



BANK OF JIANGSU ANNUAL REPORT 2024

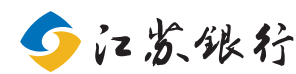


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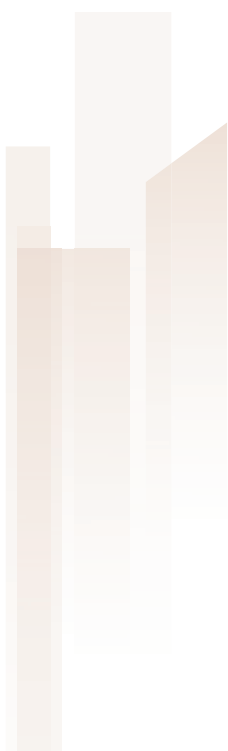
Company Address: No.26, Zhonghua Road, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province, China

**2024**  
**Annual Report**  
**BANK OF JIANGSU**  
—— A-share Stock Code: 600919 ——

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# Important Notice

I. The Company's Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors, directors, supervisors, and senior executives guarantee the authenticity, accuracy, and completeness of the contents of the annual report, and that there are no false records, misleading statements, or major omissions, and assume individual and joint legal liabilities.

II. On April 18, 2025, the 18th meeting of the 6th Board of Directors of the Company reviewed and approved the "Proposal on the 2024 Annual Report and Summary of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." Fifteen directors should attend the meeting and all fifteen directors attended the meeting in person.

III. Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP (Special General Partnership) issued a standard unqualified auditor's report for the Company.

IV. Mr. GE Renyu, the Legal Representative and Chairman of the Company, together with Mr. YUAN Jun, the President and Head of Accounting, and Mr. LU Songsheng, the Secretary of the Board and General Manager of Planning and Finance Department, hereby acknowledge that the financial statements contained in the Annual Report are authentic, accurate and complete.

V. The plan for profit distribution or the plan for conversion from common reserve fund to share capital during the reporting period deliberated by the Board of Directors

The Company intends to distribute cash dividends to all ordinary shareholders of A-shares. Specifically, based on the total number of ordinary shares of the Company at the end of 2024, namely, 18,351,324,463 shares, a cash dividend of RMB 5.206 per 10 shares (tax-inclusive) will be distributed for 2024, totaling RMB 9,553.7 million in cash dividends. In the first half of 2024, a cash dividend of RMB 3.062 per 10 shares (tax-inclusive) was distributed, and RMB 5,619.18 million was distributed. In 2024, a cash dividend of RMB 2.144 per 10 shares (tax-inclusive) was distributed, with a total cash dividend distribution of RMB 3.93452 billion. This plan is subject to review and approval by the Company's Shareholders' Meeting. Specific details will be announced separately.

## VI. Risk statement for forward-looking statements

Future plans, development strategies and other forward-looking descriptions covered in this Annual Report do not constitute the Company's substantive commitment to investors. Investors shall pay attention to investment risks.

VII. During the Reporting Period, the Company did not have any non-operating occupation of funds by its controlling shareholder or other related parties, did not provide any major guarantees externally in violation of the prescribed decision-making procedures, and did not have more than half of the directors unable to guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the annual reports disclosed by the Company.

## X. Reminders on major risks

The Company is not exposed to any foreseeable material risks. For information on the Company's risk management, please refer to risk management in the section of "Business Discussion and Analysis".

# Definitions

Unless otherwise specified, the following terms in this Report are defined as follows:

## Interpretation of Common Terms

The Bank and the Company	refers to	Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.
The Group	refers to	Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
The Central Bank and PBOC	refers to	The People's Bank of China
CSRC	refers to	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Jiangsu Securities Regulatory Bureau	refers to	China Securities Regulatory Commission Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau
SSE	refers to	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Suyin Financial Leasing	refers to	Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.
Suyin Wealth Management	refers to	Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd.
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance	refers to	Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.
Suyin County Bank	refers to	Jiangsu Danyang Suyin County Bank Co., Ltd.
JSITC	refers to	Jiangsu International Trust Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Group	refers to	Jiangsu Phoenix Publishing Media Group Co., Ltd.
Huatai Securities	refers to	Huatai Securities Co. Ltd.
BOC International	refers to	BOC International (China) Co., Ltd.
Huatai United	refers to	Huatai United Securities Co., Ltd.
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants	refers to	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP (Special General Partnership)
RMB	refers to	RMB

# Chairman's Speech

Dear Shareholders,

The year 2024 marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It was a crucial year for the in-depth advancement of the 14th Five-Year Plan, and also an important year for Bank of Jiangsu to open up a new situation amid changes and create new opportunities in the face of challenges. Over the past year, in the face of the ever-changing global environment, Bank of Jiangsu has been guided by XI Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implemented the ethos of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Central Financial Work Conference, remained vigilant in times of peace, responded calmly and proactively, and taken solid steps towards high-quality development. Bank of Jiangsu has delivered an outstanding performance report with both quality and efficiency improvement to the investors.

At the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of the Group had reached RMB 3.95 trillion, the balance of all deposits RMB 2.12 trillion, and the balance of all loans RMB 2.10 trillion. While the scale grew steadily, the operating efficiency continued to improve, the asset quality remained at a good level, and the ROE and ROA continued to rank among the top in the industry. Bank of Jiangsu ranked the 66th among the world's top 1,000 banks and remained among the world's top 100 banks for consecutive years. Its share price has risen by more than 56% annually, reaching a new high since its listing.

**We work on the "Five Featured Financing Businesses", closely follow the national strategic orientation, and continuously optimize financial supply.** As a national systemically important bank, Bank of Jiangsu continues to act actively in major strategies, key areas and weak links that have a bearing on the high-quality development of the economy. In the field of S&T finance, Bank of Jiangsu increases financial and technological innovation support, and activates the "water source" of economy. We also optimize the hierarchical and classified service system of "science, innovation and finance", strengthen cooperation with institutions such as regional technology transfer and transformation centers of universities, establish the "Bank of Jiangsu Enterprise Listing Service Base". The market share of the provincial strategic emerging industries fund cluster custody exceeds 70%. In the field of green finance, efforts have been intensified to shape a "domestically leading and internationally influential" green finance brand. To optimize the "Suyin Green Finance" service model, the Bank has cooperated with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China to launch the "Green Factory Loan" product, participated in the establishment of the ESG Development Alliance of the G60 Science and Technology Innovation Corridor in the Yangtze River Delta, taken the lead in formulating four international standards for sustainable finance. The Bank has been selected as one of Top Ten Outstanding Global Cases of PRB. In the field of inclusive finance, the Bank has precisely nourished the fertile soil of small and micro enterprises to achieve a "mutual pursuit" of social and economic benefits. The Bank has comprehensively




established a classified management mechanism for the entire life cycle of inclusive products, continuously enhanced the accessibility, coverage and convenience of inclusive finance, maintained the top position in the province in terms of business scale increment. Hence, the Bank has been rated Level 1 regulatory evaluation for micro and small enterprises for four consecutive years. In the field of pension finance, efforts have made to build a heart-warming brand of pension finance services to promote the high-quality development of the "silver economy". The Bank has comprehensively laid out the pension service ecosystem of "individual + industry" and "finance + non-finance", and increased support for the entire chain of the elderly care industry. The number of individual pension accounts opened has exceeded one million. In the field of digital finance, the Bank has cultivated new drivers of digital finance and empowered financial services to improve quality and efficiency. We have systematically promoted digital transformation, continuously facilitated the organic integration of finance and digital technology, actively supported core industries of the digital economy, built a group-level digital operation system, and empowered the high-quality development of the real economy with high-quality digital financial services.

**Willing to take on tough and difficult tasks, the Bank has achieved key breakthroughs, and injected vigorous impetus into high-quality development.** Against the backdrop of a continuously narrowing net interest margin and intensifying industry competition, we believe that focusing on key areas for breakthroughs is the way for small and medium-sized banks to enhance their market competitiveness and better serve the real economy. We emphasize stratification and classification as well as in-depth operation in customer acquisition and foundation strengthening. We have deepened the all-level marketing connection mechanism of "headquarters, branches - provinces, cities and counties" to ensure full coverage of marketing for major projects, advanced "Hundred Channels Marketing", "Three-level Joint Visit" and "Zero Breakthrough Action". The service plan for the exclusive retail customer group has been improved and the construction of scenarios such as professional markets, medical and cultural tourism, KFTPay, and digital RMB has been advanced, further consolidating the customer base. Risk prevention and control highlights the reach to the edge and to the bottom, and the advancement of checkpoints. We actively defuse large potential risks by applying the horizontal linkage mechanism, and establish the "Cloud Shield" compliance monitoring mechanism. The "1+3+N" risk control management system has initially achieved a transformation from "single-point endeavor" to "multi-point coordination", from "focusing on post-event control" to "strengthening pre-event early warning", and from "top-down promotion" to "two-way interaction between upper and lower levels". The excellent situation of asset quality has been further consolidated and strengthened. Deposit cost reduction highlights market orientation and cost orientation. On the basis of ensuring the steady growth of deposit scale, we seize the favorable market

opportunities, strengthen the active management of pricing and the control of high-interest products, and complete the issuance of RMB 30 billion of perpetual bonds and RMB 30 billion of ordinary financial bonds at a relatively low market interest rate. The liability cost of the entire bank has further decreased. Green intermediary business income emphasizes professional services and collaborative cooperation. While improving the product selection mechanism for wealth management "research, selection, matching and sales", we have strengthened the establishment of the digital investment research system, further promoted the integration of investment, sales and trust, and enhanced distribution cooperation with mainstream fund companies. As a result, the overall scale and efficiency have been further improved.

**We have built a "smart bank", further promoted digital and intelligent transformation, and constantly shaped new financial service models.** We insist on advancing digital finance from both internal and external perspectives, continue to build a smart financial ecosystem, and continue to make breakthroughs in innovation leadership, experience enhancement, and autonomy and control. Internally, we are led by digital transformation. On the basis of increasing investment in scientific and technological resources, extending the depth of element exploration, and continuously improving the integrated development system of business and technology, we have continuously promoted the centralization of management, strengthened data governance, and constantly enhanced the empowerment and reached efficiency of technology in business operations, releasing the potential of front-line operations. Relying on digital and intelligent services externally, we have intensified efforts in product and service innovation, expanded the boundaries of financial services, focused on key products such as "Suyin Jin Guan Jia" and mobile banking, completed the integration of online and offline channels for corporate and retail customers, and continuously enhanced user experience. In the process of deepening the reform of the industry-technology integration system through "internal and external improvement", we incorporate "agility" throughout the entire process of service operation and business management. We have carried out precise innovation and iteration around the entire product life cycle, constantly upgraded the "agility" model to reshape the development pattern, and responded to customer demands and solved customer pain points as soon as possible. At present, Chinese large models have emerged as a powerful force. We have keenly perceived the trend and actively embraced the surging wave of artificial intelligence. Relying on our independently developed "Smart Xiaosu" large language model service platform, we are the first in the industry to complete the local deployment of the DeepSeek large language model, achieving an efficient transformation from technology introduction to scene application, and applying it widely to multiple key business scenarios.

**We deepen reform and innovation, adopt multiple measures to improve management efficiency, and intensify efforts to build comparative advantages.** The continuous advancement of comprehensive deepening of reform has put forward higher requirements for financial reform and innovation. We firmly believe that only by cutting inward and self-renewing, and laying a solid institutional guarantee for long-term development can the foundation for high-quality development become increasingly solid. Hence, we deeply convey and practice



the business philosophy of "One Bank", accelerate the improvement of the working mechanism for coordinated development, build an operation system of integrated development within the sector and coordinated linkage between sectors, and make "high efficiency", "strong coordination" and "excellent service" the way of thinking and behavioral norms internalized in the hearts and externalized in the actions of the majority of cadres and employees. We have also Improved the operation and management mechanism, given full play to the guiding role of the "1 plus 6" asset-bond management system, optimized and adjusted the organizational structure of each sector, deepened the integrated operation of sectors, and further enhanced the sustainability of high-quality development. A "2+N" assessment and evaluation system has been comprehensively established to scientifically measure and visually display the performance of all levels and roles, providing strong support for efficient management. Relying on the "1+3" problem-oriented working mechanism and taking the centralization of management as the key breakthrough point, we vigorously promote resource integration and process optimization, effectively empower and reduce the burden on the grassroots level, and greatly stimulate business vitality. Efforts have been made to promote the centralized design of the "grand corporate, grand retailing, grand financial market and grand risk", move the functions of scientific and technological personnel forward, deepen the agile collaborative R&D and service mechanism, enhance the degree of collaboration among the Head Office and branches, parent and subsidiary companies, and departments, and improve the agile service capability.

**The torrent of history surges in the alternation of time. The ship of development is forging ahead with determination and striving for the lead.** The year of 2025 is a crucial year for fully implementing the ethos of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the final year of the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, and also the 18th anniversary of the merger and reorganization of Bank of Jiangsu. Standing at the intersection of history and the future, Bank of Jiangsu will always take high-quality development as its primary task, adhere to seeking progress and change while maintaining stability, and continue to strive to be a "Merit Student" in policy implementation, regulatory compliance, and market performance. We are convinced that with the trust and support of our shareholders, Bank of Jiangsu will be full of vigor, rise to the challenges, and forge ahead with the momentum. We will strive to promote high-quality development and achieve new breakthroughs in exploring new practices of reform and development, and take more solid and stable steps towards a long-term prosperity. We will repay every trust and expectation with solid development achievements!

Chairman: GE Renyu

# President's Speech

In the face of complex and severe internal and external challenges in 2024, we adhered to the guidance of XI Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, earnestly implemented the high-quality development requirements of the Board of Directors, remained true to the original aspiration and mission of serving the people through finance. Focusing on the overall improvement of service quality and efficiency, we started from strengthening collaboration, digital empowerment, and lean management to continuously optimize financial supply and prevent and defuse risks, forged ahead with determination and took proactive actions to promote high-quality development to a new level.

As of the end of 2024, the total assets of the Bank had amounted to RMB 3.952042 trillion, an increase of 16.12% over the end of last year; the balance of various deposits was RMB 2.115851 trillion, an increase of 12.83% over the end of last year; and the balance of various loans was RMB 2.095203 trillion, an increase of 10.67% over the end of last year. Throughout the year, the operating revenue of the Bank was RMB 80.815 billion, with a YoY growth of 8.78%; the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company was RMB31.843 billion, with a YoY growth of 10.76%; the weighted ROE was 13.59%. As of the end of 2024, the non-performing loan ratio of the Bank was 0.89%, maintaining the best level since the listing; the provision coverage ratio was 350.10%, showing a sufficient risk compensation capacity.

**Over the past year, we insisted on putting functionality in the first place to realize the mutual promotion of serving the real economy and our own development.** We upgraded and improved the product system and service model, further enhancing the professional level of the group's business and brand recognition. The quality and efficiency of services in key industrial fields were significantly improved. As of the end of 2024, the loan balance of S&T enterprises had been RMB 232.6 billion, marking an increase of RMB 43.2 billion from the end of last year. The number of specialized, refined, differential and innovative enterprises, high-tech enterprises and science and technology small enterprises supported by credit lines of the Bank ranks first in the province. The manufacturing loan balance had been RMB 303.3 billion, 19.41% higher than that at the end of last year, taking up 23.01% of corporate loan balance. Throughout the year, the Bank's green financing scale reached RMB 550.9 billion, over 22% higher than that of the end of last year. The green credit balance exceeded RMB 360 billion. The ratio of each loan maintained a leading status in the 21 commercial banks directly managed by the People's Bank of China. Throughout the year, the total investment in the leasing business of Suyin Financial Leasing was RMB 60.541 billion, including an additional investment in green leasing of RMB 31.2 billion. Suyin Financial Leasing maintained the highest ESG rating of AA for financial institutions across the country for two consecutive years. The inclusive loan balance for small and micro businesses was RMB 210.5 billion, with a growth rate of 21.36%, marking an increase in both industry share and market share. The balance of new agricultural-related loans

exceeded RMB 241 billion, thus Suyin Financial Leasing has been rated "Excellent" in the People's Bank of China's Rural Revitalization Assessment for three consecutive years. The brand influence of "Suyin Cross-border" has been continuously expanding. We improved the comprehensive cross-border service system of "finance + non-finance", and further increased our market share in the provincial balance of payments.

**Over the past year, we focused on structural optimization and further enhanced our value creation capabilities.** Focusing on key businesses such as wealth management, investment transactions, and custody, we accelerated the expansion of non-interest income and broadened income sources to provide support for the sustainable development of the entire bank. We improved the product selection mechanism of "research, selection, matching and sales" in wealth management, promoted the integration of investment, sales and trust, and achieved a retail AUM of over RMB 1.42 trillion, ranking first among urban commercial banks in terms of scale, further expanding our leading edge. Suyin Wealth Management has a management scale of over RMB 630 billion and has ranked first among urban commercial bank wealth management institutions in terms of comprehensive wealth management capabilities based on the PY Standard for nine consecutive years. The size of custody exceeded RMB 4.7 trillion, marking an increase of 8.5% compared with the end of the previous year. To be specific, the size of public fund custody exceeded RMB 530 billion, ranking first among urban commercial banks in both custody size and custody income. We adjusted and optimized the departmental lines and organizational structure, promoted the integration of the personal loan product system, achieved a positive growth in all categories of personal loan business against the trend. The total assets of Suyin Consumer Finance exceeded RMB 50 billion. In line with market conditions and seizing business opportunities in the financial market, we successfully completed the issuance of RMB 60 billion of financial bonds. The price was the lowest among comparable banks at the time of issuance. The underwriting scale of non-policy financial bonds and credit ABS remained the top among urban commercial banks.

**Over the past year, we accelerated digital and intelligent operations and activated new drivers for transformation and upgrading.** We strengthened the support and guidance of technology for business, empowered business development on a larger scale through technological innovation, and promoted the improvement of quality and efficiency in operation and management. Adhering to the "customer-oriented" smart retail path and centering on customer experience, the Bank improved the functional construction of Bank of Jiangsu App, launched version 10.0 of Bank of Jiangsu App, and improved the construction of the intelligent online comprehensive financial service platform. Keeping up with the latest developments in financial technology, we applied the independently developed large language model platform "Smart Xiaosu" in the data bloodline analysis scenario, enhancing the level of digital and intelligent risk control in risk control scenarios

such as intelligent address comparison and intelligent contract quality inspection. Actively expanding the application scenarios of the digital RMB, the Bank launched distinctive service scenarios such as "Credit-based Medical Treatment" and "Smart Campus". The transaction volume of the digital RMB had exceeded RMB 100 billion. We continued to advance the application of the "Suyin Jin Guan Jia 4.0" settlement tool, promoted its integration with financing series products, built an integrated financing and settlement service capability, and improved the integrated services of domestic and foreign currencies and tickets and letters. Products such as the Guarantee Letter Manager and the Custodian Version of Wealth Management were developed, extending the service connotation and serving nearly 100,000 corporate customers. The annual transaction settlement volume exceeded RMB 8 trillion. We advanced the expansion of digital RMB scenarios and become the first cooperative bank to connect to the Central Bank's system through a hybrid model of "direct connection + inter connection". We also launched the first digital RMB currency bridge business in the 2.5-layer banking industry across the country and the comprehensive application of smart contracts based on driving training scenarios. By building a group-level digital operation system, "Bilinxing" discovered over 580,000 business opportunities for collaborative customers, and our market ranking of monthly active customers of mobile banking was further improved.

**Over the past year, we strengthened the bottom line of risk control and consolidated the ballast stone for stable operation.** We strengthened the bottom-line thinking and extreme thinking, enhanced the foresight and comprehensiveness of risk prevention and control, focused on resolving potential risks internally, and established a good image externally, creating a safe and stable environment for the operation and development of the entire bank. We continued to improve the "1+3+N" risk management system, established "Cloud Shield" compliance monitoring mechanism, and moved the risk prevention and control checkpoint forward, comprehensively enhancing the accuracy and agility of early warning. We strengthened the application of intelligent risk control measures, unifying risk preferences and standards through digital means offline, and conducting backtracking of risk control models and strategy optimization online. We focused on the resolution of large potential risks, especially strengthening the prevention and control of risks in key areas, steadily improving the level of risk management and control. At the end of the Reporting Period, the non-performing loan ratio of the Group was 0.89%, the lowest level since its listing. The provision coverage ratio was 350.10%, indicating sufficient risk compensation capacity. The proportion of loans overdue for more than 90 days, loans overdue for more than 60 days, and non-performing loans was 67.98% and 84.64% respectively, remaining at a low level continuously.

