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POSTAL SAVINGS BANK OF CHINA CO., LTD. 中國郵政儲蓄銀行股份有限公司

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

(Stock Code: 1658)

Third Quarterly Report of 2026

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Postal Savings Bank of China Co., Ltd. (the "Bank") hereby announces the results of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the nine months ended September 30, 2026. This announcement is made pursuant to Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and Rule 13.09 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

1 IMPORTANT NOTICE

- 1.1 The Board, Directors, and the senior management of the Bank undertake that the information in this quarterly report is true, accurate and complete, and contains no false records, misleading statements or material omissions. They assume individual and joint legal liabilities for such information.
- 1.2 The Third Quarterly Report of 2026 has been reviewed and approved at the Board meeting of the Bank held on October 30, 2026.
- 1.3 Mr. Zheng Guoyu, Legal Representative of the Bank, Mr. Xu Xueming, Vice President in charge of finance of the Bank, and Ms. Deng Ping, General Manager of Finance and Accounting Department of the Bank, hereby warrant the truthfulness, accuracy, and completeness of the financial information contained in this quarterly report.
- 1.4 These quarterly financial statements have not been audited.

2 MAJOR FINANCIAL DATA

2.1 Major Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

Financial information set out in this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”). Unless otherwise specified, it is the consolidated data of the Bank and its subsidiaries and is presented in Renminbi (“RMB”).

In RMB million, except for percentages or otherwise stated

Item	September 30, 2026	December 31, 2025	Changes as compared with the prior year-end (%)
Total assets	19,851,316	18,682,067	6.26
Total loans to customers	10,391,786	9,648,316	7.71
Allowance for impairment losses on loans to customers ⁽¹⁾	208,616	207,442	0.57
Financial investments	7,091,043	6,358,153	11.53
Total liabilities	18,625,192	17,519,722	6.31
Customer deposits	17,519,563	16,541,716	5.91
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	1,223,773	1,160,146	5.48
Net assets per share (in RMB) ⁽²⁾	8.94	8.41	6.30

Note (1): Allowance for impairment losses on loans to customers measured at amortized cost.

Note (2): Calculated by dividing equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank at the end of the period by the total number of ordinary shares at the end of the period.

In RMB million, except for percentages or otherwise stated

Item	July to September 2026	Changes as compared with July to September of the prior year (%)	January to September 2026	Changes as compared with January to September of the prior year (%)
Operating income	89,144	4.05	281,669	6.21
Profit before income tax	30,422	4.32	87,905	0.85
Net profit	28,537	4.23	80,208	4.45
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	28,553	4.46	80,056	4.56
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	Not applicable	Not applicable	335,188	(4.23)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in RMB) ⁽¹⁾	0.24	4.35	0.64	(3.03)
Return on weighted average equity (%, annualized) ⁽¹⁾	10.42	Increased by 0.11 percentage point	9.86	Decreased by 0.81 percentage point

Note (1): Calculated in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No. 34 – Earnings per Share issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People’s Republic of China and the Rules for the Compilation and Submission of Information Disclosure by Companies that Offer Securities to the Public No. 9 – Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets and Earnings per Share (Revision 2010) issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. There are no potential diluted ordinary shares of the Bank, so the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share. The impact of other equity instruments is excluded in the calculation of relevant indicators.

¹ “Loans to customers” refers to “loans and advances to customers” and “customer deposits” refers to “deposits from customers” in this report. The data indicators related to asset quality are calculated using the data that is exclusive of accrued interest.

2.2 Changes in Major Accounting Data and Financial Indicators and the Reasons Thereof

The changes in the major accounting data and financial indicators did not exceed 30%.

2.3 Table of Capital Adequacy Ratio

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	September 30, 2026		December 31, 2025	
	Consolidated	The Bank	Consolidated	The Bank
Net Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	1,065,773	1,032,961	1,003,478	982,348
Net tier 1 capital	1,215,969	1,182,961	1,153,653	1,132,344
Net capital	1,445,800	1,409,136	1,384,271	1,361,638
CET1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	10.21	10.02	10.53	10.41
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.65	11.48	12.10	12.00
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	13.85	13.67	14.52	14.43

3 INFORMATION OF SHAREHOLDERS

3.1 Number of Ordinary Shareholders and Shareholdings

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank had a total of 168,585 ordinary shareholders (including 166,341 A-share holders and 2,244 H-share holders) and no holders of preference shares with voting rights restored or holders of special voting shares.

Shareholdings of the Top Ten Ordinary Shareholders

Share, except for percentages

Name of shareholder	Number of shares held	Shareholding percentage (%)	Number of shares held subject to selling restrictions	Number of shares pledged, marked or locked-up	Nature of shareholder	Type of ordinary shares
China Post Group Corporation Limited	62,358,597,580	51.92	–	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares and H shares
HKSCC Nominees Limited	19,843,705,636	16.52	–	Unknown	Foreign legal entity	H shares
Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China	18,933,967,793	15.77	18,933,967,793	–	State	A shares
China Mobile Communications Group Co., Ltd.	8,041,852,507	6.70	8,041,852,507	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Self-owned funds	2,358,082,595	1.96	–	–	Others	A shares
China Telecommunications Corporation	1,117,223,218	0.93	–	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares
China State Shipbuilding Corporation Limited	735,265,587	0.61	735,265,587	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	492,411,750	0.41	–	–	Foreign legal entity	A shares
PICC Property and Casualty Company Limited – Self-owned funds	185,142,900	0.15	–	–	Others	A shares
PICC Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary insurance products	178,289,668	0.15	–	–	Others	A shares

Note (1): The total number of shares held by HKSCC Nominees Limited as the nominee is the total number of H shares held by all institutional and individual investors registered with the company as at the end of the reporting period, which includes 80,700,000 H shares held by the controlling shareholder China Post Group Corporation Limited through HKSCC Nominees Limited as the nominee.

Note (2): The total number of shares held by Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited represents the A shares (Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect) it holds as a nominee holder designated by and on behalf of Hong Kong investors and overseas investors.

Note (3): HKSCC Nominees Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited. Save as disclosed above, the Bank is not aware of any connected relations among the aforementioned shareholders or whether they constitute persons acting in concert as stipulated in the Administrative Measures for the Takeover of Listed Companies.

