable water.
12. Office paper consumption density is the per capita consumption of printing paper by Head Office employees in 2025.
13. Based on the Bank's business activities, the statistics and disclosure of packaging materials are not applicable.

## Social Dimensions

ESG Key Performance Table Index	Unit	2025	2024	2023
<b>Employees<sup>1</sup></b>				
Total number of staff	Person	8,806	8,831	8,751
By gender				
Male staff	Person	4,697	4,742	4,712
Female staff	Person	4,109	4,089	4,039
By employment type				
Senior management	Person	9	7	10
Middle-level management	Person	276	273	251
Management Level	Person	1,133	1,122	1,063
General staff	Person	7,388	7,429	7,427
By educational background				
Junior college and below	Person	1,674	1,859	2,059
Undergraduate	Person	5,851	5,749	5,551
Postgraduate and above	Person	1,281	1,223	1,141
By age				
29 years old and under	Person	1,942	1,959	1,844
30-49 years old	Person	5,135	5,192	5,348
50 years old and above	Person	1,729	1,680	1,559
By region				
China Mainland	Person	8,798	8,824	8,743
Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan	Person	8	7	8
Overseas	Person	0	0	0
By other types				
Number of Staff on Maternity Leave and Waiting for Maternity Leave	Person	353	245	237
Number of Staff Eligible for Retirement in the Next Five Years	Person	1,263	998	794
Staff Turnover Rate <sup>2</sup>				
Total turnover rate of staff	Percentage	2.93%	3.00%	4.58%

ESG Key Performance Table Index	Unit	2025	2024	2023
By gender				
Turnover rate of male staff as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	46.00%	50.57%	46.13%
Turnover rate of female staff as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	54.00%	49.43%	53.87%
By employment type				
Turnover rate of senior management as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	0.00%	0.38%	0.50%
Turnover rate of middle-level management as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	0.80%	1.51%	0.25%
Turnover rate of general staff as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	90.20%	92.45%	94.76%
By educational background				
Turnover rate of staff with junior college and below degree as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	10.00%	14.34%	12.47%
Turnover rate of staff with undergraduate degree as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	61.00%	58.11%	58.85%
Turnover rate of staff with postgraduate and above degree as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	29.00%	27.55%	28.68%
By age				
Turnover rate of staff of 29 years old and under as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	54.00%	45.66%	52.37%
Turnover rate of staff of 30-49 years old as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	36.00%	43.40%	40.15%
Turnover rate of staff of 50 years old and above as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	10.00%	10.94%	7.48%
By region				
Turnover rate of China Mainland staff as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Turnover rate of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan staff as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Turnover rate of overseas staff as a percentage of total turnover	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
<b>Employees Health and Safety</b>				
Number of deaths due to work	Person	0	0	0
Percentage of number of deaths due to work	%	0	0	0
Numbers of work-related injuries	Times	11	6	9
Total number of days lost due to work-related injuries	Days	1,013	278	622
<b>Employees Development and Training<sup>3</sup></b>				
Total Training Attendance	Person-time	152,686	105,611	95,000
By gender				
Number of training sessions for male staff	Person-time	78,225	54,803	49,557
Number of training sessions for female staff	Person-time	74,461	50,808	45,443

ESG Key Performance Table Index	Unit	2025	2024	2023
By employment type				
Training for senior management staff	Person-time	167	59	118
Training for middle-level management staff	Person-time	5,072	1,254	2,947
General staff training	Person-time	147,447	84,048	76,681
<b>Percentage of Staff Trained</b>				
By gender				
Percentage of training sessions for male staff	Percentage	100.00%	99.50%	99.70%
Percentage of training sessions for female staff	Percentage	100.00%	99.80%	99.90%
By employment type				
Training for senior management staff	Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Training for middle-level management staff	Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
General staff training	Percentage	100.00%	99.70%	99.80%
<b>Training Hours for Employees</b>				
Total training hours for all staff	Hour	838,765.50	881,299.14	793,764.55
By gender				
Total training time for male staff	Hour	423,986.00	443,435.80	403,652.25
Total training time for female staff	Hour	414,779.50	437,863.34	390,112.30
By employment type				
Total training time for senior management staff	Hour	1,371.60	1,254.60	869.50
Total training time for middle-level management staff	Hour	28,283.70	31,165.80	26,118.30
Total training time for general staff	Hour	809,110.20	714,437.64	626,027.25
<b>Average Training Hours Per Employee <sup>4</sup></b>				
Average training hours for all staff	Hours/Person	103.90	108.60	98.49
By gender <sup>4</sup>				
Average training hours for male staff	Hours/Person	102.51	105.30	96.02
Average training hours for female staff	Hours/Person	105.35	112.16	101.20

ESG Key Performance Table Index	Unit	2025	2024	2023
By employment type <sup>4</sup>				
Average training hours for senior management staff	Hours/Person	97.97	104.55	86.95
Average training hours for middle-level management staff	Hours/Person	105.54	124.66	104.47
General training hours for general staff	Hours/Person	103.85	108.92	96.24
<b>Number of Suppliers by Region</b>				
Domestic	Individual	649	643	616
Overseas	Individual	2	3	3
<b>Customer Service and Complaints</b>				
Customer service satisfaction rate				
Customer service satisfaction rate	Percentage	98.71%	98.58%	98.79%
Customer complaints				
Complaints	Cases	1,044	1,478	1,842
Complaint acceptance rate	Percentage	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Customer satisfaction with complaint handling	Percentage	95.11%	95.00%	94.73%
<b>Anti-corruption Training</b>				
Anti-corruption training	Times	658	315	250
Number of persons covered by anti-corruption training	Person-time	17,865	8,022	7,623
<b>Anti-money Laundering Training</b>				
Anti-money laundering training	Times	177	169	170
Number of persons covered by anti-money laundering training	Person-time	69,759	59,260	76,563
<b>Social Welfare</b>				
Total charitable investment	RMB Ten thousand	580	620	650

