国银金租
CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK LEASING

國銀金融租賃股份有限公司*

CHINA DEVELOPMENT BANK FINANCIAL LEASING CO., LTD.*

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

(Stock Code: 1606)

Announcement on Interim Results for the Six Months Ended 30 June 2026

The Board of China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. hereby announces the unaudited condensed consolidated interim results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the six months ended 30 June 2026, together with comparative figures for the same period of 2025, which shall be read in conjunction with the management discussion and analysis below.

* *China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. is (a) not an authorised institution within the meaning of the Banking Ordinance; (b) not authorised to carry on banking/deposit-taking business in Hong Kong; and (c) not subject to the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.*

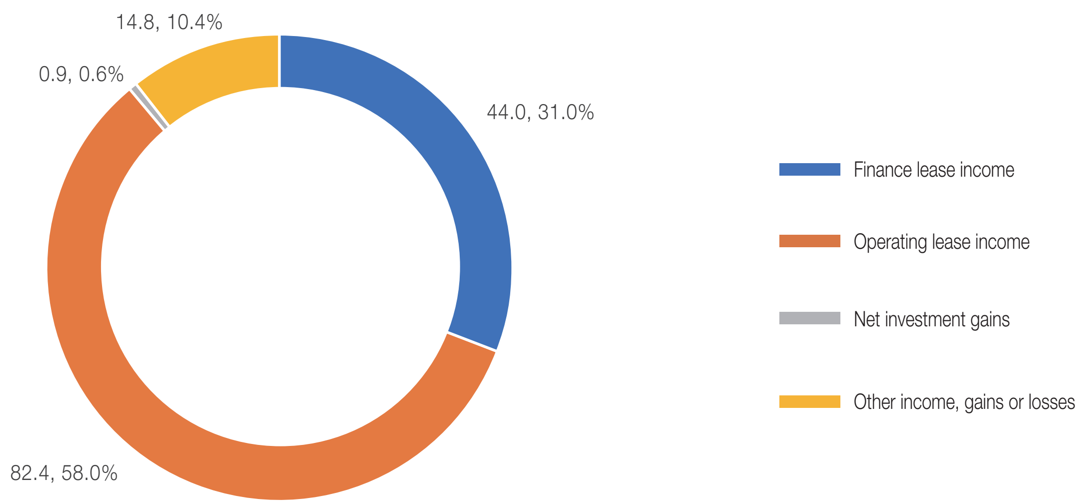
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

1 SUMMARY OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

(RMB in thousands)	**For the six months ended 30 June 2026**	For the six months ended 30 June 2025	For the year ended 31 December 2025
Finance lease income	**4,399,650**	5,041,156	9,297,280
Operating lease income	**8,241,182**	7,003,992	15,313,367
Total lease revenue	**12,640,832**	12,045,148	24,610,647
Net investment gains	**90,584**	34,201	76,242
Other income, gains or losses	**1,478,744**	2,585,045	3,593,152
Total revenue and other income	**14,210,160**	14,664,394	28,280,041
Total expenses	**(10,542,755)**	(11,627,511)	(21,827,082)
Of which: Depreciation and amortisation	**(3,874,043)**	(3,850,250)	(7,745,271)
Interest expenses	**(4,377,658)**	(4,617,094)	(9,260,128)
Impairment losses	**(1,380,833)**	(1,811,139)	(2,188,104)
Profit before income tax	**3,667,405**	3,036,883	6,452,959
Profit for the Reporting Period	**2,907,968**	2,401,029	5,030,278
Basic and diluted earnings per Share *(RMB)*	**0.23**	0.19	0.40

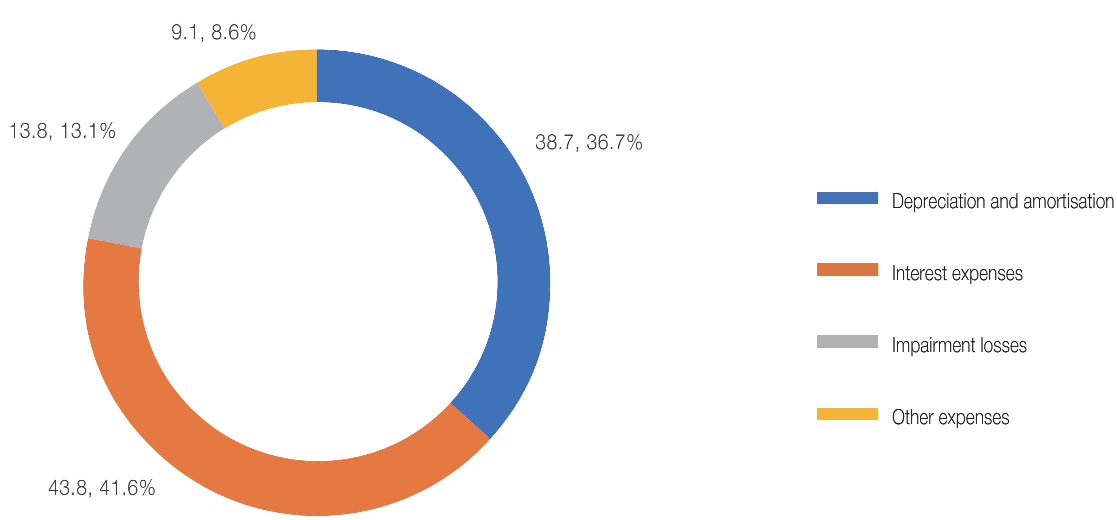
In the first half of 2026, finance lease income accounted for 31.0% of the operating income of the Group, representing a year-on-year decrease of 3.4 percentage points; operating lease income accounted for 58.0%, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.2 percentage points; net investment gains accounted for 0.6%, representing a year-on-year increase of 0.4 percentage point; and other income, gains or losses accounted for 10.4%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 7.2 percentage points.

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



In the first half of 2026, interest expenses accounted for 41.6% of the operating expenses of the Group, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.9 percentage points; depreciation and amortisation accounted for 36.7%, representing a year-on-year increase of 3.6 percentage points; impairment losses accounted for 13.1%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 2.5 percentage points; and other expenses accounted for 8.6%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 3.0 percentage points.

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

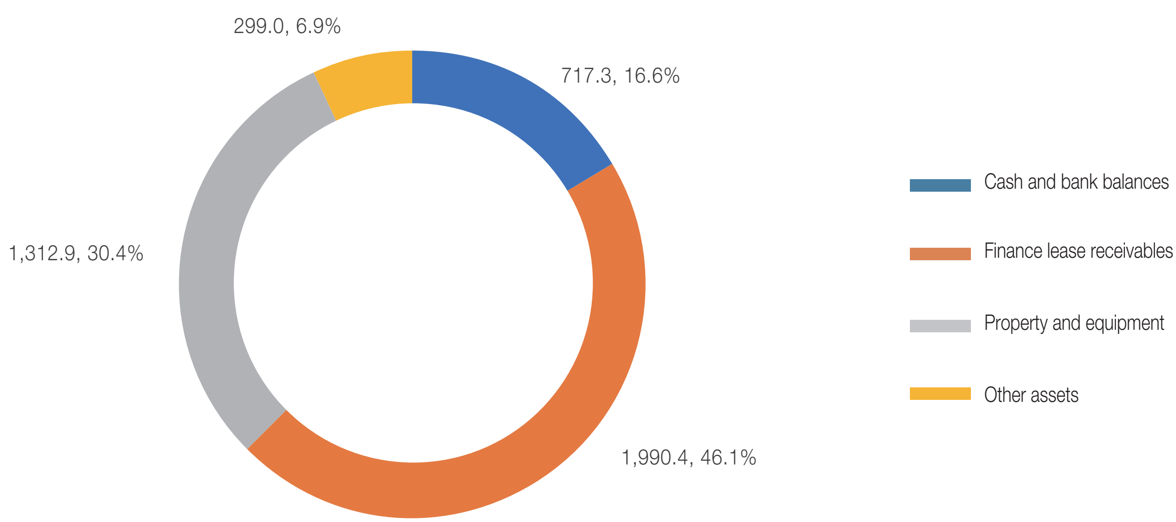


2 SUMMARY OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(RMB in thousands)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Total assets	**431,957,157**	433,471,493
Of which: Cash and bank balances	**71,725,658**	63,374,355
Accounts receivable	**686,962**	683,066
Finance lease receivables	**199,044,803**	206,577,323
Prepayments	**9,814,585**	12,969,741
Property and equipment	**131,293,784**	133,790,869
Total liabilities	**386,541,728**	389,496,643
Of which: Borrowings	**312,737,118**	328,452,398
Bonds payable	**39,860,624**	36,361,025
Total equity	**45,415,429**	43,974,850
Net assets per Share *(RMB)*	**3.59**	3.48

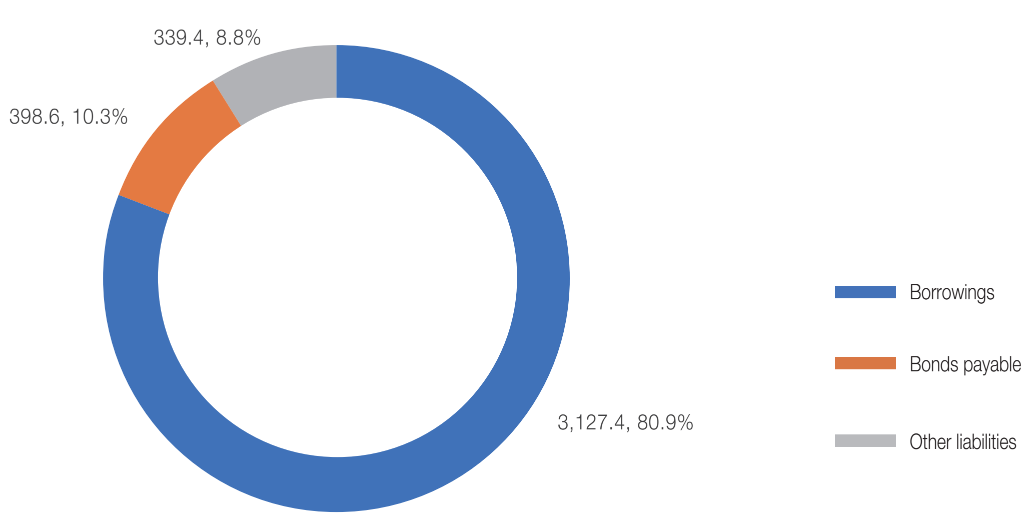
As at 30 June 2026, cash and bank balances accounted for 16.6% of the total assets of the Group, representing an increase of 2.0 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2025; finance lease receivables accounted for 46.1%, representing a decrease of 1.6 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2025; property and equipment accounted for 30.4%, representing a decrease of 0.5 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of 2025; and other assets accounted for 6.9%, representing an increase of 0.1 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of 2025.

Breakdown of Net Book Value of the Total Assets (Unit: RMB'00 million, Percentage)



As at 30 June 2026, borrowings accounted for 80.9% of the total liabilities of the Group, representing a decrease of 3.4 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2025; bonds payable accounted for 10.3%, representing an increase of 1.0 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of 2025; and other liabilities accounted for 8.8%, representing an increase of 2.4 percentage points as compared with that as at the end of 2025.

Breakdown of Net Book Value of the Total Liabilities (Unit: RMB'00 million, Percentage)



3 SELECTED FINANCIAL RATIOS

	For the six months ended 30 June/As at 30 June		For the year ended 31 December/ As at 31 December
	2026	2025	2025
Return on average total assets[1]	**1.34%**	1.17%	1.20%
Return on average equity[2]	**13.01%**	11.73%	11.94%
Cost-to-income ratio[3]	**6.82%**	9.49%	9.57%
Non-performing asset ratio[4]	**0.70%**	0.63%	0.62%
Financial leverage ratio[5]	**7.08 times**	7.80 times	7.64 times
Credit ratings			
Standard & Poor's	**A**	A	A
Moody's	**A1**	A1	A1
Fitch	**A**	A	A

(1) Calculated by dividing net profit for the Reporting Period by average balance of total assets at the beginning and the end of the Reporting Period on an annualised basis.

(2) Calculated by dividing net profit for the Reporting Period by average balance of total shareholders' equity at the beginning and the end of the Reporting Period on an annualised basis.

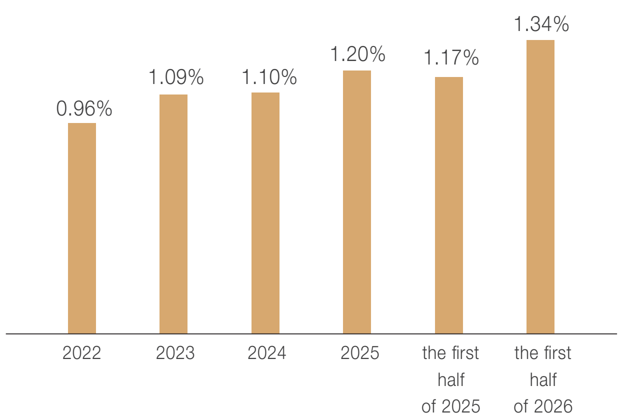
(3) Calculated by dividing the sum of the depreciation and amortisation of property and equipment held for administrative purposes, staff costs and other operating expenses by total revenue and other income.

(4) Non-performing asset ratio refers to the percentage of non-performing assets over total assets before allowance for impairment losses as at the applicable date.

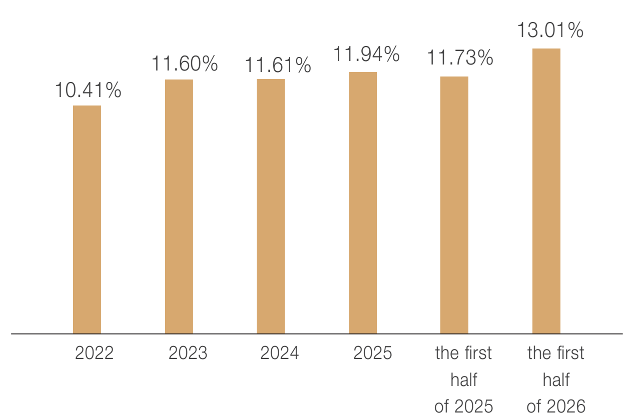
(5) Calculated by dividing net liabilities by total equity. Net liabilities refer to the sum of borrowings, interbank borrowings, financial assets sold under repurchase agreements and bonds payable less cash and cash equivalents.

In the first half of 2026, the annualised return on average total assets of the Group reached 1.34%, representing an increase of 0.17 percentage point as compared with that of the same period of last year. The annualised return on average equity of the Group reached 13.01%, representing an increase of 1.28 percentage points as compared with that of the same period of last year, mainly due to the stable increase in net profit.

Return on Average Total Assets



Return on Average Equity



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

	Regulatory requirement	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
Capital adequacy indicators[(1)]				
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio[(2)]	≥7.5%	**11.64%**	11.11%	10.49%
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio[(3)]	≥8.5%	**11.64%**	11.11%	10.49%
Capital adequacy ratio[(4)]	≥10.5%	**13.68%**	13.16%	12.95%
Asset quality indicators				
Provision ratio to lease receivables[(5)]	≥2.5%	**4.90%**	4.40%	3.88%
Provision coverage rate[(6)]	≥100%	**404.08%**	419.06%	427.41%

(1) Calculated based on the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks.

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

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

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

(5) Calculated by dividing allowance for impairment losses on lease receivables by the balance of lease receivables of the Group.

(6) Calculated by dividing allowance for impairment losses on lease receivables by the balance of non-performing lease receivables of the Group.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

1.1 Macro-economy

Internationally, the global economy exhibited overall characteristics of "low growth and high uncertainty" in the first half of 2026. In July 2026, the International Monetary Fund ("**IMF**") released the World Economic Outlook Report, lowering its forecast for global economic growth in 2026 to 3.0%, a slight downward revision of 0.1 percentage point from its forecast made in April of the same year. Following the downward revision of 0.2 percentage point made in April 2026, this marked IMF's further downward revision of its forecast for global economic growth in 2026. This revision reflected the impact of the war in the Middle East. However, thanks to the development and application of artificial intelligence, demand-driven growth in the global technology sector has accelerated, partially offsetting the negative impact of the war and alleviating the downward pressure on the global economy.

Domestically, 2026 marks the inaugural year of China's 15th Five-Year Plan (2026–2030). Against the backdrop of complex and evolving external conditions and weakening global growth momentum, the Chinese economy has made a sound start. According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, China's gross domestic product reached RMB69,570.4 billion in the first half of 2026, representing a year-on-year increase of 4.7% at constant prices. The Chinese economy has withstood pressure to operate within a reasonable range, with new growth drivers expanding rapidly, livelihoods being safeguarded in an effective and robust manner, and its development resilience continuously manifested.

1.2 Industry Environment

The Administrative Measures Governing Finance Lease Business of Financial Leasing Companies issued by the NFRA have become effective since 1 January 2026. These measures have filled certain institutional gaps at the micro-operational level within the financial leasing industry, guiding the sector to return from a "quasi-credit" model to its foundational purpose of "financing + asset leasing", thereby better serving the real economy's demands for equipment renewal and industrial upgrading. As a result of these developments, the industry is currently undergoing profound adjustments to its business structure: traditional quasi-credit sale and leaseback businesses have been significantly scaled down, while the operating lease and direct leasing businesses have continued to expand their market presence, with their contribution to the overall business sector rising significantly. This transformation not only optimises the industry's asset structure, but also marks that financial leasing companies are evolving from mere capital providers into comprehensive asset management and industrial service partners.

2 THE COMPANY'S RESPONSES

In the first half of 2026, the Group basically maintained its steady development momentum. Centred on serving the needs of premium customers and the development of the real economy, the Group focused on its core responsibilities and main businesses, optimised its asset and liability structure, and reinforced risk prevention and mitigation. Consequently, total assets have been steadily consolidated, strategic investment projects have been effectively implemented, profitability has been stable and improving, and the quality and efficiency of operations and management have been continuously enhanced.

Steady progress in key operating indicators

Net profit reached RMB2.908 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 21.1%;

The annualised return on average total assets (ROA) reached 1.34%, representing an increase of 0.17 percentage point as compared with that of the same period of last year;

The annualised return on average equity (ROE) reached 13.01%, representing an increase of 1.28 percentage points as compared with that of the same period of last year;

The non-performing asset ratio was 0.70%, which has been kept below 1% since listing, with asset quality remaining stable;

The provision coverage rate reached 404.08%, maintaining a high level of risk mitigation; and

Capital adequacy ratio reached 13.68%, representing an increase of 0.52 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of last year.

Business segments operated in an orderly manner

Aircraft leasing segment: In the first half of 2026, business investment increased by 51% year-on-year. The Group's aircraft leasing business covered 83 lessees across 43 countries and regions. The Group continued to optimise its fleet structure, increased the disposal of non-core aircraft, and enhanced the core competitiveness of its fleet. It also continued to deepen cooperation with COMAC to support the development of the China-made large aircraft industry, facilitating the delivery of new COMAC C919 aircraft.

Ship leasing segment: With major shipping indices operating at medium-to-high levels in the first half of 2026, both charter rates and asset valuations of vessels of the Group were driven upward. In the face of the ever-changing global shipping market, the Group took into account the cyclical patterns of the shipping market and the characteristics of individual vessel types, proactively optimised its vessel asset structure, and enhanced its lifecycle management capabilities for vessel assets.

Energy leasing segment: The Group remained deeply engaged in the green finance field, with its focus on green and low-carbon sectors such as wind power, photovoltaic power generation, hydropower and energy storage, and persistently served the national "dual carbon" strategic goals. In the first half of 2026, business investment amounted to RMB22 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 29%. The Group continued to optimise its customer structure, intensified the development of large-scale premium customers, and consolidated the customer foundation underpinning high-quality business development.