**Over the past year, we strengthened fine management and elevated efficiency to a new height.** We profoundly conveyed the concept of "One Bank", fully coordinated various business lines and achieved efficient integration of resources, channels and human resources, gradually showing the effectiveness of integrated

operation of various sectors. The effectiveness of institutional mechanism reform was further strengthened, with management centralization, process optimization and centralized examination and approval empowering the grassroots and reducing their burden; 173 management centralization projects were implemented, and the efficiency of decision-making was comprehensively improved. We comprehensively promoted marketing sinking, optimized the operation and management models at all levels, responded agilely to policy and market changes, and significantly enhanced the collaborative marketing contribution of service managers. Efforts were made to strengthen the forward-looking strategic layout, improve the Group's research system, and explore the second growth curve for the high-quality development of the entire bank with focus on policies, markets and industry development trends. The building of the cadre and talent teams was continuously strengthened. Through top-down integration and cross-appointment, barriers across sequences were broken down. A regular and all-round training model was established to build a team of compound talents and stimulate the internal driving force for growth.

**In the river of numerous boats, those rowing hard will go first; when all boats set sail together, those moving forward bravely will win.** In 2025, we will continue to deepen reform and innovation, focusing on serving the expansion of domestic demand and industrial upgrading. We will continuously optimize financial supply and enhance the efficiency of financial services. With the optimization of management models as the foundation and digital transformation as the engine, we will strive to build a leading bank that offers "intelligent, distinctive, international and comprehensive" services. Integrating our high-quality development into the overall situation of high-quality regional economic development, we will focus on opening up new development paths, and continuously release new development momentum.

President: YUAN Jun



BANK OF JIANGSU

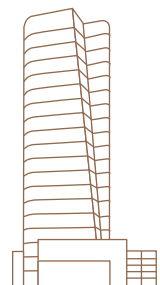


# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Section I

# Company Profile





# Company Profile

## I. Basic Information

Abbreviation of A-share Stock	Bank of Jiangsu	Code	600919	Place of Listing	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Abbreviation of Preferred Stock	Suyin You 1	Code	360026		
Chinese Name of the Company			江苏银行股份有限公司		
Abbreviation of Chinese Name of the Company			江苏银行		
English Name of the Company			Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.		
Abbreviation of English Name of the Company			Bank of Jiangsu		
Registered Address/Office Address			No.26, Zhonghua Road, Nanjing City		
Post Code of Registered Address/Office Address			210001		
Legal Representative of the Company			GE Renyu		
Secretary of the Board of Directors			LU Songsheng		
Securities Affairs Representative			GE Chaohao		
Media Designated for Information Disclosure			China Securities Journal, Shanghai Securities News, Securities Times and Securities Daily		
Website Designated for Information Disclosure			Website of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) Company Website (www.jsbchina.cn)		

Place for Filing the Company's Annual Report	Office of the Board of Directors
Company Website	<a href="http://www.jsbchina.cn">http://www.jsbchina.cn</a>
Email	dshbgs@jsbchina.cn
Investors Contact Number	(86) 25-52890919
Fax	(86) 25-58588273
National Customer Service and Complaint Number	95319
The Company's registered address/office address, postal code, official website, and email were not changed within the Reporting Period.	

## II. Securities Service Institution

<b>Accounting firm employed by the Company</b>	Name	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP (Special General Partnership)
	Office Address	30/F, No.222 East Yan'an Road, Huangpu District, Shanghai
	Names of Signatory Accountants	SHEN Xiaohong and ZHANG Hua

## III. Company Profile

Bank of Jiangsu, one of the 20 systematically national important banks and the largest corporate bank in Jiangsu Province, was officially opened for business on January 24, 2007 with its headquarter in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. Bank of Jiangsu (600919) was listed in Shanghai Stock Exchange on August 2, 2016.

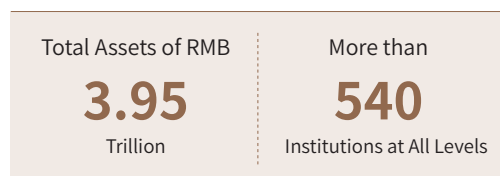
Bank of Jiangsu always adheres to the mission of "Creating Beautiful Life" while being committed to building a service-leading bank that is wisdom, characteristic, international and comprehensive. By the end of 2024, the total assets of Bank of Jiangsu had reached RMB 3.95 trillion. It ranked 66<sup>th</sup> in the 2024 Top 1000 World Banks, moving up two places compared to last year. Furthermore, Bank of Jiangsu ranked 166<sup>th</sup> in the Fortune Top 500 listed companies in China, holding the first position in the domestic urban commercial banks. Bank of Jiangsu was also elected as a representative of the Central and East Asian Bank Council of the United Nations Environment Programme Financial Initiative (UNEP FI).

Bank of Jiangsu has 17 branches and 4 subsidiaries, i.e., Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd., Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd., Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Danyang Suyin County Bank Co., Ltd. The branches of Bank of Jiangsu have covered all counties in Jiangsu Province, with the business layout covering three economic circles of the Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta and Bohai Rim. Bank of Jiangsu has more than 540 business outlets with the number of employees reaching 20,000.

The development of Bank of Jiangsu has been widely affirmed by all sectors of society. It has also been awarded with numerous honorary titles, including "An Advanced Grass-root Party Organization" from the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee, "An Excellent Enterprise in Jiangsu Province" from the Jiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, "First Grade" in the Performance

Evaluation of High-quality Development of Financial Enterprises and the Evaluation of Party Building in Provincial Enterprises, "An Exemplary Organization of Financial Services for Small and Micro Businesses Among National Financial Institutions in the Banking Sector" from China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, "The Most Competitive Small and Medium-sized Banks" and "The Most Creative Banks" from *Financial Times*. It has also been awarded "The best urban commercial bank" in China by the US *Global Finances* magazine and has been included into the Forbes list of the world's best banks through selection.

As of the End of 2024



## IV. Scope of Business

With approval of the State Financial Regulatory Administration and examined and approved by the company registration authority, the Bank enjoys the scope of business of: taking public deposit; issuing short-term, medium-term and long-term loans; handling domestic settlement; handling bills acceptance and discount; issuing financial bond; issuing, cashing and underwriting government bonds as an agent, underwriting short-term financing bonds; buying and selling government bonds, financial bonds and enterprise bonds; handling inter-bank borrowing; providing service and guarantee for letters of credit; handling collection, payment and insurance service as an agent, dealing with wealth management for the customers, fund sales as an agent, precious metal sales as an agent, handling receipt and payment and taking care of assembled funds trust plan as an agent; providing safe deposit box service; handling entrusted deposit and loan service; engaging in bank card business; undertaking foreign exchange deposits; foreign exchange loans; foreign exchange remittance; foreign currency exchange; foreign exchange settlement and sale at sight and forwards; handling international settlement; undertaking self-operation and agency for foreign exchange trading; handling inter-banking foreign exchange lending; trading and acting trading foreign currency securities other than stocks; undertaking credit investigation, consulting, witness services; providing online banking; handling other businesses approved by China's banking regulatory authorities and related departments. (Projects that require approval under applicable laws may only be carried out after obtaining approval from the relevant authorities.)

## V. Corporate Culture

<b>Mission</b>	Creating beautiful life
<b>Vision</b>	Building a service-leading bank that is wisdom, characteristic, international and comprehensive
<b>Core values</b>	Integrated innovation, stable and sustainable growth, integrity, professionalism and unified struggle

## VI. Major Honors and Awards Obtained by the Company during the Reporting Period

January 2024	<p>Awarded "2023 Market Influential Institution of the Year—Core Trader" by China Foreign Exchange Trading Center.</p> <p>Awarded "Excellent Service Provider of Aging Finance" by <i>Chinese Securities Journal</i>.</p> <p>Rated "Excellent Enterprise Promotion Organization" by China Central Depository &amp; Clearing Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Granted 2023 "Excellent Comprehensive Business Organization", "Excellent Acceptance Organization", "Excellent Discount Organization", "Excellent Settlement Organization", "Excellent Discount-through Participant" and "Excellent Enterprise Promotion Organization of New-generation System" by Shanghai Commercial Paper Exchange Corporation Ltd.</p> <p>Awarded the titles of "Annual Demonstration Institution for User Experience of Mobile Banking Apps" and "Annual Demonstration Institution for Security Management of Mobile Financial Client-side" by National Financial Technology Certification Center (Beijing) for Urban Commercial Banks in 2024.</p>
March 2024	<p>Ranked 69<sup>th</sup> in the 2024 Global Banking 500 by <i>Brand Finance</i>.</p>
May 2024	<p>Awarded the TOP 100 China Listed Companies in Brand Value Vitality by <i>National Business Daily</i>.</p> <p>In May 2024, awarded the "Outstanding Participating Institution in Interest Rate Swap Agent Clearing Business in 2023" by the Interbank Market Clearing House.</p>
June 2024	<p>Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd. ranked 281st among the 2024 IPE Top 500 Asset Managers.</p>
July 2024	<p>Ranked 68<sup>th</sup> in Top 1,000 Global Banks in 2024 by <i>The Banker</i>.</p> <p>Ranked 173<sup>rd</sup> in China Top 500 in 2023 by <i>Fortune</i>.</p>
August 2024	<p>Awarded the "Outstanding ESG Bank" by 21<sup>st</sup> <i>Century Business Herald</i>.</p> <p>Awarded Cover Design Award of the 38<sup>th</sup> ARC International Annual Report Award.</p> <p>Awarded the "Platinum Award" and "Technical Achievement Award" in the Online Category of the LACP 2023 Annual Report Vision Award.</p> <p>Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd. awarded the "Golden Shell Award" for 2024 Outstanding Bank Wealth Management Company by 21<sup>st</sup> <i>Century Business Herald</i>.</p>
September 2024	<p>Awarded the sixth "China Banking Industry Wealth Management Institution - Excellent Wealth Management Sales Bank" by <i>China Fund News</i>.</p> <p>Awarded the "Topology Award" for Pension Financial Institutions and the "Topology Award" for Wealth Management Banks by Cailian Press in 2024.</p>
October 2024	<p>Awarded the "A-level Evaluation of Information Disclosure Work of Listed Companies on the Shanghai Stock Exchange for 2023-2024" by the Shanghai Stock Exchange.</p> <p>Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd. awarded the "Golden Reputation Award" Outstanding Wealth Management Company by PY Standard, ranking first among urban commercial wealth management institutions in terms of comprehensive wealth management capabilities by PY Standard for nine consecutive years.</p> <p>Awarded the "Outstanding Mobile Banking App Award" by Caishi China.</p>
November 2024	<p>Awarded the 2024 "Outstanding Case" of Pension Finance of Financial Institutions by Xinhuanet.</p>
December 2024	<p>Awarded the "2024 Shanghai Stock Exchange Financial Wealth Management - Annual Bank Wealth Management Brand Award".</p> <p>Awarded the "Consumer's Most Satisfied Brand" by Nanjing Newspaper and Media Group.</p> <p>Awarded "Tianji Award for ESG Practices in China's Banking Industry" by <i>Securities Times</i>.</p> <p>Awarded the "Financial Institution Empowering New Quality Productive Forces" Award by <i>China Times</i>.</p> <p>Awarded the "Excellent Listed Company" Award by 21<sup>st</sup> <i>Century Business Herald</i>.</p> <p>Award the "Socially Responsible Financial Institution with Excellent Competitiveness" Award by <i>China Business Journal</i>.</p> <p>Awarded the "Retail Banking Leader" Award by <i>The Economic Observer</i>.</p> <p>Awarded the "Annual ESG Financial Award" by Cailian Press.</p> <p>Awarded "Best ESG Practice Award for Chinese Listed Companies" by <i>Wind</i>.</p> <p>Awarded the titles of "Model Bank for Green Finance Practice" and "Role Model of Brand Influence of Listed Companies" by Hexun.</p> <p>Honored with "Best Transaction Banking Service Award" at the Jinmao Awards.</p> <p>Awarded the "Best Practice of the Board Office of Listed Companies in 2024" and "Outstanding Practice of the 2023 Annual Report Performance Briefing" by the China Association for Public Companies.</p> <p>Awarded the "Outstanding Underwriter of Financial Bonds in 2024" and the "Green and Low-Carbon Pioneer Award of Financial Bonds in 2024" by the China Development Bank.</p> <p>Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd. awarded the "Golden Bull Award" for Innovation in Bank Wealth Management Companies by <i>China Securities Journal</i>.</p> <p>Bank of Jiangsu App awarded the title of "Outstanding Digital Application of 2024" by Analysys Star.</p>

BANK OF JIANGSU

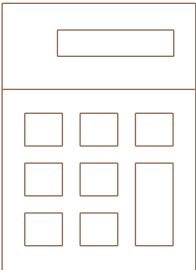


# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Section II

Financial Summary





## Financial Summary

### I. Major Accounting Data and Financial Indicators in the Last Three Years

Operating Performance Indicators (RMB 1,000)	2024	2023	Year-on-year change (%)	2022
Operating Revenue	80,815,212	74,293,433	8.78	70,570,422
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the listed company	31,843,213	28,750,352	10.76	25,385,993
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the listed company, net of non-recurring profit and loss	31,464,081	28,244,751	11.40	24,957,456
Net cash flows from operating activities	36,845,641	213,598,870	-82.75	-3,812,962
Indicators per share (RMB/share)	2024	2023	Year-on-year change (%)	2022
Basic EPS	1.65	1.69	-2.37	1.60
Diluted EPS	1.65	1.52	8.55	1.36
Basic EPS net of non-recurring profit or loss	1.63	1.66	-1.81	1.57
Net assets per share attributable to common shareholders of the listed company	12.73	11.47	10.99	11.42
Financial Ratio Indicators(%)	2024	2023	Year-on-year change	2022
Return on total assets	0.91	0.94	Decreased by 0.03%	0.94
ROEWA	13.59	14.52	Decreased by 0.93%	14.79
ROEWA after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	13.42	14.25	Decreased by 0.83%	14.52

Scale Indicators(RMB 1,000)	End of 2024	End of 2023	Year-end comparison (%)	End of 2022
Total assets	3,952,041,570	3,403,361,837	16.12	2,980,294,692
Total liabilities	3,638,383,352	3,144,245,806	15.72	2,764,863,353
Shareholder's equity	313,658,218	259,116,031	21.05	215,431,339
Owner's equity attributable to shareholders of the listed company (RMB)	303,589,817	250,409,988	21.24	208,632,730
Deposit and Loan Indicators (RMB 1,000)	End of 2024	End of 2023	Year-end comparison (%)	End of 2022
Corporate current deposits	481,043,331	426,758,520	12.72	353,815,271
Corporate fixed deposits	680,723,063	504,587,720	34.91	528,402,432
Savings current deposits	101,044,812	92,580,154	9.14	108,814,392
Savings fixed deposits	721,893,033	615,536,668	17.28	446,360,871
Other deposits	131,146,862	235,872,102	-44.40	187,753,577
<b>Subtotal: deposits</b>	<b>2,115,851,101</b>	<b>1,875,335,164</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>1,625,146,543</b>
Accrued interest	44,803,999	39,613,273	13.10	33,531,109
<b>Deposits from Customers</b>	<b>2,160,655,100</b>	<b>1,914,948,437</b>	<b>12.83</b>	<b>1,658,677,652</b>
Corporate loans	1,317,919,498	1,109,168,114	18.82	926,731,565
Retail loans	674,804,125	652,591,589	3.40	608,064,017
Discounting	102,479,081	131,367,335	-21.99	144,819,210
<b>Subtotal: loans</b>	<b>2,095,202,704</b>	<b>1,893,127,038</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>1,679,614,792</b>
Accrued interest	8,309,617	8,168,997	1.72	7,384,396
Less: Impairment provision	64,851,472	65,323,574	-0.72	58,182,108
<b>Loans and advances</b>	<b>2,038,660,849</b>	<b>1,835,972,461</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>1,628,817,080</b>
Capital Indicators (RMB 1,000)	End of 2024	End of 2023	Year-end comparison (%)	End of 2022
Net capital	340,127,249	301,547,084	12.79	255,236,331
Core Tier-1 capital	238,791,028	214,344,456	11.41	171,772,399
Other Tier-1 capital	70,673,016	40,576,197	74.17	40,456,447
Tier-2 capital	30,663,205	46,626,431	-34.24	43,007,485
Total risk-weighted assets	2,617,817,931	2,266,040,689	15.52	1,953,237,519

Regulatory Indicators (%)	2024	2023	2022
Capital adequacy ratio	12.99	13.31	13.07
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	11.82	11.25	10.87
Core Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	9.12	9.46	8.79
Non-performing loan ratio	0.89	0.89	0.90
Loan-to-deposit ratio	89.06	89.79	93.52
Liquidity Ratio	110.36	96.94	93.08
Ratio of loans to a single largest customer to net capital	1.73	2.07	2.08
Ratio of loans to ten largest customers to net capital	9.84	10.98	12.26
Provision coverage ratio	350.10	389.53	393.89
Provision-loan ratio	3.12	3.48	3.55
Cost-income ratio	24.73	23.99	24.52

Note: The loans and advances issued by this bank are combined with the long-term receivables of the financial leasing subsidiary. The calculation methods of related indicators such as the non-performing loan ratio and the provision coverage ratio are adjusted simultaneously.

## II.Key Financial Data by Quarter

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Key Financial Data	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Operating Revenue	20,999,172	20,625,785	20,678,090	18,512,165
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the listed company	9,042,302	9,688,552	9,504,039	3,608,320
Net profits attributable to shareholders of the listed company, net of non-recurring profit or loss	8,984,107	9,528,163	9,448,740	3,503,071
Net cash flows from operating activities	81,584,132	20,420,869	-106,115,733	40,956,373

## III.Non-recurring profit or loss items and amounts

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Non-recurring profit or loss item	Amount
Profit or loss from disposal of non-current assets	65,696
Government subsidies recorded in the current profits and losses, but the government subsidies that are closely related to the Company's normal operation business, conform to the national policies, and are subject to the certain standard quota or limit are excluded	493,243
Other profit or loss items that conform to the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	-37,873
Impact on minority equity	-7,322

Non-recurring profit or loss item	Amount
Income tax impact amount	-134,612
<b>Total</b>	<b>379,132</b>

## IV.Changes in major accounting data and financial indicators and reasons for such changes

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023	Increase /decrease (%)	Primary cause
Funds lent	148,507,595	97,340,987	52.56	Increase in domestic interbank funds lent out
Derivative financial assets	7,055,496	2,667,228	164.53	Increase in scale of derivative finance business
Financial assets purchased for resale	16,098,141	7,023,804	129.19	Increase in scale of repurchase of securities
Other debt investments	446,891,438	254,668,286	75.48	Increase in investment in FVOCI type bonds
Other equity instrument investments	450,692	195,737	130.25	Increase in valuation of other equity instruments
Loans from the central bank	138,274,242	222,190,940	-37.77	Decrease in borrowing from the central bank
Trading financial liabilities	3,980,437	7,903,526	-49.64	Decrease in equity of other shareholders in the consolidated structured entity
Derivative financial liabilities	6,994,845	2,573,990	171.75	Increase in scale of derivative finance business
Taxes and dues payable	3,781,473	5,675,767	-33.38	Decrease in income tax payable
Debt securities issued	643,079,716	392,410,499	63.88	Increase in the size of interbank certificates of deposit
Deferred tax liabilities	17,048	2,008	749.00	Increase in deferred tax liabilities
Other liabilities	71,560,685	44,335,871	61.41	Increase in the size of liquidated funds
Other equity instruments	69,974,758	39,974,758	75.05	Increase in issuance scale of perpetual bonds
Perpetual bonds	49,996,928	19,996,928	150.02	Increase in issuance scale of perpetual bonds
Other comprehensive income	9,283,147	2,168,785	328.03	Increase in changes in the fair value of FVOCI type financial assets
Item	2024	2023	Increase /decrease (%)	Primary cause
Other income	493,243	752,386	-34.44	Decrease in other income
Net exchange income	1,134,137	441,533	156.86	Expansion in scale of derivative finance business
Other business income	342,421	217,876	57.16	Increase in leasing income of the financial leasing subsidiary
Income from disposal of assets	65,696	19,433	238.06	Increase in income from disposal of assets
Costs for other business activities	202,021	128,722	56.94	Increase in leasing cost of the financial leasing subsidiary

## V.Items measured at fair value

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2023	End of 2024	Increase/decrease (%)
Derivative financial assets	2,667,228	7,055,496	164.53
Trading financial assets	421,179,950	488,547,464	15.99
Other debt investments	254,668,286	446,891,438	75.48
Other equity instrument investments	195,737	450,692	130.25
Loans and advances	165,915,944	153,586,927	-7.43
Total assets measured at fair value	844,627,145	1,096,532,017	29.82
Derivative financial liabilities	2,573,990	6,994,845	171.75
Trading financial liabilities	7,903,526	3,980,437	-49.64
Total liabilities measured at fair value	10,477,516	10,975,282	4.75