Notes:

- 1.The relevant data were compiled based on the Bank' s employees from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. Employee-related data of the Bank cover employees who have signed formal labour contracts with the Bank and dispatched workers, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements.
- 2.The statistical scope for the total staff turnover rate covers the entire Bank, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements.
- 3.Training-related data include both online and offline training hours, and the statistical scope covers training data for all employees of the Bank as well as external training data for the Bank's leadership.
- 4.The statistical scope for average training hours per employee, average training hours per employee by gender, and average training hours per employee by employment type covers the entire Bank. After excluding support workers employees, the total number of employees receiving training was 8,073, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements.

# Independent Assurance Report

**To the Board of Directors and Stakeholders of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.**

Lianhe Equator Environmental Impact Assessment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “Lianhe Equator”) is entrusted by Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “GRCB”) to conduct an assurance work on the sustainability information disclosed in the 2025 Corporate Social Responsibility (ESG) Report of GRCB.

## **I. Responsibilities of GRCB**

The responsibility of GRCB is to prepare the 2025 Corporate Social Responsibility (ESG) Report of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report”) in accordance with Appendix C2 “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide” of the “Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited”, referencing the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards, and in compliance with the relevant requirements of the “Opinions on Strengthening the Social Responsibility of Banking Financial Institutions” issued by the former China Banking Regulatory Commission and the “Guidelines on the Corporate Social Responsibility of Banking Institutions of China” issued by the China Banking Association. In addition, GRCB shall follow the agreed assurance content and scope with the Lianhe Equator, accept the due diligence conducted by the assurance team of Lianhe Equator, supply Lianhe Equator with the information, data and institutional documents required for this assurance, and ensure that the information, data and institutional documents so provided are true and valid.

## **II. Responsibility of Lianhe Equator**

The responsibility of Lianhe Equator is to comply with the assurance standards, follow the agreed assurance content and scope with GRCB, assure the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report”, evaluate the assurance content reasonably through internal control procedures, and issue an independent assurance report to the board of directors and Stakeholders of GRCB.

## **III. Assurance Standards and Content**

For this assurance, Lianhe Equator conducted the assurance in accordance with AA1000AS v3, with reference to the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Sustainability Reporting Standards (2021 version) and other relevant requirements, to assess whether the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report” complies with the four principles of inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness and impact. In addition, Lianhe Equator performed assurance on the reliability and quality of selected performance information in accordance with Appendix C2 “Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Guide” of the “Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited”, ensuring that the execution of the engagement complies with the aforementioned standards and specifications.

#### **IV. Assurance Scope**

The assurance period is limited to 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025. The scope of assured information is limited to the sustainability information of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as covered by the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report”. Information relating to suppliers, partners or other third parties is not covered. The organisation’s positions, views, forward-looking statements and forecast information are excluded from this assurance engagement.

The assurance was conducted in accordance with AA1000AS v3, with an assurance type of “Type 2” and a level of assurance of “Moderate Assurance”.

#### **V. Assurance Methods**

The assurance conducted by Lianhe Equator primarily included the following:

Reviewing the sustainability information disclosed in the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report”;

Conducting on-site sample interviews at the head office of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank with its management personnel, with relevant department staff responsible for the preparation of the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report”, and with personnel responsible for the measurement and collection of performance information;

Reviewing and inspecting Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank’s management practices, business processes and supporting evidence;

Carrying out sample checks and recalculations to verify the reliability and quality of selected performance information;

Collecting and evaluating evidentiary materials and board statements that support the extent to which the organisation adheres to the AA1000 principles.

#### **VI. Limitations**

Given the current absence of globally recognised and universally accepted standards for the assessment and measurement of non-financial performance information, differences exist among organisations in the application of acceptable measurement techniques and data collection methods. Such differences may affect the comparability of the selected performance information in this report with information disclosed by other organisations.

#### **VII. Assurance Conclusion**

Based on the results of the procedures described above, Lianhe Equator has reached the following assurance conclusion regarding the extent to which Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank has complied with the AA1000 principles and the reliability and quality of the selected performance information:

## **(I) Compliance with the AA1000 AP (2018) Principles**

### **Inclusivity:**

GRCB has identified its stakeholders, including regulatory authorities, shareholders/investors, the board of directors and management, industry peers and associations, customers, employees, local communities/the public, suppliers and partners, charitable organisations, and the media. For different stakeholders, the Bank has established multi-level communication and response mechanisms, gathering their concerns through means such as panel discussions and surveys, shareholders' meetings, board meetings, investor relations hotlines, industry exchanges, branch-level communication, customer service hotlines, trade unions, volunteer activities, financial literacy initiatives, and media interviews. In response to stakeholder concerns, the Bank has taken specific actions, integrating their expectations into the Bank's sustainable development planning and daily operations. Lianhe Equator considers that the "2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report" complies with the principle of inclusivity.