High-end equipment leasing segment: The Group focused on the field of science and technology finance, and leveraged its financial expertise to empower the integration of high-end manufacturing industrial chains and innovation chains. In the first half of 2026, the Group proactively positioned itself by identifying AI computing infrastructure leasing as a key area of focus, and actively engaged in equipment leasing businesses for leading clients in the computing infrastructure sector. The Group continued to deepen its penetration into the high-end manufacturing industrial chain, and actively supported the development of new quality productive forces.

Inclusive finance segment: The Group lived by the philosophy of inclusive finance, and continued to meet the financing needs of medium, small and micro customers in the vehicle, construction machinery and agricultural machinery sectors. While consolidating cooperation with existing customers, it actively explored new customers and new application scenarios. The Group strengthened the development of business compliance and risk control systems as well as digital and intelligent systems. By engaging equipment manufacturers, channel service providers, operators and other partners across the industrial chain, the Group accelerated the building of a collaborative business ecosystem, thereby enhancing the quality and efficiency of its inclusive finance services.

Continuous improvement in the quality and efficiency of internal management

Capital management: The Group has carried out solid day-to-day capital management and advanced the commissioning of the risk-weighted assets measurement system to further improve the timeliness and accuracy of capital measurement and information disclosure. By systematically advancing the implementation of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks, it has further optimised capital allocation, and steadily improved its capital adequacy ratio.

Asset and liability management: The Group has established and continuously refined a comprehensive, lifecycle-spanning dynamic monitoring and scheduling mechanism for assets and liabilities, so as to enable meticulous management of core regulatory indicators including capital adequacy ratio, leverage levels and liquidity. As a result, all indicators consistently exceeded regulatory requirements. Through asset-liability coordination and integrated scheduling, the Group implemented multiple measures to reduce liability costs and maintain overall stability in interest rate spreads of its businesses.

Risk management: The Group has continuously optimised the system development and mechanism running work for comprehensive risk management, strengthened risk prevention and control in key areas, and implemented multiple measures to intensify risk mitigation and loss recovery efforts. The quality and efficiency of risk management were empowered through digital and intelligent means, with asset quality remaining basically stable.

Compliance and internal control: Focusing closely on the implementation requirements of new regulatory rules, the Group continuously promoted quality improvement and efficiency enhancement in internal management. It proceeded orderly with key tasks including rectification of regulatory issues, construction of credit reporting system, improvement of anti-money laundering system, case prevention and operational risk prevention, and whole-process post-leasing management. Consequently, the foundation for compliance management has been continuously consolidated, and the level of compliant operation has been steadily improved.

3 ANALYSIS OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

3.1 Overview of Condensed Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

In the first half of 2026, the Group recorded a net profit of RMB2,908.0 million, representing an increase of RMB507.0 million, or 21.1% as compared with that for the same period of last year. This was primarily attributable to the Group's proactive efforts in seizing market opportunities, refined management and control of asset and liability throughout the entire process, and effective mitigation of industry competition pressures, with operating achievements materialising continually. First, the Group capitalised on the upward trend in the BDI by capturing the favorable shipping market conditions to drive an increase in operating lease rental levels; second, the Group continued to optimise the structure of its aircraft and vessel fleets, and leveraged the favourable aviation and shipping market conditions to realise gains on asset appreciation; third, the Group refined its liability management and implemented multiple measures to reduce financing costs.

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**For the six months ended 30 June 2026**	2025	Change
Revenue			
Finance lease income	**4,399.6**	5,041.2	(12.7%)
Operating lease income	**8,241.2**	7,004.0	17.7%
Total lease revenue	**12,640.8**	12,045.2	4.9%
Net investment gains	**90.6**	34.2	164.9%
Other income, gains or losses	**1,478.8**	2,585.0	(42.8%)
Total revenue and other income	**14,210.2**	14,664.4	(3.1%)
Depreciation and amortisation	**(3,874.0)**	(3,850.3)	0.6%
Staff costs	**(234.1)**	(239.3)	(2.2%)
Fee and commission expenses	**(7.2)**	(13.1)	(45.0%)
Interest expenses	**(4,377.7)**	(4,617.1)	(5.2%)
Other operating expenses	**(669.0)**	(1,096.6)	(39.0%)
Impairment losses	**(1,380.8)**	(1,811.1)	(23.8%)
Total expenses	**(10,542.8)**	(11,627.5)	(9.3%)
Profit before income tax	**3,667.4**	3,036.9	20.8%
Income tax expense	**(759.4)**	(635.9)	19.4%
Net profit	**2,908.0**	2,401.0	21.1%

3.2 Total Lease Revenue

Revenue of the Group was primarily derived from finance lease income and operating lease income. For the first half of 2026, total lease revenue of the Group amounted to RMB12,640.8 million, representing an increase of 4.9% as compared with the total lease revenue of RMB12,045.2 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to an increase in revenue from aircraft leasing, the rise in the BDI which has driven up the ship operating lease rental yields and the expansion in scale of lease assets of the energy segment.

3.2.1 Finance Lease Income

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

	For the six months ended 30 June		
(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**2026**	2025	Change
Finance lease income			
Aircraft leasing	**13.7**	13.6	0.7%
Ship leasing	**596.1**	624.5	(4.5%)
Energy leasing	**1,523.7**	1,144.2	33.2%
High-end equipment leasing	**1,245.0**	1,591.3	(21.8%)
Inclusive finance	**689.6**	1,060.7	(35.0%)
Others	**331.5**	606.9	(45.4%)
Total	**4,399.6**	5,041.2	(12.7%)

For the first half of 2026, finance lease income of the Group amounted to RMB4,399.6 million, accounting for 34.8% of the total lease revenue, representing a decrease of RMB641.6 million, or 12.7% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to a decline in the yield of finance lease business.

With respect to aircraft leasing, for the first half of 2026, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB13.7 million, representing an increase of RMB0.1 million, or 0.7% as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to ship leasing, for the first half of 2026, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB596.1 million, representing a decrease of RMB28.4 million, or 4.5% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in the scale of ship finance lease assets as compared with that of the same period of last year, as well as the decrease in finance lease income resulting from the year-on-year decline in USD interest rates, with the contract rates for certain ship finance lease businesses linked to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("**SOFR**").

With respect to energy leasing, for the first half of 2026, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB1,523.7 million, representing an increase of RMB379.5 million, or 33.2% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the Group's continuous response to the national "dual carbon" strategic goals and its increased leasing investment in the new energy leasing sector, resulting in a corresponding increase in income.

With respect to high-end equipment leasing, for the first half of 2026, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB1,245.0 million, representing a decrease of RMB346.3 million, or 21.8% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in the scale and yield of finance lease assets of the high-end equipment leasing business as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to inclusive finance, for the first half of 2026, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB689.6 million, representing a decrease of RMB371.1 million, or 35.0% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in the scale and yield of finance lease assets of the inclusive finance leasing business as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to others, for the first half of 2026, finance lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB331.5 million, representing a decrease of RMB275.4 million, or 45.4% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the Group's ongoing advancement of business transformation with a focus on its core responsibilities and main businesses, and a proactive reduction in the asset scale of structures, which led to a decrease in both the asset scale and yield of such segment.

3.2.2 Operating Lease Income

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

	For the six months ended 30 June		
(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**2026**	2025	Change
Operating lease income			
Aircraft leasing	**4,997.3**	4,313.8	15.8%
Ship leasing	**2,247.1**	2,011.7	11.7%
Energy leasing	**166.9**	26.6	527.4%
High-end equipment leasing	**239.1**	14.7	1,526.5%
Inclusive finance	**551.3**	573.5	(3.9%)
Others	**39.5**	63.7	(38.0%)
Total	**8,241.2**	7,004.0	17.7%

For the first half of 2026, the Group's operating lease income amounted to RMB8,241.2 million, accounting for 65.2% of the total lease revenue, representing an increase of 17.7% as compared with the operating lease income of RMB7,004.0 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to an increase in revenue from aircraft leasing, the rise in the BDI which has driven up the rental yields of ship operating lease business and the expansion in operating lease asset scale of the high-end equipment and energy leasing businesses.

With respect to aircraft leasing, for the first half of 2026, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB4,997.3 million, representing an increase of RMB683.5 million, or 15.8% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in lease rental yields of operating lease assets and the increase in revenue from aircraft leasing.

With respect to ship leasing, for the first half of 2026, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB2,247.1 million, representing an increase of RMB235.4 million, or 11.7% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the rise in operating lease rental yields of the ship leasing business driven by the increase in the BDI as compared with that of the same period of last year.

With respect to energy leasing, for the first half of 2026, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB166.9 million, representing an increase of RMB140.3 million, or 527.4% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the Group's ongoing advancement of business transformation and innovation, which led to a continuous expansion in the scale of operating lease assets of the energy leasing business.

With respect to high-end equipment leasing, for the first half of 2026, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB239.1 million, representing an increase of RMB224.4 million, or 1,526.5% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the increase in the scale of operating lease assets of the high-end equipment leasing business.

With respect to inclusive finance, for the first half of 2026, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB551.3 million, representing a decrease of RMB22.2 million, or 3.9% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the renewal of certain vehicle assets, resulting in a lower average scale of lease assets than that of the same period of last year.

With respect to others, for the first half of 2026, operating lease income from this segment of the Group amounted to RMB39.5 million, representing a decrease of RMB24.2 million, or 38.0% as compared with that of the same period of last year, primarily due to the Group's consistent reduction in the asset scale of the others segment.

3.2.3 Net Investment Gains

For the first half of 2026, net investment gains of the Group amounted to RMB90.6 million, representing an increase of 164.9% as compared with the net investment gains of RMB34.2 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the settlement of derivatives, resulting in a year-on-year increase in investment gains.

3.2.4 Other Income, Gains or Losses

For the first half of 2026, other income, gains or losses of the Group amounted to RMB1,478.8 million, representing a decrease of 42.8% as compared with the other income, gains or losses of RMB2,585.0 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to a sharp decrease in one-off aircraft insurance compensation income and a decrease in foreign exchange gains as compared with that for the same period of last year.

3.3 Cost and Expenses

For the first half of 2026, total cost and expenses of the Group amounted to RMB10,542.8 million, representing a decrease of 9.3% as compared with the total cost and expenses of RMB11,627.5 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to a year-on-year decrease in credit impairment losses on finance lease receivables, other operating expenses and interest expenses.

3.3.1 Depreciation and Amortisation

In the first half of 2026, depreciation and amortisation of the Group amounted to RMB3,874.0 million, representing an increase of 0.6% as compared with the depreciation and amortisation of RMB3,850.3 million for the same period of last year.

3.3.2 Staff Costs

In the first half of 2026, staff costs of the Group amounted to RMB234.1 million, representing a decrease of 2.2% as compared with staff costs of RMB239.3 million for the same period of last year, mainly due to a reduction in labour costs resulting from changes to the personnel structure of the Group.

3.3.3 Interest Expenses

For the first half of 2026, interest expenses of the Group amounted to RMB4,377.7 million, representing a decrease of 5.2% as compared with the interest expenses of RMB4,617.1 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the Group's proactive efforts to strengthen the refined management of its liabilities, the multiple measures to reduce overall financing costs, coupled with the overall reduction in prevailing interest rates, collectively driving a steady decline in financing interest expenses.

3.3.4 Other Operating Expenses

For the first half of 2026, other operating expenses of the Group amounted to RMB669.0 million, representing a decrease of 39.0% as compared with the other operating expenses of RMB1,096.6 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to the decrease in expenses related to aircraft leasing and inclusive finance businesses.

3.3.5 Impairment Losses

For the first half of 2026, the impairment losses of the Group amounted to RMB1,380.8 million, and the impairment losses in the same period of last year amounted to RMB1,811.1 million. This was mainly due to the relatively adequate risk allowance, resulting in a year-on-year decrease in provision made in the Reporting Period. The overall risk resistance capacity remained robust.

3.4 Profit before Income Tax

For the first half of 2026, profit before income tax of the Group amounted to RMB3,667.4 million, representing an increase of 20.8% as compared with the profit before income tax of RMB3,036.9 million for the same period of last year.

3.5 Income Tax Expense

For the first half of 2026, income tax expense of the Group amounted to RMB759.4 million, representing an increase of 19.4% as compared with the income tax expense of RMB635.9 million for the same period of last year, primarily due to an increase in profit before income tax recorded for the Reporting Period.

4 ANALYSIS ON THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025	Change
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	**71,725.7**	63,374.4	13.2%
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**244.3**	266.4	(8.3%)
Derivative financial assets	**3,177.0**	1,493.8	112.7%
Accounts receivable	**687.0**	683.1	0.6%
Finance lease receivables	**199,044.8**	206,577.3	(3.6%)
Assets held-for-sale	**1,159.6**	1,180.8	(1.8%)
Prepayments	**9,814.6**	12,969.7	(24.3%)
Investment properties	**814.9**	836.5	(2.6%)
Property and equipment	**131,293.8**	133,790.9	(1.9%)
Right-of-use assets	**110.4**	131.5	(16.0%)
Deferred tax assets	**3,796.9**	3,023.3	25.6%
Other assets	**10,088.2**	9,143.8	10.3%
Total assets	**431,957.2**	433,471.5	(0.3%)
Liabilities			
Borrowings	**312,737.1**	328,452.4	(4.8%)
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**10,671.9**	2,394.9	345.6%
Derivative financial liabilities	**9.1**	236.9	(96.2%)
Accrued staff costs	**277.2**	345.0	(19.7%)
Bonds payable	**39,860.6**	36,361.0	9.6%
Tax payable	**899.8**	841.4	6.9%
Lease liabilities	**141.9**	160.4	(11.5%)
Deferred tax liabilities	**2,187.5**	1,219.3	79.4%
Other liabilities	**19,756.6**	19,485.2	1.4%
Total liabilities	**386,541.7**	389,496.6	(0.8%)
Total equity	**45,415.5**	43,974.9	3.3%

4.1 *Total Assets*

The principal components of the Group's assets were cash and bank balances, finance lease receivables, prepayments and property and equipment. As at 30 June 2026, these assets accounted for 95.4% of the total assets. As at 30 June 2026, total assets of the Group amounted to RMB431,957.2 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,514.3 million, or 0.3% as compared with that as at the end of last year, primarily attributable to the Company's proactive adjustment of its asset structure through the strategic disposal of certain assets during favourable market conditions and the optimisation of its pace of additional investments.

4.1.1 Cash and Bank Balances

As at 30 June 2026, cash and bank balances of the Group amounted to RMB71,725.7 million, representing an increase of 13.2% as compared with the cash and bank balances of RMB63,374.4 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the increase in liquidity provision to support business development needs of the Group.

4.1.2 Finance Lease Receivables

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025	Change
Finance lease receivables – gross	**258,472.4**	264,641.5	(2.3%)
Less: unearned finance income	**(46,979.0)**	(46,869.9)	0.2%
Finance lease receivables – net	**211,493.4**	217,771.6	(2.9%)
Less: allowance for impairment losses	**(12,448.6)**	(11,194.3)	11.2%
Finance lease receivables – net value	**199,044.8**	206,577.3	(3.6%)

As at 30 June 2026, finance lease receivables of the Group amounted to RMB199,044.8 million, representing a decrease of 3.6% as compared with the finance lease receivables of RMB206,577.3 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the proactive optimisation of the structure of existing business and the decreased investment in finance lease business owing to intensified competition within the sector in a low-interest-rate market environment.

4.1.3 Prepayments

As at 30 June 2026, the prepayments of the Group amounted to RMB9,814.6 million, representing a decrease of 24.3% as compared with the prepayments of RMB12,969.7 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the new delivery of aircraft and vessels held for operating leases during the Reporting Period, resulting in the reclassification of prepayments to operating lease assets and a corresponding reduction in prepayments.

4.1.4 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment were composed of equipment held for operating lease businesses and property and equipment held for administrative purposes. As at 30 June 2026, equipment held for operating lease businesses of the Group amounted to RMB130,753.7 million, representing a decrease of 1.9% as compared with the equipment held for operating lease businesses of RMB133,234.9 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the disposal of aircraft and vessels held for operating leases, which resulted in a reduction in asset scale under operating leases.

As at 30 June 2026, property and equipment held for administrative purposes of the Group amounted to RMB540.1 million, representing a decrease of 2.9% as compared with the property and equipment held for administrative purposes of RMB556.0 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the provision for depreciation, resulting in a reduction in net book value of property and equipment held for administrative purposes.

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025	Change
Property and equipment			
Equipment held for operating lease businesses	**130,753.7**	133,234.9	(1.9%)
Property and equipment held for administrative purposes	**540.1**	556.0	(2.9%)
Property and equipment − carrying amount	**131,293.8**	133,790.9	(1.9%)

4.1.5 Other Assets

Other assets mainly included deductible value-added tax, prepaid expenses, straightline amortised lease assets, maintenance right assets, intangible assets and other receivables. As at 30 June 2026, other assets of the Group amounted to RMB10,088.2 million, representing an increase of 10.3% as compared with other assets of RMB9,143.8 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to an increase in deductible value-added tax and other receivables.

4.2 Leased Assets

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025	Change
Finance lease related assets			
Finance lease receivables	**199,044.8**	206,577.3	(3.6%)
Total	**199,044.8**	206,577.3	(3.6%)

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025	Change
Operating lease assets			
Investment properties	**814.9**	836.5	(2.6%)
Property and equipment – equipment held for operating lease businesses	**130,753.7**	133,234.9	(1.9%)
Total	**131,568.6**	134,071.4	(1.9%)

Finance lease related assets and operating lease assets of the Group represented decreases of 3.6% and 1.9% as compared with that as at the end of last year, respectively.

4.3 Liabilities

As at 30 June 2026, total liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB386,541.7 million, representing a decrease of 0.8% as compared with the total liabilities of RMB389,496.6 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the decrease in the scale of borrowings.

4.3.1 Borrowings

As at 30 June 2026, the balance of borrowings of the Group amounted to RMB312,737.1 million, representing a decrease of 4.8% as compared with the balance of borrowings of RMB328,452.4 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the smaller scale of new borrowings in the first half of 2026 than the scale of those falling due.

4.3.2 Bonds Payable

As at 30 June 2026, the balance of bonds payable of the Group amounted to RMB39,860.6 million, representing an increase of 9.6% as compared with the balance of bonds payable of RMB36,361.0 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to the new issuance of bonds in the first half of 2026.

4.3.3 Other Liabilities

Other liabilities primarily consist of lease deposits, maintenance reserve funds, value-added tax on the principal of direct leasing, dividends payable, and rent received in advance, etc. As at 30 June 2026, the balance of other liabilities of the Group amounted to RMB19,756.6 million, representing an increase of RMB271.4 million, or 1.4% as compared with the balance of other liabilities of RMB19,485.2 million as at the end of last year, primarily due to an increase in dividends payable.

5 ANALYSIS ON THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

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

	For the six months ended 30 June		
(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**2026**	2025	Change
Net cash flows from operating activities	**8,180.2**	12,153.1	(32.7%)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(901.2)**	(4,229.4)	(78.7%)
Net cash flows from financing activities	**3,434.9**	4,554.2	(24.6%)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**10,713.9**	12,477.9	(14.1%)

In the first half of 2026, the net cash inflow from operating activities of the Group amounted to RMB8,180.2 million, representing a decrease of 32.7%, primarily due to a reduction in the Group's borrowing scale; the net cash outflow used in investing activities of the Group amounted to RMB901.2 million, representing a decrease of 78.7%, primarily due to the increase in cash flows received from disposal of operating lease assets during the Reporting Period; and the net cash inflow from financing activities of the Group amounted to RMB3,434.9 million, representing a decrease of 24.6%, primarily due to the decrease in scale of net cash inflow from issuance of bonds by the Group during the Reporting Period as compared with the same period of last year.