## VI.Capital composition at the end of the Reporting Period

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	Group	The Bank
1. Total net capital	340,127,249	315,305,238
1.1 Core Tier 1 capital	238,851,994	224,498,167
1.2 Core Tier 1 capital deduction item	60,966	6,950,647
1.3 Net core Tier 1 capital	238,791,028	217,547,520
1.4 Other Tier-1 capital	70,673,016	69,974,758
1.5 Other Tier 1 capital deduction item	0	0
1.6 Net Tier-1 capital	309,464,044	287,522,278
1.7 Tier 2 capital	30,663,205	27,782,960
1.8 Tier 2 capital deduction item	0	0
2. Credit risk-weighted assets	2,370,601,805	2,250,419,748
3. Market risk-weighted assets	91,150,853	90,937,553
4. Operational risk-weighted assets	156,065,273	135,400,781
5. Total risk-weighted assets	2,617,817,931	2,476,758,082
6. Core Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	9.12	8.78
7. Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.82	11.61
8. Capital adequacy ratio (%)	12.99	12.73

## VII.Leverage ratio

Unit: %

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023
Group	6.92	6.64
The Bank	6.71	6.41

## VIII.Liquidity coverage ratio

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item		End of 2024
Group	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	113.89
	Qualified and high-quality liquid assets	199,494,506
	Ending value of net cash outflows for the next 30 days	175,167,721
The Bank	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	115.49
	Qualified and high-quality liquid assets	195,342,666
	Ending value of net cash outflows for the next 30 days	169,149,532

## IX.Net Stable Funding Ratio

The Net Stable Funding Ratio is designed to ensure that commercial banks have sufficient sources of stable funding to meet the demand for stable funding for all types of assets and off-balance sheet exposures. The Net Stable Funding Ratio is the ratio of available stable funds to required stable funds. The available stable funds are the sum of the product of the carrying value of each capital and liability class of a commercial bank and its corresponding available stable funding factor. The required stable funds are the sum of the product of the carrying value of each asset class and the off-balance sheet exposures of a commercial bank and its corresponding required stable funding factor. At the end of the Reporting Period, the net stable funding ratio of the Group was 108.19%. The available stable funds were RMB 2.174448 trillion, and the required stable funds were RMB 2.009893 trillion, meeting the regulatory requirements.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item		End of 2024	End of 2023
Group	Net Stable Funding Ratio (%)	108.19	108.19
	Available Stable Funds	2,174,448,411	1,874,083,170
	Required Stable Funds	2,009,893,367	1,732,217,466

## X.Average rate of return on interest-earning assets and average interest payment rate on interest-bearing liabilities

During the Reporting Period, the Group's net interest margin was 1.86% and net interest spread 1.86%. The rate of return on interest-earning assets was 4.05%, among which the average interest rate of loans and advances issued was 4.77%, the average interest rate of financial investments was 3.14%, the average interest rate of funds deposited with the central bank was 1.41%, and the average interest rate of other interest-bearing assets was 2.53%. The interest payment rate of interest-bearing liabilities was 2.19%, among which the average interest rate of deposits from customers was 2.10%, the average interest rate of debt securities issued was 2.35%, the average interest rate of loans from the central bank was 2.37%, and the average interest rate of other interest-bearing liabilities was 2.32%.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	2024		
	Average balance	Interest income /expenditure	Average interest rate (%)
Assets			
Loans and advances <sup>1</sup>	2,037,229,576	97,095,533	4.77
Financial investments	849,604,881	26,659,390	3.14
Deposits in the central bank	152,381,040	2,144,673	1.41
Other interest-earning assets	190,062,717	4,802,739	2.53
Wherein: deposits in and loans to other banks <sup>2</sup>	167,108,142	4,364,920	2.61
Financial assets purchased for resale	22,954,575	437,819	1.91
Total interest-earning assets	3,229,278,213	130,702,335	4.05
Liabilities			
Deposits from Customers	2,066,214,032	43,292,438	2.10
Debt securities issued	514,366,925	12,101,930	2.35
Loans from the central bank	196,119,468	4,656,909	2.37
Other interest-bearing liabilities	633,791,604	14,694,296	2.32
Wherein: deposits and loans from other banks <sup>3</sup>	558,318,538	12,687,741	2.27
Financial assets sold for repurchase	74,003,914	1,865,667	2.52
Total interest-bearing liabilities	3,410,492,028	74,745,573	2.19
Net interest income		55,956,762	
Net interest spread <sup>4</sup>			1.86
Net interest margin <sup>4</sup>			1.86

Note: 1. Loans and advances include long-term receivables; 2. Deposited and released interbank assets include interbank deposits and funds lent; 3. Interbank borrowing liabilities include deposits and borrowing funds from other banks and other financial institutions; 4. After the implementation of the new Financial Instrument Standards, the income generated during the holding period of financial assets measured at fair value and whose changes are included in the profits and losses of the current period will no longer be included in interest income. The Net interest spread and Net interest margin are calculated according to the net interest income of the reduction caliber. 5. Average balance of interest-bearing assets and interest-bearing liabilities are the mean value of daily balance.

## XI.Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2023	Current period change	End of 2024	Change Rate (%)
Share capital	18,351,324	0	18,351,324	0.00
Other equity instruments	39,974,758	30,000,000	69,974,758	75.05
Capital reserve	47,905,210	-1,448	47,903,762	0.00
Other comprehensive income	2,168,785	7,114,362	9,283,147	328.03
Surplus reserve	31,179,082	5,359,984	36,539,066	17.19
General risk reserve	47,031,435	7,776,104	54,807,539	16.53
Undistributed profits	63,799,394	2,930,827	66,730,221	4.59
Total owner's equity attributable to the parent company	250,409,988	53,179,829	303,589,817	21.24
Minority equity	8,706,043	1,362,358	10,068,401	15.65
<b>Total shareholder's equity</b>	<b>259,116,031</b>	<b>54,542,187</b>	<b>313,658,218</b>	<b>21.05</b>

BANK OF JIANGSU



# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Section III

# Business Discussion and Analysis





# Business Discussion and Analysis

## I. Core Competitiveness

In 2024, the Bank laid more emphases on the five strategic objectives of "most valuable bank", "service-leading bank", "intelligent-innovation bank" and "employee-satisfaction bank" and "politically competent bank" according to the major policies and policies of the Party and the state; promoted the six business development strategies: "Strengthen the corporate services and create the industry expertise; increase the scale of retail business and focus on the wealth management; optimize the financial market business and establish leading advantages; accelerate the development of digital finance and enhance the contribution of scientific and technological values; deepen regional layout and promote comprehensive management; implement ESG strategy and promote sustainable development", and accelerated the construction of "Intelligent, Characteristic, International and Comprehensive service-leader bank".

1. The main business is concentrated in economically developed Jiangsu featured by abundant financial resources, which exerts impacts on three critical economic circles across the country and holds significant location advantages. Jiangsu is economically developed and rich in financial resources. As the largest legal person bank in Jiangsu Province, the Bank roots its business in Jiangsu, with county-wide coverage of outlets. The business layout exerts impacts on three critical economic circles of Yangtze River Delta, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, creating solid customer bases.

2. Flexible and efficient systems and mechanisms have been established to improve the collaborative service capability continuously. The Bank has not only the scale and strength of large banks but also the characteristics of flexibility, convenience and high efficiency of small ones. Centering on customers, the Bank establishes and improves systems and mechanisms in quick response to the market. A cross-plate and cross-regional coordination mechanism has been formed within the Group to deeply convey the concept of "One Bank" and create three comparative advantages: "high efficiency", "strong synergy" and "excellent service". The integrated operation of the sectors has achieved remarkable results and the Bank has continuously increased the comprehensive strength. With the complete business qualifications, the Bank is able to address various business needs of customers.

3. Clear market orientation and distinct business characteristics. Standing fast at the market orientation of "serving small and medium-sized enterprises, local economy, for urban and rural residents", the Bank endeavors to create

business characteristics in small and micro finance, technology finance, green finance, cross-border finance and other fields, accelerates the construction of more open wealth management ecology, and solidly promotes the forementioned five featured financing businesses. The product system and service model have been continuously iterated, the professional level of the entire bank's business has been further enhanced, giving the bank strong competitive competence.

4. The financial technology is intensively pushed and is accelerating for breakthrough, and the digital transformation is deeply promoted. The Bank is continuously building an intelligent financial ecosystem. The financial technology reaches ongoing breakthroughs in innovation dominance, experience improvement and autonomous control. Efforts have been made to optimize organizational structure, promote management centralization, process optimization and product creativity & design and realize in-depth integration between business and technology. The Bank further strengthens digital talent training, keeps enhancing innovation strengths and product vitality, creates a series of competitive products and boosts high-quality development comprehensively.

5. Sound internal control mechanism, complete risk control system, accurate and effective comprehensive risk management. The Bank keeps up with the latest external changes, optimizes internal control prevention mechanism constantly and promotes risk management system reform in depth; continuous efforts have been made to improve the "1 + 3 + N" risk control management system. With a rapidly iterated and gradually maturing intelligent prevention and control system, the Bank has constantly improved its risk control and management level, and managed risks comprehensively and effectively.

6. The talent power strategy is steadily implemented, and the high-competence, specialized talent team is increasingly growing. The Bank's management is well experienced in financial management. The talent selection, employment and training mechanisms are continuously improved to unblock the channels for talent discovery, reinforce the fostering of specialized skills and create a good environment of disciplined management and considerate care. The construction quality of cadre talent teams is further increased, which provides solid organization assurance and talent support for the high-quality development of undertakings.

## II. Operation Overview during the Reporting Period

In 2024, the Bank thoroughly implemented the ethos of the 20<sup>th</sup> CPC National Congress and the Central Financial Work Conference, stuck to the original aspiration of serving the real economy and finance for the people, practiced the new development concept in depth, focused on the five featured financing businesses, and adhered to the overall business management orientation of "not seeking the fastest but the most stable" in business operations. Moreover, the Bank continuously forged the comparative advantages of "high efficiency, strong coordination and excellent service", sped up the construction of a leading bank in "Four Modernizations" services, and took solid steps towards high-quality development while maintaining stability and outperforming the general trend.

Insist on customer-centered principle, improve both the quality and efficiency of serving real economy continuously. The Bank seriously fulfilled the responsibilities of a local corporate bank, gave strong support for the region to "go ahead, take the lead and make more contributions", actively implemented policy requirements such as the "Two Major" construction and the "Two New" actions, continuously improved the capacity of serving real economy by finance. Support was given to the accelerated development of new quality productivity, continuously increasing the service quality and efficiency in key fields such as advanced manufacturing, scientific innovation, green and small and micro enterprises. At the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of the Bank had amounted to RMB 3.952042 trillion, an increase of 16.12% over the end of last year; the balance of various deposits was RMB 2.115851 trillion, an increase of 12.83% over the end of last year; and the balance of various loans was

RMB 2.095203 trillion, an increase of 10.67% over the end of last year.

Adhere to reform leading development, maintain steady and healthy growth of operation benefits. Focusing on problem orientation, we have continuously improved the working mechanisms such as asset-liability allocation, risk prevention and control, assessment, and innovation. We have coordinated the optimization and upgrading of the business structure, continuously promoted the centralization of management and the sinking of marketing, fully stimulated the enthusiasm of the entire bank, and enhanced the market response speed, achieving good business performance. During the Reporting Period, the operating revenue of the Bank was RMB 80.815 billion, with a YoY growth of 8.78%; the net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company was RMB 31.843 billion, with a YoY growth of 10.76%.

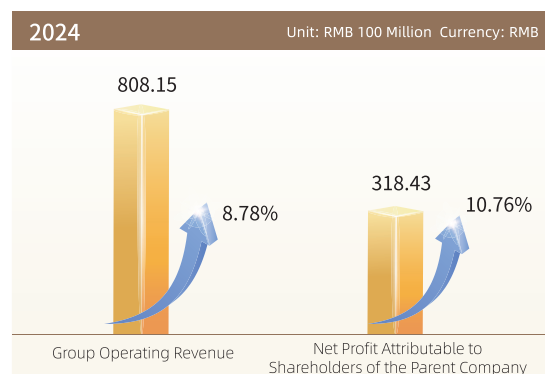
Stick to the bottom line of risk compliance, further improve asset quality. Adhering to the bottom-line thinking, the Bank strove to build a "1+3+N" risk control management system. Risk prevention and control have been more focused on reaching every corner and moving the checkpoint forward. The quality of assets in key areas has been further consolidated, and the comprehensive return rate of non-performing asset disposal has been enhanced. At the end of the Reporting Period, the non-performing loan ratio of the Bank was 0.89%, still maintaining a decline status year by year since the listing; the provision coverage ratio was 350.10%, showing a sufficient risk compensation capacity.

Adhere to the long-term philosophy, create sustainable returns for shareholders. To create values for shareholders, the Bank further implemented its medium and long-term development strategy, continuously improved its professional operation capability, and strove to continuously create more returns for shareholders. During the Reporting Period, the ROEWA was 13.59%, maintaining an outstanding level in the industry.

### III. Income and Cost Analysis

#### (I) Major items of the income statement

During the Reporting Period, the Group realized an operating revenue of RMB 80.815 billion, with a YoY growth of 8.78%. To be specific, net interest income was RMB 55.957 billion, with a YoY growth of 6.29%; net income of handling charges and commissions was RMB 4.417 billion, with a YoY increase of 3.29%. Operating expenses were RMB 39.509 billion with a YoY growth of 11.17%. The business and management fees were RMB 19.983 billion with a YoY growth of 12.11%. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company was RMB 31.843 billion with a YoY growth of 10.76%.



Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	2024	2023	Changes	Year-on-year change (%)
I. Operating revenue	80,815,212	74,293,433	6,521,779	8.78
Including: net interest income	55,956,762	52,644,843	3,311,919	6.29
Net income of handling charges and commissions	4,416,931	4,276,255	140,676	3.29

Item	2024	2023	Changes	Year-on-year change (%)
II. Operating expenses	39,509,328	35,540,602	3,968,726	11.17
Including: business and management fees	19,983,453	17,825,614	2,157,839	12.11
III. Operating profit	41,305,884	38,752,831	2,553,053	6.59
IV. Total profit	41,268,011	38,694,291	2,573,720	6.65
V. Net profit	33,306,403	30,013,140	3,293,263	10.97
Including: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	31,843,213	28,750,352	3,092,861	10.76

## (II) Net interest income

During the Reporting Period, the Group achieved a net interest income of RMB 55.957 billion, with a YoY growth of 6.29%. To be specific, the interest income was RMB 130.702 billion, with a YoY growth of 3.75%; interest expenditure was RMB 74.746 billion, with a YoY growth of 1.93%. In regard of the interest income, the income from loans and advances issued was RMB 97.096 billion, with a YoY growth of 2.91%; income from debt instrument investment was RMB 26.659 billion, with a YoY growth of 6.32%. In regard of the interest expenditure, the expenditure of deposits from customers was RMB 43.292 billion, with a YoY growth of 1.50%; expenditure of issued debt securities was RMB 12.102 billion, with a YoY growth of 0.64%; interest expenses on deposits from other banks and financial institutions was RMB 7.973 billion, with a YoY growth of 20.81%.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	2024		2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
<b>Interest income</b>				
Loans and advances	97,095,533	74.29	94,346,826	74.90
-Corporate loans	53,809,747	41.18	49,011,779	38.91
-Personal loans	41,543,186	31.78	43,096,724	34.21
-Notes discounted	1,742,600	1.33	2,238,323	1.78
Debt instrument investments	26,659,390	20.40	25,074,153	19.91
Funds lent	3,867,716	2.96	3,204,082	2.54
Deposits in the central bank	2,144,673	1.64	2,128,529	1.69
Deposits in other banks and other overseas financial institutions	497,204	0.38	532,445	0.42
Financial assets purchased for resale	437,819	0.33	686,322	0.54
Total interest income	130,702,335	100.00	125,972,357	100.00
<b>Interest expenditure</b>				
Deposits from Customers	43,292,438	57.92	42,654,610	58.17
-Corporate Customers	23,091,080	30.89	24,676,617	33.65
-Personal Customers	20,201,358	27.03	17,977,993	24.52

Item	2024		2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Debt securities issued	12,101,930	16.19	12,024,905	16.40
Deposits from other banks and other financial institutions	7,973,210	10.67	6,599,736	9.00
Loans from the central bank	4,656,909	6.23	5,057,002	6.90
Borrowed funds	4,714,531	6.31	4,940,590	6.74
Financial assets sold for repurchase	1,865,667	2.50	1,911,027	2.61
Others	140,888	0.18	139,644	0.18
Total interest expenditure	74,745,573	100.00	73,327,514	100.00
Net interest income	55,956,762		52,644,843	

### (III) Net income of handling charges and commissions

During the Reporting Period, the Group realized a net income from handling fees and commissions of RMB 4.417 billion, with a YoY growth of 3.29%. To be specific, the fee and commission income was RMB 6.282 billion, with a YoY growth of 1.19%; fees and commission expenses were RMB 1.865 billion, with a YoY drop of 3.47%. In regard of the fee and commission income, agency fee income was RMB 3.086 billion, with a YoY drop of 8.35%. Credit commitment fee and commission income was RMB 1.256 billion, with a YoY growth of 6.76%; the commission income from custody and other entrusted businesses was RMB 688 million with a YoY drop of 7.96%. In regard of the handling fees and commissions, settlement and clearing fee expenses were RMB 1.178 billion, with a YoY growth of 115.26%; card handling fee expenses were RMB 275 million, with a YoY growth of 66.29%.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	2024	2023
Agency fee income	3,086,418	3,367,748
Credit commitment fee and commission income	1,255,684	1,176,198
Commission income from custody and other entrusted businesses	687,589	747,037
Bank card handling fee income	184,284	166,585
Income from settlement and clearing fees	276,799	114,581
Income from advisory and consulting fees	1,939	2,927
Income from underwriting business and other handling fees	789,084	633,065
<b>Fee and commission income</b>	<b>6,281,797</b>	<b>6,208,141</b>
Settlement and clearing fee expenses	1,177,901	547,197
Card handling fee expenses	275,329	165,575
Others	411,636	1,219,114
<b>Fee and commission expenses</b>	<b>1,864,866</b>	<b>1,931,886</b>
<b>Net income of handling charges and commissions</b>	<b>4,416,931</b>	<b>4,276,255</b>

#### (IV) Business and management fees

During the Reporting Period, the Group's expenditure of business and management fees was RMB 19.983 billion, with a YoY growth of 12.11% and the cost to income ratio was 24.73%. The Group insisted on the "Intelligent, Characteristic, International and Comprehensive" strategy, advanced "intelligent" transformation in depth and intensified allocation of resources in fields such as Fintech; it has supported operation management comprehensively in the whole process, and kept a reasonable level of cost to income ratio on the basis of rapid improvement of operation management in both quality and efficiency.

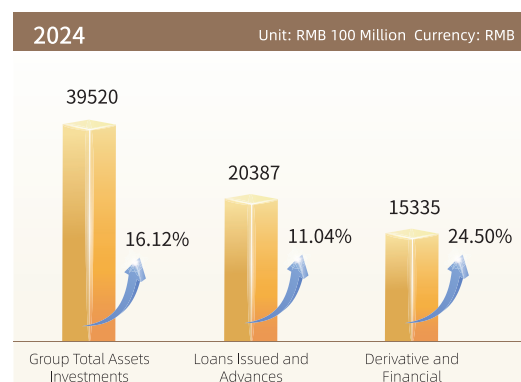
Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	2024	2023
Employee costs	11,645,128	11,260,228
-Wages and bonuses	8,923,689	8,599,377
-Social insurance premiums and supplementary insurance	1,606,422	1,464,060
-Others	1,115,017	1,196,791
Business costs	6,976,567	5,264,526
Depreciation and amortization	1,361,758	1,300,860
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,983,453</b>	<b>17,825,614</b>

### IV. Analysis of Assets and Liabilities

#### (I) Major balance sheet items

At the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of the Group had been RMB 3.952 trillion, 16.12% higher compared with that at the end of last year. To be specific, the loans and advances had been RMB 2.0387 trillion, 11.04% higher compared with that at the end of last year; derivative and financial investments reached RMB 1.5335 trillion, 24.50% higher compared with that at the end of last year; cash and deposits in the Central Bank was RMB 142.3 billion, 7.76% higher compared with that at the end of last year; inter-bank assets were RMB 200 billion, 41.49% higher compared with that at the end of last year.