### **Materiality:**

GRCB has established a formal process for identifying material topics. With reference to domestic and international ESG reporting guidelines, and taking into account national policies, industry benchmarks, as well as the Bank's own development strategy and actual circumstances, it has identified 27 material topics. Through an online questionnaire survey distributed to its stakeholders, the Bank evaluated these topics from the two dimensions of "impact materiality" and "financial materiality", resulting in an ESG material topics list and a materiality matrix, and has disclosed the identified material topics. Lianhe Equator considers that the "2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report" complies with the principle of materiality.

### **Responsiveness:**

GRCB has established multi-faceted communication channels, engaging in regular or ad-hoc dialogue with its stakeholders and continuously responding to their concerns and expectations. The Bank has given priority disclosure to the material topics identified through its materiality analysis, enhancing the transparency of its information disclosure by presenting specific management measures, key performance data and typical practice examples. Lianhe Equator considers that the "2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report" complies with the principle of responsiveness.

### **Impact:**

GRCB has established an ESG governance framework, regularly monitors its sustainable development performance, and incorporates sustainability matters into its development strategy and business operations. The Bank assesses and manages the environmental, social and economic impacts arising from its own activities, pays attention to the role of related risks in operational compliance and long-term value creation, has set strategic goals for key areas, and has disclosed its progress in implementing them, thereby contributing to its customers, the industry, its employees and society through its own development. Lianhe Equator considers that the "2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report" complies with the principle of impact.

## (II) Specific performance information quality

Lianhe Equator has selected the following specific performance indicators in the “2025 Social Responsibility (ESG) Report” for inclusion in the assurance scope:

- Construction area (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Outsourcing power (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Office water consumption(GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Gasoline consumption of official cars (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Office paper consumption (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Total energy consumption (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Total greenhouse gas emission (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Direct greenhouse gas emission (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Indirect greenhouse gas emission (GRCB Head Office(the Headquarters Building, Wangyu Center, Jingyun Building and Panyu Central Computer Room))
- Total charitable investment (GRCB(the entire Bank, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Total number of staff (contract staff and labor dispatch staff of GRCB(the entire Bank, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))

- Total number of female staff (contract female staff and labor dispatch female staff of GRCB(the entire Bank, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Total turnover rate of staff (contract staff and labor dispatch staff of GRCB(the entire Bank, excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Total training hours for all staff (contract staff and dispatched staff (excluding support staff) of GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Average training hours for all staff (contract staff and dispatched staff (excluding support staff) of GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Number of deaths due to work (contract staff of GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Total number of days lost due to work-related injuries (contract staff of GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Customer complaint acceptance rate (GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Customer service satisfaction rate (covering telephone banking, online customer service, and online business hall service)
- Number of person covered by anti-money laundering training (GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Times of anti-money laundering training (GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Times of anti-corruption training (GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))
- Number of person covered by anti-corruption training (GRCB (the entire Bank,excluding wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries within the scope of the consolidated financial statements))

During the assurance process of the above specific performance information, based on the procedures performed by Lianhe Equator and the evidence obtained, no material errors were identified.

### VIII. Competence and Independence Statement

Lianhe Equator was established in 2015. It is a green bond assessment and certification institution registered through the market-based evaluation of the Green Bond Standards Committee, and is a sustainability assurance provider licensed by AccountAbility AA1000 CIC, with extensive experience in assessment and certification.

The assurance team members of Lianhe Equator possess the professional competence and experience required to carry out ESG assurance engagements, follow the “AA1000AS v3 Code of Practice” and conduct specific assurance work in accordance with the “Working Procedures of Assurance of Sustainable Development Report of Lianhe Equator”. Other than the engagement relationship arising from this assurance engagement between Lianhe Equator and Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank, neither Lianhe Equator nor any member of its assurance team has any related party relationship with Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank that could affect the independence, objectivity or impartiality of the assurance work.

Lianhe Equator Environmental Impact Assessment Co., Ltd.

10 April 2026, Tianjin, China

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Address: 6/F, Lianhe Credit Building, 80 Qufu Road, Heping District, Tianjin



## Policy List

In light of the Bank’s business operations, the Bank regularly identifies and tracks relevant laws, regulations and regulatory requirements applicable to its business. The Bank applies and strictly complies with the following laws, regulations and regulatory policies, including but not limited to those set out below.

The Bank has formulated relevant internal policies to ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with laws and regulations.

ESG index	Laws, regulations/policies	Internal policy	
Environment	Guidance on Building a Green Financial System	Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Green Financial Development Planning and Implementation Plan (2023-2025)	
	Guiding Opinions of the State Council on Accelerating the Establishment of a Sound Economic System with Green, Low-carbon and Circular Development		
	Working Guidance for Carbon Dioxide Peaking and Carbon Neutrality in Full and Faithful Implementation of the New Development Philosophy		
	Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council on Accelerating the All-round Green Transformation of Economic and Social Development		
	Guidelines for Environmental Information Disclosure of Financial Institutions		
	Green Finance Guidelines for the Banking and Insurance Industry		
	Guidelines on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-Carbon Development		Notice on Updating the Pre-approval Requirements for Green Loans
	Guidelines for the Banking and Insurance Industries on Doing a Good Job in the “Five Major Articles” of Finance		
Opinions on Giving Play to the Role of Green Finance to Serve the Building of a Beautiful China			
Implementation Plan for High-Quality Development of Green Finance in the Banking and Insurance Industries			
Guidelines on Financial Support for New Industrialization			
Employment	Labor Law of the People’s Republic of China	GRCB Management Measures on Staff Recruitment	
	Labor Contract Law of the People’s Republic of China		
	Interim Provisions on Labor Dispatch		
	Employment Promotion Law of the People’s Republic of China		
	Social Insurance Law of the People’s Republic of China		
	Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Minors		Implementation Measures for the Administration of Labour Contracts of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (Revised in 2020)