6 BUSINESS OPERATION

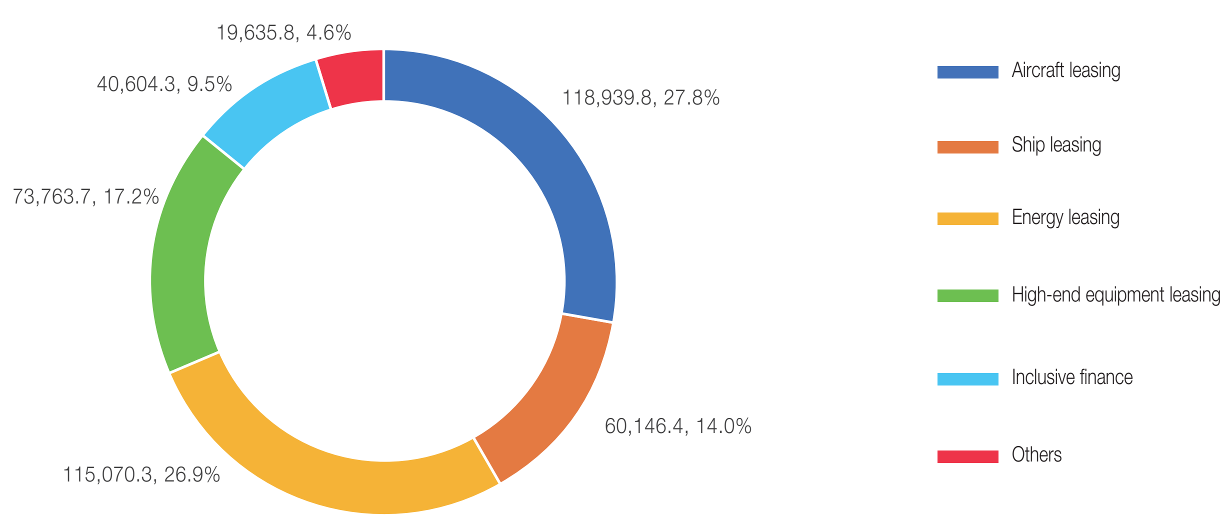
The business segments of the Group consist of five specialised segments, namely aircraft leasing, ship leasing, energy leasing, high-end equipment leasing and inclusive finance, together with other operations. In the first half of 2026, the Group continued to optimise its segment structures and consolidate the foundation for high-quality development.

In the first half of 2026, the total investment in leasing business of the Group amounted to RMB39,583.6 million, among which the investment in aircraft leasing, ship leasing, energy leasing, high-end equipment leasing and inclusive finance were RMB3,986.1 million, RMB538.4 million, RMB22,044.5 million, RMB4,895.8 million and RMB8,118.8 million, respectively.

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**		31 December 2025	
Segment assets[1]	**Amount**	**Percentage**	Amount	Percentage
Aircraft leasing	**118,939.8**	**27.8%**	121,461.9	28.2%
Ship leasing	**60,146.4**	**14.0%**	63,643.3	14.8%
Energy leasing	**115,070.3**	**26.9%**	95,447.1	22.2%
High-end equipment leasing	**73,763.7**	**17.2%**	84,893.2	19.7%
Inclusive finance	**40,604.3**	**9.5%**	42,183.0	9.8%
Others	**19,635.8**	**4.6%**	22,819.7	5.3%
Total	**428,160.3**	**100.0%**	430,448.2	100.0%

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

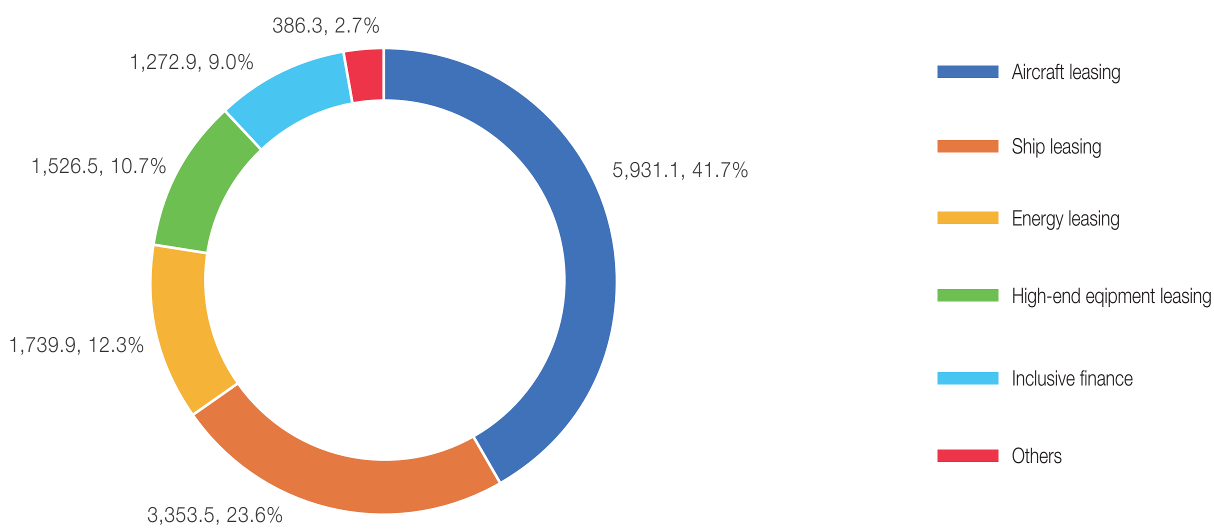


[1] Assets of each business segment as listed exclude deferred tax assets. Assets, excluding deferred tax assets, directly attributable to a certain business segment are directly allocated to such business segment, while those not directly attributable to a certain business segment are allocated to relevant business segments on a systematically reasonable basis.

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**For the six months ended 30 June**			
	2026		2025	
Segment revenue and other income	**Amount**	**Percentage**	Amount	Percentage
Aircraft leasing	**5,931.1**	**41.7%**	5,886.7	40.1%
Ship leasing	**3,353.5**	**23.6%**	3,485.7	23.8%
Energy leasing	**1,739.9**	**12.3%**	1,232.0	8.4%
High-end equipment leasing	**1,526.5**	**10.7%**	1,691.1	11.5%
Inclusive finance	**1,272.9**	**9.0%**	1,667.5	11.4%
Others	**386.3**	**2.7%**	701.4	4.8%
Total	**14,210.2**	**100.0%**	14,664.4	100.0%

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



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

	For the six months ended 30 June	
(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**2026**	2025
Segment profit before income tax	**Amount**	Amount
Aircraft leasing	**1,418.6**	1,114.5
Ship leasing	**556.8**	326.4
Energy leasing	**173.4**	123.6
High-end equipment leasing	**702.4**	887.7
Inclusive finance	**474.6**	494.2
Others	**341.6**	90.5
Total	**3,667.4**	3,036.9

6.1 Aircraft Leasing

In its June 2026 "Global Outlook for Air Transport", the International Air Transport Association (IATA) indicated that global passenger demand is adjusting to the supply shock driven by regional conflicts and high fuel prices. Passenger traffic is now forecast to grow by 2.1% in 2026. Airlines remain profitable in aggregate, but margins are under pressure from the fuel cost shock and limited scope for further efficiency gains. Industry revenue is projected to rise by 9.4% in 2026, supported by higher yields, yet net profit is expected to fall to US$23 billion, cutting the net margin to 2%. The passenger load factor is expected to continue reaching record highs, with airlines projected to achieve a passenger load factor of 84.0% in 2026, up from 83.5% in 2025, and total passenger traffic in 2026 is expected to reach 5.1 billion person-trips, an increase of 2.4% compared with that of 2025. Despite the ongoing supply chain and geopolitical challenges, Boeing and Airbus forecast that traffic will grow annually by 4.0% and 3.9% respectively for the next twenty years. Within that timeframe, the global in-service fleet will have reached 43,625 aircraft according to Boeing and 42,060 aircraft as projected by Airbus, underscoring the fact that short-term disruptions, such as regional conflicts and high fuel prices, are not dampening long-term demand.

In 2026, with an international leasing business platform, professional team, good relationships with manufacturers and a global and well-diversified customer network, the Group will continue to seize opportunities as the industry progresses its growth to build a fleet comprising mainly next-generation mainstream narrow-body aircraft and continuously enhance the Group's competitiveness in the industry.

During the first half of 2026, the highlights of the Group's aircraft leasing segment are:

- Executed 15 transactions for 24 new and used aircraft and 10 engines, covering order placement, remarketing and extensions, sale and leaseback, acquisitions and sales;

- Signed financing transactions for a total of US$1.75 billion;

- Maintained strong investment grade credit ratings as A1 by Moody's, A by S&P and A by Fitch Ratings; and

- Developed our diversified global customer network with leasing business already covering a total of 83 lessees across 43 countries and regions.

As at 30 June 2026, total assets of the aircraft leasing segment of the Group amounted to RMB118,939.8 million, representing a decrease of RMB2,522.1 million, or 2.1% as compared to that as at the end of last year, mainly due to the disposal of certain aircraft leased assets by the Group in the first half of 2026. The total revenue and other income of the aircraft leasing segment amounted to RMB5,931.1 million, representing an increase of RMB44.4 million, or 0.8% as compared with that of the same period of last year. The profit before income tax for this segment was RMB1,418.6 million, representing an increase of RMB304.1 million, or 27.3% as compared with that of the same period of last year, mainly due to the Group's earlier positioning in the global aviation market, its proactive efforts to capitalise on market opportunities arising from the global aviation recovery, its continued efforts to drive up aircraft lease rental yields, its enhanced management and control over capital costs, the sustained decline in financing costs, and the Group's ongoing optimisation of its fleet structure, which led to a year-on-year increase in gains from asset disposal.

In the first half of 2026, the net lease yield of the operating lease aircraft was 7.0%[1], the lease yield of the finance lease aircraft was 2.3%[2].

1 The calculation is net lease income of aircraft/engines operating lease business divided by average monthly balance of operating lease assets. Net lease income equals aircraft/engines operating lease income plus maintenance income less interest expenses of the operating lease business.

2 The calculation is lease income of aircraft finance lease divided by average monthly balance of aircraft finance lease assets. As at 30 June 2026, only five finance lease aircraft remained, therefore the impact of finance lease on revenue is immaterial.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had a total portfolio of 481 aircraft and 7 engines, consisting of 315 owned aircraft, 7 engines and 166 committed aircraft. Our global customer base covers 83 lessees in 43 countries and regions. As at 30 June 2026, 310 owned aircraft and 7 engines of the Group were held for operating lease and 5 owned aircraft of the Group were held for finance lease. As at 30 June 2026, the weighted average age by aircraft value[3] of the Group's owned aircraft held for operating lease was 5.6 years, and the weighted average remaining lease term by aircraft value of the Group's owned aircraft held for operating lease was 7.5 years.

The Group's owned and in-service fleet mainly includes narrow-body aircraft types comprising the Airbus A320ceo and A320neo family, Boeing 737NG and 737MAX family and COMAC C919, and wide-body types such as Airbus A330ceo, A330neo and A350. As at 30 June 2026, the Group's owned fleet consists of 83% narrow-body aircraft, 13% wide-body aircraft and 4% freighters and other assets by aircraft value. As at 30 June 2026, the total net book value of the Group's owned fleet was US$13,123.4 million.

[3] For operating lease, aircraft value equals the sum of owned fleet net book value and intangible assets value; for finance lease, aircraft value equals finance lease receivable.

The following table sets forth the composition of the Group's fleet and committed aircraft as at 30 June 2026:

Type	Owned	Committed	Total
A320-200	39	–	39
A321-200	5	–	5
A330-200	–	–	–
A330-300	16	–	16
A330-900	6	–	6
A350-900	4	–	4
A320neo	79	18	97
A321neo	55	82	137
Airbus Total	**204**	**100**	**304**
737-800	39	–	39
777-300ER	–	–	–
737 Max 8	54	66	120
787-9	–	–	–
Boeing Total	**93**	**66**	**159**
C919	2	–	2
COMAC Total	**2**	**–**	**2**
E190-100LR	11	–	11
Embraer Total	**11**	**–**	**11**
Freighters	**5**	**–**	**5**
Engines	**7**	**–**	**7**
Total	**322**	**166**	**488**

The Group's orderbook is comprised solely of next-generation, liquid, narrow-body aircraft types. As at 30 June 2026, the Group has committed to purchasing 162 narrow-body aircraft under its direct OEM orders, including 62 aircraft from Boeing and 100 aircraft from Airbus. These aircraft are scheduled to be delivered between the second half of 2026 and 2032. The Group also has contractual commitments to acquire a further 4 aircraft under sale-lease-back transactions. The aggregate future capital expenditure commitments were RMB65,924.9 million.

In addition to the above committed aircraft, the Group has 70 non-binding entitlements with COMAC, consisting of 20 C909 aircraft and 50 C919 aircraft.

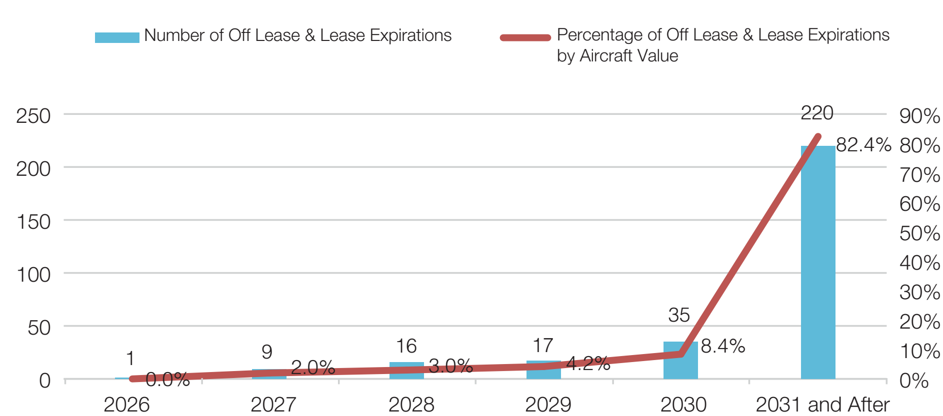
As at 30 June 2026, among 166 committed aircraft (including aircraft under direct OEM orders and sale-lease-back), 13 were scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2026, 23 in 2027, and 130 from 2028 onwards.

As at 30 June 2026, among 162 aircraft committed to be purchased directly from OEMs, 29 were committed for lease, of which 12 were scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2026 and 17 in 2027.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group was committed to sale-lease-back transactions covering 4 aircraft, of which 1 was scheduled for delivery in the second half of 2026 and 3 in 2027.

The following chart sets forth the breakdown of the number of aircraft and percentage of aircraft value balance as at 30 June 2026 of those off-lease aircraft and aircraft under operating lease with scheduled leases expiring in the future, excluding any aircraft for which the Group has a sale commitment, to be converted to finance lease, under teardown, unable to remarket due to bankruptcy proceedings of relevant lessees and the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

Off Lease and Lease Expirations



During the first half of 2026, the Group sold 20 aircraft, which in total realised a gain on disposal of US$82.0 million with a net book value on disposal of assets of US$672.9 million. As at 30 June 2026, the Group's one aircraft under finance lease was early terminated.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's owned aircraft under operating lease (excluding 2 aircraft still detained in Russia) was 99.6% fleet utilisation.

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the Group's revenue and lease assets by region of lessee for the first half of 2026:

Region	**Percentage of lease revenue in the first half of 2026**	**Percentage of aircraft value as at 30 June 2026**
The PRC	31.8%	27.4%
Asia Pacific (excluding the PRC)	19.8%	19.7%
Europe	23.8%	23.2%
Americas	19.6%	22.4%
Middle East	4.5%	5.4%
Africa	0.5%	1.2%
Off-lease/Under teardown	–	0.7%
Total	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

The following table sets forth a breakdown of the Group's owned fleet by manufacturer as at 30 June 2026:

	Percentage by aircraft value as at 30 June 2026
Manufacturer	
Airbus	71.3%
Boeing	26.0%
COMAC	0.9%
Others	1.8%
Total	**100.0%**

6.2 Ship Leasing

In the first half of 2026, uncertainty in the global shipping market intensified sharply under the influence of factors including the escalation of geopolitical conflicts in the Middle East and the disruption of shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz, with performance varying across different market segments. In terms of bulk carriers, import demand for bauxite and iron ore on long-haul routes supported the market in China against the weakening trend, resulting in a substantial year-on-year increase in bulk carrier charter rates in the first half of 2026. In terms of tankers, the disruption of shipping traffic through the Strait of Hormuz obstructed approximately 20% to 25% of global seaborne crude oil trade flows, driving earnings of crude oil tankers to historical highs; the Atlantic product tanker market delivered a strong performance, although shipowners remained prudent in their approach to operating on risky routes. In terms of container ships, the ongoing Red Sea detour supported tonne-mile demand, with charter rates remaining generally stable in the first half of 2026.

In the first half of 2026, amidst an ever-changing shipping market environment, the Group deeply focused on its core business, and assessed in depth the cyclical trends of the industry. Based on its assessment, the Group proactively disposed of 3 vessels and successfully completed the delivery and commissioning of 4 newly built vessels to further optimise the structure of its vessel assets. The Group continued to strengthen safety management and control and operational maintenance management for its time-chartered vessels. During the Reporting Period, the time-chartered vessels operated safely and stably, with an average vessel utilisation rate of 99.1%, maintaining an internationally leading operational standard. In the first half of 2026, the Group's ship leasing segment made an additional investment of RMB538.4 million.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had a total of 235 vessels in operation, comprising 40 vessels under finance leases and 195 vessels under operating leases. The Group had a total of 8 vessels under construction (with investment committed), consisting of 2 bulk carriers and 6 offshore support vessels, all of which were under operating leases. The average age of the Group's vessels in operation was 8.1 years, with bulk carriers averaging 7.7 years, container ships averaging 9.7 years, product tankers averaging 7.0 years, LNG ships averaging 11.8 years, passenger cruise ships averaging 16.9 years, offshore support vessels averaging 0.4 year, and offshore engineering vessels averaging 12.7 years.

Asset structure of the Group's vessels in operation as at 30 June 2026 is as follows:

	Asset structure of the Group's vessels in operation as at 30 June 2026		
Type	**Operating lease (ships)**	**Finance lease (ships)**	**Total (ships)**
Bulk carrier[(1)]	157	17	174
Product tanker	30	–	30
Container ship	–	9	9
LNG ship	6	12	18
Passenger cruise ship[(2)]	1	1	2
Offshore engineering vessels/ships[(3)]	1	1	2
Total	**195**	**40**	**235**

(1) Another 2 vessels were under construction, with investment committed.

(2) The programme of ship under operating lease is a joint leasing programme.

(3) Another 6 vessels were under construction, with investment committed.

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the ship leasing segment of the Group amounted to RMB60,146.4 million, representing a decrease of RMB3,496.9 million, or 5.5% as compared with that as at the end of last year, primarily attributable to the Group's optimisation of asset operations and sale of certain ship leasing assets. In the first half of 2026, the revenue and other income of the ship leasing segment of the Group amounted to RMB3,353.5 million, representing a decrease of RMB132.2 million, or 3.8% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, primarily due to a year-on-year decrease in the floating gains recognised from foreign exchange gains and losses. The profit before income tax of this segment amounted to RMB556.8 million, representing an increase of RMB230.4 million, or 70.6% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, primarily due to the Group's ability to seize the upward cyclical window of the shipping segment to enhance ship lease rental yields, while simultaneously strengthening capital management and continuously reducing financing costs.