Note (4): Except for HKSCC Nominees Limited, whose situation was unknown to the Bank, the Bank's other top ten ordinary shareholders did not participate in margin trading, short selling or refinancing business as at the end of the reporting period.

Note (5): The above shareholders do not have special repurchase accounts; during the reporting period, there were no circumstances in which they entrusted or accepted entrustment of voting rights, waived voting rights, or became one of the top ten ordinary shareholders by participating in the placement of new shares as strategic investors or general legal entities.

Shareholdings of the Top Ten Shareholders Not Subject to Selling Restrictions

Share

Name of shareholder	Number of circulating shares held not subject to selling restrictions	Type and number of shares	
		Type	Number
China Post Group Corporation Limited	62,358,597,580	A shares	62,277,897,580
		H shares	80,700,000
HKSCC Nominees Limited	19,843,705,636	H shares	19,843,705,636
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Self-owned funds	2,358,082,595	A shares	2,358,082,595
China Telecommunications Corporation	1,117,223,218	A shares	1,117,223,218
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	492,411,750	A shares	492,411,750
PICC Property and Casualty Company Limited – Self-owned funds	185,142,900	A shares	185,142,900
PICC Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary insurance products	178,289,668	A shares	178,289,668
Shanghai International Port (Group) Co., Ltd.	112,539,226	A shares	112,539,226
China Construction Bank Corporation – Huatai-PineBridge CSI Dividend Low-Volatility Exchange-Traded Open-End Index Securities Investment Fund	105,072,372	A shares	105,072,372
New China Life Insurance Company Ltd. – Traditional – Ordinary insurance products – 018L – CT001 Shanghai	98,837,696	A shares	98,837,696

Note (1): The total number of shares held by HKSCC Nominees Limited as the nominee is the total number of H shares held by all institutional and individual investors registered with the company as at the end of the reporting period, which includes 80,700,000 H shares held by the controlling shareholder China Post Group Corporation Limited through HKSCC Nominees Limited as the nominee.

Note (2): The total number of shares held by Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited represents the A shares (Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect) it holds as a nominee holder designated by and on behalf of Hong Kong investors and overseas investors.

Note (3): HKSCC Nominees Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited. Save as disclosed above, the Bank is not aware of any connected relations among the aforementioned shareholders or whether they constitute persons acting in concert as stipulated in the Administrative Measures for the Takeover of Listed Companies.

Note (4): Except for HKSCC Nominees Limited, whose situation was unknown to the Bank, the Bank's other top ten shareholders not subject to selling restrictions did not participate in margin trading, short selling or refinancing business as at the end of the reporting period.

Note (5): The above shareholders do not have special repurchase accounts; during the reporting period, there were no circumstances in which they entrusted or accepted entrustment of voting rights, waived voting rights, or became one of the top ten shareholders not subject to selling restrictions by participating in the placement of new shares as strategic investors or general legal entities.

4 ANALYSIS OF OVERALL OPERATING ACTIVITIES IN THE THIRD QUARTER

4.1 Overview of Operations

The year 2026 marks the start of the 15th Five-Year Plan. Consistently following the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the Bank, with a thorough understanding of the political and people-oriented nature of financial work, has established and practiced a correct understanding of governance performance. It has firmly seized the opportunities presented by the innovation-driven and high-quality development of the macroeconomy, adhered to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, made proactive efforts to adjust structures, shift growth drivers and deepen reforms, and accelerated the building of a more balanced and resilient development framework that aligns with the Bank's inherent strengths. In the first three quarters, the Bank secured steady progress with enhanced quality and efficiency, laying a solid foundation for a strong start to the 15th Five-Year Plan.

Firstly, the Bank worked faster to develop a diversified and balanced profit growth structure that withstands economic cycles. With a focus on long-term structural reforms, the Bank accelerated the upgrading of its balance sheet and income structure, expanded and strengthened non-interest income, deepened customer management and improved operational quality. In the first three quarters, the Bank achieved a net profit of RMB80,208 million, representing an increase of 4.45% year on year, and generated operating income of RMB281,669 million, representing an increase of 6.21% year on year. The dual-driver income structure took shape at a faster pace. Non-interest income for the first three quarters increased by 12.50% year on year, and its share of operating income rose by 1.22 percentage points. On the expense side, the Bank accelerated its digital and intelligent transformation and centralized operations while cutting non-essential spending. Its cost-to-income ratio for the first three quarters stood at 53.83%, down by 3.69 percentage points year on year.

Secondly, the Bank actively promoted the transformation and structural upgrading of the balance sheet. On the asset side, the Bank focused on key sectors of the real economy and allocated credit resources precisely to the country's strategically important sectors. As at the end of the reporting period, total loans to customers increased by RMB743,470 million, or 7.71% over the end of the previous year, and the loan-to-deposit ratio increased by 0.99 percentage point compared to the end of the previous year. Loans related to the "five priorities" of the financial sector and loans to county areas recorded a higher growth rate than total loans. In terms of the non-credit business segment, the Bank adhered to the investment research-led approach and established an integrated business layout covering asset allocation, trading, management and sales. Financial investments amounted to RMB7.09 trillion, an increase of 11.53% compared with the end of the previous year. On the liability side, the Bank adhered to the dual-driver strategy of "improving deposit quality" and "expanding wealth management business", continuously refined the value deposit mechanism, expanded and improved the proprietary deposit business, and enhanced the diversity of liabilities. As at the end of the reporting period, customer deposits increased by RMB977,847 million, or 5.91% over the end of the previous year, with proprietary deposits recording a year-on-year incremental increase of over RMB100 billion. The cost of customer deposits fell to 0.97%, a decline of 18 basis points from the previous year. Under the refined management on both asset and liability sides, the net interest margin of the Bank reached 1.60%, maintaining an outstanding level in the industry. The net interest income increased by 4.58% year on year, showing stable growth.