ESG index	Laws, regulations/policies	Internal policy
Health and Safety	<p>The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safe Production</p> <p>Regulations on Internal Security and Protection of Enterprises and Institutions</p>	<p>Provisions on the Safety Production Responsibility System of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank</p> <p>Safety and Security Management Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank</p>
Development and Training	<p>Guidelines for the Management of Practitioners in Banking and Financial Institutions</p>	<p>Administrative Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank for Internal Trainers (Revised in 2023)</p> <p>Administrative Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank for Training Expenses ( Revised in 2024)</p>
Labour Principles	<p>Labor Law of the People’s Republic of China</p> <p>Provisions of the People’s Republic of China on Prohibition of Child Labor</p> <p>Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Protection of Minors</p>	<p>Employee Leave Management Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank</p>
Supply Chain Management	<p>Law of the People’s Republic of China on Bidding and Tendering</p> <p>The Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Bidding and Tendering</p> <p>The Provisions on Engineering Projects Subject to Bidding</p> <p>The Interim Provisions on the Management of Centralized Procurement by State-owned Financial Enterprises</p>	<p>GRCB Centralized Procurement Management Measures (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB Centralized Procurement Operating Procedures (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB Bidding and Tendering Management Measures (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB Centralized Procurement Supplier Management Measures (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB Centralized Procurement Supervision and Inspection Management Measures (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB Centralized Procurement Quantity Allocation Rules (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB Centralized Procurement Directory Listing (As Amended in 2024)</p> <p>GRCB List of Items Excluded from the Scope of Centralized Procurement (As Amended in 2024)</p>

ESG index	Laws, regulations/policies	Internal policy
Product Liability Consumer Protection		Administrative Measures for the Protection of Financial Consumers' Rights and Interests of Rural Commercial Banks in Guangzhou
		Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on the Implementation of Audit for Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Work (As Amended in 2023)
	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests	Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. for the Evaluation and Assessment of Compliance and Risk Management (As Amended in 2025)
	Law of the People's Republic of China on the People's Bank of China	Emergency Disposal Plan for Major Consumer Complaints of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (As Amended in 2023)
	Law of the People's Republic of China on Commercial Banks	Administrative Measures on Financial Marketing and Publicity Standards of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (As Amended in 2023)
	Law of the People's Republic of China on People's Mediation	Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on the Administration of Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Review (As Amended in 2025)
	Personal Information Protection Law of the People's Republic of China	Operational Procedures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. for Audio and Video Recording in the Sales of Personal Wealth Management and Consignment Products (As Amended in 2023)
	Guiding Opinions of the General Office of the State Council on Strengthening the Protection of Financial Consumers' Rights and Interests	Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on the Suitability Management for the Sales of Wealth Products (As Amended in 2023)
	Notice on Further Regulating Financial Marketing and Publicity Activities	Administrative Measures on Protection of Personal Customer Information Security of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (As Amended in 2024)
	Implementation Measures of the People's Bank of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Financial Consumers	Administrative Measures of Handling Complaints from Consumers of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (As Amended in 2024)
	Administrative Measures for Handling Consumer Complaints in the Banking and Insurance Sector	Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on the Administration of Consumer Rights and Interests Protection, Financial Knowledge Popularization and Financial Consumer Education (As Amended in 2023)
	Administrative Measures for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests of Banking and Insurance Institutions	Administrative Measures on Disclosure of Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Information of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Banks
	Former CBRC's Guidelines on Consumer Rights Protection Work in the Banking Industry	Administrative Measures for the Resolution of Financial Consumer Disputes of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Banks
Former CBIRC's Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of Institutional Mechanisms for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests in Banking and Insurance Institutions	Administrative Measures for Personnel in Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Posts of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Banks	
Administrative Measures of the Guangdong Zhenghe Banking and Insurance Consumer Rights Protection Center for Mediation Work		

ESG index	Laws, regulations/policies	Internal policy
Anti-corruption	<p>Regulations on Disciplinary Actions of the Communist Party of China</p> <p>Rules on the Work of Supervision and Discipline Enforcement of the Discipline Inspection Organs of the Communist Party of China</p> <p>Regulations of the CPC on the Authority and Procedures for Approving the Disciplinary Punishment of Party Members Violating Regulations</p> <p>Opinions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Strengthening Supervision of the “Leader” and the Leadership Team</p>	<p>Implementing Rules for Accountability of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank for Violations of Integrity in Practice</p> <p>Implementing Rules for Supervision, Discipline Management and Accountability of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank</p> <p>The System of Supervisory Talks by the Party Committee of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank for the Implementation of the Main Responsibility of the Party in a Comprehensive and Strict Manner</p> <p>Work Guidelines of the Communist Party of China Committee of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on Disciplinary Sanctions against Party Members Who Violate Discipline by Party Organizations (As Amended in 2025)</p>
Anti-Money Laundering	<p>Anti-Money Laundering Law of the People’s Republic of China</p> <p>Measures for the Administration of Client Due Diligence and Preservation of Client Identity Materials and Transaction Records by Financial Institutions</p> <p>Measures for the Administration of Reporting of Large-value Transactions and Suspicious Transactions by Financial Institutions</p>	<p>Risk Management Measures on Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (As Amended in 2022)</p> <p>Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on the Administration of Customer Identity Identification, Customer Identity Materials and Transaction Record Keeping (As Amended in 2020)</p> <p>Measures of Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank for the Administration of Reporting of Large-Value and Suspicious Transactions (As Amended in 2025)</p>