6.3 *Energy Leasing*

According to data published by the National Energy Administration, from January to May 2026, the cumulative installed capacity of power generation in China reached 4.01 billion kW, representing a year-on-year increase of 11.0%, maintaining its position as the largest in the world. In particular, the installed capacity of solar power generation was 1.26 billion kW, representing a year-on-year increase of 16.3%; the installed capacity of wind power was 660 million kW, representing a year-on-year increase of 17.0%, highlighting a high-growth trajectory of the new energy sector. The green energy transition yielded significant results, with installed capacity of non-fossil energy becoming the absolute majority of incremental installed power capacity, and energy mix continuing to improve.

The Group's energy leasing business focuses on centralised wind power and photovoltaic power generation projects, complemented by distributed photovoltaic power generation, hydropower, energy storage and others, establishing a diversified and well-structured energy leasing business framework. In the first half of 2026, the Group continued to deepen its presence in the green energy leasing sector, prioritised the development and construction of wind power projects, steadily advanced the delivery and commissioning of photovoltaic power projects, intensified development efforts in energy storage and residential photovoltaic power generation, and continuously optimised its energy asset structure. Meanwhile, the Group consistently refined its customer mix and reinforced the cultivation of strategic clients, formulated differentiated and customised product and service solutions tailored to diverse customer needs, thereby effectively enhancing its core competitiveness and customer loyalty. During the Reporting Period, the Group's energy leasing segment made an additional investment of RMB22,044.5 million.

The Group actively enhanced the effectiveness of its services for green finance and increased its investment in the energy leasing business. As at 30 June 2026, the total installed capacity of the Group's green energy power plants reached 25.48 GW, including 9.58 GW of wind power, 13.51 GW of photovoltaic power, 2.29 GW of hydropower, 0.10 GW of solar thermal power, and the installed capacity of new energy storage power plants reached 11,198.20 MWh.

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the energy leasing segment of the Group amounted to RMB115,070.3 million, representing an increase of RMB19,623.2 million, or 20.6% as compared with that as at the end of last year. In the first half of 2026, revenue and other income of the segment amounted to RMB1,739.9 million, representing an increase of RMB507.9 million, or 41.2% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. The profit before income tax of this segment amounted to RMB173.4 million, representing an increase of RMB49.8 million, or 40.3% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. This was primarily attributable to the Group's response to the national "dual carbon" strategic goals, its continued promotion of transformation and innovation, and increased investment in the energy business, which led to an expansion in the scale of lease assets such as new energy power plants for photovoltaic power and wind power generation, and a corresponding increase in operating income.

6.4 High-end Equipment Leasing

According to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics, in the first half of 2026, industrial production registered steady progress, with contribution of the equipment manufacturing industry continuing to rise, and new growth drivers expanding at a faster pace and increasingly becoming an important engine for industrial growth. Industrial enterprises demonstrated notable resilience in exports and achieved significant improvements in profits, with the industrial economy continuing to advance towards innovation and higher quality. From January to June 2026, the added value of industries above the designated size in China increased by 5.4% year-on-year, of which the added value of equipment manufacturing industry above the designated size increased by 9.3% year-on-year, with medium-to-high-end equipment products developing steadily; the added value of high-tech manufacturing industry above the designated size increased by 13.3% year-on-year, with industries such as integrated circuit manufacturing and electronic special material manufacturing recording substantial growth in added value.

The Group's high-end equipment leasing business focuses on key areas such as technological innovation, high-end equipment manufacturing and strategic emerging industries, precisely aligning with the needs of the real economy's transformation and upgrading. In the first half of 2026, against the new backdrop of explosive growth in the digital economy and artificial intelligence industries, the Group proactively positioned itself by identifying AI computing power equipment leasing as a key focus area for technology finance, actively participating in equipment leasing businesses for leading clients in the computing infrastructure sector. At the same time, the Group continued to deepen its penetration into the high-end manufacturing industrial chain and consistently strengthened its leasing support for the development of new quality productive forces. In the first half of 2026, the Group's high-end equipment leasing segment made an additional investment of RMB4,895.8 million.

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the high-end equipment leasing segment of the Group amounted to RMB73,763.7 million, representing a decrease of RMB11,129.5 million, or 13.1% as compared with that as at the end of last year. In the first half of 2026, revenue and other income of this segment amounted to RMB1,526.5 million, representing a decrease of RMB164.6 million, or 9.7% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. In the first half of 2026, profit before income tax of this segment amounted to RMB702.4 million, representing a decrease of RMB185.3 million, or 20.9% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, primarily due to the gradual maturity and settlement of certain existing traditional businesses within this segment. In recent years, the Group made sustained efforts to advance its transformation towards high-end equipment business and increase investment in strategic emerging industries such as technological innovation, and the business structure of this segment has been consequently undergoing continuous iterative optimisation.

6.5 *Inclusive Finance*

The Group's inclusive finance business focuses on sectors that benefit the general public, including vehicles, construction machinery and agricultural machinery. The Group continued to provide efficient and convenient leasing support to small, medium and micro enterprise customers, effectively enhancing the accessibility, inclusiveness and coverage of its financial services. In the first half of 2026, the Group's inclusive finance segment made an additional investment of RMB8,118.8 million.

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the inclusive finance segment of the Group amounted to RMB40,604.3 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,578.7 million, or 3.7% as compared with that as at the end of last year. In the first half of 2026, revenue and other income of this segment amounted to RMB1,272.9 million, representing a decrease of RMB394.6 million, or 23.7% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. In the first half of 2026, profit before income tax of this segment amounted to RMB474.6 million, representing a decrease of RMB19.6 million, or 4.0% as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year, primarily due to the Group's adjustment and optimisation of the inclusive finance business structure, its commitment to fulfilling social responsibilities in inclusive finance, and its passing on of policy benefits and offering concessionary terms to small and micro enterprises, which resulted in a year-on-year decrease in revenue and profit before income tax.

6.5.1 Vehicle Leasing

According to data published by the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, in the first half of 2026, the automobile industry demonstrated resilience amidst overall pressure, with cumulative production and sales reaching 14.993 million units and 15.017 million units respectively, representing year-on-year decreases of 4.0% and 4.1% respectively. In particular, the passenger vehicle market underperformed, with production and sales reaching 12.721 million units and 12.720 million units respectively in the first half of 2026, representing year-on-year decreases of 5.9% and 6.0% respectively; the commercial vehicle market continued its positive momentum, with production and sales reaching 2.272 million units and 2.297 million units respectively, representing year-on-year increases of 8.2% and 8.3% respectively; new growth drivers continued to gain momentum, with new energy vehicle production and sales reaching 7.438 million units and 7.446 million units respectively, representing year-on-year increases of 6.7% and 7.3% respectively, and new energy vehicle sales accounting for 49.6% of total automobile sales.

In the first half of 2026, the Group actively addressed the diversified and specialised financial service needs of upstream and downstream players across the industrial chain. In particular, the Group continued to deepen its strategic collaboration with leading clients in this sector, steadily advancing the delivery and commissioning of their cooperative projects. While consolidating its foundation in mobility services, urban delivery logistics and other cornerstone businesses, the Group further expanded service coverage in niche scenarios such as test-drive, with a view to enhancing the quality and optimising the structure of its businesses, scientifically planning the roll-out of its products and deepening its multi-scenario, multi-sector collaborative investment and diversified development. Leveraging digital and intelligent management tools, the Group continuously iterated and upgraded its post-lease management system and enhanced its refined operational capabilities.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's assets related to vehicle leasing business amounted to RMB30,663.2 million, representing a decrease of RMB1,160.7 million, or 3.6% as compared with that as at the end of last year and accounting for 75.5% of the assets of the inclusive finance segment.

6.5.2 Construction and Agricultural Machinery Leasing

In the first half of 2026, driven by the orderly advancement of domestic infrastructure investment and the continued implementation and effectiveness of equipment renewal policies, China's construction machinery industry as a whole maintained stable operations, with the pace of industry transformation towards electrification and internationalisation continuing to accelerate. The Group seized the opportunities arising from industrial upgrading and development, continuously consolidated its strategic cooperative relationships with leading manufacturers in the construction machinery sector, and deepened its industrial ecosystem synergies with premium suppliers and specialised operators. Through continuous innovation in financial products and optimisation of diversified and comprehensive service solutions, the Group effectively enhanced market penetration and customer loyalty. In the first half of 2026, the Group conducted a comprehensive study on the direction of high-quality transformation of agriculture-related leasing products. The Group reviewed and optimised its existing agricultural machinery leasing products, researched and explored diversified business innovation pathways adapted to the modern agricultural industry, and built up momentum to broaden the coverage of its agriculture-related leasing services. In the first half of 2026, the Group's construction and agricultural machinery leasing business cumulatively placed over 20,600 units of equipment in service, and provided financial support to more than 840 small and micro customers.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's assets related to construction and agricultural machinery leasing business amounted to RMB9,941.1 million, representing a decrease of RMB418.0 million, or 4.0% as compared with that as at the end of last year and accounting for 24.5% of the assets of the inclusive finance segment.

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

	30 June 2026		31 December 2025	
(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**Amount**	**Percentage**	Amount	Percentage
Vehicle leasing	**30,663.2**	**75.5%**	31,823.9	75.4%
Construction and agricultural machinery leasing	**9,941.1**	**24.5%**	10,359.1	24.6%
Total	**40,604.3**	**100.0%**	42,183.0	100.0%

6.6 Others

Assets of the others segment listed in this announcement consist of the Group's assets that are not categorised under the aforementioned five specialised segments, representing primarily the Group's existing structures and other assets. No additional investment was made in this segment in the first half of 2026.

As at 30 June 2026, the total assets of the others segment of the Group amounted to RMB19,635.8 million, representing a decrease of RMB3,183.9 million, or 14.0% as compared with that as at the end of last year. In the first half of 2026, revenue and other income of this segment amounted to RMB386.3 million, representing a decrease of RMB315.1 million, or 44.9% as compared to the same period of last year, primarily because the Group consistently advanced its business transformation, and ceased to add new assets to this segment; as a result, the scale of lease assets continued to decline, leading to a corresponding decrease in revenue and other income. Profit before income tax of this segment amounted to RMB341.6 million, representing an increase of RMB251.1 million as compared to the same period of last year, which was mainly due to the reversal of the provisions made in previous periods following the recovery of the principal.

6.7 *Financing*

Benefiting from high credit ratings ("A1" by Moody's, "A" by Standard & Poor's, and "A" by Fitch), the Group continuously strengthened its funding capability to diversify its financing channels. The Group continued to deepen its cooperation with domestic and overseas banks and other financial institutions to ensure sufficient funds available for business development. As at 30 June 2026, the Group had business relationships with 161 banks and was granted credit facilities amounting to a total of approximately RMB791.92 billion, including unused credit facilities of approximately RMB469.13 billion, representing an adequate credit balance. In the first half of 2026, amidst the complex and changeable macroeconomic and financial environment both domestically and internationally, the Group closely monitored market changes, adjusted the financing strategy in time, continued to expand financing channels, optimised the debt duration structure and enhanced the stability of debts while balancing financing costs.

In terms of RMB financing, the Group dynamically adjusted its financing maturity strategy based on market conditions and interest rate trends, effectively reducing financing costs. Regarding USD financing, in the first half of 2026, the U.S. Federal Reserve basically maintained the pace of suspending interest rate adjustment process and the US dollar benchmark interest rate was still at a high level. On the one hand, the Group continued to innovate its financing models and implemented multiple measures to control financing costs; on the other hand, while ensuring short-term liquidity, it appropriately extended financing maturities to optimise the alignment with the term structure of its aircraft and ship leasing businesses. In terms of bond financing, the Group successfully issued RMB4 billion three-year green financial bonds (Bond Connect) in the National Inter-Bank Bond Market in January 2026. In February 2026, the Group publicly issued USD500 million 5-year fixed-rate senior bonds in the global markets.

As for interest rate structure, the Group continued to maintain its original strategy for the risk management on interest rate and actively managed the matching of assets and liabilities in terms of interest rate structure. As for the structure of exchange rates, the Group continued to maintain its original strategy for the risk management on exchange rates and maintained a basic match between the currencies of assets and liabilities, which greatly reduced the impact of market exchange rate fluctuations.

In the first half of 2026, the financing channels of the Group mainly included bank borrowings and issuance of bonds. As at 30 June 2026, the Group's bank borrowings and bonds payable were RMB312,737.1 million and RMB39,860.6 million, respectively.

7 RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

In 2026, the Group adopts a "moderate" strategy in relation to risk appetite. With regard to the selection of industries, the Group prefers industries and fields with mature business models, generating economies of scale and equipped with excellent asset quality. In terms of customer selection, the Group prefers large enterprises, leading enterprises in the industry, or listed companies with high quality. In terms of lease assets operation, the Group will conduct scientific classification, value analysis and professional management and accelerate the transfer of lease assets by combining operation strategies, market environment and the features of lease assets.

In the first half of 2026, the Group remained committed to strengthening its foundations and deepening the development of its comprehensive risk management system. It organised and carried out annual risk identification and assessment, as well as an appraisal of risk management work, to gain a comprehensive understanding of various risks, promptly identify potential risks and management shortcomings, and enhance the application of risk assessment results. The Group refined its risk appetite framework and strengthened the setting, monitoring and dissemination of strategic risk management objectives to ensure that business goals align with the boundaries outlined by its risk appetite. We enhanced the suitability of the risk early-warning indicator system for business transformation and development. We refined the stress testing framework by introducing new elements such as country risk scenarios and reverse stress testing, and promoted the online operation of the comprehensive risk stress testing module to improve the automation level of stress testing. We are committed to establishing a client risk profiling system to collate internal and external data comprehensively and develop a closed-loop working mechanism comprising "risk case assessment – pinpointing risk factors – application of profiling logic". We have successfully launched phase I of the client risk profiling system, which provides a basis for decision-making in project review and risk early warning, thereby enhancing the foresight and scientific rigour of risk management.

In the first half of 2026, the Group consistently implemented the national major strategic plan on "dual carbon", taking the implementation of the green and low-carbon financial strategy as an important part of fulfilling the medium- and long-term business development plan of the Group for the "15th Five-Year Plan" period. The Group prepared and published the Environmental, Social and Governance Report (ESG Report) and the Environmental Disclosure Report of CDB Leasing for 2025. No major environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") risk events of the Group occurred in the first half of 2026.

7.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk, which is the risk that a lessee or counterparty may fail to fulfill its obligations and cause the Group to suffer losses, is the substantial risk currently faced by the Group and mainly arises from the finance lease business. In 2026, the Group in principle maintained a "moderate" risk appetite for credit risk.

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

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Financial assets		
Cash and bank balances	**71,725.7**	63,374.4
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**141.5**	150.2
Derivative financial assets	**3,177.0**	1,493.8
Accounts receivable	**687.0**	683.1
Finance lease receivables	**199,044.8**	206,577.3
Other financial assets	**1,284.7**	1,269.6
Total	**276,060.7**	273,548.3

7.1.1 Asset Quality

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

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Five-category		
Normal	**267,839.5**	269,822.8
Special mention	**14,699.4**	11,195.9
Substandard	**479.2**	411.4
Doubtful	**782.0**	850.0
Loss	**1,884.5**	1,538.1
Uncategorised(1)	**163,448.1**	166,259.8
Total assets before allowance for impairment losses	**449,132.7**	450,078.0
Non-performing assets(2)	**3,145.7**	2,799.5
Non-performing asset ratio(3)	**0.70%**	0.62%

(1) The Group has only classified the risk of financial assets exposed to credit risk on and off-balance sheet in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks, including but not limited to finance lease receivables, bonds and other investments, interbank assets, and accounts receivable (including operating lease receivables, advances for finance lease projects and other accounts receivable); and no such classification is required for financial assets in the trading books and related assets derived from derivatives transactions, or for non-financial assets (e.g., property and equipment and investment properties).

(2) Non-performing assets are defined as the last three categories of assets recognised under the five-category asset quality classification standards, including "substandard", "doubtful" and "loss".

(3) Non-performing asset ratio is the percentage of non-performing assets over total assets before allowance for impairment losses as at the dates indicated.

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Five-category		
Normal	**194,262.9**	204,711.1
Special mention	**14,355.6**	10,764.4
Substandard	**391.6**	349.4
Doubtful	**780.8**	850.0
Loss	**1,702.5**	1,096.7
Finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses	**211,493.4**	217,771.6
Non-performing finance lease related assets[(1)]	**2,874.9**	2,296.1
Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business[(2)]	**1.36%**	1.05%

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

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

As at 30 June 2026, the non-performing assets of the Group amounted to RMB3,145.7 million, representing an increase of RMB346.2 million as compared with that as at the end of last year, while the non-performing asset ratio was 0.70%, representing an increase of 0.08 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of last year. As at 30 June 2026, the non-performing finance lease related assets amounted to RMB2,874.9 million, representing an increase of RMB578.8 million as compared with that as at the end of last year, while the non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business was 1.36%, representing an increase of 0.31 percentage point as compared with that as at the end of last year. In the context of increasing pressure on risk prevention and control, the Group, in terms of new business, focused on its core responsibilities and main businesses, strictly adhering to the principles of industry selection and client screening to manage and control risk from the source. For the existing business, the Group mitigated risks at various stages of the post-leasing management, collateral management and entire business process, thereby strengthening credit risk management.

The following table sets forth the distribution of the Group's finance lease related assets portfolio by business segments and the five-category asset quality classification standards as at 30 June 2026:

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**Aircraft leasing**	**Ship leasing**	**Energy leasing**	**High-end equipment leasing**	**Inclusive finance**	**Others**	**Total**
Five-category							
Normal	1,179.8	15,118.9	83,762.7	57,120.3	24,140.7	12,940.5	194,262.9
Special mention	–	1,161.3	4,821.9	2,587.9	1,911.6	3,872.9	14,355.6
Substandard	–	–	–	376.6	15.0	–	391.6
Doubtful	–	–	342.3	–	2.9	435.6	780.8
Loss	–	252.3	272.7	722.5	4.6	450.4	1,702.5
Finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses	1,179.8	16,532.5	89,199.6	60,807.3	26,074.8	17,699.4	211,493.4
Non-performing finance lease related assets	–	252.3	615.0	1,099.1	22.5	886.0	2,874.9
Non-performing asset ratio of finance lease business	–	1.53%	0.69%	1.81%	0.09%	5.01%	1.36%

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

Stage 1: Subsequent to initial recognition, the finance lease receivables without significant increase in credit risk were classified in this stage. For such finance lease receivables, the ECL in the next 12 months will be recognised;

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

Stage 3: The finance lease receivables with objective evidence of impairment were classified in this stage. For such finance lease receivables, the ECL will be measured over the whole period.

With the ECL model and the above division of credit levels, the Group's net finance lease related assets and the balance of allowance for impairment losses on the Group's finance lease related assets as at 30 June 2026 are set forth below:

(RMB in millions)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Net finance lease related assets	167,318.8	41,299.7	2,874.9	211,493.4
Allowance for impairment losses of finance lease related assets	2,272.6	7,722.7	2,453.3	12,448.6

With the ECL model and the above division of credit levels, the Group's net finance lease related assets and the balance of allowance for impairment losses on the Group's finance lease related assets as at 31 December 2025 are set forth below:

(RMB in millions)	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Net finance lease related assets	186,702.1	28,773.4	2,296.1	217,771.6
Allowance for impairment losses of finance lease related assets	3,104.0	6,153.8	1,936.5	11,194.3

7.1.2 Concentration of Credit Risks

The Group timely monitored the financing concentration of a single client through project inspection, and at the same time, the Group has established a client's ledger to carry out quarterly monitoring over the financing concentration of clients in order to prevent credit concentration risk. As at 30 June 2026, the balance of finance lease businesses for the largest single client of the Group accounted for 8.43% of the net capital while the balance of finance lease businesses for the largest single group client accounted for 13.30% of the net capital.