Thirdly, the Bank took solid steps to improve the customer structure and enhance business operations and service capabilities. Focusing on the multi-level and full-cycle financial needs of customers, the Bank continued to advance integrated customer services, diversified business presence, and more varied income sources, so as to better create value for customers. The Bank further advanced integrated marketing across its retail segment. It focused on accelerating the high-quality growth of new customers, as well as wealth management and private banking customers. The number of Fujia customers and above¹ reached 7,521.5 thousand, an increase of 11.26% compared to the end of the previous year. The assets under management (AUM) of personal customers reached RMB19.31 trillion, an increase of 5.52% over the end of the previous year. The Bank leveraged the GBC linkage² in the corporate finance segment to establish a chain-based marketing ecosystem for key industries and customers. The number of corporate clients increased by 318 thousand, or 16.08% compared to the end of the previous year. The number of clients designating the Bank as their primary bank increased by 23.2 thousand, or 20.77% compared to the end of the previous year. The finance product aggregate (FPA) of corporate clients reached RMB8.17 trillion, representing an increase of RMB1.38 trillion, or 20.27% compared to the end of the previous year. The Bank continued to consolidate its interbank client base. It further advanced the operations of its “Together We Thrive” interbank ecosystem platform, with the value of the co-developed ecosystem becoming increasingly evident. Over 2,500 institutions had registered on the platform. Specifically, the bill hall and the treasury hall covered over 1,000 clients each, and the fund hall served over 300 clients.

Fourthly, the Bank steadily refined and digitalized its risk management. The Bank continued to improve its risk management framework that covers “all aspects, whole process, all time and all areas”, refined the mechanism for early risk identification, warning, exposure and resolution, and deepened risk prevention and control. At the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s non-performing loan (NPL) ratio was 0.99%, with the asset quality kept at a sound level. The Bank continuously consolidated the development of the advanced approaches for capital measurement by actively benchmarking its practice against regulatory requirements and constantly improved the quality and efficiency of their applications. In an effort to enhance intelligent risk control, the Bank improved both the data foundation support and the intelligent risk control application system, and improved the accuracy of risk identification. The Bank further promoted the integration of credit policy, marketing strategy and credit review and approval, and fully applied the “future-oriented” credit review technology. In the first three quarters, the “future-oriented” credit review technology was used to review and approve 17.4 thousand customers, a year-on-year increase of 9.71%, with the granted credit amounting to RMB4.96 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 7.36%. The overall application rate of the “future-oriented” credit review technology reached 92.60% across the Bank, while the figure for key areas of technology finance was 93.66%.

The Bank actively responded to the financial needs of customers, strengthened its primary responsibility and core business, and integrated itself into the broader landscape of high-quality economic and social development. It vigorously implemented the “dual-track” strategy and fostered new growth engines.

Firstly, the Bank deeply explored the “five priorities” of the financial sector to foster new growth drivers. The Bank continued to expand resource allocation to the “five priorities” of the financial sector. It actively implemented the policy requirements for expanding domestic demand as well as increasing the capacity and improving the quality of the service sector, focused on and scaled up resource allocation to the key industries and projects specified in the 15th Five-Year Plan, and actively seized the policy opportunities. **In terms of inclusive finance,** the Bank carried out in depth the special campaign to support rural revitalization with financial services and formulated a map of key agriculture-related industries. It was deeply engaged in the transition to scenario-based industrial financial services, created a new form of business where credit extension is decoupled from core enterprises while remaining integrated with the industrial chain, and established a development model featuring “one cluster, one policy” for distinctive industrial clusters. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of the Bank’s agriculture-related loans amounted to RMB2.75 trillion, and the balance of inclusive loans to micro and small-sized enterprises (MSEs) was RMB1.91 trillion, with their shares of total loans to customers both ranking at the forefront among major state-owned banks. **In terms of technology finance,** the Bank upgraded the “technology flow 2.0” model and issued startup loans to provide targeted support to early-stage and small businesses. It launched the “PSBC-Insurer Synergy”

¹ Customers with assets of RMB100,000 and above in the Bank are VIP customers of the Bank. Among them, customers with assets of RMB500,000 and above are Fujia customers and above, and customers with assets of RMB6 million and above are Dingfu customers.

² GBC linkage refers to creating a scenario-based ecosystem and closed-loop chain serving G-end (Government), B-end (Business), and C-end (Customer) through collaboration.

special initiative to strengthen bank-insurance collaboration and provided technology enterprises with integrated “credit + insurance” services. Based on the “Payroll Partner Program”, the Bank deepened bank-enterprise collaboration with payroll disbursement services as a link and met the diverse needs of enterprises through linkage between wholesale and retail banking, pouring efforts to support the high-quality development of technology-based small and medium-sized enterprises. The balance of technology loans increased by more than 20% over the prior year-end. **In terms of green finance**, the Bank deepened innovative practices of green finance through a multi-dimensional, multi-pronged approach and vigorously developed sustainable finance, green finance, and climate financing. The balance of green loans exceeded RMB1.1 trillion, outpacing total loan growth for several consecutive years. **In terms of pension finance**, the Bank continued to enhance the effectiveness of multi-dimensional services featuring “three horizontals and three verticals”¹. It supported the development of local elderly care service frameworks and created distinctive industry scenarios. It optimized online elderly care services and launched retirement planning and exclusive “Quality Retirement” wealth products. The Bank accelerated the rollout of offline demonstration outlets for pension finance and enriched experiential scenarios for elderly-friendly products. As at the end of the reporting period, the scale of pension finance exceeded RMB3.9 trillion. **In terms of digital finance**, centered on the entire customer lifecycle, the Bank continued to optimize the intelligent and targeted operation system of its mobile banking and enhanced its refined service capacity. It furthered the application of large language models and promoted the development of a digital ecosystem-based bank. The Bank improved conversion efficiency following customer outreach and targeting accuracy in marketing, enhanced the efficiency of credit investigation and the timeliness of risk identification in risk control, and steadily improved the quality and efficiency of business processing.