The total liabilities of the Group had been RMB 3.6384 trillion, 15.72% higher compared with that at the end of last year. To be specific, the deposits from customers had been RMB 2.1607 trillion, 12.83% higher compared with that at the end of last year; debt securities issued had been RMB 643.1 billion, 63.88% higher compared with that at the end of last year; inter-bank liabilities had been RMB 595 billion, 10.36% higher compared with that at the end of last year, and loans from the Central Bank had been RMB 138.3 billion, 37.77% higher compared with that at the end of last year.

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023	Increase/decrease (%)
Cash and deposits with the Central Bank	142,274,712	154,237,837	-7.76
Interbank assets <sup>1</sup>	199,976,475	141,334,009	41.49
Derivatives and financial investments <sup>2</sup>	1,533,525,895	1,231,715,327	24.50
Loans and advances	2,038,660,849	1,835,972,461	11.04
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,952,041,570</b>	<b>3,403,361,837</b>	<b>16.12</b>
Loans from the central bank	138,274,242	222,190,940	-37.77
Interbank liabilities <sup>3</sup>	594,950,620	539,118,574	10.36
Deposits from Customers	2,160,655,100	1,914,948,437	12.83
Debt securities issued	643,079,716	392,410,499	63.88
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,638,383,352</b>	<b>3,144,245,806</b>	<b>15.72</b>

Note: 1. Interbank assets include deposits in other banks and other financial institutions, funds lent and financial assets purchased for resale; 2. Derivative and financial investments include derivative financial assets, transactional financial assets, creditor's rights investments, other creditor's rights investments and other equity instrument investments; 3. Interbank liabilities include funds deposited by or borrowed from other banks and other financial institutions and financial assets sold for repurchase.

## (II) Major asset items

### 1. Loans and advances

#### (I) Analysis on loans and advances as of the end of the Reporting Period based on nature

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of loans and advances issued by the Group had been RMB 2.0387 trillion, 11.04% higher compared with that at the end of last year. The loans amounted to RMB 2.0952 trillion, 10.67% higher compared with that at the end of last year. To be specific, the corporate loans were RMB 1.3179 trillion, 18.82% higher compared with that at the end of last year. The retail loans were RMB 674.8 billion, 3.40% higher compared with that at the end of last year and the notes discounted were RMB 102.5 billion, 21.99% lower compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023
<b>Measured at amortized cost</b>		
Corporate loans and advances	1,266,462,962	1,074,474,880
Personal loans and advances	674,804,125	652,591,589
-Personal consumption loans	322,857,551	314,414,135
-Housing mortgage loans	249,733,009	244,710,032
-Personal business loans	64,579,619	60,337,802
-Credit card	37,633,946	33,129,620

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023
Notes discounted	348,690	144,625
Subtotal	1,941,615,777	1,727,211,094
<b>Measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income</b>		
Corporate loans and advances	51,456,536	34,693,234
Notes discounted	102,130,391	131,222,710
Subtotal	153,586,927	165,915,944
<b>Various loans</b>	<b>2,095,202,704</b>	<b>1,893,127,038</b>
Accrued interest	8,309,617	8,168,997
Less: Impairment provision	64,851,472	65,323,574
<b>Book value</b>	<b>2,038,660,849</b>	<b>1,835,972,461</b>

## (2) Distribution of the industries to which the Bank issued loans and advances as of the end of the Reporting Period

The top 3 industries of the Group' s loans issued as of the end of the Reporting Period were leasing and commercial service industry, manufacturing industry, water conservancy, environment and public facilities management industry. To be specific, the loans of leasing and commercial service industry were RMB 333.5 billion, accounting for 15.92%; loans of manufacturing industry were RMB 303.3 billion, accounting for 14.48%; and loans of water conservancy, environmental and public facilities management industries were RMB 160.4 billion, accounting for 7.66%.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Industrial distribution	End of 2024		End of 2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio(%)
Leasing and commercial service industry	333,504,216	15.92	266,656,162	14.09
Manufacturing industry	303,293,709	14.48	253,983,389	13.42
Water conservancy, environmental and public facilities management industries	160,418,906	7.66	133,704,394	7.06
Wholesale and retail industry	129,921,824	6.20	122,263,878	6.46
Real estate industry	71,545,224	3.41	82,130,460	4.34
Scientific research and technology service industry	67,829,567	3.24	28,135,010	1.49
Construction Industry	57,808,623	2.76	61,099,503	3.23
Transportation, warehousing, and postal service industry	38,725,818	1.85	33,896,405	1.79
Electricity, heat, gas, and water production and supply industry	37,551,331	1.79	34,702,617	1.83
Agriculture, forestry, livestock farming, and fishery	31,995,528	1.53	35,203,366	1.86

Industrial distribution	End of 2024		End of 2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio(%)
Information transmission, software, and information technology service industry	26,619,414	1.27	22,304,047	1.18
Financial industry	25,719,645	1.23	5,429,715	0.29
Cultural, sports, and entertainment industry	10,145,055	0.48	7,198,160	0.38
Residential services, repairs, and other services industries	8,084,315	0.39	8,352,282	0.44
Health and social work	4,657,177	0.22	3,697,368	0.20
Mining industry	3,896,696	0.19	4,107,594	0.22
Accommodation and F&B industry	3,347,101	0.16	3,815,296	0.20
Others	2,855,349	0.12	2,488,468	0.11
Subtotal of corporate loans and advances	1,317,919,498	62.90	1,109,168,114	58.59
Personal loans and advances	674,804,125	32.21	652,591,589	34.47
Notes discounted	102,479,081	4.89	131,367,335	6.94
Various loans	2,095,202,704	100.00	1,893,127,038	100.00

**(3) Distribution of the industries to which the Bank issued loans and advances by region as of the end of the Reporting Period**

As of the end of the Reporting Period, of the Group's various loans, the loan balance in Jiangsu area and Yangtze River Delta (excluding Jiangsu area) had been RMB 1.8047 trillion and RMB 142.9 billion with a ratio of 86.13% and 6.82% respectively; the loan balance in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region had been RMB 73.4 billion and RMB 74.2 billion with a ratio of 3.50% and 3.55% respectively.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Region	End of 2024		End of 2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Jiangsu Area	1,804,701,850	86.13	1,633,560,738	86.29
Yangtze River Delta (excluding Jiangsu area)	142,934,149	6.82	122,606,425	6.48
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	73,415,193	3.50	69,491,079	3.67
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region	74,151,512	3.55	67,468,796	3.56
Various loans	2,095,202,704	100.00	1,893,127,038	100.00

**(4) Distribution of the industries to which the Bank issued loans and advances by guarantee type as of the end of the Reporting Period**

As of the end of the Reporting Period, of the Group's various loans, the amount of collateral loans had been RMB 482.6 billion with a ratio of 23.03% while that of credit loan and guaranteed loan had been RMB 759.9 billion and RMB 852.7 billion with a ratio of 36.27% and 40.70% respectively.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024		End of 2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
Credit loans	759,879,950	36.27	688,388,158	36.36
Guaranteed loans	852,716,088	40.70	722,082,366	38.14
Collateral loans	482,606,666	23.03	482,656,514	25.50
Including: mortgage loans	414,221,416	19.77	417,041,347	22.03
Pledge loans	68,385,250	3.26	65,615,167	3.47
Various loans	2,095,202,704	100.00	1,893,127,038	100.00

#### (5) Top 10 loan customers of the Bank

Among the Group's various loans as of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of loans of the top 10 customers amounted to RMB 33.5 billion, accounting for 1.59% of the total loans and 9.84% of the net amount of capital.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

S/N	Borrower	Loan Balance	Proportion of Total Loans (%)	Proportion of Net Capital (%)
1	Customer A	5,901,082	0.28	1.73
2	Customer B	4,371,328	0.21	1.29
3	Customer C	3,640,000	0.17	1.07
4	Customer D	3,587,078	0.17	1.05
5	Customer E	3,313,950	0.16	0.97
6	Customer F	2,900,000	0.14	0.85
7	Customer G	2,710,203	0.13	0.80
8	Customer H	2,559,614	0.12	0.75
9	Customer I	2,400,000	0.11	0.71
10	Customer J	2,120,000	0.10	0.62

#### 2. Financial assets purchased for resale

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of financial assets bought and resold by the Group had been RMB 16.1 billion, 129.19% higher compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023
Securities		
-Bonds of banks and other financial institutions	10,257,988	6,433,163
-Chinese government bonds	5,838,400	588,335
Subtotal	16,096,388	7,021,498
Accrued interest	2,943	3,309
Less: Impairment provision	1,190	1,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,098,141</b>	<b>7,023,804</b>

### 3. Financial investments

#### (1) Trading financial assets

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of the Group's transactional financial assets had been RMB 488.5 billion, 15.99% higher compared with that at the end of last year. To be specific, fund investment was RMB 336.7 billion, 35.78% higher compared with that at the end of last year. Bond investment was RMB 104.4 billion, 19.63% higher compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024
<b>Bond Investments (by issuer):</b>	
<b>Within China</b>	
-Government	3,228,417
-Policy banks	32,038,287
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	3,003,424
- Other institutions	64,538,776
Subtotal	102,808,904
<b>Outside of China</b>	
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	1,350,486
- Other institutions	200,780
Subtotal	1,551,266
Subtotal of bond investment	104,360,170
Investment funds	336,729,864
Asset-backed securities	14,467,045
Financial products investment	3,929,762

Item	End of 2024
Investment in asset management plans and trust plans	937,393
Equity investment	2,037,192
Other investments	26,086,038
<b>Total</b>	<b>488,547,464</b>

## (2) Creditor's rights investment

At the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of the Group's creditor's rights investment had been RMB 590.6 billion, 6.80% higher compared with that at the end of last year. Among the balance of creditor's rights investment, bond investment had been RMB 539.9 billion, 12.02% higher compared with that at the end of last year. Investment in asset management plans and trust plans had been RMB 25.4 billion, 50.21% lower compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024
Bond Investments (by issuer):	
<b>Within China</b>	
-Government	439,939,864
-Policy banks	11,007,773
- Other institutions	20,023,922
Subtotal	470,971,559
<b>Outside of China</b>	
-Government	821,874
-Policy banks	233,163
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	8,836,905
- Other institutions	59,031,310
Subtotal	68,923,252
Subtotal of bond investment	539,894,811
Asset management plans and trust plans	25,402,613
Asset-backed securities	7,229,151
Other investments	18,233,299
<b>Total</b>	<b>590,759,874</b>
Accrued interest	6,164,116
Less: Impairment provision	6,343,185
<b>Book value</b>	<b>590,580,805</b>

### (3) Other creditor's rights investments

At the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of the Group's other creditor's rights investment had been RMB 446.9 billion, 75.48% higher compared with that at the end of last year. Among the balance of other creditor's rights investments, bond investment was RMB 422.3 billion, 72.64% higher compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024
Bond Investments (by issuer):	
<b>Within China</b>	
-Government	179,158,736
-Policy banks	89,125,769
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	25,110,069
- Other institutions	92,253,817
Subtotal	385,648,391
<b>Outside of China</b>	
-Government	10,806,352
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	5,108,921
- Other institutions	20,698,970
Subtotal	36,614,243
Subtotal of bond investment	422,262,634
Asset-backed securities	11,118,970
Other investments	8,921,169
Subtotal	442,302,773
Accrued interest	4,588,665
<b>Total</b>	<b>446,891,438</b>

### (4) Other equity instrument investments

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of the Group's investment in other equity instruments had been RMB 451 million.

## (IV) Major liabilities

### 1. Deposits from Customers

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the book value of the Group's deposits from customers had been RMB 2.1607 trillion, 12.83% higher compared with that at the end of last year. The absorbed deposits had been RMB 2.1159 trillion, with an increase of 12.83% compared with that at the end of last year. To be specific, corporate deposits had been RMB 1.1618 trillion with a ratio of 54.91%, 24.74% higher compared with that at the end of last year. Individual deposits had been RMB 822.9 billion, with a ratio of 38.90%, 16.21% higher compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024		End of 2023	
	Amount	Ratio (%)	Amount	Ratio (%)
<b>Corporate deposits</b>				
Current deposits	481,043,331	22.74	426,758,520	22.76
Fixed time deposits	680,723,063	32.17	504,587,720	26.91
Subtotal	1,161,766,394	54.91	931,346,240	49.67
<b>Individual deposits</b>				
Current deposits	101,044,812	4.78	92,580,154	4.94
Fixed time deposits	721,893,033	34.12	615,536,668	32.82
Subtotal	822,937,845	38.90	708,116,822	37.76
<b>Other deposits</b>				
Margin deposits for security	112,036,341	5.29	216,267,566	11.53
Treasury deposits	18,645,000	0.88	18,650,000	0.99
Outward remittance	379,260	0.02	55,599	0.00
Remittances outstanding	76,389	0.00	896,632	0.05
Fiscal deposits	9,872	0.00	2,305	0.00
Subtotal	131,146,862	6.19	235,872,102	12.57
<b>Various deposits</b>	<b>2,115,851,101</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,875,335,164</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Accrued interest	44,803,999		39,613,273	
<b>Deposits from Customers</b>	<b>2,160,655,100</b>		<b>1,914,948,437</b>	

## 2. Deposits from other banks and other financial institutions

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of the Group's deposit from other banks and other financial institutions had been RMB 320.2 billion, 9.06% higher compared with that at the end of last year.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023
Within China		
-Banks	65,424,566	24,734,684
-Other financial institutions	253,539,356	266,603,327
Overseas		
-Other financial institutions	1,880	3,785
Subtotal	318,965,802	291,341,796
Accrued interest	1,217,499	2,243,079
<b>Total</b>	<b>320,183,301</b>	<b>293,584,875</b>

## V. Loan Quality Analysis

### 1. Five-level classification of loans

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Five-level Classification	Amount	Ratio (%)	Compared with the End of Last Year (%)
Pass loans	2,047,158,112	97.71	Decreased by 0.04%
Special-mention loans	29,359,729	1.40	Increased by 0.06%
Substandard loans	8,565,773	0.41	Decreased by 0.14%
Doubtful loans	4,056,639	0.19	Increased by 0.07%
Loss loans	6,062,451	0.29	Increased by 0.05%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,095,202,704</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Note: The Group's non-performing loans include loans classified as substandard, doubtful and loss loans under the risk classification system. During the Reporting Period, the Group strengthened work for reducing existing risks and controlling the generation of new risks and had assets quality further kept in a sound trend. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of the Group's non-performing loans had been RMB 18.685 billion and the ratio of non-performing loans had been 0.89%, on par with that at the beginning of this year.

### 2. Migration rate data

Unit: %

Item	2024	2023	2022	2021
Migration rate for pass loans	2.36	2.13	1.54	2.08
Migration rate for special-mention loans	21.75	27.03	24.18	42.38
Migration rate for substandard loans	65.56	39.37	45.72	54.51
Migration rate for doubtful loans	67.34	82.86	43.64	78.32

Note: The migration rate is calculated according to relevant regulatory regulations. Migration rate of pass loans = pass loans at the beginning of the period converted into the last four types of loans as of the end of the period/the part of pass loans at the beginning of the period which are still loans as of the end of the period $\times 100\%$ ; Migration rate of special-mention loans=balance of special-mention loans at the beginning of the period converted into non-performing loans as of the end of the period/the part of special-mention loans at the beginning of the period which are still loans as of the end of the period $\times 100\%$ ; Migration rate of substandard loans=balance of substandard loans at the beginning of the period converted into doubtful and loss loans as of the end of the period/the part of substandard loans at the beginning of the period which are still loans as of the end of the period $\times 100\%$ ; Migration rate of doubtful loans=balance of doubtful loans at the beginning of the period turned into loss loans as of the end of the period/the part of doubtful loans at the beginning of the period which are still loans as of the end of the period $\times 100\%$ .

### 3. Quality of loan assets classified based on industry

Industry	Non-performing loan ratio (%)	Change from the End of Last Year (%)
Agriculture, forestry, livestock farming, and fishery	0.19	-0.02
Mining industry	0.24	0.24
Manufacturing industry	1.02	-0.09
Electricity, heat, gas, and water production and supply industry	0.33	-0.08
Construction Industry	0.92	-0.25
Wholesale and retail industry	2.37	0.47
Transportation, warehousing, and postal service industry	0.65	0.50
Accommodation and F&B industry	1.12	0.68
Information transmission, software, and information technology service industry	1.80	0.96
Financial industry	0.80	0.27
Real estate industry	2.20	-0.34
Leasing and commercial service industry	0.30	-0.14
Scientific research and technology service industry	0.92	0.01
Water conservancy, environmental and public facilities management industries	0.19	-0.08
Residential services, repairs, and other services industries	0.64	0.47
Education	0.66	0.47
Health and social work	0.52	0.34
Cultural, sports, and entertainment industry	0.82	0.49
Personal business loans	2.04	0.55
Personal loans	0.88	0.09

#### 4. Large exposure management

The Bank carried out large exposure management work in strict accordance with regulatory provisions in good faith, improved large exposure management mechanism and large exposure management system; carried out large exposure work (e.g. identification, measurement and monitoring) continuously and ensured all relevant quota indicators meet the regulatory requirements.

#### 5. Restructured and overdue loans

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the ratio of balance of loans overdue for more than 90 days and non-performing loans had been 67.98%; the ratio of balance of loans overdue for more than 60 days and non-performing loans had been 84.64%.

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Classification	Opening balance	Closing balance	Proportion (%)
Restructured loans	2,253,927	1,789,467	0.09
Overdue loans	19,729,200	23,552,193	1.12

Note: 1. Restructured loans refer to the adjustment of the original loan terms due to failure to repay the loan on schedule, including extending the loan term, borrowing for repaying, and conversion; 2. Overdue loans refer to the principal amount of loans whose principal or interest is overdue.

#### 6. Disposal of non-performing loans

The Bank has intensified the disposal of non-performing loans by taking different measures at the same time. First of all, give full play to the concentration operation advantages of non-performing assets (NPA), intensify the head office's control for major and difficult projects and improve intensive management ability for assets preservation business. Secondly, strengthen the management of non-performing loan collection and lawsuit-based clearing & recovery, carry out litigation preservation in time through judicial ways, so as to achieve early intervention, seize the opportunity and deal with it quickly. Thirdly, intensify cooperation with assets management companies, strengthen the promotion and investment attraction of non-performing assets to effectively increase the transaction rate and recovery rate of related asset disposal. Fourthly, strengthen technological empowerment, adhere to a problem-oriented approach, and empower the three core disposal links of "litigation, verification, and conversion" with digital means. Lastly, continue to give full play to the role of the problem asset disposal management mechanism and adopt a variety of differentiated measures to effectively reduce credit risks.

#### 7. Changes in the provision for impairment of loans

The Group has implemented the new Accounting Standards for Financial Instruments from January 1, 2019, and adopted the "Expected Credit Loss" model to measure the provision for impairment of financial instruments. Financial instruments are divided into three stages to measure the credit impairment loss in the next 12 months or the whole duration. The changes in the provision for the impairment of loans in the current period are as follows:

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	Changes in provision for impairment of loans and advances measured at amortized cost				Changes in provision for impairment of loans and advances measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income			
	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total	Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Opening balance	40,276,507	12,135,455	12,911,612	65,323,574	492,545	13,450	-	505,995
Transfer to the current period:								
To Stage I	2,495,110	-2,495,110	-	-	-	-	-	-
To Stage II	-1,821,064	2,313,427	-492,363	-	-	-	-	-
To Stage III	-	-944,869	944,869	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of current period	-3,900,616	2,026,440	22,472,929	20,598,753	68,699	-10,376	-	58,323
Charge-off in current period	-	-	-24,876,379	-24,876,379	-	-	-	-
Recovery of the original written-off loans in the current period	-	-	3,824,490	3,824,490	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-10,590	-3,967	-4,409	-18,966	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	37,039,347	13,031,376	14,780,749	64,851,472	561,244	3,074	-	564,318

Note: The Stage I financial instruments are financial instruments of which the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial confirmation; the Stage II financial instruments are those of which the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial confirmation, but there is no objective evidence of impairment; the Stage III financial instruments are those with objective impairment evidence on the balance sheet date.

Provision for impairment of loans and advances measured at fair value with changes included in other comprehensive income shall be recognized in other comprehensive income, and the impairment losses shall be included in current profits and losses, which will not reduce the book value of financial assets listed in the balance sheet.

## VI. Analysis on Main Business

In 2024, the Bank implemented the fundamental policy of the central government as well as the decision and deployment of the provincial Party committee and provincial government in depth, actively practiced the idea of new development, stuck to the principle of improvement on the basis of ensuring stability, development through improvement and establishing the new before abolishing the old, took serving the substantial economy as the basic purpose and high-quality development as the primary task, constantly deepened strategic transformation through tackling onerous and difficult work and focusing on customers, optimized business structure and intensified risk management and control, so as to forge the comparative advantage of "high efficiency, strong coordination and superior services". Thanks to the above, the Bank made positive progress in its business.