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

Concentration indicator	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Degree of concentration of single client financing[(1)]	**8.43%**	10.06%
Degree of concentration of single group client financing[(2)]	**13.30%**	16.00%

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

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

As at 30 June 2026, calculated in terms of finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses, the total balance of finance lease related assets from the top ten single clients amounted to RMB22,070.9 million, accounting for 10.44% of finance lease related assets.

The following table sets forth the finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses from the top ten clients of the Group as at 30 June 2026:

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**Business segment**	**Balance of finance lease related assets**	**Percentage of finance lease related assets before allowance for impairment losses**
Client A	Ship leasing	4,470.5	2.11%
Client B	Others	2,805.0	1.33%
Client C	High-end equipment leasing	2,487.7	1.18%
Client D	High-end equipment leasing	2,033.6	0.96%
Client E	High-end equipment leasing	1,876.2	0.89%
Client F	Inclusive finance	1,765.8	0.83%
Client G	Energy leasing	1,710.8	0.81%
Client H	Inclusive finance	1,686.0	0.80%
Client I	High-end equipment leasing	1,674.8	0.79%
Client J	High-end equipment leasing	1,560.5	0.74%
Total		**22,070.9**	**10.44%**

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

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**30 June 2026**		31 December 2025	
	Amount	**Percentage**	Amount	Percentage
Aircraft leasing	**1,179.8**	**0.6%**	930.2	0.4%
Ship leasing	**16,532.5**	**7.8%**	16,435.6	7.5%
Energy leasing	**89,199.6**	**42.2%**	78,821.3	36.2%
High-end equipment leasing	**60,807.3**	**28.8%**	71,337.9	32.8%
Inclusive finance	**26,074.8**	**12.3%**	29,062.7	13.3%
Others	**17,699.4**	**8.3%**	21,183.9	9.8%
Total	**211,493.4**	**100.0%**	217,771.6	100.0%

7.2 Market Risk

Market risk refers to the risk of loss to the Group as a result of unfavorable changes in market prices. The main types of market risk to which the Group is exposed include interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. In 2026, the Group in principle maintained a "moderate" risk appetite for market risk.

7.2.1 Interest Rate Risk

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

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

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

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

7.2.2 Foreign Exchange Risk

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

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

As at 30 June 2026, the Group has no foreign exchange risk exposure in US dollar against Renminbi that could significantly affect future profit or loss. The Group effectively managed the foreign exchange risk through exposure monitoring and analysing, spot exchange settlement, purchase and financial derivative hedging and other means, and controlled the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the Group's profits within a certain range.

7.3 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group is unable to obtain funds at a reasonable cost to repay the liabilities or seize other investment opportunities. The target of the Group's liquidity risk management is to maintain moderate liquidity reserves and sufficient funding resources to adequately meet the repayment needs of matured liabilities and the funding needs of business development, and to achieve a higher interest rate margin level and control the liquidity management costs on conditions that liquidity risks have been well managed. In 2026, the Group in principle maintained a "moderate" risk appetite for liquidity risk.

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

As at 30 June 2026, the Group had an interbank borrowing and lending limit of RMB12,642.0 million. In addition, the Group strived to improve its trading capacity in the currency market, especially the online financing capacity, and accumulated interbank borrowing amounted to RMB13,497.3 million in the first half of 2026. According to the market liquidity situation, the Group arranged financing plans in a reasonable and orderly manner, further optimised the liquidity management mechanism, and gradually optimised the liquidity reserve system to achieve sound liquidity situation and further enhance the liquidity risk management capability.

7.4 Other Risks

7.4.1 Operational Risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of losses resulting from imperfect or problematic internal process, personnel and system or external events. In 2026, the Group in principle maintained a "prudent" risk appetite for operational risk.

In the first half of 2026, the Group attached great importance to operational risk management and continued to exert the effectiveness of institutional regulations. First, the Group continuously improved the construction of its operational risk management system, revised the Implementation Rules for the Management of Operational Risk Event and Loss Data, and expanded the scope of collection for general loss events and near-miss events within operational risk incidents. Second, the Group optimised operational risk management methods and tools, carried out operational risk identification and assessment at regular intervals, improved the key indicator system of operational risk, continuously collected operational risk events to implement a reporting mechanism, and conducted quarterly monitoring of operational risk key indicators to monitor the Group's operational risk in a timely manner. Third, the Group created an operational risk loss database, identified and collected loss data, and incorporated loss data into the measurement of operational risk capital requirements. Fourth, the Group established a core module for operational risk capital measurement, integrated this module into the overall development of the Company's capital measurement system, and completed its acceptance as a sub-project of the risk-weighted asset measurement system. Fifth, the Group intensified joint prevention and control by establishing the key annual focus areas for prevention and control of criminal cases and deploying plan for case prevention and inspection, while enhancing early warning of operational risks.

The Group's operational risk loss rate in the first half of 2026 was nil, with no significant operational risk events.

7.4.2 Information Technology Risk

Information technology risk refers to the risks of operation, law and reputation arising from natural and human factors, technical loopholes and management flaws in the working of information technology. The Group's IT risk mainly arises from information system development and construction, IT operations, information security management, IT outsourcing, etc. In 2026, the Group in principle maintained a "moderate" risk appetite for IT risk.

In the first half of 2026, the Group's information systems operated stably overall, and its IT risk management capabilities steadily strengthened. The Group has commenced the formulation of its IT plan for the "15th Five-Year Plan" period to further enhance its information technology governance framework. First, the Group promoted the development of key systems with high quality. In the first half of 2026, the Group focused on advancing the development and testing of the asset management system and the vehicle business system, further elevating the Group's digital and intelligent capabilities. Second, the Group placed significant emphasis on enhancing its information security and data security management capabilities. The Group incorporated data security risks into its comprehensive risk management system, conducted self-assessments of its data security management capabilities, and achieved round-the-clock (7*24) information security operations monitoring throughout the year, effectively improving its data security management and control and security operations capabilities. Third, the Group refined its IT risk monitoring system. The Group optimised its IT risk monitoring indicator framework, covering all areas of IT risk management, so as to identify and monitor the Group's IT risk dynamics in a timely and effective manner. Fourth, the Group further strengthened business continuity management. The Group continued to enhance its business continuity management framework, and conducted five business continuity emergency drills in the first half of 2026. In the first half of 2026, the Group did not experience any significant IT risk events.

7.4.3 Reputational Risk

Reputational risk refers to the risk of negative evaluation of the Company by stakeholders, the public and the media as a result of the actions of the organisation, the behaviour of its employees or external events, which may damage the Group's brand value, adversely affect the normal operation of the Group, or even affect market stability and social stability. Reputational risk is an important component of corporate governance and comprehensive risk management system. In the first half of 2026, the Group in principle maintained a "prudent" risk appetite for reputational risk.

The Group continued to strengthen reputational risk management, closely monitored, proactively analysed and provided positive guidance, and actively carried out reputational risk prevention and control and brand image building. First, in accordance with relevant regulatory and reputational risk management requirements of the Group, we normalised the construction of reputational risk prevention and control capabilities, enhanced reputational risk self-examinations, troubleshooting and hazard assessments, and carried out trainings on reputational risk management. Second, the Group conducted around-the-clock public opinion monitoring of major media through professional institutions, dynamically adjusted the scope of public opinion monitoring as needed, strengthened early warning, prevented in advance, and corrected errors in a timely manner. Third, the Group carried out special public opinion monitoring and response arrangements for important time points and important matters, formulated response plans in advance, and organised and carried out special emergency drills. Fourth, the Group intensified its efforts to protect consumer rights and interests, increased its promotional efforts in consumer rights protection, closely followed and timely resolved demands and issues from customers, in an effort to mitigate the consumer complaint-related reputational risks. Fifth, we actively engaged in market communication by presenting the Company's operating results and promptly responding to market concerns. Sixth, the Group continuously promoted the construction of its market brand image, strengthened communication with domestic and foreign mainstream media and proactively engaged in public outreach, demonstrating that the Group focused on its core responsibilities and main businesses, and took beneficial practices in advancing the "five major areas" of finance, to establish it a good brand image of providing high-quality financial leasing services for economic and social development. In the first half of 2026, the Group had no significant reputational risk events.

7.4.4 Country Risk

Country risk refers to the risk that the lessees or debtors in a country or region are unable or refuse to pay their debts to the Group, or the Group suffers business losses in the country and region, or the Group is subject to other losses, due to political and social changes and events in the country or region. In 2026, the Group in principle maintained a “moderate” risk appetite for country risk.

In the first half of 2026, the Group continued to strengthen country risk management and effectively controlled the risks associated with its international business. First, the Group placed particular emphasis on enhancing country risk monitoring and assessment. The Group closely monitored the global economy, international finance and geopolitical developments, strengthened risk assessment on key regions and areas, and continuously conducted monitoring of key markets such as aviation, shipping and international commodities, thereby effectively guarding against all kinds of risks. In February 2026, military conflicts broke out in the Middle East, and certain aircraft and ship leasing assets of the Group were located in the affected regions. The Group promptly initiated a risk screening exercise for its international business and carried out regular risk monitoring. As at the end of the Reporting Period, lessees in the affected regions have all been paying rentals normally and all lease assets were covered by insurance. The Group will continue to closely monitor developments in the Middle East, promptly adjust its contingency plans and take mitigating measures. Second, the Group further strengthened the rigid constraint over limits. The Group continued to strengthen country risk limit management, formulated annual country risk limits and monitored their utilisation. The Group proactively established effective credit structures and strictly controlled risk exposures in high-risk countries and fields. Third, the Group enhanced its capacity to identify and assess risks associated with its international business. The Group strengthened risk assessment and review of international projects, reinforced business admission and strategy management, conducted country risk stress tests and formulated risk prevention and control strategies, whilst continuing to monitor key countries and overseas risk projects. In the first half of 2026, the Group did not experience any significant country risk events.

8 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

In the first half of 2026, in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks, the Group continued to consolidate the foundation of capital management and improve the quality and efficiency of capital management. First, we further improved the capital management mechanism by conducting internal capital adequacy assessments, submitting regulatory reports and disclosing relevant information in accordance with regulatory requirements, thereby continuously enhancing the precision of our capital management. Second, we continued to advance the building of the risk-weighted assets measurement system to enhance the timeliness and accuracy of capital measurement. Third, we further coordinated the balanced allocation of capital across all entities to improve capital utilisation efficiency and capital return. In the first half of 2026, capital adequacy ratio of the Group maintained at a sound and reasonable level, and various management measures were further implemented.

The resolution on CDB Leasing's US$860 million capital increase to its wholly-owned subsidiary, CDB Aviation, has been deliberated and approved by CDB Leasing at the Board meeting held on 29 October 2025 and at the second extraordinary general meeting of 2025 of the Company held on 17 November 2025. As at the date of this announcement, the above capital increase work is still in progress.

As at 30 June 2026, the Group's core tier-one capital adequacy ratio, tier-one capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio were 11.64%, 11.64% and 13.68%, respectively, all exceeding regulatory requirements.

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

(RMB in millions, except percentages)	**Regulatory requirement**	**30 June 2026**	31 December 2025
Net capital:			
Net core tier-one capital		**45,037.9**	43,830.1
Net tier-one capital		**45,037.9**	43,830.1
Net capital		**52,923.7**	51,917.3
Capital adequacy ratio:			
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	≥7.5%	**11.64%**	11.11%
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	≥8.5%	**11.64%**	11.11%
Capital adequacy ratio	≥10.5%	**13.68%**	13.16%

9 CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

The capital expenditures of the Group principally comprise the purchase of ship and aircraft leasing assets, and property and equipment, etc. In the first half of 2026, the capital expenditures of the Group amounted to RMB11,938.0 million, which were mainly used for the purchase of ships, aircraft and special equipment. The Group financed the capital expenditures through cash from operating activities and global offering of bonds.

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

	For the six months ended 30 June	
(RMB in millions)	**2026**	2025
Capital expenditures	**11,938.0**	4,128.0

10 PLEDGE OF ASSETS

As at 30 June 2026, equipment held for operating lease businesses (net), finance lease receivables (net) and deposits amounting to RMB29,206.0 million, RMB3,835.0 million and RMB27,265.3 million respectively, were pledged to banks for bank borrowings and long-term payable. The total collateral assets as aforesaid accounted for 14.0% of total assets.

11 HUMAN RESOURCES

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

As at 30 June 2026, there was a total of 604 full-time employees (including senior management) providing related services to the Group, of which 342 were male and 262 were female, with a gender ratio of 56.7% and 43.3%, respectively. The Group has a team of high-quality talents, with 93.4% of the employees holding bachelor's degrees or above.

The Group has implemented the concepts of prudent operation and sustainable development, established a complete and prudent remuneration management system. The remuneration of staff is composed of fixed salary and variable salary, and the fixed salary and variable salary are set in a certain proportion. The fixed salary level depends on the value of the position and the employee's ability to perform his or her duties, and the variable salary is determined according to the staff's strategic execution, performance, appraisal level and integrity assessment for the year, and is fully linked to the risk cost control and compliance management capabilities. The Group's remuneration systems were formulated and implemented through internal decision-making processes, and the Group implemented its remuneration management in accordance with the systems in first half of 2026, and reported to the Board of Directors on remuneration management (including the implementation of the total salaries). The Group has established a deferred payment and recovery mechanism for performance-based remuneration to ensure that the payment of remuneration is in line with the risk management and control requirements. During the Reporting Period, the Group has, in accordance with the relevant measures, deducted, stopped or recovered the corresponding performance-based remuneration from employees who have been subject to disciplinary sanctions or other actions due to non-compliance with regulations and disciplinary actions or extraordinary exposure to risks and losses in their duties. The Group has established a comprehensive welfare and security system, with statutory benefits being implemented in line with national regulations and standards, and the benefits include supplemental medical insurance, enterprise annuity, paid leave, health check-ups and other benefits.

The Group has formulated its employee training program on an annual basis, covering key areas such as digital and intelligent transformation empowerment, analysis and assessment of macroeconomic conditions, specialised businesses including aviation, shipping and new energy, asset valuation, review management, legal affairs, compliance management, financial management, onboarding competency for new employees, corporate governance and listing compliance, and integrated management, with an aim of continuously improving the employees' professional skills and overall competencies. The Group launched learning and education activities on establishing and practising a correct view of performance, and invited professionals to provide on-site guidance. In the first half of 2026, the Group constantly enhanced the professionalism building of its team consisting of cadres, supported and advanced the capacity enhancement objectives and learning and practice paths actually proposed by units of front, middle and back offices combined with their respective business sector, and organised 61 training sessions. Focusing on the training of young staff, the Group organised young staff who joined the Group in the past two years to participate in the China Development Bank's research-based learning program. Participants completed research projects and reports on cultural themes, so as to keep enhancing their investigation and research skills.

12 CORPORATE CULTURE

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

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

13 PROTECTION OF CONSUMER RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

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

The Group continued to optimise the business service process and improved the handling mechanism in light of customer feedback and demands, responded to customer complaints in a timely manner, and cultivated customer service capabilities to continuously improve service levels. Internally, the Group strengthened internal training to improve the quality and efficiency of consumer protection; externally, it standardised external cooperation to reduce conflicts and disputes. The Group continued to refine its diversified dispute resolution mechanism, drawing on the expertise of the Shenzhen Banking and Insurance Consumer Rights Protection and Promotion Association as a professional mediation body, and fully utilising the professional advantages of third-party dispute resolution to enhance the quality and efficiency of resolving complex complaints. The Group has made available on its website at http://www.cdb-leasing.com/lxwm/ a service and complaint hotline (0755-2398-0999) and the dedicated complaint hotline for passenger vehicles leasing business (400-670-1606), and set up a user feedback board on the website. The Group also set up user feedback functions in the WeChat public accounts (account names: China Development Bank Financial Leasing and Guoyin Micro-Leasing), to receive feedback and complaints from customers.

14 INDUSTRIAL REGULATIONS

In 2026, building upon the regulatory framework established in 2025, the NFRA further deepened its supervision over the financial leasing industry by focusing on returning to the original cause of leasing business, strengthening penetrative supervision, and refining standardised requirements for the entire business process. As a result, industry-wide compliance requirements have been consistently elevated. The Administrative Measures Governing Finance Lease Business of Financial Leasing Companies officially came into effect on 1 January 2026. The measures specifically address the distinctive features of finance lease business of financial leasing companies, stress the central role of the lease assets, clearly define business management processes, and thus enhance the normalisation of financial leasing companies' business operations.

During the Reporting Period, the Group closely followed the direction of regulatory policies, fully implemented all requirements of the new regulations, and restructured its business management processes with lease assets at the core. The Group continued to enhance its corporate governance and internal control mechanisms, accelerated the pace of professional transformation, and fully leveraged the distinctive function of integrating "financing + asset leasing" to support the high-quality development of the real economy. At the same time, the Group proactively responded to the complex and volatile international situation by strengthening its capacity to identify country risks and overseas sanctions risks. Adhering to the operating principle of "avoid venturing into unsafe territories, turbulent regions, or risky businesses", the Group strictly upheld the compliance bottom line in expanding its overseas operations, reinforced credit risk management and full-process management of lease assets, ensured a balanced development of asset security and business expansion, and contributed to the stable operation of the economy and society through high-quality financial services.

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

	Regulatory requirement	As at 30 June 2026
Capital adequacy ratio	Not less than 10.5%	**13.68%**
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	Not less than 8.5%	**11.64%**
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	Not less than 7.5%	**11.64%**
Degree of concentration of single client financing	Not more than 30%	**8.43%**
Degree of concentration of single group client financing	Not more than 50%	**13.30%**
Ratio of a single related client(1)	Not more than 30%	**0.01%**
Ratio of all related parties(2)	Not more than 50%	**0.01%**
Ratio of a single related Shareholder(3)	Not more than 100%	**0.04%**
Ratio of interbank lending(4)	Not more than 100%	**20.10%**
Ratio of fixed-income investments(5)	Not more than 20%	**0.27%**
Gearing ratio(6)	Not less than 6%	**10.31%**
Provision coverage rate(7)	Not less than 100%	**404.08%**
Provision ratio to lease receivables(8)	Not less than 2.5%	**4.90%**
Liquidity ratio(9)	Not less than 25%	**225.56%**
Liquidity coverage ratio(10)	Not less than 100%	**146.65%**
Financial leverage ratio(11)	Not more than 10 times	**9.51 times**

(1) Calculated by dividing the balance of all finance lease transactions of the Group to a single related party by the net capital of the Group.

(2) Calculated by dividing the balance of all finance lease transactions of the Group to all related parties by the net capital of the Group.

(3) Calculated by dividing the balance of financing of the Group to a single Shareholder and all its related parties by the amount of contribution made by the Shareholder to the Group.

(4) Calculated by dividing the balance of interbank funds from borrowing by the net capital of the Group.

(5) Calculated by dividing the balance of fixed-income investments made by the Group by the net capital of the Group.

(6) Calculated by dividing the Group's net tier-1 capital by the Group's adjusted on and off-balance sheet asset balances.

(7) Calculated by dividing allowance for impairment losses on lease receivables by the balance of non-performing lease receivables of the Group.

(8) Calculated by dividing allowance for impairment losses on lease receivables by the balance of lease receivables of the Group.

(9) Calculated as the balance of the Group's liquid assets divided by the balance of its liquid liabilities.

(10) Calculated as the Group's high quality liquid assets divided by the total net liquidity outflows over 30 days.

(11) Calculated as the Group's total assets divided by its net assets.