Secondly, the Bank vigorously developed non-interest income as the “second growth curve” to expand room for diversified growth. The Bank identified five growth drivers, namely wealth management, payment and settlement, investment banking, transaction banking, and financial market business, as core priorities for development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period, and accelerated the upgrading toward a diversified and balanced income structure. **The wealth management business expanded in scale and improved in quality.** The Bank redoubled efforts to enhance service capabilities for middle and high-end wealth management customers and established regional private banking centers in over 40 cities. It held the “PSBC Wealth Festival” to continuously enhance the influence of the PSBC Wealth brand. As at the end of the reporting period, sales of non-monetary fund increased by 22.39% year on year, and the scale of outstanding wealth management products sold on an agency basis and that of asset management plans (including trust plans) increased by 17.67% and 31.30% over the prior year-end, respectively. **The payment and settlement business drove customer acquisition and revenue growth.** The Bank deepened cooperation with payment institutions in operations, enriched the “Youhui Duoduo” payment campaign, and accelerated the development of quick payment experience zones at outlets, achieving a transaction volume of over RMB5 trillion in electronic payment in the first three quarters. **The Bank enhanced efficiency across the entire value chain of the investment banking business.** Focusing on the quality upgrading of traditional industries and areas related to new quality productive forces, the Bank facilitated a batch of high-quality M&A and restructuring projects for implementation. **The Bank further tapped the potential of the transaction banking business.** It built up the integrated product and service strengths of the “5U Smart Finance”² offering. By focusing on strengthening the U-Chain supply chain finance platform, expanding the coverage of the U-L/G platform, fostering the application scenarios for U-L/C, and upgrading the U-Acceptance and U-Remittance business, the Bank continuously deepened scenario expansion and platform innovation, and enhanced the digital and intelligent service capabilities. **Financial market trading contributed to profit generation.** The Bank continued to enhance trading capabilities, made coordinated use of multi-market, multi-product, and multi-strategy combinations, actively revitalized existing assets, and expanded businesses such as foreign exchange, precious metals and derivatives. In the first three quarters, the total trading volume in the financial markets reached nearly RMB10 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 5.77%. Non-interest income from bill trading was RMB2,117 million, increasing by 17.69% year on year.

¹ “Three horizontals and three verticals” refers to serving three customer groups, namely pre-retirement customers, silver-haired customers and family customers, and deepening efforts in the three major areas of pension finance, elderly care service finance, and elderly care industry finance.

² “5U Smart Finance” refers to the digital and intelligent integrated service framework encompassing U-Chain, U-L/C, U-L/G, U-Acceptance, and U-Remittance.

Thirdly, the Bank continued to deepen institutional and mechanism reforms to continuously enhance the internal drive. The Bank firmly advanced the “Six Upgrades”¹ and the “Five Major Initiatives and Seven Major Reforms”². It further realigned the organizational set-up, teams and resources toward strategic priorities, toward improving the quality of financial supply, and toward enhancing value creation, so as to underpin and safeguard the accelerated transformation and upgrading of the Bank. **The Bank optimized organizational structures of the Head Office and branches.** The Bank strengthened the organizational set-up for key areas including wealth management, corporate finance, and cross-border finance to support the transformation and development of the Bank. The Bank drove the nationwide rollout of the reform of “tier-1 branches and tier-1 sub-branches”, strengthened the operational capabilities of tier-1 branches, and continuously improved the operational quality and efficiency of sub-branches and their value contribution. **The Bank optimized the regional layout in a coordinated manner.** Focusing on key sectors, it further implemented the “Initiative of Serving Strong Counties and Wealthy Towns”, promoted the rotational development of key industries, and increased penetration into high-quality customer groups in strong counties and wealthy towns. As at the end of the reporting period, 110 sub-branches in strong counties registered nearly 18% growth in total loans compared with the end of last year, seeing a steady increase in operating income and profit contribution. It reinforced the resource support for key city branches to enhance its market competitiveness in urban areas.

Fourthly, the Bank strengthened technological empowerment and took coordinated steps to advance the “AI plus Finance” strategy. Driven by digital and intelligent transformation, the Bank accelerated the end-to-end penetration and application of digital and intelligent technologies, drove the evolution of intelligent applications from “single-point replacement” to “ecosystem reconstruction”, achieved intelligent upgrading across front-, middle- and back-office functions, including customer service, risk management, technological support and other areas, and comprehensively accelerated the systematic development and large-scale deployment of large language models. The Bank expanded AI service capabilities through digital humans at cloud counters, including intelligent interaction, business guidance, and operational assistance, enhancing business processing efficiency and the customer service experience. Focusing on the entire credit process, the Bank developed intelligent risk management tools such as small enterprise rating and financial statement review, industry analysis, and external ratings. It also built multi-scenario intelligent agents for code generation, unit testing, database inspection, and other scenarios to empower R&D with higher quality and efficiency.

The Bank will stay focused on building a first-tier large retail bank that is more inclusive, balanced, stable, intelligent and dynamic, closely follow the direction of “Six Upgrades”, make fresh headway in the “Six Critical Battles”³, and advance the “Five Major Initiatives and Seven Major Reforms”. It will explore a new development model for business operations and strive to write a new chapter of high-quality development during the 15th Five-Year Plan period.

¹ The “Six Upgrades” refer to the upgrading toward distinctive, light, integrated, ecosystem-based, refined, and digital and intelligent development.

² The “Five Major Initiatives and Seven Major Reforms” refer to the five major initiatives of serving strong counties and wealthy towns, urban business acceleration, outlet efficiency enhancement, corporate business improvement and comprehensive breakthroughs in mobile banking, as well as the seven major reforms of organizational structure, market service framework, digital and intelligent transformation, risk management framework, operation management framework, incentive mechanism and outlet operations.

³ The “Six Critical Battles” refer to the critical battles of optimizing the asset and liability structure, improving capital quality and efficiency, enhancing revenue quality, strengthening cost control, improving customer operations, and enhancing risk control capabilities.

4.2 Financial Performance

4.2.1 Financial results

From January to September 2026, the Bank's operating income amounted to RMB281,669 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB16,473 million, or 6.21%. The net profit amounted to RMB80,208 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB3,414 million, or 4.45%. Annualized average return on total assets was 0.56%. Annualized return on weighted average equity was 9.86%.

Net interest income

From January to September 2026, the Bank's net interest income amounted to RMB220,142 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB9,637 million, or 4.58%. This was mainly driven by the decline in interest expenses, which resulted from the Bank's continuous optimization of its deposit structure and vigorous efforts to develop low-cost proprietary deposits, coupled with the downward adjustment of deposit interest rates. The net interest margin was 1.60%, and the net interest spread was 1.58%.

Net fee and commission income

From January to September 2026, the Bank's net fee and commission income amounted to RMB25,107 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB2,013 million, or 8.72%. This was mainly because the Bank actively seized market opportunities, continuously expanded the scale and improved the quality of its wealth management business, accelerated the capital-light transformation of its corporate banking segment, and achieved growth in revenue from agency sales of funds, agency sales of wealth management products, financial advisory services, bond underwriting, and other businesses.