### 1. Corporate banking

Upholding the business idea of "Putting Customers First and Prioritizing Value Creation", the Bank has been rooted in Jiangsu Province, and exerting impacts on three critical economic circles of Yangtze River Delta, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. Closely following the major policies and guidelines of the Central Government and the decisions and plans of the Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government, the Bank has assisted in building a modern industrial system that is independent, controllable, safe and efficient. Focusing on cutting-edge fields such as new quality productivity, green and low-carbon development, advanced manufacturing, and new infrastructure, the Bank fully promotes the transformation and upgrading of the manufacturing industry towards high-end, intelligent and green development. Priority is given to cultivating and supporting leading enterprises, champion enterprises and specialized, refined, differential and innovative "little giants". Meanwhile, the Bank continues to consolidate and enhance the competitiveness of core businesses such as trading banking, investment banking, and cross-border finance, deepens the integrated operation strategy of the corporate sector, provides customers with all-round and full life-cycle comprehensive financial services including "direct financing + indirect financing" and "finance + non-finance", and strives to become a financial benchmark leading the development of the industry. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of corporate deposits had been RMB 1.1618 trillion, 24.74% higher than that at the end of last year; the corporate loan balance was RMB 1.3179 trillion, 18.82% higher than that at the end of last year.

—**Serving real economy.** Earnestly implementing the policy requirements of the "Two Major" construction and the "Two New" actions, the Bank has established a leading group for promoting the "Five Featured Financing Businesses", and formulated 10 measures to accelerate the development of new quality productive forces, 10 measures to promote the growth and expansion of the private economy, and 18 measures to help restore and expand consumption. The Bank has further established and improved a major project service mechanism with multi-level connections at the provincial, municipal and county levels, as well as at the head office and branch offices. Efforts have been made to continuously increase financial supply in areas such as ecological protection, people's livelihood security and transportation logistics, constantly enhancing the quality and efficiency of financial services. Focusing on the construction of Jiangsu "1650" Industry System, the Bank has conducted research on industrial chain service plans, and formulated service guidelines for industries such as new energy, energy storage, shipping, elderly care, and artificial intelligence. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the manufacturing loan balance had been RMB 303.3 billion, 19.41% higher than that at the end of last year, taking up 23.01% of corporate loan balance; the balance of infrastructure loan had been RMB 527.1 billion, increasing by 26.10% compared with that at the end of last year, accounting for 40% of corporate loan balance.

—**Green finance.** Focusing on delivering proper "green finance" services, the Bank is making continuous efforts to build a "domestically leading and internationally influential" brand of green finance. As of the end of the Reporting

Period, the green investment and financing scale at the group level had been RMB 550.9 billion, 22.4% higher than that at the end of last year. To be specific, the balance of green loan was RMB 363.5 billion, and the ratio of each loan maintained a leading status in the 21 commercial banks directly managed by the People's Bank of China. The Bank has been deeply involved in the top-level design of international sustainable finance and taking the lead in completing the preparation of a new standard framework for the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) 2030. Actively performing the duty of the Central and East Asian Council Member of the Bank Council of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), the Bank has issued the "Guidelines for the Implementation of Financial Health and Inclusion" standards. PRB practice has been selected as one of the top ten outstanding global cases. The Bank has further participated in the compilation of 17 research reports on topics such as sustainable information disclosure standards, biodiversity, and nature-related standards for the Green Finance Committee of the People's Bank of China and the China Society for Finance and Banking. During the Reporting Period, the Bank received an "Excellent" rating in green and low-carbon development effect of banking financial institutions in Jiangsu Province in 2024. The Wind ESG rating was upgraded to A (ranking among the top domestic peers), and the MSCI ESG rating was at the best level among city commercial banks.

—**Trading banking.** Centering on the business scenarios of "production, purchase, sales, transportation and storage" in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, a product matrix of accounts receivable, advance payment and inventory financing has been established and improved. A "1+3+X" service system of Suyin e-Chain covering all scenarios, all products and all channels has been created. The role of supply chain finance in stabilizing strategic major customers and expanding the synergy of small, medium and micro enterprises under the chain has been given full play. The Bank was successfully selected for the Central Bank 2024 "Digital Finance" Innovative Regulatory Tool Application and won the Best Trading Banking Service Award at the 2024 Golden Trade Awards Selection. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of supply chain financing had been over RMB 220 billion. We continued to advance the application of the "Suyin Jin Guan Jia 4.0" settlement tool, promoted its integration with financing series products, built an integrated financing and settlement service capability, and improved the integrated services of domestic and foreign currencies and tickets and letters. Products such as the Guarantee Letter Manager and the Custodian Version of Wealth Management were developed, extending the service connotation and serving nearly 100,000 corporate customers. The annual transaction settlement volume exceeded RMB 8 trillion.

—**Inclusive finance.** Firmly establishing and practicing the concept of "finance for the people", the Bank has promoted the expansion, increase, quality improvement and efficiency enhancement of inclusive finance in a high-quality manner. Firstly, strengthen customer expansion. The Bank has implemented the financing coordination mechanism for small and micro enterprises, carried out the "Hundred Channels Marketing", "Three-level Joint Visit" and "Zero Breakthrough Action", built a "Four-Season Agricultural Season" service system, and continuously expanded the customer base for small and micro enterprises, technology, agriculture, rural areas and peasants. Secondly, further intensify efforts in product innovation. Focusing on key industrial chains, new quality productive forces, and equipment renovation and upgrading, the Bank has innovated specialized products such as e-loan for Procurement and Sales, Fenghuanchao, Agricultural Machinery Equipment Loan, and Equipment Guarantee. While providing stratified and classified services for technology enterprises, the Bank has built a product matrix covering the entire life cycle of "science, innovation and finance" technology enterprises. Lastly, further upgrade the process service. The upgrade of online and mobile services of small and micro businesses has been advanced by applying technologies such as image recognition and large language models, optimizing the customer experience. The "Qianrenqianmian" lightweight applet platform has been set up to achieve intelligent product recommendation and match the needs of different customers. The "Suyin Science, Innovation and Finance" Alliance Platform has been further set up to promote the construction of a large alliance of S&T finance, and continuously expand the brand's market influence. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the inclusive loan balance for small and micro businesses was RMB 210.5 billion, increasing RMB 37 billion compared with that at the end of last year with a

growth rate of 21.36%, marking an increase in both industry share and market share. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the loan balance of S&T enterprises had been RMB 232.6 billion, marking an increase of RMB 43.2 billion. The number of specialized, refined, differential and innovative enterprises, high-tech enterprises and science and technology small enterprises supported by credit lines of the Bank ranks first in the province. The balance of new agricultural-related loans exceeded RMB 241 billion, thus Suyin Financial Leasing has been rated "Excellent" in the People's Bank of China's Rural Revitalization Assessment for three consecutive years.

—**Cross-border finance.** Actively integrating into the new development pattern, the Bank supports high-quality joint construction of the Belt and Road Initiative, and actively serves high-level opening up to the outside world. Focusing on the "export + going global" demands of market entities, the Bank has accelerated the development of the "Suyin Cross-border" business brand, built a "4+6" cross-border comprehensive service system of "finance + non-finance", and provided a package of "whole-process" cross-border comprehensive services for customers' global operations. The Bank has been rated as Class A bank for years in the appraisal of the compliance of designated banks under jurisdiction with foreign exchange administration regulations by Jiangsu Branch of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. The Bank has been further rated as "excellent" in the evaluation of the cooperative banking business of "Sumao Loan" by the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Finance and the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Commerce. During the Reporting Period, the Bank's market share on international settlements within Jiangsu Province improved by 1%.

—**Investment banking.** The Bank leads the high-quality development of investment banking by innovation, creates the ecosphere of diversified business by comprehensively using all kinds of financial instruments, efficiently integrates various financial resources and improves both the quality and efficiency of serving real economy. During the Reporting Period, the principal underwriting amount of debt financing instruments reached RMB 259.1 billion, ranking top among national urban commercial banks, demonstrating a continuously enhanced market influence. The Bank underwrote and issued the first batch of China's "Two New" debt financing instruments and the first batch of S&T innovation notes for the transfer and transformation of scientific and technological achievements from universities in Jiangsu Province. The Bank has thus been awarded the Class A evaluation of Lead Underwriter for Non-financial Enterprise Debt Financing Instruments by the National Association of Financial Market Institutional Investors.

—**Network finance.** The Bank has innovated and expanded the customer base of professional large markets, increased the merchant signing rate of e-Finance Payment. By the end of the Reporting Period, a total of 7,465 merchants had been expanded, with a transaction volume of RMB 5.3 billion. Focusing on e-Finance Payment merchants, a closed-loop ecosystem of "collection, marketing and financing" has been established. By integrating e-Finance Payment's financial services such as payment receipt and non-financial services such as the merchant membership system, the Bank has set up a new service platform called "Merchant E-Home". By the end of the Reporting Period, the cumulative number of signed merchants had exceeded 21,000. We advanced the expansion of digital RMB scenarios and become the first cooperative bank to connect to the Central Bank's system through a hybrid model of "direct connection + inter connection". We also launched the first digital RMB currency bridge business in the 2.5-layer banking industry across the country and the comprehensive application of smart contracts based on driving training scenarios.

## 2. Retail and wealth management business

Centering on the strategic goal of "expanding retail business and focusing on wealth management", the Bank is based on the three development elements of "full client base, all channel and complete product variety", providing "pleasant" diverse product choices, deepening "meticulous" stratified and classified services, and improving "wise" online and offline platforms. The retail scale has grown steadily and the service efficiency has continued to improve. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the scale of retail AUM had reached RMB 1.42 trillion, ranking first

among urban commercial banks; the balance of retail deposits had been RMB 822.9 billion, increasing by 16.21% over the end of the last year.

—**Wealth management.** Adhering to a customer-centric approach, focusing on customer needs, and enhancing comprehensive service capabilities as well as the ability to "research, select, match and sell" products, the Bank held the 4th 919 Fortune Festival under the theme of "nine years of companionship, nine years of original aspiration", and launched 13 special welfare activities with six themes. The 919 Fortune Festival won the "Financial Brand Annual Product Communication Case" Award at the "2024 Jinnuo · 8<sup>th</sup> Financial Brand Influence Case Solicitation". Bank of Jiangsu was the only urban commercial bank to receive this award. Advancing the operation of "stratified + classified" customer groups, the Bank has created exclusive comprehensive service plans for 16 key customer groups. While strengthening the synergy between public and private businesses, the Bank focuses on the needs of entrepreneur clients for "personal finance, business operation, and family inheritance", improves all-round services from individuals to enterprises, carries out a series of marketing activities such as online live lectures on the new Company Law, talk with entrepreneurs, and the Yuanrong Enterprise Research Institute Visiting Prestigious Universities. The influence of the "Corporate Investor" comprehensive financial service brand has been continuously upgraded. In the innovation of the trust business model of wealth management services, the Bank has launched the "Yuanrongzhiyuan" series of family service trusts, and innovatively implemented creditor family trusts. At the end of the Reporting Period, the number of financial and private customers of the Bank had exceeded 100,000, with a growth rate of over 20%. The Bank again won the "Shanghai Securities · Financial Wealth Management" 2024 Bank Wealth Management Brand Award and was rated as "Outstanding Wealth Management Sales Bank 2024" by Lianhezhiping.

—**Pension finance.** Focusing on the development of pension finance, Bank of Jiangsu has formulated the "Action Plan for Accelerating the High-Quality Development of Pension Finance of Bank of Jiangsu (2024-2026)", and established 23 specific work measures. The Bank has continuously enriched pension finance services and put in place a "four-in-one" service system covering "exclusive cards, professional wealth management, warm service channels, and distinctive value-added rights", creating a more humanized "Suyin Pension Finance" service brand. Efforts have been made to further promote the high-quality development of pension finance, and strengthen cooperation with departments such as the provincial Department of Human Resources and Social Security, the Department of Civil Affairs, and the Medical Insurance Bureau of the province. By the end of the Reporting Period, the total number of individual pension accounts opened had exceeded 1 million. In conjunction with the "530 Beautiful Branch Enhancement Project", renovation and upgrading of outlets has been carried out; the number of "Civilized and Standardized Service Senior-Friendly Branches in Jiangsu Province's Banking Industry" has ranked first among small and medium-sized banks in the province.

—**Consumer finance.** Adhering to the principle of promoting consumption, benefiting people's livelihood and increasing value through consumer finance, the Bank has launched a new personal credit brand and is committed to providing one-stop and personalized credit service solutions for different customers and scenarios, aiming to achieve growth in all categories of personal loan business. The Bank has vigorously promoted the new housing credit product "Qingyidai", advanced the online transformation of "e-Mortgage" and other platforms, implemented the market interest rate self-discipline mechanism, and consolidates the leading position in the industry's new share. The promotion fee policy has been actively implemented and the 18 measures to help restore and expand consumption were practiced. The Bank has further launched the "July 17 Foodie Festival". Relying on online cooperation platforms and offline merchant resources, a variety of foodie benefits have been offered. An efficient and convenient online government subsidy application experience has been provided on the "Suyin Suixinban" Applet to help boost consumer confidence. The Bank has also actively carried out the "Trade-in for New" special campaign, focusing on online and offline combined preferential activities for automobiles, 3C digital products, decoration furniture, electric bicycles, etc., so as to enhance the quality and efficiency of credit

card and installment business development. Focusing on consumption scenarios, the "Susu Auto Festival" event has been comprehensively upgraded. The promotion of over a hundred car dealers in enterprises has been carried out to present the experience of "zero down payment for car purchase, zero distance service, zero time difference in loan issuance, and zero complaint in business". A professional market consumption installment plan has been devised to provide comprehensive financial services for small and micro merchants. Meeting diverse demands through diversified supply and multi-point innovation, and promoting the steady growth of business scale through high-quality development, the Bank has made positive contributions to supporting and serving the real economy and expanding domestic demand.

—**Smart retail construction.** Efforts have been made to strengthen digital development adhering to the "customer-oriented" smart retail path. Centering on customer experience, the Bank has improved the functional construction of Bank of Jiangsu App, launched version 10.0 of Bank of Jiangsu App, and improved the construction of the intelligent online comprehensive financial service platform. Centering on customer demands, the Bank has expanded the scenario ecosystem cooperation circle and strove to create "8+1" scenarios to fully meet the diverse needs of customers. Focusing on the cultural and tourism demands of residents, the development of cultural finance has been advanced, and cooperation with leading cultural and museum venues has been strengthened. To innovate and expand sports and fitness scenarios, the Bank has become the title sponsor for popular events such as the "12<sup>th</sup> Tour of Taihu Lake International Road Cycling Race 2024" and the "1<sup>st</sup> Jiangsu Football Development Key City Competition 2024". Focusing on the public travel demands of residents, we have vigorously expanded the "ride code" travel service which has now covered buses and subways in 14 cities both within and outside the province. Focusing on the policy opportunities for promoting consumption, the Bank has actively undertaken the distribution activities of consumption vouchers and subsidies in various regions, and supported the distribution of consumption subsidies for electric bicycles, new energy vehicles, etc. in various cities within the province. The coverage of various scenario construction and the number of users are both leading among peers in the province. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the number of monthly active customers of Bank of Jiangsu App had been over million, keeping the Bank in the first place among urban commercial banks. The Bank has won the "Outstanding Case Award for Digital Finance in the Financial Industry" from China Internet Information Center, the "Annual Outstanding Brand" from China Brand Magazine, and the "Outstanding Digital Application of 2024" Award from Analysys Star.

### 3. Financial market business

Following the strategic goal of "optimizing the financial market business, establishing leading advantages", the Bank strives to build "the strongest brand in the financial market"; develops the business of the big financial market on the basis of "professionalization, collaboration, integration and digital intelligence". The Bank further optimizes system and mechanism, constructs complete peer customer management system and marketing service system, enhances the capacities of scientific research and transaction with efforts, intensifies bank-trade cooperation, constantly improves system construction, contributing to transparent effect of both development quality and efficiency continuously, and further enhancing its market position and brand influence. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of financial investment assets had been RMB 1.5265 trillion, increasing by 24.20% over the end of the last year.

—**Capital business.** The Bank has strengthened its investment and research capabilities and acted proactively in line with the trend to maintain steady growth in investment scale and returns. It has actively utilized various financing tools, steadily reduced the cost of interbank liabilities, and successfully completed the issuance of RMB 30 billion of perpetual bonds, RMB 20 billion of green financial bonds, and RMB 10 billion of general financial bonds, strongly supplementing the source of long-term liabilities. The underwriting business of policy financial bonds has remained at the forefront of the market and the Bank has been granted honors such as "Core Underwriter" by the Export-Import Bank of China, "Outstanding Underwriting Institution" by the Agricultural

Development Bank of China, and "Outstanding Underwriter" by the China Development Bank in 2024. The Bank has further strengthened the business linkage with the basic banking sector, actively expanded services such as foreign exchange agency and precious metals agency, and effectively met the diverse financial service demands of customers.

—**Inter-bank business.** Adhering to the principle of putting customers at the center and taking compliance operation as the bottom line, we continuously optimize the customer management system, constantly improve products and services, make efforts in both directions to strengthen the foundation and promote innovative development and constantly consolidate comprehensive risk control. Efforts are also made to accelerate the iteration and upgrade of the business management system, and continuously deepen the high-quality development of interbank business, providing more comprehensive, professional and efficient services for interbank customers. In 2024, the Bank's underwriting scale of non-policy financial bonds and credit ABS remained the top among urban commercial banks, the scale of bill brokerage business ranked second in the entire market, and the scale of CFETS interbank deposits ranked seventh in the entire market. The Bank further implemented settlement banking business at the Shanghai Branch of China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited and carried out settlement business in multiple application scenarios. The Bank was granted many honors such as "Excellent Comprehensive Business Organization", "Excellent Discount Organization", "Excellent Settlement Organization", "Excellent Discount-through Participant" and "Excellent Enterprise Promotion Organization" by Shanghai Commercial Paper Exchange Corporation Ltd. For three consecutive years, the Bank has been rated "Excellent Enterprise Promotion Organization" by China Central Depository & Clearing Co., Ltd.

—**Capital custody business.** We have been focusing on building three major business development drivers: innovation-driven, resource-driven and efficiency-driven. The formation of a differentiated business pattern among branches has been accelerated, striving to adjust the structure while maintaining the scale and improve efficiency while adjusting the structure. The Bank has promoted the quality and efficiency improvement of the custody business and outperforming the general trend. Generally, good business results have been achieved. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of custodian assets had been RMB 4.72 trillion, increasing by 8.49% compared with that at the end of last year, and still ranked 1st among urban commercial banks in terms of custody scale. To be specific, the scale of publicity offered funds custody had been over RMB 530 billion, making the Bank rank 1st among urban commercial banks in terms of scale and earnings. In 2024, the Bank realized the green intermediate business earnings of RMB 684 million, ranking 1st among urban commercial banks.

#### 4. Financial technology

The Bank has advanced the development strategy of "accelerating the development of digital finance and enhancing the contribution of technological value", strengthened the support and guidance of technology for business, and adhered to the "trinity" of high efficiency, strong collaboration and excellent service. While enhancing the ability of independent control, the Bank has comprehensively optimized "products - processes - services", firmly upheld the bottom line of security, and increased the support and empowerment of digital finance.

—**Make solid progress in the development of digital finance.** The Bank implements the problem-oriented working mechanism, conducts in-depth research on the pain points and difficulties at the grassroots level, and further promotes the centralization of management. Horizontally, the Bank has accelerated the integration of functions among sections and concentrated operational and operation-oriented work towards the back-end sections. Vertically, the Bank has centralized transactional tasks at the Head Office, implemented highlight projects such as centralized operations for micro and small enterprises, centralized pre-review of account opening materials, and centralized operation of ATMs, promoted comprehensive paperless operation, report collection, and data extraction reduction, and empowered the grassroots level to reduce burdens. Adhering to innovation-driven

development, the Bank has explored the establishment of an "internal intellectual property" mechanism, held a digital finance innovation competition, and collected a total of 217 innovative projects. Among them, 26 projects were selected, including the Enterprise ESG Report Assistant, injecting innovative impetus into the development of the entire bank. The independently developed large language model platform "Smart Xiaosu" has been applied in the data bloodline analysis scenario, helping to improve the quality and efficiency of data governance. It can enhance the level of digital and intelligent risk control in risk control scenarios such as intelligent address comparison and intelligent contract quality inspection. Actively expanding the application scenarios of the digital RMB, the Bank has taken high-frequency consumption scenarios as the entry point, and launched distinctive service scenarios such as "Credit-based Medical Treatment" and "Smart Campus". During the Reporting Period, the transaction volume of the digital RMB had exceeded RMB 100 billion.