15 PROSPECTS

Internationally, the Global Economic Prospects Report published by the World Bank in June 2026 indicated that, due to factors such as rising energy prices triggered by conflicts in the Middle East, intensifying inflation and higher borrowing costs, global economic growth is projected to slow to 2.5% in 2026, down from 2.9% in 2025, marking the lowest level since the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. Overall, development of the global economy is likely to feature short-term pressures and long-term restructuring, with energy security, fiscal sustainability and the artificial intelligence revolution collectively shaping the competitive landscape for the next phase of global economic development.

Domestically, looking ahead to the second half of 2026, China's economy is expected to maintain a stable trajectory, with growth momentum gradually accumulating during the transition and consolidation phase. From a structural perspective, the production side remains relatively resilient, with external demand and the manufacturing sector continuing to provide support, while the recovery of domestic demand is still pending further consolidation. Overall, the long-term underpinnings of China's economy remain unchanged. Macroeconomic policy tools, a complete industrial system, reserves for technological innovation and the country's enormous market size will continue to form the important foundation for the economy's steady and sustained progress.

In the second half of 2026, the Group will continue to adhere to the overall principle of "seeking progress while maintaining stability", with high-quality development as its overarching guidance. It will continue to expand the provision of quality financial services in key areas, including the "five major areas" of finance, actively explore and foster the development of new quality productive forces, consolidate professional advantages across its five core business segments of "aircraft, shipping, energy, high-end equipment and inclusive finance", and strike a balanced enhancement of scale, quality and efficiency. By doing so, the Group will build momentum for a sound start to the "15th Five-Year Plan" period and continue to create stable and long-term value for its Shareholders, customers, employees and the society.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

Corporate Governance Practice

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

During the Reporting Period, other than code provision C.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Company has continuously complied with all the applicable code provisions of the Corporate Governance Code and adopted most of the recommended best practices set out therein.

Pursuant to code provision C.2.1 of the Corporate Governance Code, the roles of chairman and chief executive should be separate and should not be performed by the same individual. Following the resignation of Mr. JIN Tao as the vice chairman, an executive Director, the president of the Company, the chairman of the Social Responsibility and Consumer Rights Protection Committee of the Board, and a member of the Remuneration Committee, Related Party Transaction Control Committee, Risk Management and Internal Control Committee and Strategic Decision Committee of the Board on 18 March 2026, Ms. MA Hong, an executive Director and the Chairman, has temporarily performed the duties of the president of the Company to ensure the normal operation and management of the Company. The Company appointed Mr. BAO Quanyong as the president of the Company on 24 April 2026, his qualification as the president will take effect upon approval by the NFRA Shenzhen Office. For details, please refer to the announcement of the Company dated 24 April 2026.

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

MODEL CODE FOR SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS BY DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND RELEVANT EMPLOYEES

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

INTERIM DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend to declare any interim dividend for the six months ended 30 June 2026.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND REVIEW OF THE INTERIM RESULTS

The Audit Committee comprises four Directors, including three independent non-executive Directors, namely Mr. LIU Ming, Mr. WANG Guiguo and Ms. LIU Siqin, and one non-executive Director, namely Mr. ZHANG Kesheng. Mr. LIU Ming serves as the chairman of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has adopted the terms of reference which are in line with the Corporate Governance Code. The primary duties of the Audit Committee include reviewing and monitoring the financial performance and reviewing the financial information of the Group and the relationship with the external auditor of the Company. The unaudited condensed consolidated interim results of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited, the auditor of the Group. The interim report of the Group for the six months ended 30 June 2026 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee.

CHANGE OF ACCOUNTING FIRMS

The term of BDO China Shu Lun Pan Certified Public Accountants LLP and BDO Limited (collectively "**BDO**") as the auditors of the Company expired upon the conclusion of the 2025 annual Shareholders' meeting held on 30 June 2026. BDO has confirmed that there are no matters relating to their retirement that need to be brought to the attention of the Shareholders and that there are no disagreements or unresolved issues between the Company and BDO.

Given that the auditors' term of office expires upon the conclusion of the annual Shareholders' meeting annually, the Company considers it appropriate, for the sake of good corporate governance, to reassess the appointment of the auditors. This reassessment is in line with the Company's good corporate governance practices, which encourage a regular review of the continued appropriateness of the auditors prior to their re-appointment. In conducting this reassessment, the Company has referred to its corporate governance codes and a range of relevant guidelines, including those issued by the Ministry of Finance regarding the selection and appointment of accounting firms by state-owned enterprises, listed companies and financial institutions, such as the Administrative Measures for the Selection and Appointment of Accounting Firms by State-owned Financial Enterprises (Cai Jin [2020] No. 6) (《國有金融企業選聘會計師事務所管理辦法》(財金[2020]6號)).

Taking into account its actual circumstances, the Company proposed to appoint Baker Tilly China Certified Public Accountants and Baker Tilly Hong Kong Limited (collectively "**Baker Tilly**") as the accounting firms of the Company for the year 2026 after conducting the relevant selection procedures. The appointment was approved by the Shareholders at the 2025 annual Shareholders' meeting held on 30 June 2026. The term of Baker Tilly commenced from 30 June 2026 and will expire upon the conclusion of the 2026 annual Shareholders' meeting.

Corporate Governance Considerations

Change of auditors is in line with good corporate governance practices and helps to enhance the independence and objectivity of the audit function. Regular rotation of auditors is a widely adopted best practice that helps prevent entrenched routines and maintains a high level of professional scepticism. In conducting the reassessment, the Company and the Audit Committee reviewed a range of factors, including the accounting firms' ranking, revenue, number of certified public accountants, international network coverage, client composition and regulatory track record, with particular emphasis on their experience in serving financial institutions, state-owned enterprises, leasing companies and Hong Kong-listed companies. Furthermore, the Company has taken into account the relevant guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance in its assessment, thereby further embodying its commitment to sound corporate governance. This move also underscores the Company's dedication to rigorous financial supervision and sound corporate governance.

The assessment of the new auditors is set out below:

Assessment of New Auditors

In considering the appointment of Baker Tilly, the Company and the Audit Committee conducted a benchmarking analysis of the top ten Chinese accounting firms based on publicly available information and taking into account the relevant guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance regarding the selection and appointment of accounting firms by state-owned enterprises, listed companies and financial institutions, with particular emphasis on their experience in serving financial institutions, state-owned enterprises, leasing companies and Hong Kong-listed companies.

In addition, the Company and the Audit Committee conducted a comprehensive assessment of Baker Tilly's capabilities across the following areas based on the written materials provided by Baker Tilly:

(i) Governance and leadership structure

Baker Tilly has established an integrated management model comprising departments organised by specialisation of labour and branch offices established according to geographical location, with nearly 30 branch offices situated across mainland China and Hong Kong. Baker Tilly China Certified Public Accountants is the sole member firm of Baker Tilly International Limited in mainland China and has access to an extensive international network of resources.

(ii) Compliance with professional ethics

Baker Tilly has established an Ethics Committee under its Partner Management Committee, specifically designating a partner to serve as the Partner in Charge of Ethics. Through the rollout of relevant policies, provisions have been laid down regarding ethical matters such as independence, confidentiality and competence; a separate Ethics and Independence Office has been set up to address day-to-day enquiries on and monitoring of ethical matters. The Company considers that Baker Tilly complies with the relevant guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance, which the Company has taken into account in its assessment.

(iii) Industry technical capabilities

The audit team of Baker Tilly comprises experts with extensive experience in relevant fields (such as quality control, information technology, tax reviews, valuation and impairment reviews, and internal control audits), who are capable of handling a wide range of technical issues and engaging internal specialists to provide professional advices and solutions.

(iv) Regulatory and reporting experience

Baker Tilly maintains good relationships and smooth communications with domestic and international regulatory bodies, including the Ministry of Finance, the NFRA, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and other overseas regulators.

(v) Audit scope and resource allocation

Baker Tilly intends to provide services including the 2026 interim review, annual audit and internal control audit. The audit team members proposed for the 2026 financial year, including partners, senior managers, managers, senior auditors and auditors, all possess relevant professional qualifications and experience and will be technically supported by a team of experts in the relevant specialised fields. The Company has reviewed their staffing matrix outlining the proposed team structure and estimated working hours. Having taken into account the Company's past audit requirements and experience, the Company considers that the overall resources Baker Tilly intends to deploy are commensurate with the scope of the audit work required.

(vi) Communication plans

The Baker Tilly audit team will maintain communication with the Audit Committee and the management of the Company, reporting on its work regularly every year. It will work with the Company to determine the information to be communicated, the personnel involved, the frequency and forms of communication, and so on, in order to keep abreast of the Company's needs and priorities, and to provide timely feedback on the audit plan, progress of its work and any concerns identified.

(vii) Project quality supervision processes

Baker Tilly has established internal project quality control mechanisms and measures, including project capacity and competence assessment, resolution of disagreements, project quality reviews, project quality inspections, and the identification and rectification of quality management deficiencies. It has also established a project quality management review system and a project quality inspection system to ensure effective guidance and supervision.

Based on the above assessment, the Audit Committee is satisfied that Baker Tilly is independent, competent and has sufficient resources in terms of manpower, expertise and time to deliver a high-quality audit for the 2026 financial year.

In addition, the Company has also commissioned BDO to compile, for comparison purposes, the data of resources allocated by BDO for the 2025 financial year and those proposed by Baker Tilly for the 2026 financial year in respect of the same scope of work.

For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 2 June 2026 and 30 June 2026, and the circular of the Company dated 3 June 2026.

CHANGES OF INFORMATION OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

On 18 March 2026, Mr. JIN Tao resigned as the vice chairman, an executive Director, the president of the Company, the chairman of the Social Responsibility and Consumer Rights Protection Committee, and a member of the Remuneration Committee, Related Party Transaction Control Committee, Risk Management and Internal Control Committee and Strategic Decision Committee of the Board due to change of work arrangements. Prior to the approval of the qualification of the new president by the NFRA Shenzhen Office, Ms. MA Hong, an executive Director and the Chairman, temporarily performed the duties of the president of the Company.

Upon deliberation at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 18 March 2026, Mr. FAN Zhanjun was approved to serve as the vice president of the Company, and his qualification was approved by the NFRA Shenzhen Office on 15 May 2026.

Mr. BAO Quanyong was duly approved to serve as an executive Director by the Shareholders at the first extraordinary Shareholders' meeting of 2026 held on 18 May 2026, and his term of office shall take effect from the date of approval by the NFRA Shenzhen Office. Upon the approval of his qualification by the NFRA Shenzhen Office, Mr. BAO will also serve as the president and vice chairman of the Company. For details, please refer to the announcements of the Company dated 24 April 2026 and 18 May 2026, and the circular of the Company dated 24 April 2026.

On 28 July 2026, Mr. LIAO Yazhong resigned as the vice president of the Company due to change of work arrangements.

Save as disclosed above, the Company is not aware of other changes in the Directors' or the senior management's information which are required to be disclosed pursuant to Rule 13.51B(1) of the Listing Rules since the publication of the 2025 annual report of the Company and up to the date of this announcement.

SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Save as disclosed in this announcement, subsequent to the Reporting Period and up to the date of this announcement, the Group had no significant subsequent events.

PURCHASE, SALE OR REDEMPTION OF LISTED SECURITIES

During the Reporting Period, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had purchased, sold or redeemed any of listed securities (including sale of treasury Shares, if any) of the Company. As at 30 June 2026, the Company did not hold any treasury Shares.

SIGNIFICANT INVESTMENT

During the six months ended 30 June 2026, the Group had no significant investment.

FUTURE PLANS FOR MATERIAL INVESTMENT OR CAPITAL ASSETS

As at 30 June 2026, the Group did not have any plans for material investments or capital assets.

LOAN TO AN ENTITY

As at 30 June 2026, the Company did not have any loan to an entity which was subject to the disclosure requirements under the Listing Rules.

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

As at the end of the Reporting Period, the Company had 12,642,380,000 ordinary Shares in total; comprising 9,872,786,000 Domestic Shares, representing 78.09% of the total number of ordinary Shares; and 2,769,594,000 H Shares, representing 21.91% of the total number of ordinary Shares. The total number of Shareholders of the Company was 55, comprising 10 Shareholders of Domestic Shares and 45 Shareholders of H Shares[Note].

Note: The number of Shares held by H Shares holders is based on the number of Shares and Shareholders recorded in the register of members of the Company kept by the H Share registrar. The total number of Shares held by HKSCC Nominees Limited ("**HKSCC**") represents the total number of H Shares held by HKSCC as the nominee for all institutional and individual investors that maintain accounts with it as at 30 June 2026, which is regarded as one account.

No.	Name of Shareholders	Class of Shares	Number of Shares	Percentage of shareholding
1	China Development Bank	Domestic Shares	8,141,332,869	64.40%
2	China Three Gorges Corporation	Domestic Shares	687,024,000	5.43%
3	Hainan Airlines Holding Co., Ltd.	Domestic Shares	631,274,060	4.99%
4	Three Gorges Capital Holdings (HK) Co., Ltd.	H Shares	619,476,000	4.90%
5	Hengjian International Investment Holding (Hong Kong) Limited	H Shares	492,310,000	3.89%
6	CTI Capital Management Limited	H Shares	281,342,000	2.23%
7	Dragonland International Development Limited	H Shares	188,288,000	1.49%
8	CSSC International Holding Company Limited	H Shares	184,596,000	1.46%
9	Yingkou North Construction and Decoration Co., Ltd.	Domestic Shares	164,350,940	1.30%
10	AVIC Xi'an Aircraft Industry Group Company Ltd.	Domestic Shares	148,737,069	1.18%

LOAN AGREEMENTS

During the Reporting Period, the Company entered into loan agreements with specific banks, of which loans in a total amount of approximately RMB3,405.5 million include the conditions requiring that China Development Bank, the Controlling Shareholder of the Company, shall hold directly or indirectly, no less than 51% of the Shares of the Company and remain as the single largest Shareholder of the Company. The terms of such loan agreements shall be 5 years. During the Reporting Period, the Company did not violate any terms of such loan agreements.

MATERIAL LEGAL, LITIGATION AND ARBITRATION MATTERS

As at 30 June 2026, the underlying amount in relation to the pending litigation against the Company as the defendant was RMB323.97 million in aggregate. The Company expected such pending litigation would not have material adverse effects on the business, financial condition or operating performance of the Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR ELECTRONIC DISSEMINATION OF CORPORATE COMMUNICATIONS

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

PUBLICATION OF INTERIM REPORT

The interim report of the Company for the six months ended 30 June 2026 will be published on the websites of the Company (www.cdb-leasing.com) and HKEXnews of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (www.hkexnews.hk) in due course.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

	Notes	Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June 2026 RMB'000	2025 RMB'000
Revenue			
Finance lease income	4	**4,399,650**	5,041,156
Operating lease income	4	**8,241,182**	7,003,992
Total lease income		**12,640,832**	12,045,148
Net investment gains		**90,584**	34,201
Other income, gains or losses	5	**1,478,744**	2,585,045
Total revenue and other income		**14,210,160**	14,664,394
Depreciation and amortisation		**(3,874,043)**	(3,850,250)
Staff costs		**(234,138)**	(239,320)
Fee and commission expenses		**(7,220)**	(13,097)
Interest expenses	6	**(4,377,658)**	(4,617,094)
Other operating expenses		**(668,863)**	(1,096,611)
Net impairment losses under expected credit loss model		**(1,305,533)**	(1,700,107)
Net impairment losses on other assets		**(75,300)**	(111,032)
Total expenses		**(10,542,755)**	(11,627,511)
Profit before tax		**3,667,405**	3,036,883
Income tax expense	7	**(759,437)**	(635,854)
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Company		**2,907,968**	2,401,029
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the Company (expressed in RMB Yuan per share)			
– Basic	8	**0.23**	0.19
– Diluted	8	**0.23**	0.19

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
Profit for the period	**2,907,968**	2,401,029
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Gains on cash flow hedges, net of tax	**374,700**	147,495
Currency translation differences	**(584,552)**	(65,457)
Total other comprehensive (expense)/income for the period, net of tax	**(209,852)**	82,038
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to owners of the Company	**2,698,116**	2,483,067

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2026 RMB'000	Audited 31 December 2025 RMB'000
Assets			
Cash and bank balances	9	**71,725,658**	63,374,355
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	10	**244,284**	266,373
Derivative financial assets		**3,177,004**	1,493,807
Accounts receivable	11	**686,962**	683,066
Finance lease receivables	12	**199,044,803**	206,577,323
Assets held-for-sale		**1,159,575**	1,180,818
Prepayments		**9,814,585**	12,969,741
Investment properties		**814,939**	836,512
Property and equipment	13	**131,293,784**	133,790,869
Right-of-use assets		**110,430**	131,515
Deferred tax assets		**3,796,901**	3,023,339
Other assets		**10,088,232**	9,143,775
Total assets		**431,957,157**	433,471,493
Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	**312,737,118**	328,452,398
Due to banks and other financial institutions		**10,671,883**	2,394,919
Derivative financial liabilities		**9,091**	236,876
Accrued staff costs		**277,184**	345,047
Bonds payable	15	**39,860,624**	36,361,025
Tax payable		**899,772**	841,448
Lease liabilities		**141,920**	160,413
Deferred tax liabilities		**2,187,492**	1,219,293
Other liabilities		**19,756,644**	19,485,224
Total liabilities		**386,541,728**	389,496,643
Equity			
Share capital		**12,642,380**	12,642,380
Capital reserve		**2,418,689**	2,418,689
Hedging and fair value reserve		**430,578**	55,878
Translation reserve		**(52,731)**	531,821
General reserve		**8,683,546**	8,683,546
Retained earnings		**21,292,967**	19,642,536
Total equity		**45,415,429**	43,974,850
Total liabilities and equity		**431,957,157**	433,471,493

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		Unaudited						
		Attributable to the equity holders of the Company						
	Notes	**Share capital** *RMB'000*	**Capital reserve** *RMB'000*	**Hedging and fair value reserve** *RMB'000*	**Translation reserve** *RMB'000*	**General reserve** *RMB'000*	**Retained earnings** *RMB'000*	**Total equity** *RMB'000*
As at 1 January 2026		**12,642,380**	**2,418,689**	**55,878**	**531,821**	**8,683,546**	**19,642,536**	**43,974,850**
Profit for the period		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2,907,968**	**2,907,968**
Other comprehensive expense for the period		**–**	**–**	**374,700**	**(584,552)**	**–**	**–**	**(209,852)**
Total comprehensive income for the period		**–**	**–**	**374,700**	**(584,552)**	**–**	**2,907,968**	**2,698,116**
Dividends	*16*	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(1,257,537)**	**(1,257,537)**
As at 30 June 2026		**12,642,380**	**2,418,689**	**430,578**	**(52,731)**	**8,683,546**	**21,292,967**	**45,415,429**
As at 1 January 2025		12,642,380	2,418,689	(129,748)	910,830	8,175,006	16,246,602	40,263,759
Profit for the period		–	–	–	–	–	2,401,029	2,401,029
Other comprehensive income for the period		–	–	147,495	(65,457)	–	–	82,038
Total comprehensive income for the period		–	–	147,495	(65,457)	–	2,401,029	2,483,067
Dividends	*16*	–	–	–	–	–	(1,125,804)	(1,125,804)
As at 30 June 2025		12,642,380	2,418,689	17,747	845,373	8,175,006	17,521,827	41,621,022

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	Notes	Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June **2026** ***RMB'000***	 2025 *RMB'000*
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		**3,667,405**	3,036,883
Adjustments for:			
Bonds payable interest expenses	6	**609,054**	411,911
Lease liabilities interest expenses		**3,137**	3,462
Depreciation and amortisation		**3,874,043**	3,850,250
Net impairment reversal under expected credit loss model		**1,305,533**	1,700,107
Net impairment losses on other assets		**75,300**	111,032
Amortisation income of lease discount liabilities		**(18,295)**	–
Gains on disposal of equipment held for operating lease businesses, net	5	**(644,133)**	(434,386)
Loss on disposal of equipment held for administrative purposes		**(5)**	–
Realised losses on disposal of finance lease receivables and others		**–**	832
Realised gains from derivatives		**(66,961)**	(21,276)
Realised gains from FVTPL		**(4,928)**	(2,102)
Unrealised fair value changes in derivatives		**(34,929)**	904
Unrealised fair value changes in FVTPL		**16,234**	(12,559)
Foreign exchange gains		**(1,396,277)**	(294,496)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital		**7,385,178**	8,350,562
Decrease in mandatory reserve deposits with central bank		**3,803**	272,091
Increase in accounts receivable		**(17,966)**	(56,284)
Decrease in finance lease receivables		**7,422,268**	1,450,305
Increase in other assets		**(939,673)**	(1,051,243)
(Decrease)/increase in borrowings		**(13,128,729)**	3,859,931
Increase in due to banks and other financial institutions		**8,272,264**	2,523,880
(Decrease)/increase in accrued staff costs		**(67,863)**	13,858
Decrease in other liabilities		**(158,268)**	(2,072,369)
Cash flows from operating activities		**8,771,014**	13,290,731
Income taxes paid		**(590,854)**	(1,137,640)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**8,180,160**	12,153,091

	Notes	Unaudited For the six months ended 30 June 2026 *RMB'000*	 2025 *RMB'000*
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Withdrawal of pledged and restricted bank deposits and fixed deposits		**2,088,950**	9,946
Disposal of FVTPL		**4,928**	2,091
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from derivatives		**58,869**	(312,834)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment, and assets held-for-sale		**7,056,359**	2,049,954
Purchase of property and equipment		**(10,110,343)**	(5,978,590)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(901,237)**	(4,229,433)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issue of bonds		**7,405,450**	10,011,020
Repayments of bonds		**(3,405,450)**	(5,011,020)
Bonds issuance cost		**(24,496)**	(33,614)
Bonds interest paid		**(521,502)**	(393,213)
Dividends paid		**(332)**	–
Payments of lease liabilities		**(18,756)**	(18,967)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**3,434,914**	4,554,206
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**10,713,837**	12,477,864
Effects of foreign exchange changes		**(527,448)**	(3,254)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period		**31,455,378**	9,905,003
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	*17*	**41,641,767**	22,379,613
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:			
Interest received		**4,920,208**	5,397,096
Interest paid, exclusive bonds payable interest expenses		**(4,149,834)**	(5,451,818)
Net interest received/(paid)		**770,374**	(54,722)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

1 GENERAL INFORMATION AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

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

This interim condensed consolidated financial information for the six months ended 30 June 2026 ("**Interim Financial Information**") is presented in Renminbi ("**RMB**"), which is also the functional currency of the Company, unless otherwise stated.