Net other non-interest income

From January to September 2026, the Bank's net other non-interest income amounted to RMB36,420 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB4,823 million, or 15.26%. This was mainly driven by the increase in the income from bid-ask spreads as the Bank actively advanced the transformation of its trading business and accelerated the trading and circulation of assets such as bonds and bills, and by the increase in the valuation of securities investment funds.

Operating expenses

From January to September 2026, the Bank's operating expenses amounted to RMB153,736 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB1,011 million, or 0.65%.

Credit impairment losses

From January to September 2026, the Bank's credit impairment losses amounted to RMB40,023 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB16,740 million, or 71.90%. This was mainly due to the growth in the Bank's loan scale and higher provision charges resulting from adherence to prudent risk management policies.

4.2.2 Assets and liabilities and equity

Assets

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank's total assets amounted to RMB19,851,316 million, representing an increase of RMB1,169,249 million, or 6.26% compared with the prior year-end. Total loans to customers amounted to RMB10,391,786 million, representing an increase of RMB743,470 million, or 7.71% compared with the prior year-end. In particular, personal loans amounted to RMB4,873,050 million, representing an increase of RMB28,465 million, or 0.59% compared with the prior year-end. This was mainly driven by growth in personal micro loans as the Bank continued to increase credit support for rural revitalization and other areas. Corporate loans amounted to RMB4,995,177 million, representing an increase of RMB722,202 million, or 16.90% compared with the prior year-end. This was primarily because the Bank implemented major national strategic plans, stepped up lending to key sectors such as the "five priorities" of the financial sector, and achieved steady growth in the scale of corporate loans. Discounted bills amounted to RMB523,559 million, representing a decrease of RMB7,197 million, or 1.36% from the prior year-end.

Liabilities

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank's total liabilities amounted to RMB18,625,192 million, representing an increase of RMB1,105,470 million, or 6.31% compared with the prior year-end. Customer deposits amounted to RMB17,519,563 million, representing an increase of RMB977,847 million, or 5.91% compared with the prior year-end. Among them, personal deposits amounted to RMB15,307,888 million, representing an increase of RMB616,062 million, or 4.19% compared with the prior year-end. Corporate deposits amounted to RMB2,208,091 million, representing an increase of RMB361,335 million, or 19.57% compared with the prior year-end.

Equity

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank's total equity amounted to RMB1,226,124 million, representing an increase of RMB63,779 million, or 5.49% compared with the prior year-end.

4.2.3 Asset quality and capital adequacy ratio

As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of the Bank's NPLs amounted to RMB102,421 million, representing an increase of RMB10,897 million compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 0.99%, representing an increase of 0.04 percentage point over the prior year-end. The balance of special mention loans amounted to RMB195,390 million, representing an increase of RMB43,742 million compared with the prior year-end. The special mention loan ratio was 1.88%, representing an increase of 0.31 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The balance of overdue loans was RMB139,934 million, representing an increase of RMB14,443 million compared with the prior year-end. The overdue loan ratio was 1.35%, representing an increase of 0.05 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The allowance to NPLs ratio was 204.74%, representing a decrease of 23.20 percentage points compared with the prior year-end. From January to September 2026, the annualized NPL formation ratio was 0.91%.

The CET1 capital adequacy ratio of the Bank was 10.21%, representing a decrease of 0.32 percentage point compared with the prior year-end; tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 11.65%, representing a decrease of 0.45 percentage point compared with the prior year-end; and capital adequacy ratio was 13.85%, representing a decrease of 0.67 percentage point compared with the prior year-end, all meeting the regulatory requirements.

¹ NPL formation ratio = (NPL balance at the end of the period – NPL balance at the beginning of the period + the amount collected, disposed of and adjusted upwards during the period)/total loan balance at the beginning of the period.

4.3 Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRSs are presented in Appendix I to this report, and the supplementary information is presented in Appendix II to this report. There was no difference between the net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank during the reporting period and the equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank at the end of the reporting period in respect of the financial statements of the Bank prepared under PRC GAAP and those under IFRSs.

5 OTHER REMINDERS

The Bank's profit distribution plan for 2025 was reviewed and approved at the 2025 Annual General Meeting held by the Bank on June 26, 2026. On the basis of 120,095,053,492 ordinary shares, the Bank distributed the final cash dividend for 2025 at RMB0.953 per ten ordinary shares (before tax), totaling approximately RMB11,445 million (before tax), to all the ordinary shareholders whose names appeared on the share register after market close on July 10, 2026. The profit distribution plan has been implemented. The dividend on A shares was paid on July 13, 2026, and the dividend on H shares was paid on August 19, 2026. Together with the interim cash dividend already distributed in 2025, the total cash dividend for the whole year of 2025 amounted to approximately RMB26,217 million (before tax), or RMB2.183 per ten ordinary shares (before tax).

With the approval of the National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA), the Bank fully redeemed RMB50 billion of tier-2 capital bonds issued in 2021 at par value in August 2026.

The Bank held a Board meeting on August 28, 2026 and proposed to distribute the 2026 interim cash dividend. Based on the total share capital registered on the record date for equity distribution, the Bank proposed to distribute cash dividends of RMB1.330 (before tax) per ten ordinary shares to all the ordinary shareholders whose names appear on the share register on the record date, totaling approximately RMB15,973 million (before tax) based on the Bank's total share capital of 120,095,053,492 ordinary shares. When distributing the 2026 interim cash dividend, the Bank will offer H shareholders (excluding those holding shares through southbound trading) the option to receive dividends in RMB. H shareholders may elect to receive all of their interim H-share dividend in either RMB or HKD (HKSCC Nominees Limited may elect to receive all or part thereof in either currency). The RMB/HKD exchange rate shall be the average of the reference exchange rates for RMB against HKD published by the China Foreign Exchange Trade System at 11:00 a.m. daily for the five business days immediately preceding (but excluding) the dispatch date of the H-share dividend currency election form by the Bank to H shareholders. The distribution plan will be submitted to the Shareholders' General Meeting in the second half of 2026 for consideration. If approved, the above dividend will be paid to all ordinary shareholders of the Bank whose names appear on the share register after market close on December 10, 2026. The Bank will send the H-share dividend currency election form to H shareholders (excluding those holding shares through southbound trading) in due course. In accordance with the relevant regulatory requirements and business rules, the dividend on A shares is expected to be paid on December 11, 2026, and the dividend on H shares on January 22, 2027.