# HKEX Environmental, Social and Governance Reporting Code Content Index

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
<p><b>Part B: Mandatory Disclosure Requirements</b> This section sets out mandatory disclosure requirements, which must be included in the issuer’s environmental, social and governance (ESG) report.</p>		
<p>Governance Structure</p>	<p>A statement from the board containing the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) a disclosure of the board’s oversight of ESG issues;</li> <li>(ii) the board’s ESG management approach and strategy, including the process used to evaluate, prioritise and manage material ESG-related issues (including risks to the issuer’s businesses); and</li> <li>(iii) how the board reviews progress made against ESG-related goals and targets with an explanation of how they relate to the issuer’s businesses.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Statement of the Board of Directors</p>
<p>Reporting Principles</p>	<p>A description of, or an explanation on, the application of the following Reporting Principles in the preparation of the ESG report:</p> <p><b>Materiality:</b> The ESG report should disclose: (i) the process to identify and the criteria for the selection of material ESG factors; (ii) if a stakeholder engagement is conducted, a description of significant stakeholders identified, and the process and results of the issuer’s stakeholder engagement.</p> <p><b>Quantitative:</b> Information on the standards, methodologies, assumptions and/or calculation tools used, and source of conversion factors used, for the reporting of emissions/energy consumption (where applicable) should be disclosed.</p> <p><b>Consistency:</b> The issuer should disclose in the ESG report any changes to the methods or KPIs used, or any other relevant factors affecting a meaningful comparison.</p>	<p>Preparation Instructions for the Report</p>
<p>Reporting Boundary</p>	<p>A narrative explaining the reporting boundaries of the ESG report and describing the process used to identify which entities or operations are included in the ESG report. If there is a change in the scope, the issuer should explain the difference and reason for the change.</p>	<p>Preparation Instructions for the Report</p>

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
Part C: “Comply or explain” Provisions This section sets out the content that the issuer is required to report in its ESG report on a “comply or explain” basis.		
A. Environmental Aspect A1: Emissions		
General Disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to air emissions, discharges into water and land, and generation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.	Policy List 2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations
KPI A1.1	The types of emissions and respective emissions data.	ESG Key Performance Table 2.1 Addressing Climate Change
KPI A1.2	[Repealed on 1 January 2025]	—
KPI A1.3	Total hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	ESG Key Performance Table
KPI A1.4	Total non-hazardous waste produced (in tonnes) and, where appropriate, intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	ESG Key Performance Table
KPI A1.5	Description of emission target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.2 Developing Green Finance 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations
KPI A1.6	Description of how hazardous and non-hazardous wastes are handled, and a description of reduction target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
Aspect A2: Use of Resources		
General Disclosure	Policies on the efficient use of resources, including energy, water and other raw materials.	Policy List 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations
KPI A2.1	Direct and/or indirect energy consumption by type (e.g. electricity, gas or oil) in total (kWh in ' 000s) and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	ESG Key Performance Table 2.1 Addressing Climate Change
KPI A2.2	Water consumption in total and intensity (e.g. per unit of production volume, per facility).	ESG Key Performance Table 2.1 Addressing Climate Change
KPI A2.3	Description of energy use efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations
KPI A2.4	Description of whether there is any issue in sourcing water that is fit for purpose, water efficiency target(s) set and steps taken to achieve them.	2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations
KPI A2.5	Total packaging material used for finished products (in tonnes) and, if applicable, with reference to per unit produced.	Not applicable
Aspect A3: The Environment and Natural Resources		
General Disclosure	Policies on minimising the issuer' s significant impacts on the environment and natural resources.	Policy List 2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.2 Developing Green Finance 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations 2.5 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation
KPI A3.1	Description of the significant impacts of activities on the environment and natural resources and the actions taken to manage them.	2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.2 Developing Green Finance 2.3 Practicing Green Office Operations 2.5 Ecosystem and Biodiversity Conservation 3.1 Serving Rural Revitalization

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
<b>Aspect A4: Climate Change</b>		
General Disclosure	[Repealed on 1 January 2025]	—
KPI A4.1	[Repealed on 1 January 2025]	—
<b>B: Social Aspect B1: Employment</b>		
General Disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to compensation and dismissal, recruitment and promotion, working hours, rest periods, equal opportunity, diversity, anti-discrimination, and other benefits and welfare.	Policy List 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B1.1	Total workforce by gender, employment type (for example, full- or part-time), age group and geographical region.	ESG Key Performance Table 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B1.2	Employee turnover rate by gender, age group and geographical region.	ESG Key Performance Table 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
<b>Aspect B2: Health and Safety</b>		
General Disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to providing a safe working environment and protecting employees from occupational hazards.	Policy List 3.9 Security Management and Privacy Protection 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B2.1	Number and rate of work-related fatalities occurred in each of the past three years including the reporting year.	ESG Key Performance Table