—**Strengthen technological operation.** Adhering to the concept of "One Bank", the Bank has promoted the transformation of the product research and development model from system development sensitivity to product sensitivity, and the transformation of the organizational form from department sensitivity to section sensitivity. The Bank has further carried out basic product management, streamlined products, and implemented the full life cycle process control of product creation, production, sales, operation, evaluation and policy guidance, achieving intelligent product matching and recommendation centered on customers. Channel resources have been integrated to improve the standardization construction of channels, enhance the functionality, experience and security of channels in an integrated manner and ultimately achieve information synchronization and seamless customer experience. Focusing on service operation, the Bank has formed a new customer operation model featuring internal and external interaction and mutual empowerment. Based on the Group's data elements, model management and algorithm capabilities, we have continuously carried out customer stratification and classification, improved the quantitative operation mechanism, and enhanced quality and efficiency of operation. Exploring the demands of digital operation scenarios, the Bank has established a two-way external data operation mechanism of "actively seeking sources externally and actively making recommendations internally", and further deepened the integration of industry and technology.

—**Focus on building core capabilities.** The implementation of the "Two Places and Three Centers" Plan has been promoted to deliver stable, reliable and high-performance infrastructure services. the Bank has launched the construction of the new generation of core projects, improved the account system centered on customers, and comprehensively enhanced the continuity and stability of transactions. A long-term mechanism for data governance has been put in place, and "three lines of defense" for data quality have been built to move the data governance process forward, implement data management requirements throughout the entire process, and conduct monitoring, review, and strengthen rectification. Efforts have been made to establish a data cost-sharing mechanism to achieve refined management of data usage and promote cost reduction and efficiency improvement. The Bank has strengthened the operation of network security, unified the security technology foundation, achieved full coverage of security capabilities for hosts, terminals, servers, etc. throughout the Group. The regular security risk monitoring mechanism has been improved to continuously strengthen the security prevention and control of "boundary + internal network + ecosystem". The Bank has further improved the data security risk assessment system, completed the classification and grading of data in important business areas, and implemented protection measures by integrating technical capabilities such as data leakage prevention, encryption, and desensitization to enhance the level of data security protection.

## 5. Equity participation in and holding of subsidiaries

In due compliance with applicable provisions in laws and regulations, including the *Company Law*, the *Law on Commercial Banks*, the *Guidelines for Consolidated Management and Supervision of Commercial Banks* and the *Corporate Governance Standards for Banking and Insurance Institutions*, the Bank lawfully exercises its rights as shareholders, constantly improves the management, guidance and service of subsidiaries, intensifies group strategic

synergy effect and continuously enhances comprehensive operation level.

—**Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.** (former name: Suxing Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.), incorporated in May 2015 and with the registered capital of RMB 6 billion, is the first financial leasing company of banking system in Jiangsu Province, and was mainly sponsored by the Bank of Jiangsu. The business scope is described as follows: financial leasing business; transfer and acceptance of financial leasing assets; fixed-income securities investment business; acceptance of deposits from lessees; taking of fixed-time deposits of over 3 months (inclusive) of non-bank shareholders; inter-bank borrowing; borrowing from financial institutions; overseas borrowings; leased property sale and disposal business; economic consulting; and other businesses specified by laws and regulations or approved by National Financial Regulatory Administration.

Under the business philosophy of "capital, objects, wisdom and innovation financing", Suyin Financial Leasing has taken the initiative to integrate into the overall situation of national development, sticks to the origin of leasing, deepens meticulous management, leverages the characteristics of leasing, creates business features, and serves the real economy centered on five featured financing businesses. During the Reporting Period, Suyin Financial Leasing focused on its main responsibilities and business, accelerated the optimization of its business structure, continuously consolidated its advantages in high-end manufacturing and green finance, and initiated a pilot program for exclusive operation of vehicle business. Suyin Financial Leasing further actively laid out industries such as computing power and foreign trade ships, closely followed policy trends, market trends and the movements of peers, and continuously improved its professional level. In 2024, the batch leasing of vehicles saw an additional deployment of RMB 4.42 billion, serving 40,000 customers, and with a business balance of RMB 5.95 billion. The new investment in the manufacturing industry was RMB 16.05 billion, and the business balance was RMB 20.98 billion, ranking first among the industry investments. Green leasing saw an additional investment of RMB 31.2 billion, with a business balance of RMB 54.02 billion, accounting for 52.4% of the total business. Solid steps were taken in the expansion of emerging industries. The balance of computing power business was RMB 2.93 billion and that of photovoltaic power station business was RMB 6.7 billion. At the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of reached RMB 118.053 billion, among which the balance of financial leasing business was RMB 103.068 billion. During the Reporting Period, the total investment in the leasing business was RMB 60.541 billion, achieving a net operating income of RMB 4.358 billion and a net profit of RMB 2.52 billion. All regulatory indicators remained good. Suyin Financial Leasing has obtained domestic AAA rating in entity long-term credit for 8 consecutive years, won Baa2 long-term issuer rating granted by the international rating institution Moody's for 3 consecutive years, and maintained the highest ESG rating of AA for financial institutions across the country for two consecutive years.

—**Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd.**, incorporated in August 2020, with the address at F/11-13, Block B, International Expo Center Phase III, No. 70, Jiangshan Street, Jianye District, Nanjing City, Jiangsu Province and the registered capital of RMB 2 billion, is a limited liability company. The business scope is described as follows: public offering of WMPs to the unspecified social public, and investment and management of investors' properties under custody; non-public offering of WMPs to eligible investors, and investment and management of investors' properties under custody; wealth management consultancy service; and other businesses specified by laws and regulations or approved by National Financial Regulatory Administration.

Under the "customer-oriented" principle, and by sticking to the business philosophy of "compliance first, risk control essential, S&T leading, winning by profession" and characteristic, diversified, differentiated and elaborate operation, Suyin Wealth Management sticks to trying to build a domestically leading wealth management subsidiary of bank with distinct characteristics. The "Five Featured Financing Businesses" have been actively implemented, and the initiative in serving the real economy has been enhanced to accelerate the layout in areas such as green development, manufacturing, science and technology innovation, and people's livelihood consumption, and help cultivate new quality productive forces. Suyin Wealth Management has further promoted the optimization of the product structure, continuously enriched the "Yuan" series of products, and built a diversified product system covering cash management, fixed income, hybrid and equity products to effectively meet the diverse wealth management needs of customers. Adhering to the dual-wheel drive strategy both internally and externally, Suyin Wealth Management continues to

leverage the channel advantages of the parent bank. Meanwhile, it actively strives to expand external agency sales and direct sales channels, and has signed agency sales cooperation agreements with over 150 agency sales institutions. Efforts are made to continuously strengthen the integration of investment and research, keenly judge market trends, and upgrade investment strategies in a timely and flexible manner to enhance the multi-asset and multi-strategy capabilities. This will effectively increase product returns while hedging risks. Suyin Wealth Management further promotes the development of mid-end and back-end capabilities in a coordinated manner, continuously improves the comprehensive risk management system, strengthens internal control and compliance management, accelerates digital transformation, improves the consumer rights protection mechanism, and strives to consolidate the foundation for business development. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of Suyin Wealth Management had been RMB 5.687 billion with the net asset RMB 4.894 billion, the balance of managed wealth management products had been RMB 633.185 billion, and Suyin Wealth Management ranked 1st among wealth management subsidiaries of urban commercial banks in terms of scale. Suyin Wealth Management has been in the 1st place among the wealth management institutions by PY Standard in comprehensive financial management capability for 9 consecutive years (36 quarters), shortlisted for the 2024 IPE Top 500 Asset Managers, ranking 281st as the only city commercial bank wealth management subsidiary in China to be on the list. It was granted such awards as "Golden Shell Award", "Jinding Award" and "Financial Wealth Management" and other awards in the industry.

—**Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd.**, incorporated in March 2021, with the address located at Floors 22-26, Building 2, Jiantao Square, No. 505 Guangming Road, Huaqiao Economic Development Zone, Kunshan City, Jiangsu Province, and the registered capital of RMB 4.2 billion, is a limited liability company. The business scope is described as follows: issuance of personal consumer loans; acceptance of deposits from domestic subsidiaries of shareholders and from domestic shareholders; borrowing from domestic financial institutions; borrowing from overseas financial institutions that are shareholders of the company; issuance of non-capital bonds; inter-bank borrowing; consultation and agency business related to consumer finance; fixed-income securities investment business; and other businesses specified by laws and regulations or approved by National Financial Regulatory Administration.

Suyin KGI shoulders the lofty mission of "creating a beautiful life through loan", aims to "establish the brand of first-rate consumer finance", and always tries to "cultivate core competence of digital credit extension risk control". By sticking to online development, Suyin KGI is dedicated to forging the business model and digital monopoly mode driven by "assisted loan+direct loan", so as to form the "all-online, all-digital, all-weather and nationwide" operation characteristics. Relying on the two major product systems of "Su Loan" and "Su Hua", Suyin Consumer Finance integrates consumer finance with scenarios to provide first-class consumer finance services that are intelligent, professional and inclusive for thousands of households, and strives to meet consumers' personalized and diversified consumer finance demands. Efforts have been made to strengthen the capacity building of the risk control system, continuously enrich the development and application of general models and scenario-based models, deeply explore credit variables and behavioral variables, and effectively enhance the accuracy, universality and scenario coverage of the models. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of the company had been RMB 51.359 billion and the net asset had been RMB 5.294 billion, and various supervision indicators remained at a favorable level. During the Reporting Period, financial bonds were successfully issued for the first time in the national inter-bank bond market, opening up diversified financing channels. Suyin KGI has continuously built a digital basic support capability system, certified the ISO22301 business continuity management system, and rated at Level 3 (Robust Level) in the Data Management Capability Maturity (DCMM) assessment.

—**Jiangsu Danyang Suyin County Bank Co., Ltd.** (former name: Danyang Baode Village and Township Bank of Jiangsu Province), incorporated in June 2010, with the address located at Room 103-104, Building 19, Huijin Tiandi Phase II, No. 19 Yunyang Road, Danyang Economic Development Zone, Jiangsu Province, and the registered capital of RMB 180 million, is a limited liability company. The business scope is described as follows: RMB deposit taking; issuance of short, medium and long-term RMB loans; domestic settlement; bill acceptance and discount; agent distribution, agent cashing and government bond underwriting; inter-bank RMB borrowing; RMB debit card business; agent collection and payment; and other businesses specified by laws and regulations or approved by National Financial Regulatory Administration.

Suyin County Bank firmly sticks to the concept of "serving agriculture, rural areas and rural residents; serving small and micro businesses". By takes "enhancing Party construction, seeking for development, controlling risks and leading teams" as the work emphasis, Suyin County Bank constantly strengthens Party building, optimizes business structure, reinforces S&T empowerment, prevents and controls financial risks. High-quality talent teams have been built, and financial service level has been comprehensively enhanced, maintaining the steady and fine development momentum. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the total assets of Suyin County Bank had been RMB 2.154 billion; the balance of various deposits had been RMB 1.438 billion, RMB 175 million higher compared with that at the end of the last year; the balance of various loans had been RMB 1.836 billion, RMB 103 million higher compared with that at the end of the last year.

## VII. Comprehensive Risk Management

### 1. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of suffering financial losses by the commercial banks due to the failure of one of the financial instrument party in performing its obligation. For the purpose of identifying, evaluating, monitoring and managing credit risks, the Group has designed an organizational structure, policies and processes for credit risk management and implemented systematic control. The Group has also continuously improved its risk management mechanism, optimized and adjusted the approval process for credit extension and non-credit extension business, strengthened the control of credit risks in the process, and defined the function and responsibility in the approval link of credit extension and noncredit extension business. During the Reporting Period, the Bank paid close attention to the latest dynamics of macroscopic situation, strictly stuck to the risk bottom line, improved internal control, and intensified smart risk control, so as to ensure the stability of assets quality. Firstly, adjust and optimize credit policies. The Bank continuously strengthens policy and industry research, actively implements financial regulatory requirements, stays close to the market and the front line, dynamically optimizes credit policies, guides credit directions, and promotes business transformation and upgrading. Secondly, strengthen risk prevention and control in key areas. For the links and fields prone to risks, the Bank constantly improves regulations, processes, systems, and risk control measures, strengthens risk management and control across all products, processes, and links, and proactively manages risks. Thirdly, strengthen the application of intelligent risk control. The Bank advances the application of intelligent risk control technology, relies on data, systems and tools to ensure the effective implementation of various management policies, systems and measures, and enhances the foresight, timeliness and effectiveness of risk prevention and control. Fourthly, carry out risk checks at regular intervals. The Bank organizes and carries out credit risk checks by combining big data screening and field investigation, so as to acknowledge customer risks, formulate credit extension strategies by classification and exit potential risks at a faster speed. Fifthly, lay special emphasis on risk backtracking. The Bank traces the source of the items with significant credit extension risk on a regular basis. While intensifying accountability management, the Bank intensifies rectification so as to eliminate all loopholes. Sixthly, strengthen liquidation of bad loans. The Bank gives full play to the advantage of centralized liquidation, consolidates responsibility, and liquidates the bad loans by using comprehensively means such as cash liquidation, packaged transferring, bad debts cancellation after verification, reconstruction and assignment of debts. Lastly, reinforce the restrictions of responsibilities. The Bank implements the asset quality control measures continuously, such as business suspension and resumption, asset quality red and yellow cards, discussion and interview, prior deduction of the first responsible person's performance, etc.

### 2. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of commercial banks' failure in obtaining sufficient funds in time or at reasonable cost to cope with asset growth or pay due debts, although they have the solvency. During the Reporting Period, the Group continued to adhere to a sound and prudent liquidity risk management strategy, paid close attention to

various influencing factors faced by liquidity risks, coordinated local and foreign currency, on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet liquidity risk management, and took various measures to ensure the stability and safety of liquidity. Firstly, establish a complete liquidity risk management governance structure. The Group's liquidity risk management governance structure consists of a decision-making system, an implementation system and a supervision system. To be specific, the decision-making system mainly includes the Board of Directors and its Risk Management Committee and senior management. The implementation system mainly consists of the bank-wide organizations engaged in liquidity management, asset and liability business, information and technology. The supervision system is composed of the Board of Supervisors and organizations such as internal audit and risk management. The above-mentioned systems perform the functions of decision-making, execution and supervision respectively according to the division of responsibilities. Secondly, adhere to a sound liquidity management strategy and define specific objectives, management modes and main policies and procedures of liquidity management. The Group has formulated liquidity risk management policies according to policy orientation, regulatory requirements, market changes and its own business development to effectively balance liquidity, safety and efficiency on the premise of ensuring liquidity safety. Thirdly, formulate scientific liquidity risk management methods. The Group has established an early warning indicator system that integrates internal and external indicators and complements the liquidity limit indicator system to strengthen the effectiveness and forward-looking nature of liquidity risk identification, and adhere to the bottom line of not having "payment-oriented or liquidation-oriented" risks. The Group continues to strengthen the market research and judgment and dynamic monitoring of liquidity gaps, and analyze the liquidity gaps during various periods, deposit and loan changes and capital interbank business development on a day-by-day basis to adjust the financing strategy reasonably. The market financing channels are unblocked to ensure sufficient reserve of high-quality liquid assets, maintain a reasonable level of provision, and meet various payment requirements. Efforts are made to continuously optimize the establishment and application of the liquidity management system, enhance the effectiveness of monitoring, early warning and control, and continuously improve the level of fine management. Lastly, adhere to effective liquidity risk stress tests. According to the principle of prudence, liquidity risk stress tests are conducted quarterly to test the Bank's risk tolerance in case of extreme small probability events and other adverse circumstances, and stress testing methods are continuously improved according to regulatory and internal management requirements. The stress test results show that the Group's liquidity risk is always under control under a variety of scenario stress assumptions.

### 3. Market risk

Market risk refers to the risk of losses to the Company's on-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet businesses due to adverse changes in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates and other prices). The Group has established a market risk monitoring platform, carried out risk identification, measurement and monitoring management on market risks in various businesses through risk monitoring methods such as gap analysis, exposure analysis, sensitivity analysis, scenario analysis and stress test analysis, and used the market risk limit system composed of business limit, stop loss limit and risk limit to monitor various kinds of market risks. Meanwhile, it strengthened the daily management, monitoring, analysis and reporting of authorization and limit to ensure that authorization and limit were strictly observed. The Group strictly follows the requirements of the new capital regulations to implement the relevant requirements of the Standardized Approach to Market Risk. Interest rate risk has been mainly managed through interest rate repricing gap analysis, sensitivity analysis, asset portfolio construction and adjustment, profit and loss analysis, etc., and exchange rate risk has been managed by setting foreign exchange exposure limits to closely monitor risk exposure. During the Reporting Period, market risks were stable and controllable.

### 4. Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of losses caused by internal procedures, employees and information technology systems, and external events, including legal risk but excluding strategic risk and reputation risk. Through a series of measures, such as constantly improving rules and regulations, promoting system process optimization, strengthening

risk investigation and rectification tracking, strengthening staff training and strict violation points management, the Group has strictly kept the risk under control, continuously improved the ability of operational risk control, enhanced the overall risk management effect, and gradually standardized the business management and operation. The operational risk is generally under good control. Firstly, improve the unified system of institutional management. Secondly, optimize the functions of the internal control compliance and operational risk management system continuously and improve the off-site compliance monitoring and early warning model. Thirdly, strengthen the application of management tools of operational risks. Fourthly, strengthen the daily inspection and management of operational risks. Fifthly, further strengthen internal control inspection and rectification tracking. Lastly, promote compliance culture and strengthen compliance awareness. During the Reporting Period, the Group's operational risks were generally controllable and the operational risk loss data remained at a relatively low level.

## 5. Other risks

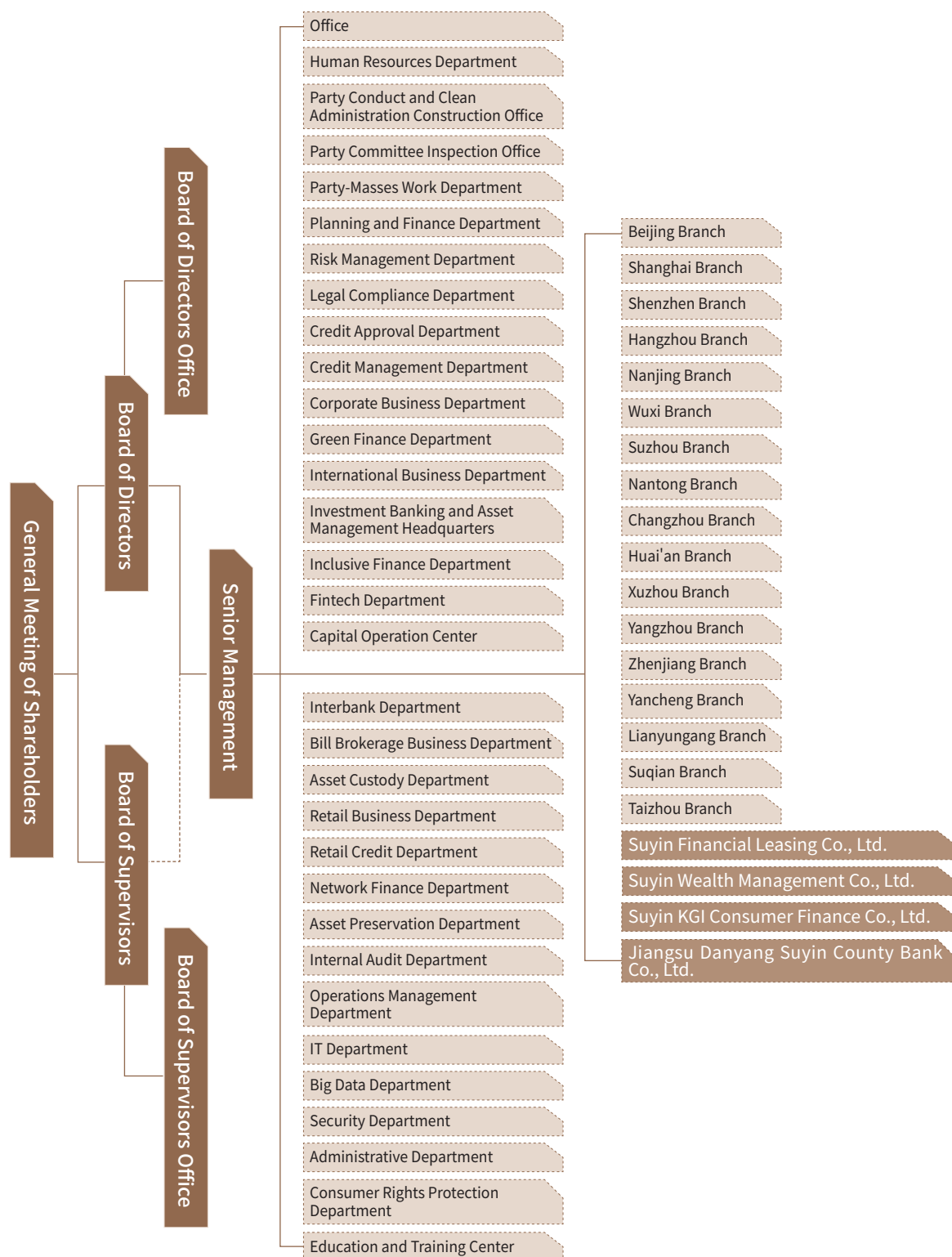
**(1) Information technology risk** refers to the operational, legal and reputation risks caused by natural factors, human factors, technical loopholes and management defects during the operation of information technology in commercial banks. The Group's information technology risk management work is guided by regulatory policies and based on safe operation and maintenance, and highlights Internet security, data security, IT outsourcing, business continuity, etc. Firstly, keep increasing the coverage of information technology risk evaluation, and strengthen risk evaluation in such aspects as outsourcing management, code security check, business continuity, etc. Secondly, continuously optimize and improve the key monitoring indicators of information technology risks, intensify monitoring in network, data and information security events, availability ratio of important information systems, etc., and improve the automation level of information technology risks monitoring. Thirdly, strengthen the management of emergency plans for important information systems and enhance the ability to control major risk events. Lastly, intensify outsourcing risk management, strengthen effective isolation measures, conduct regular audits, and continuously mitigate risks. Within the Reporting Period, the Group's information technology risk was generally controllable and no major S&T risk loss events occurred.