For other significant events disclosed by the Bank during the reporting period in accordance with regulatory requirements, please refer to the announcements published by the Bank on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the HKEXnews website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited and the website of the Bank.

6 RELEASE OF QUARTERLY REPORT

This report is published on both the HKEXnews website of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited at www.hkexnews.hk and the website of the Bank. The quarterly report prepared in accordance with the PRC GAAP is also available on both the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange at www.sse.com.cn and the website of the Bank.

By order of the Board
Postal Savings Bank of China Co., Ltd.
Du Chunye
Joint Company Secretary

Beijing, the PRC
October 30, 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of the Bank comprises Mr. Zheng Guoyu as Chairman of the Board and Non-executive Director; Mr. Lu Wei and Ms. Yao Hong as Executive Directors; Mr. Liu Xin'an, Mr. Zhang Xuanbo, Mr. Liu Ruigang, Ms. Chen Xue, Mr. Hu Yuting, Mr. Song Xiaodong, and Mr. Yu Mingxiong as Non-executive Directors; Mr. Tang Zhihong, Mr. Hong Xiaoyuan, Mr. Yang Yong, Mr. Pu Yonghao, and Mr. Sun Maozhu as Independent Non-executive Directors.

* *Postal Savings Bank of China Co., Ltd. is not an authorized institution within the meaning of the Banking Ordinance (Chapter 155 of the Laws of Hong Kong), not subject to the supervision of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and not authorized to carry on banking and/or deposit-taking business in Hong Kong.*

APPENDIX I FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRSs

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	July to September 2026 (unaudited)	July to September 2025 (unaudited)	January to September 2026 (unaudited)	January to September 2025 (unaudited)
Interest income	118,557	120,841	356,184	362,499
Interest expense	(45,562)	(49,394)	(136,042)	(151,994)
Net interest income	72,995	71,447	220,142	210,505
Fee and commission income	9,184	10,146	35,664	35,628
Fee and commission expense	(3,059)	(3,970)	(10,557)	(12,534)
Net fee and commission income	6,125	6,176	25,107	23,094
Net trading gains	808	786	1,782	2,407
Net gains on investment securities	5,774	3,589	18,171	16,897
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,571	3,703	17,072	12,188
Share of results of associates	18	8	54	15
Net other operating gains	(147)	(38)	(659)	90
Operating income	89,144	85,671	281,669	265,196
Operating expenses	(54,727)	(54,939)	(153,736)	(154,747)
Credit impairment losses	(3,994)	(1,568)	(40,023)	(23,283)
Impairment losses on other assets	(1)	(1)	(5)	(5)
Profit before income tax	30,422	29,163	87,905	87,161
Income tax expenses	(1,885)	(1,784)	(7,697)	(10,367)
Net profit	28,537	27,379	80,208	76,794
Net profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	28,553	27,334	80,056	76,562
Non-controlling interests	(16)	45	152	232

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	July to September 2026 (unaudited)	July to September 2025 (unaudited)	January to September 2026 (unaudited)	January to September 2025 (unaudited)
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of related income tax	(33)	4	(24)	5
Changes in fair value of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	–	(6)	104	3
Subtotal	(33)	(2)	80	8
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Net losses on investments in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,080)	(2,308)	(1,251)	(5,105)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates, net of related income tax	(6)	–	(33)	(2)
Subtotal	(1,086)	(2,308)	(1,284)	(5,107)
Total comprehensive income for the period	27,418	25,069	79,004	71,695
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Bank	27,434	25,024	78,852	71,463
Non-controlling interests	(16)	45	152	232
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in RMB Yuan)	0.24	0.23	0.64	0.66

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	As at September 30, 2026 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2025 (audited)
Assets		
Cash and deposits with central bank	1,392,488	1,319,171
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	347,509	391,408
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	331,760	413,827
Derivative financial assets	7,466	3,604
Financial assets held under resale agreements	252,895	510,890
Loans and advances to customers	10,183,170	9,440,874
Financial investments		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,005,680	959,654
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments	535,564	704,440
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments	7,595	5,616
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	5,542,204	4,688,443
Interests in associates	761	764
Property and equipment	60,010	62,310
Deferred tax assets	71,103	65,425
Other assets	113,111	115,641
Total assets	19,851,316	18,682,067
Liabilities		
Borrowings from central bank	28,764	27,184
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	374,630	189,271
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	77,657	56,135
Derivative financial liabilities	5,259	4,671
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	211,358	255,400
Customer deposits	17,519,563	16,541,716
Income tax payable	7,651	275
Debt securities issued	230,115	251,284
Deferred tax liabilities	33	17
Other liabilities	170,162	193,769
Total liabilities	18,625,192	17,519,722

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	As at September 30, 2026 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2025 (audited)
Equity		
Share capital	120,095	120,095
Other equity instruments		
Perpetual bonds	150,000	149,996
Capital reserve	271,693	271,697
Other reserves	332,004	333,016
Retained earnings	349,981	285,342
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	1,223,773	1,160,146
Non-controlling interests	2,351	2,199
Total equity	1,226,124	1,162,345
Total liabilities and equity	19,851,316	18,682,067

Zheng Guoyu

(On behalf of the Board of Directors)