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
<b>Aspect B2: Health and Safety</b>		
KPI B2.2	Lost days due to work injury.	ESG Key Performance Table
KPI B2.3	Description of occupational health and safety measures adopted, and how they are implemented and monitored.	Policy List 3.9 Security Management and Privacy Protection 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
<b>Aspect B3: Development and Training</b>		
General Disclosure	Policies on improving employees' knowledge and skills for discharging duties at work. Description of training activities.  Note: Training refers to vocational training. It may include internal and external courses paid by the employer.	Policy List 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B3.1	The percentage of employees trained by gender and employee category (e.g. senior management, middle management).	ESG Key Performance Table 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B3.2	The average training hours completed per employee by gender and employee category.	ESG Key Performance Table 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
<b>Aspect B4: Labour Standards</b>		
General Disclosure	Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to preventing child and forced labour.	Policy List 3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B4.1	Description of measures to review employment practices to avoid child and forced labour.	3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees
KPI B4.2	Description of steps taken to eliminate such practices when discovered.	Not applicable
<b>Aspect B5: Supply Chain Management</b>		
General Disclosure	Policies on managing environmental and social risks of the supply chain.	Policy List 3.8 Strengthening Supplier Management

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
Aspect B5: Supply Chain Management		
KPI B5.1	Number of suppliers by geographical region.	ESG Key Performance Table 3.8 Strengthening Supplier Management
KPI B5.2	Description of practices relating to engaging suppliers, number of suppliers where the practices are being implemented, and how they are implemented and monitored.	ESG Key Performance Table 3.8 Strengthening Supplier Management
KPI B5.3	Description of practices used to identify environmental and social risks along the supply chain, and how they are implemented and monitored.	3.8 Strengthening Supplier Management
KPI B5.4	Description of practices used to promote environmentally preferable products and services when selecting suppliers, and how they are implemented and monitored.	3.8 Strengthening Supplier Management
Aspect B6: Product Responsibility		
General Disclosure	General Disclosure Information on: (a) the policies; and (b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to health and safety, advertising, labelling and privacy matters relating to products and services provided and methods of redress.	Policy List 3.6 Improving the Quality and Efficiency of Customer Service 3.7 Protection of Financial Consumers' Rights and Interests 3.9 Security Management and Privacy Protection
KPI B6.1	Percentage of total products sold or shipped subject to recalls for safety and health reasons.	Not applicable
KPI B6.2	Number of products and service-related complaints received and how they are dealt with.	ESG Key Performance Table 3.7 Protection of Financial Consumers' Rights and Interests
KPI B6.3	Description of practices relating to observing and protecting intellectual property rights.	4.6 Corporate Culture Cultivation and Dissemination
KPI B6.4	Description of quality assurance process and recall procedures.	Not applicable

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
<b>Aspect B6: Product Responsibility</b>		
KPI B6.5	Description of consumer data protection and privacy policies, and how they are implemented and monitored.	<p>Policy List</p> <p>3.7 Protection of Financial Consumers' Rights and Interests</p> <p>3.9 Security Management and Privacy Protection</p>
<b>Aspect B7: Anti-corruption</b>		
General Disclosure	<p>Information on:</p> <p>(a) the policies; and</p> <p>(b) compliance with relevant laws and regulations that have a significant impact on the issuer relating to bribery, extortion, fraud and money laundering.</p>	<p>Policy List</p> <p>4.3 Strengthening Compliance and Internal Control Management</p>
KPI B7.1	Number of concluded legal cases regarding corrupt practices brought against the issuer or its employees during the Reporting Period and the outcomes of the cases.	4.3 Strengthening Compliance and Internal Control Management
KPI B7.2	Description of preventive measures and whistle-blowing procedures, and how they are implemented and monitored.	4.3 Strengthening Compliance and Internal Control Management
KPI B7.3	Description of anti-corruption training provided to directors and staff.	<p>ESG Key Performance Table</p> <p>4.2 Continuously Enhancing Corporate Governance</p> <p>4.3 Strengthening Compliance and Internal Control Management</p>
<b>Aspect B8: Community Investment</b>		
General Disclosure	Policies on community engagement to understand the needs of the communities where the issuer operates and to ensure its activities take into consideration the communities' interests.	<p>2.6 Green Public Welfare Activities</p> <p>3.11 Public Welfare and Social Assistance</p>
KPI B8.1	Focus areas of contribution (e.g. education, environmental concerns, labour needs, health, culture, sport).	<p>2.6 Green Public Welfare Activities</p> <p>3.10 Protecting the Rights and Interests of Employees</p> <p>3.11 Public Welfare and Social Assistance</p>
KPI B8.2	Resources contributed (e.g. money or time) to the focus area.	<p>ESG Key Performance Table</p> <p>3.11 Public Welfare and Social Assistance</p>