The Interim Financial Information has been reviewed, not audited.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

The interim condensed consolidated financial statements as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2026 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("**IAS**") 34 Interim Financial Reporting as well as the applicable disclosure requirements of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

The Interim Financial Information does not include all the information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Group's annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

The preparation of an interim financial report in conformity with IAS 34 requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses on a year to date basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The significant judgements made by management in applying the Group's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those described in the last annual financial statements.

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

3 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the interim condensed consolidated financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preparation of the Group's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, except for the following revised IFRS Accounting Standards for the first time for the current period's financial information.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	Derecognition of Financial Liabilities Settled Via Electronic Payment Systems

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

4 TOTAL LEASE INCOME

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Finance lease income	**4,399,650**	5,041,156
Operating lease income	**8,241,182**	7,003,992
	12,640,832	12,045,148

5 OTHER INCOME, GAINS OR LOSSES

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Interest income from deposits with financial institutions	**775,867**	782,280
Gains on disposal of assets held for operating lease businesses, net	**644,133**	434,386
Government grants and incentives	**143,334**	25,757
Management and commission fee income	**171,465**	248,342
Compensation	**122,211**	1,011,245
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains, net	**(410,144)**	53,816
Others	**31,878**	29,219
	1,478,744	2,585,045

6 INTEREST EXPENSES

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Borrowings	**3,911,267**	4,372,813
Bonds payable	**609,054**	411,911
Due to banks and other financial institutions	**47,033**	79,261
Others	**18,831**	29,904
Less: Interest capitalised on qualifying assets(1)	**(208,527)**	(276,795)
	4,377,658	4,617,094

(1) Interest capitalised on qualifying assets during the six-month period ended 30 June 2026 amounted to RMB208,527 thousand (for the six-month period ended 30 June 2025: RMB276,795 thousand) in relation to prepayments.

7 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Current income tax		
− PRC enterprise income tax	**603,535**	1,046,849
− Income tax in other countries	**50,750**	29,287
Deferred income tax	**96,761**	(500,178)
Under provision in prior period	**8,391**	59,896
	759,437	635,854

The applicable enterprise income tax rate is 25% (2025: 25%) for the Company and its subsidiaries established in mainland China, except for certain subsidiaries which are subject to the preferential tax treatments, 16.5% (2025: 16.5%) for subsidiaries in Hong Kong, and 12.5% (2025: 12.5%) for subsidiaries in Ireland. Tax arising in other jurisdictions is calculated at the rates prevailing in the relevant jurisdictions.

8 EARNINGS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic earnings per share is as follows:

	For the six months ended 30 June	
	2026	2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Earnings:		
Profit attributable to owners of the Company *(RMB'000)*	**2,907,968**	2,401,029
Number of shares:		
Weighted average number of shares in issue *('000)*	**12,642,380**	12,642,380
Basic earnings per share *(RMB Yuan)*[1]	**0.23**	0.19

[1] Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average numbers of ordinary shares in issue during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the six months ended 30 June 2025, respectively.

Diluted earnings per share amounts are the same as basic earnings per share amounts due to the absence of dilutive potential ordinary share during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the six months ended 30 June 2025, respectively.

9 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Cash and bank balances	**42,641,767**	31,955,378
Pledged and restricted bank deposits[(1)]	**27,265,335**	29,854,285
Mandatory reserve deposits with central bank[(2)]	**47,016**	50,819
Accrued interest	**1,810,560**	1,555,250
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	**(39,020)**	(41,377)
	71,725,658	63,374,355

(1) The bank deposits amounting to approximately RMB27,265,335 thousand were pledged as collateral for the Group's bank borrowings as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: RMB29,854,285 thousand) (Note 14).

(2) These mandatory reserve deposits are not available for the Group's daily operations. The PBOC reduced the reserve deposits ratios for financial leasing companies from 5% to 0% in May 2025. As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the Group's mandatory reserve deposits consisted solely of foreign currencies.

10 FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Measured at fair value:		
Equity investment, listed	**8,712**	18,154
Equity investment, unlisted	**94,066**	98,031
Debt instruments	**141,506**	150,188
	244,284	266,373

11 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Operating lease receivables[1]	**882,958**	1,145,700
Other accounts receivable	**71,614**	68,349
	954,572	1,214,049
Less: Allowance for impairment losses		
– Allowance for operating lease receivables	**(266,253)**	(528,798)
– Allowance for other accounts receivable	**(1,357)**	(2,185)
	(267,610)	(530,983)
	686,962	683,066

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Not overdue	**571,541**	334,921
Overdue within 1 month	**214**	105,960
Overdue 1 to 2 months	**–**	78,324
Overdue 2 to 3 months	**946**	82,943
Overdue over 3 months	**44,004**	14,754
	616,705	616,902

Movements of accounts receivable between stages for the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Unaudited	**Stage 1** *RMB'000*	**Stage 2** *RMB'000*	**Stage 3** *RMB'000*	**Simplified approach** *RMB'000*	**Total** *RMB'000*
Gross amount					
Amount as at 1 January 2026	**62,229**	**6,120**	**–**	**1,145,700**	**1,214,049**
Net increase/(decrease)	**4,285**	**(1,020)**	**–**	**15,771**	**19,036**
Write-off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(249,156)**	**(249,156)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(29,357)**	**(29,357)**
Amount as at 30 June 2026	**66,514**	**5,100**	**–**	**882,958**	**954,572**

Audited	Stage 1 *RMB'000*	Stage 2 *RMB'000*	Stage 3 *RMB'000*	Simplified approach *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Gross amount					
Amount as at 1 January 2025	88,510	–	–	1,249,695	1,338,205
Net increase/(decrease)	(26,281)	6,120	–	123,501	103,340
Write-off	–	–	–	(207,109)	(207,109)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	–	–	(20,387)	(20,387)
Amount as at 31 December 2025	62,229	6,120	–	1,145,700	1,214,049

Movements of allowances for impairment losses during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Unaudited	**Stage 1** *RMB'000*	**Stage 2** *RMB'000*	**Stage 3** *RMB'000*	**Simplified approach** *RMB'000*	**Total** *RMB'000*
Allowance for impairment losses					
Amount as at 1 January 2026	**814**	**1,371**	**–**	**528,798**	**530,983**
Charged for the period	**(396)**	**(432)**	**–**	**(242)**	**(1,070)**
Write-off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(249,156)**	**(249,156)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**–**	**–**	**–**	**(13,147)**	**(13,147)**
Amount as at 30 June 2026	**418**	**939**	**–**	**266,253**	**267,610**

Audited	Stage 1 *RMB'000*	Stage 2 *RMB'000*	Stage 3 *RMB'000*	Simplified approach *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Allowance for impairment losses					
Amount as at 1 January 2025	2,897	–	–	710,574	713,471
Charged for the year	(2,083)	1,371	–	38,441	37,729
Write-off	–	–	–	(207,109)	(207,109)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	–	–	(13,108)	(13,108)
Amount as at 31 December 2025	814	1,371	–	528,798	530,983

12 FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Finance lease receivables		
Not later than one year	**53,413,616**	55,097,975
Later than one year and not later than two years	**36,239,820**	44,981,495
Later than two year and not later than three years	**28,914,003**	33,520,477
Later than three year and not later than four years	**24,649,064**	27,996,386
Later than four year and not later than five years	**17,229,857**	18,379,987
Later than five years	**98,026,077**	84,665,168
Gross amount of finance lease receivables	**258,472,437**	264,641,488
Less: Unearned finance income	**(46,979,000)**	(46,869,880)
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables	**211,493,437**	217,771,608
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	**(12,448,634)**	(11,194,285)
Carrying amount of finance lease receivables	**199,044,803**	206,577,323
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables		
Not later than one year	**44,751,094**	45,208,713
Later than one year and not later than two years	**29,980,090**	37,275,480
Later than two year and not later than three years	**23,409,686**	27,622,572
Later than three year and not later than four years	**20,262,674**	23,462,087
Later than four year and not later than five years	**13,744,108**	14,826,928
Later than five years	**79,345,785**	69,375,828
	211,493,437	217,771,608

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

The finance lease receivables with a carrying amount of approximately RMB3,834,990 thousand were pledged as collateral for the Group's bank borrowings as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: RMB3,733,665 thousand) (Note 14).

The Group entered into finance lease receivables factoring arrangements and continued to recognise these transferred finance lease receivables in their full carrying amount, which was approximately RMB2,643,009 thousand as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: RMB3,092,054 thousand).

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

Movements between stages during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the year ended 31 December 2025 within finance lease receivables are as follows:

Unaudited	**Stage 1** ***RMB'000***	**Stage 2** ***RMB'000***	**Stage 3** ***RMB'000***	**Total** ***RMB'000***
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables				
Amount as at 1 January 2026	**186,702,086**	**28,773,439**	**2,296,083**	**217,771,608**
Movement within stages:				
Transfers to stage 1	**887,352**	**(887,352)**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to stage 2	**(17,607,437)**	**17,607,437**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to stage 3	**–**	**(570,792)**	**570,792**	**–**
Net increase/(decrease)	**(2,259,829)**	**(3,520,274)**	**(6,576)**	**(5,786,679)**
Write-off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Recovery of finance lease receivables write-off	**–**	**–**	**14,578**	**14,578**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**(403,373)**	**(102,697)**	**–**	**(506,070)**
Amount as at 30 June 2026	**167,318,799**	**41,299,761**	**2,874,877**	**211,493,437**

Audited	Stage 1 *RMB'000*	Stage 2 *RMB'000*	Stage 3 *RMB'000*	Total *RMB'000*
Present value of minimum finance lease receivables				
Amount as at 1 January 2025	178,745,681	28,644,239	3,987,626	211,377,546
Movement within stages:				
Transfers to stage 1	398,002	(398,002)	–	–
Transfers to stage 2	(6,860,780)	9,257,953	(2,397,173)	–
Transfers to stage 3	–	(773,942)	773,942	–
Net increase/(decrease)	14,752,557	(7,909,333)	(63,641)	6,779,583
Write-off	–	–	(5,061)	(5,061)
Recovery of finance lease receivables write-off	–	–	390	390
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(333,374)	(47,476)	–	(380,850)
Amount as at 31 December 2025	186,702,086	28,773,439	2,296,083	217,771,608

Movements of allowance for impairment losses on finance lease receivables during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and the year ended 31 December 2025 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Unaudited	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***	***RMB'000***
Allowance for impairment losses				
Amount as at 1 January 2026	**3,104,013**	**6,153,747**	**1,936,525**	**11,194,285**
Movement within stages:				
Transfers to stage 1	**107,973**	**(107,973)**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to stage 2	**(358,219)**	**358,219**	**–**	**–**
Transfers to stage 3	**–**	**(189,611)**	**189,611**	**–**
Charged/(reversal) for the period	**(577,043)**	**1,528,273**	**312,588**	**1,263,818**
Write-off	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Recovery of finance lease receivables write-off	**–**	**–**	**14,578**	**14,578**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**(4,060)**	**(19,987)**	**–**	**(24,047)**
Amount as at 30 June 2026	**2,272,664**	**7,722,668**	**2,453,302**	**12,448,634**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Audited	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Allowance for impairment losses				
Amount as at 1 January 2025	2,762,052	4,595,284	1,920,573	9,277,909
Movement within stages:				
Transfers to stage 1	21,995	(21,995)	–	–
Transfers to stage 2	(171,374)	805,658	(634,284)	–
Transfers to stage 3	–	(218,817)	218,817	–
Charged/(reversal) for the year	496,032	1,002,414	436,090	1,934,536
Write-off	–	–	(5,061)	(5,061)
Recovery of finance lease receivables write-off	–	–	390	390
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(4,692)	(8,797)	–	(13,489)
Amount as at 31 December 2025	3,104,013	6,153,747	1,936,525	11,194,285

13 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Equipment held for operating lease businesses	**130,753,707**	133,234,897
Property and equipment held for administrative purposes	**540,077**	555,972
	131,293,784	133,790,869

Equipment held for operating lease businesses

Unaudited	Aircraft	Ships	Special equipments	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Cost				
As at 1 January 2026	**121,502,058**	**42,406,094**	**10,462,123**	**174,370,275**
Additions	**5,834,722**	**407,925**	**5,694,220**	**11,936,867**
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	**(9,381,487)**	**(269,729)**	**–**	**(9,651,216)**
Transfer to finance lease receivables	**–**	**(1,740,925)**	**–**	**(1,740,925)**
Disposals	**(1,157,932)**	**(495,605)**	**(491,711)**	**(2,145,248)**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**(2,356,064)**	**(1,258,172)**	**–**	**(3,614,236)**
As at 30 June 2026	**114,441,297**	**39,049,588**	**15,664,632**	**169,155,517**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2026	**(27,569,072)**	**(8,262,800)**	**(1,323,194)**	**(37,155,066)**
Charged for the period	**(2,138,220)**	**(925,495)**	**(738,295)**	**(3,802,010)**
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	**3,794,789**	**77,820**	**–**	**3,872,609**
Transfer to finance lease receivables	**–**	**381,179**	**–**	**381,179**
Disposals	**524,620**	**9,641**	**161,217**	**695,478**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**679,616**	**269,017**	**–**	**948,633**
As at 30 June 2026	**(24,708,267)**	**(8,450,638)**	**(1,900,272)**	**(35,059,177)**
Accumulated impairment				
As at 1 January 2026	**(3,100,107)**	**(848,925)**	**(31,280)**	**(3,980,312)**
Charged for the period	**(65,811)**	**–**	**(9,489)**	**(75,300)**
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	**331,328**	**7,913**	**–**	**339,241**
Disposals	**254,537**	**–**	**17,330**	**271,867**
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	**75,551**	**26,320**	**–**	**101,871**
As at 30 June 2026	**(2,504,502)**	**(814,692)**	**(23,439)**	**(3,342,633)**
Net carrying amount				
As at 1 January 2026	**90,832,879**	**33,294,369**	**9,107,649**	**133,234,897**
As at 30 June 2026	**87,228,528**	**29,784,258**	**13,740,921**	**130,753,707**

Audited	Aircraft	Ships	Special equipments	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Cost				
As at 1 January 2025	121,144,684	45,633,927	6,333,982	173,112,593
Additions	10,977,613	1,491,753	5,884,740	18,354,106
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	(2,330,771)	–	–	(2,330,771)
Transfer to finance lease receivables	(468,849)	–	–	(468,849)
Disposals/write-off	(5,008,962)	(3,755,646)	(1,756,599)	(10,521,207)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	(2,811,657)	(963,940)	–	(3,775,597)
As at 31 December 2025	121,502,058	42,406,094	10,462,123	174,370,275
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1 January 2025	(26,821,075)	(6,986,533)	(856,453)	(34,664,061)
Charged for the year	(4,500,589)	(2,077,778)	(991,097)	(7,569,464)
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	1,027,539	–	–	1,027,539
Transfer to finance lease receivables	204,187	–	–	204,187
Disposals/write-off	1,830,739	625,748	524,356	2,980,843
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	690,127	175,763	–	865,890
As at 31 December 2025	(27,569,072)	(8,262,800)	(1,323,194)	(37,155,066)
Accumulated impairment				
As at 1 January 2025	(4,547,236)	(860,432)	(18,179)	(5,425,847)
Charged for the year	–	(66,987)	(46,738)	(113,725)
Transfer to assets held-for-sale	103,480	–	–	103,480
Transfer to finance lease receivables	185,986	–	–	185,986
Disposals/write-off	1,078,287	59,269	33,637	1,171,193
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	79,376	19,225	–	98,601
As at 31 December 2025	(3,100,107)	(848,925)	(31,280)	(3,980,312)
Net carrying amount				
As at 1 January 2025	89,776,373	37,786,962	5,459,350	133,022,685
As at 31 December 2025	90,832,879	33,294,369	9,107,649	133,234,897

As at 30 June 2026, the equipments held for operating lease businesses of the Group with net book values of approximately RMB28,367,668 thousand (31 December 2025: RMB35,288,497 thousand) and RMB838,348 thousand (31 December 2025: RMB898,810 thousand) were pledged as collateral for the Group's bank borrowings (Note 14) and long-term payables, respectively.