Yao Hong

(On behalf of the Board of Directors)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	January to September 2026 (unaudited)	January to September 2025 (unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax	87,905	87,161
Adjustments for:		
Amortization of intangible assets and other assets	2,114	1,838
Depreciation of property and equipment, and right-of-use assets	6,495	6,711
Impairment loss on assets		
– Credit impairment losses	40,023	23,283
– Impairment losses on other assets	5	5
Interest income arising from financial investments	(104,895)	(104,770)
Interest expense arising from debt securities issued	4,614	4,957
Net gains on investment securities	(35,243)	(21,793)
Unrealized exchange gains	74	28
Share of results of associates	(54)	(15)
Net losses/(gains) from disposal of property and equipment and other assets	(56)	(22)
Subtotal	982	(2,617)
Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets		
Deposits with central bank	(76,474)	11,850
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	52,303	(118,951)
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	68,986	(34,963)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(73,305)	(8,252)
Financial assets held under resale agreements	18,887	(15,022)
Loans and advances to customers	(785,466)	(784,600)
Other operating assets	3,581	(16,307)
Subtotal	(791,488)	(966,245)
Net increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		
Borrowings from central bank	1,623	812
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	185,277	69,428
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	22,227	10,835
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	(43,611)	287,431
Customer deposits	991,382	968,374
Other operating liabilities	(25,603)	(11,306)
Subtotal	1,131,295	1,325,574
Net cash flows from operating activities before tax	340,789	356,712
Income tax paid	(5,601)	(6,736)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	335,188	349,976
Cash flows from operating activities include:		
Interest received	275,536	271,387
Interest paid	(143,337)	(185,747)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2026

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	January to September 2026 (unaudited)	January to September 2025 (unaudited)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash received from disposal/redemption of financial investments	1,823,765	1,418,906
Cash received from income arising from financial investments	137,780	132,133
Cash received from disposal of property and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets	157	347
Cash paid for purchase of financial investments	(2,478,272)	(1,886,233)
Cash paid for purchase of property and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(5,771)	(7,601)
Net cash used in investing activities	(522,341)	(342,448)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Cash received from issuance of ordinary shares	–	130,000
Cash received from issuance of perpetual bonds	30,000	30,000
Cash received from issuance of debt securities	173,600	266,140
Cash paid for dividends and interests	(36,411)	(38,954)
Cash paid for issuance of shares	(32)	(6)
Cash paid for issuance of perpetual bonds	–	(2)
Cash paid for repayment of perpetual bonds	(30,000)	(80,000)
Cash paid for repayment of debt securities	(192,970)	(191,760)
Cash paid to repay principal and interest of lease liabilities	(2,524)	(2,588)
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities	(58,337)	112,830
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(432)	(37)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(245,922)	120,321
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	621,041	339,415
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	375,119	459,736

APPENDIX II SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Pillar 3 Information Disclosed Pursuant to the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks

Based on the Basel III (final version) issued by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and the realities of China's banking industry, the NFRA promulgated the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks (hereinafter referred to as the "Rules") on November 1, 2023. This section was prepared in accordance with the relevant concepts and rules of capital adequacy ratios in the Rules, rather than financial reporting and accounting standards. In accordance with the Information Disclosure Contents and Requirements for Commercial Banks in Appendix 22 to the Rules and the requirements of relevant regulatory documents, the Bank discloses the following information:

1. Table KM1: Key Prudential Regulatory Metrics at Consolidated Group Level

In RMB million, except for percentages

	a	b	c	d	e
	As at September 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at December 31, 2025	As at September 30, 2025
Available capital (amounts)					
1 Net CET1 capital	1,065,773	1,038,704	1,025,513	1,003,478	1,008,754
2 Net tier 1 capital	1,215,969	1,188,888	1,145,692	1,153,653	1,158,927
3 Net capital	1,445,800	1,468,716	1,382,806	1,384,271	1,389,210
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	10,435,479	10,346,860	10,070,726	9,533,914	9,474,768
4a Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	10,435,479	10,346,860	10,070,726	9,533,914	9,474,768
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
5 CET1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	10.21	10.04	10.18	10.53	10.65
5a CET1 capital adequacy ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	10.21	10.04	10.18	10.53	10.65
6 Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.65	11.49	11.38	12.10	12.23
6a Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	11.65	11.49	11.38	12.10	12.23
7 Capital adequacy ratio (%)	13.85	14.19	13.73	14.52	14.66
7a Capital adequacy ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	13.85	14.19	13.73	14.52	14.66
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	—	—	—	—	—
10 Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%) ⁽¹⁾	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
11 Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
12 CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	5.21	5.04	5.18	5.53	5.65

In RMB million, except for percentages

	a	b	c	d	e
	As at September 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at December 31, 2025	As at September 30, 2025
Leverage ratio					
13 Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures	21,093,391	21,043,035	20,529,879	19,653,676	19,624,920
14 Leverage ratio (%) ⁽²⁾	5.76	5.65	5.58	5.87	5.91
14a Leverage ratio a (%) ⁽³⁾	5.76	5.65	5.58	5.87	5.91
14b Leverage ratio b (%) ⁽⁴⁾	5.78	5.64	5.56	5.88	5.91
14c Leverage ratio c (%) ⁽⁵⁾	5.78	5.64	5.56	5.88	5.91
Liquidity coverage ratio					
15 High-quality liquid assets	3,856,603	3,694,813	3,550,675	3,402,004	3,007,550
16 Net cash outflow	1,602,846	1,779,269	1,559,901	1,124,806	1,312,116
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	240.61	207.66	227.62	302.45	229.21
Net stable funding ratio					
18 Total available stable funding	16,756,098	16,591,645	16,323,818	15,700,224	15,370,042
19 Total required stable funding	9,803,829	9,728,597	9,391,691	9,127,223	9,159,392
20 Net stable funding ratio (%)	170.91	170.55	173.81	172.02	167.81

Note (1): As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank was a Group II domestic systemically important bank, to which the additional capital requirement of 0.5 percent applies.