Aspects	Contents	Disclosure of Sections
<b>Part D: Climate-related Disclosures</b> The issuer is required to mandatorily disclose their Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with paragraphs 28(a), 28(b) and 29 under (IV) “Metrics and Targets — Greenhouse Gas Emissions”. In addition to these requirements, the Exchange encourages the issuer to voluntarily disclose the climate-related information set out in this section in its ESG report.		
(I) Governance		2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.2 Developing Green Finance
(II) Strategy	Climate-related Risks and Opportunities	2.1 Addressing Climate Change 2.2 Developing Green Finance
	Business Model and Value Chain	
	Strategy and Decision-making	
	Financial Position, Financial Performance and Cash Flows	
	Climate Resilience	
(III) Risk Management		2.1 Addressing Climate Change
(IV) Metrics and Targets	Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions	ESG Key Performance Table 2.1 Addressing Climate Change
	Climate-related Transition Risks	
	Climate-related Physical Risks	
	Climate-related Opportunities	
	Capital Deployment	
	Internal Carbon Prices	
	Remuneration	
	Industry-based Metrics	
	Climate-related Targets	
	Applicability of cross-industry metrics and industry-based metrics	

# GRI (2021) Index

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
GRI 2: 2021 General disclosure		
Organisation and its reporting practices		
2-1	Organisation details	Preparation Instructions for the Report
2-2	Entities included in the organisation's sustainability report	About the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Organisational Structure of the Bank
2-3	Reporting Period, frequency of reporting and contacts	Preparation Instructions for the Report
2-4	Restatement of information	
2-5	External assurance	Independent Assurance Report
Events and workers		
2-6	Activities, value chain and other business relationships	Preparation Instructions for the Report ESG Key Performance Table
2-7	Employees	Part 3
2-8	Workers other than employees	

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
<b>Governance</b>		
2-9	Governance structure and composition	
2-10	Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	
2-11	Chair of the highest governance body	
2-12	Oversight role of the highest governance body in managing impact	
2-13	Delegation of responsibility for managing impact	Preparation Instructions for the Report
2-14	Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	About the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank
2-15	Conflicts of interest	Organisational Structure of the Bank
2-16	Communication of key concerns	Part 1
2-17	Common knowledge of the highest governance body	Part 4
2-18	Performance evaluation of the highest governance body	
2-19	Remuneration policy	
2-20	Process for determining remuneration	
2-21	Annual total remuneration ratio	
<b>Strategy, policy and practice</b>		
2-22	Statement on Sustainable Development Strategy	
2-23	Policy Commitments	
2-24	Integration Policy Commitment	
2-25	Procedures for remedying negative impacts	Policy List
2-26	Mechanisms for seeking advice and raising concerns	Part 1
2-27	Compliance with laws and regulations	
2-28	Membership of the Association	
<b>Stakeholder engagement</b>		
2-29	Approach to stakeholder engagement	Part 1
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Part 2
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Part 3
2-30	Collective bargaining agreements	Part 4

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
<b>GRI 3: 2021 Substantive topics</b>		
3-1	The process of identifying substantive topics	
3-2	List of substantive topics	Part 1
3-3	Management of substantive issues	
<b>GRI 201: 2016 Economic performance</b>		
G201-1	The economic value of direct production and distribution	Part 2 Part 3 Part 4
G201-2	The financial impact of climate change and other risks and opportunities	Part 2
G201-3	Obligatory defined benefit plans and other retirement schemes	Part 3
G201-4	Financial subsidies granted by the government	
<b>GRI202: 2016 Market performance</b>		
G202-1	Ratio of standard entry level salary to local minimum wage by gender	—
G202-2	Proportion of executives hired from the local community	—
<b>GRI 203: 2016 Indirect economic impact</b>		
G203-1	Infrastructure investment and support services	Part 2
G203-2	Significant indirect economic impact	Part 3
<b>GRI 204: 2016 Purchasing practices</b>		
G204-1	Proportion of procurement spend from local suppliers	Part 3
<b>GRI 205: 2016 Anti-corruption</b>		
G205-1	Operational sites that have conducted corruption risk assessments	
G205-2	Communication and training on anti-corruption policies and procedures	Part 4
G205-3	Corruption incidents identified and actions taken	
<b>GRI 206: 2016 Anti-competitive behaviour</b>		
G206-1	Lawsuits against unfair competition, antitrust and antitrust practices	—

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
<b>GRI 207: 2019 Taxation</b>		
G207-1	Tax Policy	—
G207-2	Tax governance, control and risk management	
G207-3	Tax-related stakeholder engagement and management	
G207-4	Country-specific reporting	
<b>GRI 301: 2016 Materia</b>		
G301-1	Weight or volume of material used	Not applicable
G301-2	Recycled feedstock used	
G301-3	Recycled products and their packaging materials	
<b>GRI 302: 2016 Energy</b>		
G302-1	Energy consumption within the organisation	ESG Key Performance Table Part 2
G302-2	Energy consumption outside the organisation	
G302-3	Energy intensity	
G302-4	Reducing energy consumption	
G302-5	Reducing energy demand in products and services	
<b>GRI 303: 2018 Water resources and sewage</b>		
G303-1	Interaction of organisations and water as a shared resource	ESG Key Performance Table Part 2
G303-2	Managing impacts associated with drainage	
G303-3	Water abstraction	
G303-4	Drainage	
G303-5	Water consumption	
<b>GRI 304: 2016 Biodiversity</b>		
G304-1	Operations owned, leased, managed by the organisation in or adjacent to protected areas and biodiversity-rich areas outside protected areas	Part 2
G304-2	Significant impacts of activities, products, services on biodiversity	
G304-3	Protected or restored habitats	
G304-4	Species on the IUCN Red List and the National Register of Conservation in habitats affected by operations	