**(2) Reputation risk** refers to the risk of impairing brand value and affecting the normal operation or even market and social stability after the stakeholders, the public or media make a negative evaluation on commercial banks due to the acts of commercial banks, their working staff or external events. Following the principle of "perspectiveness, suitability, full-coverage and effectiveness", the Group has improved its reputation risk management mechanism, strengthened the full process management, monitored public opinions and intensified its ability to judge and analyze reputation risks; the response plan has been improved to strengthen the ability of responding to sensitive public opinions, review reputation events and make summary. The Group has improved the normalized reputation risk monitoring, investigated hidden reputation risks and hazards at important time, organized and carried out reputation risk training and drills to develop the culture of reputation risk management and enhance all employees' reputation risk awareness. We have accumulated brand assets, organized and carried out annual integration transmission, strengthened the construction of self-owned announcement channel, so as to constantly enhance the influence and reputation of the brand. During the Reporting Period, the reputation risk of the Bank was stable generally.

**(3) Country risk** refers to the risk that due to economic, political or social changes and events in a certain country or region, debtors in that country or region are unable or refuse to repay the debts of commercial banks, or that the commercial existence of commercial banks in that country or region suffers losses, or that commercial banks suffer other losses. The Group has continuously improved its country risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control system, revised its country risk management policy and system, optimized its rating system and implemented country classification management. Efforts have been made to strengthen country risk monitoring and limit management, and market exit strategies or business transfer strategies between countries or regions have been adopted to mitigate country risks. During the Reporting Period, the Group's country risks was generally manageable.

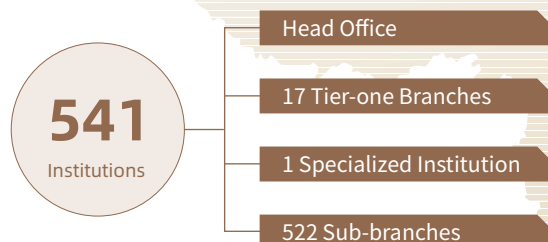
## VIII. Institutions

### (I) Organization structure as of the end of the Reporting Period



## (II) Hierarchical management and the number and regional distribution of branches at various levels

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had 541 branches, including: Head Office, 17 Level 1 branches, 1 franchised institution (Capital Operation Center) and 522 sub-branches (including 1 small and micro subbranch). The details are introduced as follows:



Regional Distribution Map of Bank of Jiangsu

Unit: Institution

S/N	Institution	Address	Number of Institutions (Institution)	Number of Employees (Employee)	Asset Scale (RMB 1,000)
1	Head Office	No.26, Zhonghua Road, Nanjing City	1	1561	729,112,620
2	Suzhou Branch	157 Suyu Road, Suzhou Industrial Park	48	1295	198,532,607
3	Wuxi Branch	18 Jinrong 7th Street, Wuxi City	107	2198	336,124,183
4	Nanjing Branch	66 Jiangshan Street, Jianye District, Nanjing City	27	929	181,579,141
5	Nantong Branch	118 South Gongnong Road, Chongchuan District, Nantong City	49	1285	195,488,364
6	Changzhou Branch	500 Middle Yanling Road, Changzhou City	31	842	111,575,425
7	Xuzhou Branch	Building 2, Lvdi Business City, Yunlong District, Xuzhou City	32	977	99,153,478
8	Yangzhou Branch	525 West Wenchang Road, Yangzhou City	25	744	93,357,701
9	Zhenjiang Branch	12 Guancheng Road, Zhenjiang City	31	756	98,563,061
10	Taizhou Branch	482 South Qingnian Road, Hailing District, Taizhou	11	444	84,620,636
11	Huai'an Branch	16 Shuidukou Avenue, Huai'an City	31	855	73,511,706
12	Yancheng Branch	269 South Jiefang Road, Yancheng City	34	898	109,033,306
13	Lianyungang Branch	1 Yingzhou Road, Haizhou District, Lianyungang City	27	810	68,700,688
14	Suqian Branch	58 Qinghaihu Road, Sucheng District, Suqian City	11	412	57,823,306
15	Shanghai Branch	1128 Shiji Avenue, Pudong New Area, Shanghai	21	767	175,706,606
16	Shenzhen Branch	2 Lanxiang 1st Street, Zhongxin Road, Nanshan District, Shenzhen City	17	658	97,612,357
17	Beijing Branch	Building 1, Guangxi Jiayuan, Chaoyang District, Beijing	23	724	134,532,755
18	Hangzhou Branch	1379 Hongning Road, Yingfeng Sub-district, Xiaoshan District, Hangzhou City	14	521	89,940,666
19	Capital Operation Center	117 Yincheng Road, Pudong New Area, Shanghai	1	81	836,346,943
Total			541	16757	3,771,315,549

Note: The franchised institution refers to the Capital Operation Center.

### (III) External equity investments

The Bank's long-term equity investments include the investments in Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd., Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd., Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Danyang Suyin County Bank Co., Ltd. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of the Company's equity investment had been RMB 6.9043 billion. Among this balance, the balance of equity investment in Suyin Financial Leasing was RMB 2.46 billion, with a shareholding ratio of 51.25%; the balance of equity investment in Suyin Wealth Management was RMB 2 billion, with a shareholding ratio of 100%; the balance of equity investment in Suyin KGI Consumer Finance was RMB 2.3705 billion with a shareholding ratio of 56.44% and that of equity investment in Suyin County Bank was RMB 73.8 million with a shareholding ratio of 41%.

## IX. Other Information Disclosed According to Regulatory Requirements

### (I) Capital for debt payment

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Category	End of Period		Beginning Period	
	Amount	Provision of Impairment Made	Amount	Provision of Impairment Made
Non-financial capital for debt payment	321,705	163,168	314,593	163,168
Total	321,705	163,168	314,593	163,168

### (II) Balance of related party transactions with related natural persons and their risk exposure

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024	Ratio in Amount/Balance of Transaction of the Same Kind (%)	End of 2023	Ratio in Amount/Balance of Transaction of the Same Kind (%)
Loans and advances	231,649	0.0110	240,399	0.0126
Deposits from Customers	730,943	0.0338	597,660	0.0312
Unused credit limit	119,105	0.1854	113,487	0.1875

Item	2024	Ratio in Amount of Transaction of the Same Kind (%)	2023	Ratio in Amount of Transaction of the Same Kind (%)
Interest income	9,497	0.0073	10,015	0.0080
Interest expenditure	8,877	0.0119	7,417	0.0101
Fee and commission income	13	0.0002	15	0.0002
Fee and commission expenses	-	-	1	0.0001

### (III) Off -balance sheet items that have a significant impact on the financial situation and operating results

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Item	End of 2024	End of 2023
Credit commitment	510,075,158	512,485,080
Including:		
Loan commitment	126,760,769	121,284,376
Bank acceptance bills	298,054,643	295,475,158
Letters of guarantee	43,286,821	43,293,236
Letters of credit	41,972,925	52,432,310
Capital expenditure commitment	128,308	181,472

### (IV) Types and amounts of financial bonds held

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Category	Amount
Government	633,955,243
Policy banks	132,404,992
Commercial banks and other financial institutions	43,409,805
Other institutions	256,747,575

Among them, ten financial bonds with the largest face value:

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Bond Abbreviation	Face Value	Interest Rate (%)	Maturity Date	Provision for Impairment
Bond A	9,200,000	1.88	2029-09-03	-
Bond B	7,510,000	1.85	2029-07-24	-
Bond C	6,760,000	1.8	2027-07-23	-
Bond D	3,800,000	2.17	2034-08-16	-
Bond E	3,430,000	2.26	2034-07-19	-
Bond F	2,810,000	1.67	2027-09-13	-
Bond G	2,200,000	2.45	2027-01-21	-
Bond H	2,000,000	1.63	2027-08-21	-
Bond I	2,000,000	1.86	2029-11-08	-
Bond J	1,780,000	1.74	2026-05-29	-

Note: Excluding the Stage I provision for loss accrued based on the requirements for expected credit loss model.

BANK OF JIANGSU

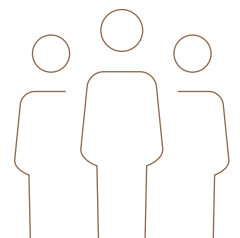


# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Section IV

# Corporate Governance





# Corporate Governance

## I. Description of Corporate Governance

The Bank has always adhered to the organic integration of the Party's leadership and corporate governance, and has been continuously improving the corporate governance structure composed of the Shareholders' Meeting, Board of Directors, Board of Supervisors and the management according to the regulatory requirements and based on its realities. During the Reporting Period, all governance subjects had clear division of responsibilities, performed their respective duties and responsibilities, achieved the separation and mutual balance of decision-making, execution and supervision, and safeguarded the legal interests of financial consumers and other stakeholders. The Bank continued to modernize the governance system and governance capacity, and actively safeguarded the legitimate rights and interests of financial consumers and other stakeholders.

At the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank had no controlling shareholder or actual controller. The corporate governance of the Bank had no significant difference with the requirement stipulated by the National Financial Regulatory Administration and China Securities Regulatory Commission.

## II. Convening of Shareholders' Meeting

During the Reporting Period, the Company held 2 shareholders' meetings in total which were convened by the Board of Directors, and at which, 18 proposals were deliberated and ratified, including 2023 Work Report of Board of Directors, 2023 Work Report of Board of Supervisors, 2023 Financial Settlement and 2024 Financial Budget, 2023 Related Party Transaction Report, 2024 Expected Quota of Daily Related Party Transactions, 2023 Profit Distribution Plan, and authorizing the Board of Directors to decide on the profit distribution for the middle of 2024, issue bonds and elect directors, and the 2023 Independent Director's Work Report and Assessment Report of Major Shareholders were heard.

Meeting Session	Date of Meeting	Inquiry Index of Designated Website On Which Resolutions were Published	Date of Disclosure of Resolutions Date
The First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting in 2024	January 12, 2024	www.sse.com.cn	January 13, 2024
2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting	May 17, 2024	www.sse.com.cn	May 18, 2024

### III. Performance of Duties by Directors

#### (I) Attendance of directors at meetings of the Board of Directors and shareholders' meetings

Director Full name	Whether an independent director or not	Attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors						Attendance at Shareholders' Meetings
		Times of due attendance this year	Times of personal attendance	Times of attendance in written signature mode	Times of delegated attendance	Times of absence Number of times	Whether absent from meetings in person twice in a row	Times of attendance at Shareholders' Meetings
GE Renyu	No	11	11	4	0	0	No	2
YUAN Jun	No	5	4	2	1	0	No	0
WU Dianjun	No	11	11	4	0	0	No	2
LU Songsheng	No	5	5	2	0	0	No	0
HU Jun	No	11	10	4	1	0	No	0
LIN Haitao	No	10	10	4	0	0	No	0
JIANG Jian	No	11	11	4	0	0	No	0
TANG Jinsong	No	11	11	4	0	0	No	0
YU Lanying	No	5	4	2	1	0	No	0
REN Tong	No	11	11	4	0	0	No	0
LI Xindan	Yes	11	11	4	0	0	No	2
HONG Lei	Yes	11	11	4	0	0	No	2
CHEN Zhongyang	Yes	11	11	4	0	0	No	0
YU Xugang	Yes	11	11	4	0	0	No	2
GU Sheng	Yes	5	5	2	0	0	No	0

Note: 1. At the first Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting in 2024 and the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, YUAN Jun and LU Songsheng were not yet directors. They respectively attended the two meetings as the President and the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

#### (III) Convening of the Board of Directors meetings

During the Reporting Period, the Board of Directors abided by laws and regulations, regulatory provisions and the Articles of Association in good faith, constantly enhanced professional capabilities in performing duties, reviewed and improved relevant systems such as the performance of duties by independent directors, the work of special committees, capital management, and the protection of consumer rights and interests, and made decisions in a scientific, practical, efficient and prudent manner. The Company held a total of 11 Board of Directors meetings, at which, 91 proposals and 11 reports were deliberated, listened to or reviewed, including periodical reports, profit distribution, capital management, related party transactions, ESG, consumer protection, regulatory opinions and special audit of some key business, etc.

<b>Number of Board of Directors meetings held during the year</b>	<b>11</b>
Including: Number of on-site meetings	7
Number of meetings held by means of written signature	4
Number of meetings held onsite and with written signature	0

The details of meeting are as below:

Meeting Session	Date of Meeting	Resolution
The 4th Meeting of the 5th Board of Directors	January 30, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Group Capital Planning for 2024-2026</li> <li>2. Proposal on Amendment to "The Work System of Independent Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd."</li> <li>3. Proposal of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Engagement of Accounting Firm</li> <li>4. Proposal on the Adjustment of Members of Selected Specialized Committees of the Sixth Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>5. Proposal on Nominating Ms. YU Lanying as a Candidate for Board Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>6. Proposal of Appointment of Secretary of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>7. Proposal on the Appointment of Securities Affairs Representative of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol> <p>The following reports were heard in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on the Implementation of Regulatory Opinions for 2023</li> <li>2. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing for 2023</li> <li>3. Implementation of the Resolutions of the Board of Directors and the Recommendations and Opinions of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu for 2023</li> </ol>
The 4th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	March 19, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on the 2023 Liability Quality Management Assessment Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on the Report on Duty Performance of Major Shareholders of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</li> <li>3. Proposal on the Report on the Capital Replenishment Capacity of Major Shareholders of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</li> <li>4. Proposal on the Report on Assessment of Major Shareholders of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</li> <li>5. Proposal on the Self-Assessment Report on Corporate Governance of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</li> <li>6. Proposal on the Total Salary Budget Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2024</li> <li>7. Proposal on Nominating Mr. LU Songsheng as a Candidate for Board Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>8. Proposal on the Appointment of Mr. LIANG Bin as Chief Information Officer of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol> <p>The following reports were heard in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on the Business Development and Management of the Capital Operation Center for 2023</li> </ol>
The 6th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	April 8, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on the 2023 Total Risk Management Assessment Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on the Risk Limit Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2024</li> <li>3. Proposal on the 2024 Risk Management Strategy of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>4. Proposal on the Risk Appetite Statement of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2024</li> <li>5. Proposal on the Report on Assessment of Case Risk Prevention and Control of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</li> <li>6. Proposal on the Evaluation Report on Internet Lending Business of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</li> <li>7. Proposal on the Report on Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Work for 2023 and Work Highlights for 2024 of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>8. Proposal on Amending the Administrative Measures for the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>9. Proposal on Amending the Operational Risk Management Policy of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>10. Proposal on the Management Measures for Risk Prevention and Control of Criminal-Related Cases of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol> <p>The following reports were reviewed in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on the Business Development and Management of the Branches outside the Province for 2023</li> <li>2. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on Employee Behavioral Assessment for 2023</li> </ol>

Meeting Session	Date of Meeting	Resolution
The 7th meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	April 15, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <p>8. Proposal on the Appointment of Mr. YUAN Jun as President of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>7. Proposal on Nominating Mr. YUAN Jun as a Candidate for Board Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>7. Proposal on Nominating Mr. GU Sheng as a Candidate for Independent Board Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p>
The 8th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	April 25, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <p>1. Proposal on the 2023 Strategy Execution Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>2. Proposal on the 2023 Board of Directors Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>3. Proposal on the 2023 President's Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>4. Proposal on the 2024 Q1 President's Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>5. Proposal on the 2023 Annual report and its Summary of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>6. Proposal on the 2023 Financial Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>7. Proposal on the 2024 Q1 Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>8. Proposal on the Financial Accounts for 2023 and the Financial Budget for 2024 of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>9. Proposal on the Profit Distribution Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</p> <p>10. Proposal on Requesting the Shareholders' Meeting of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. to Authorize the Board of Directors to Decide on the Interim Profit Distribution for 2024</p> <p>11. Proposal on the 2023 Consolidated Management Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>12. Proposal on the 2023 Internal Control Evaluation Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>13. Proposal on the 2023 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report within the Group of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>14. Proposal on the 2023 Capital Adequacy Ratio Management Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>15. Proposal on the 2024 Capital Adequacy Ratio Management Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>16. Proposal on the ESG and Social Responsibility Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co. for 2023</p> <p>17. Proposal on the 2023 Green Finance Development Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>18. Proposal on the 2023 Self-assessment Report on the Principles of Responsible Banking of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>19. Proposal on the 2023 Report on Related Party Transactions of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>20. Proposal on the Estimated Amount of Daily Related Party Transactions for 2024 of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>21. Proposal on the Report on Internal Audit Work for 2023 and Work Plan for 2024 of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>22. Proposal on the 2023 Directors' Performance Evaluation Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>23. Proposal on the 2023 Report on the Performance of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>24. Proposal on the Report of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Evaluation of the Accounting Firm's Duty Performance and Regulatory Duty Performance for 2023</p> <p>25. Proposal on the 2023 Independent Director's Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>26. Proposal on the 2023 Special Opinions on the Independence Assessment of Independent Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>27. Proposal on the Results of Remuneration Assessment of Senior Management of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2023</p> <p>28. Proposal on Convening 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</p> <p>The following reports were heard in the meeting:</p> <p>1. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on the Audit of Relevant Audit Projects in 2023</p>
The 9th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	June 17, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <p>1. Proposal that Jiangsu Province Investment Management Co., Ltd. and its Related Parties Intending to Jointly Hold More than 10% of the Shares of Bank of Jiangsu</p>

Meeting Session	Date of Meeting	Resolution
The 10th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	July 29, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on Amending the Basic Accounting System of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on Amending the Administrative Measures for Credit Guarantee of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>3. Proposal on Amending the Administrative Measures for Small and Micro Internet Loan Business of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>4. Proposal on Amending the Administrative Measures for Personal Consumption Internet Loan Business of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>5. Proposal on Adjusting Outsourcing of Consumer Finance Business Promotion Services of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>6. Proposal on the Adjustment of Members of Selected Specialized Committees of the Sixth Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol>
The 11th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	August 16, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on the 2024 H1 President's Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on the 2024 Semi-Annual Report and its Summary of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>3. Proposal on the 2024 H1 Report on Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Work of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>4. Proposal on the 2024 H1 Total Risk Management Assessment Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>5. Proposal on the 2024 H1 Report on the Implementation of the Expected Credit Loss Method of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>6. Proposal on the 2024 Recovery Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>7. Proposal on the 2024 Disposal Plan Suggestions of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>8. Proposal on Global Systemically Important Banks Assessment Indicators for Bank of Jiangsu Co. for 2023</li> <li>9. Proposal on Amending the Data Management Measures of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>10. Proposal on the Dividend Payment of Preferred Shares of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol> <p>The following reports were heard in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Circular on the Regulatory Opinions of Bank of Jiangsu for 2024</li> </ol>
The 12th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	August 29, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on the 2024 Q3 President's Work Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on the 2024 Q3 Report of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>3. Proposal on the Issuance of Ordinary Financial Bonds by Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol> <p>The following reports were heard in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Circular on the Corporate Governance Regulatory Assessment of Bank of Jiangsu for 2023</li> </ol>
The 13th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	November 27, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on the Environmental, Social and Governance Risk Management Policy of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on Amending the Country Risk Management Policy of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>3. Proposal on the Interim Profit Distribution Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2024</li> </ol>
The 14th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors	December 26, 2024	<p>The following proposals were deliberated and ratified in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proposal on the 2024 Work Report on Information Technology of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>2. Proposal on Special Audit Report on Business Continuity Management of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. for 2024</li> <li>3. Proposal on the 2025 Institutional Development Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>4. Proposal on Amending the Board Strategy and Working Rules of ESG Committee of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>5. Proposal on Amending the Working Rules of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>6. Proposal on Amending the Capital Management Measures of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>7. Proposal on Amending the Group Capital Management Measures of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>8. Proposal on Amending the Management Measures for Assets and Liabilities of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>9. Proposal on the Contingency Capital Replenishment Plan of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> <li>10. Proposal on Convening 2025 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.</li> </ol> <p>The following reports were reviewed in the meeting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bank of Jiangsu's Report on the Implementation of Regulatory Opinions for 2024</li> <li>2. Report of Bank of Jiangsu on the Business Situation of Agency-based Wealth Management Products in 2024</li> </ol>

### (III) Convening of special committees of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Company consists of 6 special committees: the Strategy and ESG Committee, the Audit Committee, the Related Party Transaction Control Committee, the Risk Management Committee, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Consumer Protection Committee. All members of the Audit Committee are non-executive directors. The independent non-executive directors in the Audit Committee, the Related Party Transaction Control Committee and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee account for more than half of their members, and serve as the chairmen. All special committees are able to exchange company management and risk situation with senior management and related departments periodically and put forward opinions and suggestions, provide professional opinions for the Board of Directors or make decision on the professional matters according to the authorization of the Board of Directors. During the Reporting Period, the special committees performed their duties as follows:

The Strategy and ESG Committee reviewed and formulated the Company's development strategy plan, sustainable development strategy, green finance development strategy, and fintech development strategy, and conducted regular evaluations to promote the Company's construction and improvement of the ESG management system and development mechanism.