Note (2): Leverage ratio refers to the leverage ratio taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (3): Leverage ratio a refers to the leverage ratio without taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (4): Leverage ratio b refers to the leverage ratio calculated using the simple arithmetic average of the daily balances of securities financing transactions during the latest quarter, taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (5): Leverage ratio c refers to the leverage ratio calculated using the simple arithmetic average of the daily balances of securities financing transactions during the latest quarter, without taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

2. Table OV1: Overview of Risk-Weighted Assets

		<i>In RMB million</i>		
		a	b	c
		Risk-weighted assets		Minimum capital requirements
		As at September 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2026	As at September 30, 2026
1	Credit risk	9,779,771	9,676,833	782,381
2	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, asset management products in banking book and securitisation exposures in banking book)	9,398,388	9,274,288	751,871
3	Of which: standardized approach (SA)	9,398,388	9,274,288	751,871
4	Of which: exposure formed in the process of clearing securities, commodities and foreign exchange transactions	—	—	—
5	Of which: amounts below the thresholds for deduction	190,921	188,691	15,274
6	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based (F-IRB) approach	—	—	—
7	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	—	—	—
8	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based (A-IRB) approach	—	—	—
9	Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	18,480	15,512	1,478
10	Of which: standardized approach	18,480	15,512	1,478
11	Of which: current exposure method	—	—	—
12	Of which: other approaches	—	—	—
13	Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	5,203	3,885	416
14	Asset management products in banking book	335,218	358,866	26,817
15	Of which: look-through approach	37,088	41,164	2,967
16	Of which: mandate-based approach	278,577	299,562	22,286
17	Of which: 1250% risk weight	19,553	18,140	1,564
18	Securitisation exposures in banking book	22,482	24,282	1,799
19	Of which: securitisation IRB approach (SEC-IRBA)	—	—	—
20	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach (SEC-ERBA)	13,550	15,088	1,084
21	Of which: securitisation standardized approach (SEC-SA)	8,932	9,194	715
22	Market risk	132,441	146,760	10,595
23	Of which: standardized approach (SA)	132,441	146,760	10,595
24	Of which: internal model approach (IMA)	—	—	—
25	Of which: simplified standardized approach	—	—	—
26	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	—	—	—
27	Operational risk	523,267	523,267	41,861
28	Additional adjustment due to the application of capital floor	—	—	
29	Total	10,435,479	10,346,860	834,837

3. Table GSIB1: G-SIB Indicators

For details on the assessment indicators of global systemically important banks of the Group for the previous year and previous periods, please visit the Bank's website (www.psbc.com/en/investor_relations/finance/financial_reports/).

4. Table LR1: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets Versus Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure

		<i>In RMB million</i>
		a
		As at September 30, 2026
1	Total consolidated assets	19,851,316
2	Adjustments that are consolidated for accounting purposes but outside the regulatory scope of consolidation	–
3	Adjustments for fiduciary assets	–
4	Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	24,442
5	Adjustments for securities financing transactions	176,772
6	Adjustments for off-balance sheet items	1,050,332
7	Adjustments for asset securitisation transactions	–
8	Adjustments for unsettled financial assets	–
9	Adjustments for eligible cash pooling transactions	–
10	Adjustments for temporary exemption of central bank reserves (if applicable)	–
11	Adjustments for prudent valuation adjustments and provisions	–
12	Other adjustments	(9,471)
13	Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures	21,093,391

5. Table LR2: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure

In RMB million, except for percentages

	a	b
	As at September 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2026
On-balance sheet exposures		
1 On-balance sheet assets (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions (SFTs))	19,824,192	19,788,675
2 Less: provisions associated with on-balance sheet exposures	(233,237)	(244,894)
3 Less: tier 1 capital deductions	(9,471)	(9,014)
4 Total on-balance sheet exposures (excluding derivatives and SFTs)	19,581,484	19,534,767
Derivative exposures		
5 Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible cash variation margin and/or with bilateral netting)	6,303	8,866
6 Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	24,836	19,786
7 Gross-up for derivatives collateral provided where deducted from the balance sheet assets	—	—
8 Less: deductions of receivable assets for cash variation margin provided in derivatives transactions	—	—
9 Less: exempted central counterparty (CCP) leg of client-cleared trade exposures	—	—
10 Adjusted effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	769	684
11 Less: adjusted effective notional offsets and add-on deductions for written credit derivatives	—	—
12 Total derivative exposures	31,908	29,336
Securities financing transaction exposures		
13 Gross SFT assets (with no recognition of netting), after adjustment for sale accounting transactions	252,895	263,432
14 Less: netted amounts of cash payables and cash receivables of gross SFT assets	—	—
15 Counterparty credit risk exposure for SFT assets	176,772	104,738
16 Agent transaction exposures	—	—
17 Total securities financing transaction exposures	429,667	368,170
Other off-balance sheet exposures		
18 Off-balance sheet exposure at gross notional amount	3,187,571	3,255,156
19 Less: adjustments for conversion to credit equivalent amounts	(2,132,582)	(2,138,948)
20 Less: provisions associated with off-balance sheet exposures	(4,657)	(5,446)
21 Off-balance sheet items	1,050,332	1,110,762
Capital and total exposures		
22 Net tier 1 capital	1,215,969	1,188,888
23 Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures	21,093,391	21,043,035
Leverage ratio		
24 Leverage ratio	5.76%	5.65%
24a Leverage ratio a ⁽¹⁾	5.76%	5.65%
25 Minimum leverage ratio requirements	4.00%	4.00%
26 Additional leverage buffers	0.25%	0.25%

	a	b
	As at September 30, 2026	As at June 30, 2026
Disclosure of mean values		
27 Mean value of gross SFT assets	205,151	302,892
27a Quarter-end value of gross SFT assets	252,895	263,432
28 Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures a ⁽²⁾	21,045,647	21,082,495
28a Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures b ⁽³⁾	21,045,647	21,082,495
29 Leverage ratio b ⁽⁴⁾	5.78%	5.64%
29a Leverage ratio c ⁽⁵⁾	5.78%	5.64%

Note (1): Leverage ratio a refers to the leverage ratio without taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (2): Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures a refers to the balance of adjusted on- and off-balance sheet assets calculated using the simple arithmetic average of the daily balances of securities financing transactions during the latest quarter, taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (3): Adjusted on- and off-balance sheet exposures b refers to the balance of adjusted on- and off-balance sheet assets calculated using the simple arithmetic average of the daily balances of securities financing transactions during the latest quarter, without taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (4): Leverage ratio b refers to the leverage ratio calculated using the simple arithmetic average of the daily balances of securities financing transactions during the latest quarter, taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

Note (5): Leverage ratio c refers to the leverage ratio calculated using the simple arithmetic average of the daily balances of securities financing transactions during the latest quarter, without taking into account the temporarily exempted deposit reserves.

6. Table LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

In RMB million, except for percentages

	a
	Total adjusted value
	As at September 30, 2026
1 High-quality liquid assets	3,856,603
2 Net cash outflow ⁽¹⁾	1,602,846
3 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	240.61

Note (1): Net cash outflow refers to the net cash outflow for the next 30 days.