Property and equipment held for administrative purposes

Unaudited	Buildings	Computers and electronic equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Cost						
As at 1 January 2026	589,755	99,363	5,472	83,211	63,836	841,637
Additions	–	1,134	–	46	–	1,180
Transfers from investment properties	4,582	–	–	–	–	4,582
Disposals	–	–	–	(572)	–	(572)
Transfers to investment properties	(80)	–	–	–	–	(80)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	(484)	–	(247)	(1,720)	(2,451)
As at 30 June 2026	594,257	100,013	5,472	82,438	62,116	844,296
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2026	(120,401)	(62,631)	(5,198)	(66,569)	(30,866)	(285,665)
Charged for the period	(7,210)	(7,534)	–	(3,485)	(1,471)	(19,700)
Transfer from investment properties	(873)	–	–	–	–	(873)
Disposals	–	–	–	543	–	543
Transfers to investment properties	76	–	–	–	–	76
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	420	–	237	743	1,400
As at 30 June 2026	(128,408)	(69,745)	(5,198)	(69,274)	(31,594)	(304,219)
Net carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2026	469,354	36,732	274	16,642	32,970	555,972
As at 30 June 2026	465,849	30,268	274	13,164	30,522	540,077

Audited	Buildings	Computers and electronic equipment	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Cost						
As at 1 January 2025	592,527	85,136	5,472	83,525	65,053	831,713
Additions	–	23,258	–	869	42	24,169
Transfers to investment properties	(2,772)	–	–	–	–	(2,772)
Disposals	–	(8,692)	–	(1,003)	–	(9,695)
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	(339)	–	(180)	(1,259)	(1,778)
As at 31 December 2025	589,755	99,363	5,472	83,211	63,836	841,637
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 1 January 2025	(107,947)	(58,529)	(5,198)	(60,589)	(28,258)	(260,521)
Charged for the year	(14,557)	(12,644)	–	(7,103)	(3,208)	(37,512)
Transfers to investment properties	2,103	–	–	–	–	2,103
Disposals	–	8,248	–	951	–	9,199
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	–	294	–	172	600	1,066
As at 31 December 2025	(120,401)	(62,631)	(5,198)	(66,569)	(30,866)	(285,665)
Net carrying amount						
As at 1 January 2025	484,580	26,607	274	22,936	36,795	571,192
As at 31 December 2025	469,354	36,732	274	16,642	32,970	555,972

As at 30 June 2026, the carrying value of property and equipment of the Group for which registration was not completed amounted to approximately RMB5,547 thousand (31 December 2025: RMB5,818 thousand). However, this registration process does not affect the rights of the Group to these assets.

For the six months ended 30 June 2026, in accordance with IAS 36 Impairment of Assets, aircraft, ships and vehicles were tested for indicators of impairment. To aid in this assessment, the Group sought valuations from independent appraisal firms. These appraisers make assumptions and estimates with respect to the future valuations of aircraft, ships and vehicles. For the purpose of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, if it is determined that a test for impairment is required, each aircraft, or ship or vehicle is tested individually by comparing its carrying amount to the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs to sell.

Value in use is determined as the total discounted cash flows expected to be generated by an aircraft, ship or vehicle in the future. The estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assumptions of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset in question. For the calculation of value in use, the weighted average discount rates ("**WACC**") for 30 June 2026 were 5.65% for aircraft and 3.14% for vehicles (31 December 2025: 5.41% for aircraft and 2.92% for vehicles). Fair value less costs to sell is determined by the Group based on the most relevant of observable market information from independent appraisal firms. In cases where the carrying value of the aircraft, ships or vehicles exceeds the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, an impairment charge is recognised.

14 BORROWINGS

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Secured bank borrowings[(1)]	**47,850,380**	58,206,120
Factoring financing[(2)]	**2,665,996**	3,038,992
Unsecured bank borrowings	**261,032,937**	265,753,445
Accrued interest	**1,187,805**	1,453,841
	312,737,118	328,452,398

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Carrying amount repayable:		
Within one year	**264,533,216**	270,286,756
More than one year, but not exceeding two years	**5,998,983**	20,715,914
More than two years, but not exceeding five years	**32,654,113**	25,691,720
More than five years	**9,550,806**	11,758,008
	312,737,118	328,452,398

(1) Secured bank borrowings

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Equipments held for operating lease businesses	**28,367,668**	35,288,497
Finance lease receivables	**3,834,990**	3,733,665
Bank deposits	**27,265,335**	29,854,285
	59,467,993	68,876,447

(2) The Group entered into finance lease receivables factoring arrangements and has recognised the cash received for the transfer as factoring financing. The balance of secured bank borrowings through factoring financing was approximately RMB2,665,996 thousand as at 30 June 2026 (31 December 2025: RMB3,038,992 thousand).

The exposure of the Group's fixed-rate borrowings and the contractual maturity dates are as follows (Accrued interest not included):

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Fixed-rate borrowings:		
Within one year	**249,393,631**	256,021,785
More than one year, but not exceeding five years	**520,084**	12,017,243
	249,913,715	268,039,028

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

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Effective interest rates:		
Fixed-rate borrowings (RMB)	**1.42%-2.83%**	1.53%-3.15%
Fixed-rate borrowings (USD)	**1.55%-4.14%**	3.81%-4.30%
Floating-rate borrowings (RMB)	**1Y LPR/5Y LPR -1.30%~-0.65%**	1Y LPR/5Y LPR -1.30%~-0.65%
Floating-rate borrowings (USD)	**SOFR/1M TSOFR/ 3M TSOFR -1.60%-1.37%**	SOFR/1M TSOFR/ 3M TSOFR +0.05%-1.45%

15 BONDS PAYABLE

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Guaranteed unsecured bonds[1]	**14,420,995**	15,597,363
Unguaranteed unsecured bonds	**25,060,164**	20,467,439
Accrued interest	**379,465**	296,223
	39,860,624	36,361,025

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

Unaudited			Maturity (Year)	As at 30 June 2026 Face value	Guaranteed unsecured bonds [1]	Unguaranteed unsecured bonds
Issuer	**Currency**	**Fixed coupon rate**				
China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	USD	4.60%	2035	**3,405,450**	–	**3,405,450**
	RMB	1.70% to 2.20%	2027 to 2029	**21,000,000**	–	**21,000,000**
CDBL Funding 2[2]	RMB	3.50%	2026	**700,000**	**700,000**	–
	USD	3.13%	2027	**1,702,725**	**1,702,725**	–
CDBL Funding 1[2]	USD	3.50% to 4.75%	2027 to 2031	**9,262,824**	**9,262,824**	–
Issuer	**Currency**	**Floating rate**				
CDBL Funding 2[2]	USD	SOFR + Margin ranging from 0.90% to 0.95%	2027	**1,464,344**	**1,464,344**	–
CDBL Funding 1[2]	USD	SOFR +Margin 0.80%	2030	**2,043,270**	**2,043,270**	–
				39,578,613	**15,173,163**	**24,405,450**

Audited			Maturity (Year)	As at 31 December 2025 Face value	 Guaranteed unsecured bonds [1]	 Unguaranteed unsecured bonds
Issuer	**Currency**	**Fixed coupon rate**				
China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	USD	4.60%	2035	3,514,400	–	3,514,400
	RMB	1.70% to 2.20%	2027 to 2028	17,000,000	–	17,000,000
CDBL Funding 2[2]	RMB	3.50%	2026	700,000	700,000	–
	USD	2.00% to 3.125%	2026 to 2027	5,271,600	5,271,600	–
CDBL Funding 1[2]	USD	3.50% to 4.75%	2027 to 2030	6,044,768	6,044,768	–
Issuer	**Currency**	**Floating rate**				
CDBL Funding 2[2]	USD	SOFR + Margin ranging from 0.90% to 0.95%	2027	1,511,192	1,511,192	–
CDBL Funding 1[2]	USD	SOFR +Margin 0.80%	2030	2,108,640	2,108,640	–
				36,150,600	15,636,200	20,514,400

(1) As at 30 June 2026 and 31 December 2025, the bonds were unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by CDB Leasing (International) Company Limited or CDB Aviation Lease Finance Designated Activity Company, with the benefit of a Keepwell and Asset Purchase Deed provided by the Company. CDB Leasing (International) Company Limited and CDB Aviation Lease Finance Designated Activity Company are subsidiaries of the Group.

(2) CDBL Funding 1 and CDBL Funding 2 are subsidiaries of the Group.

16 DIVIDENDS

On 31 March 2026, the board of directors has decided to distribute a final dividend of RMB0.9947 per 10 shares for the year ended 31 December 2025. The total share capital of the Group amounted to 12,642,380 thousand, and the total amount of profit distribution amounted to RMB1,257,537 thousand. The proposed final dividend for the year has been approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting on 30 June 2026.

17 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	30 June 2026	31 December 2025
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Cash and bank balances before impairment loss	**71,764,678**	63,415,732
Less：		
− Pledged and restricted bank deposits	**27,265,335**	29,854,285
− Mandatory reserve deposits with central bank	**47,016**	50,819
− Accrued interest	**1,810,560**	1,555,250
− Other[(1)]	**1,000,000**	500,000
	41,641,767	31,455,378

(1) Other is mainly unpledged and unrestricted fixed deposits.

18 SEGMENT REPORTING

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

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

(a) Aircraft leasing: mainly engaged in the acquisition, leasing, management and disposal of commercial aircraft;

(b) Ship leasing: mainly engaged in the leasing of ships;

(c) Energy leasing：mainly engaged in the leasing of energy infrastructure including the wind power and photovoltaic;

(d) High-end equipment leasing: mainly engaged in the leasing of high-end equipment;

(e) Inclusive finance: mainly engaged in the leasing of vehicles, construction and agricultural machinery;

(f) Others.

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

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

Inter-segment transactions, if any, are conducted with reference to the prices charged to third parties and there was no change in the basis during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025.

The operating and reportable segment information provided to the CODM during the six months ended 30 June 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	Aircraft leasing	Ship leasing	Energy leasing	High-end equipment leasing	Inclusive finance	Others	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Unaudited							
For the six months ended 30 June 2026							
Segment revenue and results							
Finance lease income	13,693	596,107	1,523,672	1,244,993	689,562	331,623	4,399,650
Operating lease income	4,997,258	2,247,128	166,850	239,148	551,323	39,475	8,241,182
Segment revenue	5,010,951	2,843,235	1,690,522	1,484,141	1,240,885	371,098	12,640,832
Segment other income, gains and losses	920,115	510,282	49,348	42,406	31,979	15,198	1,569,328
Segment revenue and other income	5,931,066	3,353,517	1,739,870	1,526,547	1,272,864	386,296	14,210,160
Interest expense	(1,926,319)	(1,089,491)	(531,549)	(445,327)	(210,096)	(174,876)	(4,377,658)
Other expense	(2,586,131)	(1,707,179)	(1,034,908)	(378,794)	(588,125)	130,040	(6,165,097)
Segment expenses	(4,512,450)	(2,796,670)	(1,566,457)	(824,121)	(798,221)	(44,836)	(10,542,755)
Profit before impairment losses and income tax	1,525,885	1,061,673	975,179	808,166	505,963	171,372	5,048,238
Profit before income tax	1,418,616	556,847	173,413	702,426	474,643	341,460	3,667,405
Unaudited							
As at 30 June 2026							
Segment assets and liabilities							
Segment assets	118,939,778	60,146,359	115,070,333	73,763,705	40,604,349	19,635,732	428,160,256
Deferred tax assets							3,796,901
Group's total assets							431,957,157
Segment liabilities	111,116,220	48,694,324	103,809,158	66,699,201	36,605,004	17,430,329	384,354,236
Deferred tax liabilities							2,187,492
Group's total liabilities							386,541,728
Unaudited							
For the six months ended 30 June 2026							
Other segment information							
Depreciation of investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	(17,868)	(17,868)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(2,140,191)	(931,587)	(101,632)	(208,839)	(438,405)	(1,056)	(3,821,710)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(9,017)	(3,182)	(2,395)	(1,998)	(1,137)	(552)	(18,281)
Amortisation	9,666	(8,559)	(6,441)	(5,374)	(3,059)	(2,417)	(16,184)
Impairment (losses)/reversal	(107,269)	(504,826)	(801,766)	(105,740)	(31,320)	170,088	(1,380,833)

	Aircraft leasing	Ship leasing	Energy leasing	High-end equipment leasing	Inclusive finance	Others	Total
	RMB'000	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*	*RMB'000*
Unaudited							
For the six months ended 30 June 2025							
Segment revenue and results							
Finance lease income	13,604	624,466	1,144,220	1,591,343	1,060,657	606,866	5,041,156
Operating lease income	4,313,783	2,011,651	26,560	14,673	573,539	63,786	7,003,992
Segment revenue	4,327,387	2,636,117	1,170,780	1,606,016	1,634,196	670,652	12,045,148
Segment other income, gains and losses	1,559,270	849,564	61,259	85,065	33,317	30,771	2,619,246
Segment revenue and other income	5,886,657	3,485,681	1,232,039	1,691,081	1,667,513	701,423	14,664,394
Interest expense	(2,115,691)	(1,327,226)	(333,225)	(459,552)	(156,804)	(224,596)	(4,617,094)
Other expense	(2,656,472)	(1,832,026)	(775,256)	(343,873)	(1,016,542)	(386,248)	(7,010,417)
Segment expenses	(4,772,163)	(3,159,252)	(1,108,481)	(803,425)	(1,173,346)	(610,844)	(11,627,511)
Profit/(loss) before impairment losses and income tax	1,110,834	762,210	826,903	1,125,827	605,647	416,601	4,848,022
Profit/(loss) before income tax	1,114,494	326,429	123,558	887,656	494,167	90,579	3,036,883
Audited							
As at 31 December 2025							
Segment assets and liabilities							
Segment assets	121,461,925	63,643,293	95,447,132	84,893,236	42,182,972	22,819,596	430,448,154
Deferred tax assets							3,023,339
Group's total assets							433,471,493
Segment liabilities	114,996,437	55,226,516	84,816,239	75,487,509	37,471,488	20,279,161	388,277,350
Deferred tax liabilities							1,219,293
Group's total liabilities							389,496,643
Unaudited							
For the six months ended 30 June 2025							
Other segment information							
Depreciation of investment properties	–	–	–	–	–	(21,141)	(21,141)
Depreciation of property and equipment	(2,224,336)	(1,072,629)	(11,241)	(23,940)	(448,561)	(1,837)	(3,782,544)
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(9,384)	(2,560)	(1,768)	(2,427)	(1,161)	(979)	(18,279)
Amortisation	(9,279)	(4,874)	(3,366)	(4,622)	(2,210)	(3,935)	(28,286)
Impairment reversal/(losses)	3,660	(435,781)	(703,345)	(238,171)	(111,480)	(326,022)	(1,811,139)

The largest customer of the Group contributed 3.95% of the Group's revenue for the six months ended 30 June 2026 (for six-month period ended 30 June 2025: 2.27%).

19 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

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

DEFINITIONS

"Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks"	the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行資本管理辦法》) (National Financial Regulatory Administration Order No. 4 of 2023), which was published by the NFRA on 26 October 2023 and came into effect on 1 January 2024
"Administrative Measures Governing Finance Lease Business of Financial Leasing Companies"	the Administrative Measures Governing Finance Lease Business of Financial Leasing Companies (《金融租賃公司融資租賃業務管理辦法》) (Jin Gui [2025] No. 25) issued by the NFRA on 4 December 2025, which came into effect on 1 January 2026, in order to regulate the operating behavior of financial leasing companies in respect of finance lease business, prevent business risks, and promote the high-quality development of the industry
"Administrative Measures on Financial Leasing Companies"	the amended Administrative Measures on Financial Leasing Companies (《金融租賃公司管理辦法》) (NFRA Order No. 6 of 2024) issued by the NFRA on 14 September 2024, which came into effect on 1 November 2024, in order to regulate the operating behavior of financial leasing companies, prevent financial risks, and promote the stable operation and high-quality development of financial leasing companies
"Airbus"	Airbus S.A.S., a "Société par Actions Simplifiée (SAS) (which means "simplified joint-stock company")" incorporated under French law, and one of the world's major suppliers of civil passenger aircraft
"Articles of Association"	the articles of association of China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.
"Board" or "Board of Directors"	the board of directors of the Company
"Boeing"	The Boeing Company, a company incorporated in Delaware, the United States, and one of the world's major suppliers of civil passenger aircraft
"CBIRC"	China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (中國銀行保險監督管理委員會) and its predecessor, China Banking Regulatory Commission (中國銀行業監督管理委員會), which is renamed as The National Financial Regulatory Administration (國家金融監督管理總局)

"CDB" or "China Development Bank"	China Development Bank, established in the PRC in 1994 and restructured as a limited liability company in 2017, and the Controlling Shareholder of the Company which holds 64.40% equity interest of the Company
"CDB Aviation"	CDB Aviation Lease Finance Designated Activity Company
"Chairman"	chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company
"China" or "PRC"	the People's Republic of China
"COMAC"	Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd.
"Company" or "CDB Leasing"	China Development Bank Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (國銀金融租賃股份有限公司), a company established in the PRC in 1984 and converted into a joint stock limited company on 28 September 2015, the H Shares of which are listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange with stock code of 1606
"Company Law of the PRC"	the Company Law of the People's Republic of China (Revised in 2023, Presidential Decree No. 15), which was promulgated by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 29 December 2023 and became effective on 1 July 2024
"Controlling Shareholder(s)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under the Listing Rules
"Corporate Governance Code"	the Corporate Governance Code as set out in Appendix C1 to the Listing Rules
"Director(s)"	director(s) of the Company
"Domestic Share(s)"	ordinary share(s) in the Company's share capital, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are subscribed for and paid up in Renminbi
"Group", "we", "our" or "us"	the Company and its subsidiaries or SPVs, or the Company and any one or more of its subsidiaries or SPVs, as the context may require
"HK$" or "Hong Kong dollars"	Hong Kong dollars, the lawful currency of Hong Kong
"Hong Kong"	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC

"Hong Kong Stock Exchange"	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited
"H Share(s)"	overseas listed foreign share(s) in the share capital of the Company, with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each, which are listed on the Main Board of the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and traded in Hong Kong dollars
"Listing Rules"	the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (as amended from time to time)
"Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks"	the Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks (《商業銀行金融資產風險分類辦法》) (China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission PBOC Order [2023] No. 1), in order to facilitate commercial banks to accurately assess credit risk and truly reflect the quality of financial assets, the CBIRC and the PBOC jointly formulated the measures. The measures were issued on 10 February 2023 and came into effect on 1 July 2023
"Ministry of Finance"	Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China
"Model Code"	the Model Code for Securities Transactions by Directors of Listed Issuers set out in Appendix C3 to the Listing Rules
"National Bureau of Statistics"	the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China
"NFRA"	The National Financial Regulatory Administration (國家金融監督管理總局) and its local offices, including its predecessor, CBIRC. The NFRA is an organisation directly under the State Council established on the basis of CBIRC. In March 2023, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued the Party and State Organisational Reform Plan, deciding to establish the NFRA on the basis of the CBIRC and no longer retain the CBIRC. On 18 May 2023, the NFRA was inaugurated
"NFRA Shenzhen Office"	the Shenzhen Office of the National Financial Regulatory Administration
"OEM(s)"	collectively or individually, Boeing, Airbus and other airline manufacturers

"PBOC"	The People's Bank of China, the central bank of the People's Republic of China
"Reporting Period"	from 1 January 2026 to 30 June 2026
"RMB" or "Renminbi"	Renminbi, the lawful currency of the PRC
"Share(s)"	ordinary share(s) with a nominal value of RMB1.00 each in the share capital of the Company, including H Share(s) and Domestic Share(s)
"Shareholder(s)"	holder(s) of the Share(s)
"State Council"	State Council of the People's Republic of China
"subsidiary(ies)"	has the meaning ascribed to it under section 15 of the Companies Ordinance (Chapter 622 of the Laws of Hong Kong)
"US$", "USD" or "US dollar(s)"	United States dollar(s), the lawful currency of the United States

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

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

"SPV(s)"	special purpose vehicle(s)
"Standard & Poor's" or "S&P"	S&P Global Ratings
"wide-body aircraft"	twin-aisle aircraft, such as Airbus A330 family and Boeing 777 family

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

Shenzhen, the PRC
31 August 2026

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