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
<b>GRI 305: 2016 Emissions</b>		
G305-1	Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 1)	ESG Key Performance Table Part 2
G305-2	Indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from energy (Scope 2)	
G305-3	Other indirect greenhouse effect gas (GHG) emissions (Scope 3)	
G305-4	Greenhouse effect gas (GHG) emission intensity	
G305-5	Greenhouse effect gas (GHG) emission reductions	
G305-6	Emissions of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)	Not applicable
G305-7	Nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides (SOx) and other significant gases	
<b>GRI 306: 2020 Wastes</b>		
G306-1	Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts	ESG Key Performance Table Part 2
G306-2	Management of significant waste-related impacts	
G306-3	Waste generated	
G306-4	Waste transferred from disposal	
G306-5	Waste entering disposal	
<b>GRI 308: 2016 Supplier environmental assessment</b>		
G308-1	New suppliers screened using environmental criteria	Part 3
G308-2	Negative environmental impacts of the supply chain and actions taken	
<b>GRI 401: 2016 Employment</b>		
G401-1	New hires and staff turnover	ESG Key Performance Table Part 3
G401-2	Benefits offered to full-time employees (not including temporary or part-time employees)	
G401-3	Parental leave	
<b>GRI 402: 2016 Labour relations</b>		
G402-1	Minimum notice period for operational changes	—

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
<b>GRI 403: 2018 Occupational health and safety</b>		
G403-1	Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems	ESG Key Performance Table Part 3
G403-2	Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	
G403-3	Occupational health services	
G403-4	OHS matters: worker involvement, consultation and communication	
G403-5	Occupational health and safety training for workers	
G403-6	Worker health promotion	
G403-7	Prevention and mitigation of OHS impacts directly related to business relationships	
G403-8	Workers to whom the OHS management system applies	
G403-9	Work-related injuries	
G403-10	Work-related health issues	
<b>GRI 404: 2016 Training and education</b>		
G404-1	Average number of hours of training per employee per year	ESG Key Performance Table Part 3
G404-2	Employee skills enhancement programmes and transition assistance programmes	
G404-3	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	
<b>GRI 405: 2016 Diversity and equal opportunities</b>		
G405-1	Governance structure and employee diversity	ESG Key Performance Table About the Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank Organisational Structure of the Bank Part 1
G405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration for men and women	Part 3 Part 4
<b>GRI 406: 2016 Anti-discrimination</b>		
G406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	Part 3
<b>GRI 407: 2016 Freedom of association and collective bargaining</b>		
G407-1	Operating sites and suppliers where freedom of association and collective bargaining rights may be at risk	Not applicable
<b>GRI 408: 2016 Child labour</b>		
G408-1	Operating sites and suppliers with significant risk of child labour incidents	Not applicable

NO.	Content	Section of disclosure
<b>GRI 409: 2016 Forced or compulsory labour</b>		
G409-1	Operating sites and suppliers with significant risk of forced or compulsory labour incidents	Not applicable
<b>GRI 410: 2016 Security practices</b>		
G410-1	Security personnel trained in human rights policies or procedures	Not applicable
<b>GRI 411: 2016 Aboriginal rights</b>		
G411-1	Incidents involving violations of Aboriginal rights	Not applicable
<b>GRI 413: 2016 Local communities</b>		
G413-1	Operating sites with local community involvement, impact assessment and development plans	Part 3
G413-2	Operating sites with actual or potentially significant negative impacts on local communities	
<b>GRI 414: 2016 Social assessment of suppliers</b>		
G414-1	New suppliers screened using social criteria	Part 3
G414-2	The negative impact of the supply chain on society and the actions taken	
<b>GRI 415: 2016 Public policy</b>		
G415-1	Political donations	Not applicable
<b>GRI 416: 2016 Customer health and safety</b>		
G416-1	Assessment of health and safety impacts on product and service categories	Part 3
G416-2	Breaches involving health and safety impacts on products and services	
<b>GRI 417: 2016 Marketing and labelling</b>		
G417-1	Requirements for product and service information and labelling	Part 3
G417-2	Breaches involving product and service information and labelling	
G417-3	Violations relating to marketing	
<b>GRI 418: 2016 Customer privacy</b>		
G418-1	Substantiated complaints relating to invasion of customer privacy and loss of customer data	Part 3

# Reader Feedback Form

Thank you for reading the Bank's 2025 Corporate Social Responsibility (ESG) Report.

In order to provide you and other stakeholders with more valuable information, the Bank sincerely expects you to put forward valuable suggestions and opinions on this report and provide feedback to the Bank through the following channels:

Mailbox: [ir@grcbank.com](mailto:ir@grcbank.com)

## 1. Which of the following stakeholders do you belong to?

- Government     Regulatory Authority     Shareholders/Investors     Customers     Staff  
 Partners (Peer Financial Institutions, Suppliers, etc.)     Industry Associations  
 General Public/Communities     Public Welfare Organisations     Media     Others

## 2. What is your overall evaluation of this report?

- Poor     General     Good     Very good

## 3. Do you think this report completely covers your expectations of the Bank?

- Yes     No

## 4. Do you think the Bank has responded well to your expectations?

- Yes     No

## 5. Do you think the content layout and format design of this report are convenient to read?

- Yes     No

## 6. What other comments and suggestions do you have on the Bank's social responsibility (ESG) work and this report?

Thank you for your concern and support for the Bank.





**GRCBANK**