The Audit Committee examined the Company's risk and compliance status, accounting policies, financial reporting procedures and financial conditions, provided guidance, supervision, inspection and evaluation for the Company's internal and external audits, internal control, etc., and took charge of the Company's annual audit work.

The Related Party Transactions Control Committee formulated policies and procedures for the management of related party transactions of the Company, reviewed and approved or examined related party transactions within its authority, inspected and supervised the control of related party transactions of the Company, and controlled the risks of related party transactions.

The Risk Management Committee supervised the control of various risks such as credit, liquidity, market, operation, compliance, reputation, and information technology by the senior management. It conducted regular evaluations of the Company's risk policies, risk levels, management conditions, risk tolerance, and data governance, and put forward suggestions for improving the Company's risk management and internal controls.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee formulated the selection procedures and standards for the directors and senior management of the Company, selected and preliminarily reviewed the candidates for the positions and their qualifications, and made recommendations to the Board of Directors; it also formulated the remuneration assessment plan for the directors and senior management of the Company, made recommendations to the Board of Directors and supervised the implementation of the plan.

The Consumer Protection Committee formulated strategies, policies and goals for consumer rights protection work, urged the senior management to effectively implement and carry out relevant work, regularly listened to special reports on the development of consumer rights protection work, and supervised and evaluated the comprehensiveness, timeliness, effectiveness of consumer rights protection work as well as the performance of relevant duties by the senior management.

Committee Name	Member Status
Strategy and ESG Committee	Chairman of Committee: GE Renyu Committee Members: YUAN Jun, LI Xindan, CHEN Zhongyang and HU Jun
Audit Committee	Chairman of Committee: HONG Lei Committee Members: YU Xugang and LIN Haitao
Related Party Transaction Control Committee	Chairman of Committee: YU Xugang Committee Members: WU Dianjun and GU Sheng

Committee Name	Member Status
Risk Control Management Committee	Chairman of Committee: CHEN Zhongyang Committee Members: WU Dianjun, HONG Lei, JIANG Jian and YU Lanying
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	Chairman of Committee: GU Sheng Committee Members: YUAN Jun and HONG Lei
Consumer Protection Commission	Chairman of Committee: LI Xindan Committee Members: LU Songsheng and REN Tong

During the Reporting Period, the Company held 30 special committee meetings of the Board of Directors. Here are the details:

Committee Name	Number of Meetings	Date of Meeting	Meeting Contents	Important Opinions and Suggestions
Strategy and ESG Committee	3	January 29 April 23 December 23	Reviewed and ratified the Group Capital Plan for 2024-2026, the 2023 Strategy Execution Report, the 2023 Capital Adequacy Ratio Management Report, the 2024 Capital Adequacy Ratio Management Plan, the ESG and Social Responsibility Report for 2023, the 2023 Green Finance Development Report, the 2023 Self-assessment Report on the Principles of Responsible Banking, the 2023 Group Capital Management Special Audit Report, the 2025 Institutional Development Plan, Amendment to the Board of Directors' Strategy and ESG Committee Working Rules, Amendment to Capital Management Measures, Amendment to the Group's Capital Management Measures, Amendment to the Management Measures for Assets and Liabilities, Contingency Capital Replenishment Plan, 2025 Work Plan of the Committee.	The Committee agreed to the proposals and made comments and suggestions on the related work in accordance with the regulatory laws and regulations, rules of work, etc.
Audit Committee	7	January 30 April 24 July 29 August 16 October 29 November 26 December 23	Reviewed and ratified the Engagement of the Accounting Firm, the 2023 Annual Report and its Summary, the 2023 Financial Report, the 2024 Q1 Report, the Financial Accounts for 2023 and the Financial Budget for 2024, the Profit Distribution Plan for 2023, the Request to the Shareholders' Meeting of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. to Authorize the Board of Directors to Decide on the Interim Profit Distribution for 2024, the 2023 Consolidated Management Work Report, the 2023 Internal Control Evaluation Report, the 2023 Internal Audit Work Report and 2024 Work Plan, the 2023 Duty Performance Report of the Committee, Report of the Committee on the Evaluation of the Accounting Firm's Duty Performance and Regulatory Duty Performance for 2023, the 2024 Work Plan of the Committee, the Report on the Work of the Head of the Planning and Finance Department, Report on the Performance and Integrity of the Head of the Internal Audit Department in 2023, the Amendment to the Basic Accounting System, the 2024 Semi-annual Report and its Summary, the 2024 Q3 Report, the 2024 Interim Profit Distribution Plan, the Special Audit Report on Business Continuity Management for 2024; heard the 2023 Report on the Relevant Special Audits.	The Committee agreed to the proposals and made comments and suggestions on the related work in accordance with the regulatory laws and regulations, rules of work, etc.
Related Party Transaction Control Committee	4	April 24 June 11 August 12 November 11	Reviewed and ratified the 2024 Work Report of the Committee, confirmed the List of Related Parties at the end of 2023, the Report on Related Party Transactions for 2023, The Special Audit Report on Related Party Transaction Management for 2023, The Estimated Amount of Daily Related Party Transactions for 2024, the Report on Related Party Transactions for 2024 Q1, the Report on Related Party Transactions for 2024 H1, and the Report on Related Party Transactions for 2024 Q3; heard the Report on Related Party Transactions.	The Committee agreed to the proposals and made comments and suggestions on the related work in accordance with the regulatory laws and regulations, rules of work, etc.

Committee Name	Number of Meetings	Date of Meeting	Meeting Contents	Important Opinions and Suggestions
Risk Control Management Committee	10	January 29 March 18 April 7 April 25 June 11 July 29 August 16 November 11 November 19 December 23	Reviewed and ratified the 2024 Work Report of the Committee, the Total Risk Management Report for 2023, the Risk Limit Plan for 2024, the Risk Management Strategy for 2024, Risk Appetite Statement for 2024, the Case Risk Prevention and Control Assessment Report for 2023, Evaluation Report on Internet Lending Business for 2023, Amendment to the Operational Risk Management Policies and the Management Measures for Risk Prevention and Control of Criminal Cases, the 2023 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Report within the Group, the Report on the Implementation of the Expected Credit Loss Method for 2023, Special Audit Report on Risk Classification of Financial Assets in 2023, Special Audit Report on Market Risk Management in 2023, Special Audit Report on Liquidity Risk Management in 2023, Special Audit Report on Comprehensive Risk Management in 2023, Special Audit Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Work in 2023, the 2024 Q1 Total Risk Management Report, the 2024 Bond Investment Strategy and Entry Criteria of the Capital Operation Center, Amendment to the Administrative Measures for Credit Guarantee, Amendment to the Administrative Measures for Small and Micro Internet Loan Business, Amendment to the Administrative Measures for Personal Consumption Internet Loan Business, Adjustment of Outsourcing of Consumer Finance Business Promotion Services, 2024 H1 Total Risk Management Report, 2024 H1 Report on the Implementation of the Expected Credit Loss Method, 2024 Recovery Plan, 2024 Disposal Plan Suggestions, 2024 Q3 Total Risk Management Report, Environmental, Social and Governance Risk Management Policy, Amendment to Country Risk Management Policy, Amendment to Working Rules of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors; heard the Report on Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing for 2023, the Report on the Business Development and Management of the Capital Operation Center for 2023, the Report on the Business Development and Management of the Branches outside the Province for 2023, the Report on Employee Behavioral Assessment for 2023 and Report on the Internal Control Case Prevention Work Plan for 2024.	The Committee agreed to the proposals and made comments and suggestions on the related work in accordance with the regulatory laws and regulations, rules of work, etc.
Nomination and Remuneration Committee	4	January 29 March 19 April 15 September 10	Reviewed and ratified the 2024 Work Report, the Budget Plan for Total Salary in 2024, the 2023 Directors' Performance Evaluation Report, the 2023 Special Opinions on the Independence Assessment of Independent Directors, the 2023 Independent Director's Work Report, the Results of Remuneration Assessment of Senior Management for 2023, the Research and Audit of Performance Assessment and Salary Management in 2023 and the 2023 Remuneration Management Work Report; nominated candidates for directors and appointed the President, Chief Information Officer, Secretary of the Board of Directors and securities affairs representative.	The Committee agreed to the proposals and made comments and suggestions on the related work in accordance with the regulatory laws and regulations, rules of work, etc.
Consumer Protection Commission	2	April 7 August 16	Reviewed and ratified the 2024 Work Report, the Report on Consumer Rights and Interests Protection Work for 2023 and Work Highlights for 2024, the Special Audit Report on Consumer Rights Protection Work in 2023, Amendment to the Administrative Measures for the Protection of Consumers' Rights and Interests, and the 2024 H1 Work Report on Consumer Rights Protection.	The Committee agreed to the proposals and made comments and suggestions on the related work in accordance with the regulatory laws and regulations, rules of work, etc.
Other specific circumstances regarding the performance of duties and the matters of objection				None

#### (IV) Work performance of directors and independent directors

During the Reporting Period, all directors of the Company performed their duties in strict accordance with laws and regulations, regulatory requirements and the Company's Articles of Association in a cautious, earnest, diligent and honest manner, exerted decision-making functions effectively and safeguarded the interests of all shareholders and the Company's overall interests. All directors knew about the Company's operation and management by listening to the report of the management, studying work data and communicating with different parties, participated in the working affairs of the board of directors and special committees seriously, attended meetings and negotiated on relevant matters as per laws and regulations, exercised voting rights and made independent, professional and objective judgment on the matters within the scope of duties; relevant directors who could not attend meetings in person due to some reasons could entrust others according to relevant provisions. All directors could bring forth opinions and suggestions on the Company's corporate governance, internal control, risk management and operation development based on their profession and working experience so as to boost the Company's more standard and efficient operation. All directors took an active part in the special training concerning independent directors organized by China Association for Public Companies, Suzhou Association for Public Companies, Jiangsu Association for Public Companies, Shanghai Stock Exchange, and special training organized by the Company concerning anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing, so as to continuously improve their performance ability.

All independent directors performed their duties in an honest, diligent, independent and professional manner in strict accordance with laws, regulations, regulatory provisions, the Company's Articles of Association and working system for independent directors. They made decisions without being influenced by the major shareholders, senior managers and other units and individuals with stake with the Company, laid special emphasis on the legal rights and interests of minority shareholders and other stakeholders; exerted specialty, issued independent opinions objectively and fairly on the execution of the Company's internal control, profit distribution plan, management of Related Party Transaction, further appointment of accounting firm, employment and remuneration plan of senior managers and director nomination, and played an important role in promoting scientific decision-making by the board of directors and safeguarding the rights and interests of minority shareholders and financial consumers. In 2024, the independent directors carried out targeted field studies on topics such as big data risk control, green finance, digital finance, and prepared research reports to further and actively guide the stable and long-term development of the Company.

### IV. Performance of Duties by Supervisors

#### (I) Composition of the Board of Supervisors and attendance of supervisors at meetings of the Board of Supervisors and shareholders' meetings

Supervisor Full name	External Supervisor or Not	Attendance at meetings of the Board of Supervisors						Attendance at Shareholders' Meetings
		Number of Meetings that shall be attended this year	Times of personal attendance	Number of attendance by communication	Times of delegated attendance	Times of absence Number of times	Whether absent from meetings in person twice in a row	Number of times attending shareholders' meetings
JI Jinsong	No	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
PAN Jun	Yes	7	7	2	0	0	No	2

Supervisor Full name	External Supervisor or Not	Attendance at meetings of the Board of Supervisors						Attendance at Shareholders' Meetings
		Number of Meetings that shall be attended this year	Times of personal attendance	Number of attendance by communication	Times of delegated attendance	Times of absence Number of times	Whether absent from meetings in person twice in a row	Number of times attending shareholders' meetings
CHEN Libiao	Yes	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
LIU Wei	Yes	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
ZHENG Gang	No	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
WU Zhihua	No	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
LI Zhaoqin	No	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
BAO Gang	No	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
JIN Rui	No	7	7	2	0	0	No	2
Number of meetings of the Board of Supervisors held during the year								7
Including: Number of on-site meetings								5
Number of meetings held by communication								2
Number of meetings held onsite and by communication								0

## (II) Work performance of supervisors and external supervisors

During the Reporting Period, all supervisors of the Company actively attended various meetings, carefully deliberated all proposals and diligently performed legal duties. Those who could not attend the meetings in person all performed the formalities for authorized entrustment according to relevant provisions; earnestly carried out supervision and inspection activities to promote and improve corporate governance; continuously improved professional level, constantly enriched the duty performance modes and effectively safeguarded the overall interests of all shareholders and the Company. The external supervisors attended the meetings of the Board of Supervisors and the meetings of special committees as per the regulatory requirements strictly, participated in the research and decision-making of important matters of the meetings of the Board of Supervisors; actively attended the Board of Directors meetings as nonvoting delegates, attended the special surveys of the branches and subsidiaries organized and carried out by the Board of Supervisors to effectively bring their expertise into full play, actively offered advice and suggestions, diligently performed the duties of supervisors, and made active contribution to the effective performance of the supervisory duties of the Board of Supervisors.

## V. Establishment and Implementation of Evaluation System and Incentive Mechanism on Senior Management

The senior management of the Company should directly report to the Board of Directors and accept the assessment conducted by the Board of Directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee under the Board of Directors enhanced the evaluation on senior management in terms of compliance operation, risk control, operating profit, development transformation as well as social responsibility indicators and personal indicators in accordance with supervision requirements and the Remuneration Assessment Measures of Senior Managers of Bank of Jiangsu. After the evaluation, the Company's senior management completed various targets assigned by the Board of Directors well in 2024, and all members of senior management received an A score in the annual assessment conducted by the Board of Directors. The Board of Supervisors of the Company carried out evaluation on performance of duties in 2024 of senior management according to regulatory requirements and related rules and regulations of the Company. Assessment results of senior management conducted by the Board of Directors and evaluation opinions on senior management provided by the Board of Supervisors were important basis of incentive and constraint of senior management.

## VI. Information on Directors, Supervisors and Senior Management

### (I) Changes in shareholding and remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management during the Reporting Period

Unit: Shares &amp; RMB 10,000

Full name	Position Held	Gender	Year of Birth	Term of Office	Shares Held at the Beginning of the Year	Shares Held at the End of the Year	Total pre-tax remuneration received from the Company during the Reporting Period
GE Renyu	Chairman	Male	1965	October 2023 - Change of Term of Office	41,080	41,080	81.20
YUAN Jun	Executive Director	Male	1971	May 2024 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	60.90
	President			April 2024 - Change of Term of Office			
WU Dianjun	Executive Director	Male	1969	May 2018 - Change of Term of Office	41,470	41,470	73.08
	Vice President			April 2019 - Change of Term of Office			
	Secretary of the Board of Directors			From August 2016 to December 2024			
LU Songsheng	Executive Director	Male	1966	May 2024 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	217.56
	Secretary of the Board of Directors			February 2024 - Change of Term of Office			
HU Jun	Non-executive Director	Male	1970	August 2015 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	
LIN Haitao	Non-executive Director	Male	1976	October 2023 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	
JIANG Jian	Non-executive Director	Male	1966	March 2012 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	

Full name	Position Held	Gender	Year of Birth	Term of Office	Shares Held at the Beginning of the Year	Shares Held at the End of the Year	Total pre-tax remuneration received from the Company during the Reporting Period
TANG Jinsong	Non-executive Director	Male	1969	December 2006 - Change of Term of Office	8,626	8,626	
YU Lanying	Non-executive Director	Female	1971	May 2024 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	
REN Tong	Non-executive Director	Male	1967	November 2019 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	
LI Xindan	Independent Non-executive Director	Male	1966	July 2020 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	30.00
HONG Lei	Independent Non-executive Director	Male	1970	July 2020 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	30.00
CHEN Zhongyang	Independent Non-executive Director	Male	1968	July 2023 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	30.00
YU Xugang	Independent Non-executive Director	Male	1968	July 2023 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	30.00
GU Sheng	Independent Non-executive Director	Male	1963	May 2024 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	
JI Jinsong	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors	Male	1967	October 2023 - Change of Term of Office	16,900	16,900	81.20
PAN Jun	External Supervisor	Male	1976	May 2022 - Change of Term of Office			28.00
CHEN Libiao	External Supervisor	Male	1982	July 2020 - Change of Term of Office			28.00
LIU Wei	External Supervisor	Male	1982	May 2022 - Change of Term of Office			28.00
ZHENG Gang	Shareholder Supervisor	Male	1974	July 2020 - Change of Term of Office			
BAO Gang	Employee Supervisor	Male	1975	July 2020 - Change of Term of Office			183.14
JIN Rui	Employee Supervisor	Male	1973	July 2020 - Change of Term of Office			146.99
ZHOU Aiguo	Vice President	Male	1972	From March 2023 to March 2025	-	-	73.08
LUO Feng	Vice President	Male	1972	September 2023 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	73.08
GAO Zenggen	Vice President	Male	1977	September 2023 - Change of Term of Office	-	-	73.08
DING Zonghong	Vice President	Male	1973	September 2023 - Change of Term of Office	98,981	98,981	73.08
WANG Weibing	Assistant to President	Male	1967	April 2018 - Change of Term of Office	709,070	709,070	206.15
LIANG Bin	Chief Information Officer	Male	1972	March 2024 - Change of Term of Office			125.51
WU Zhihua	Shareholder Supervisor	Male	1973	From October 2023 to December 2024			
LI Zhaoqin	Shareholder Supervisor	Male	1981	From October 2023 to July 2024			

## Note

1. The remuneration obtained by the newly-appointed or dismissed personnel from the Company during the Reporting Period shall be converted in accordance with the actual time in post during the Reporting Period.
2. The actual pre-tax paid remuneration received by the directors, supervisors and senior management who served full-time in the Company from the Company during the Reporting Period.
3. Final pre-tax remuneration of some directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company remain to be confirmed, and disclosure will be carried out after confirmation.

4. Situations in which some non-executive directors and shareholder supervisors obtained remuneration of related parties of the Company are as follows:

- 1) Where non-executive directors and shareholder supervisors hold posts in other legal persons or organizations, making such legal persons or organizations a related party of the Company, the said non-executive directors and shareholder supervisors will obtain remuneration from the said related party.
- 2) Where a shareholder becomes a related party of the Company for holding 5% or more shares of the Company, the non-executive directors will obtain remuneration from the above said related party (shareholder dispatching unit).

No directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company obtained remuneration from related parties of the Company except for the above said situations.

5. The Company held the 4th Meeting of the 6th Board of Directors on January 30, 2024 and deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Appointment of the Secretary of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and appointed LU Songsheng as the Secretary of the Board of Directors. On February 8, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Secretary of the Board of Directors by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on Lu Songsheng's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 45), approving LU Songsheng's qualification for the position of Secretary of the Board of Directors. LU Songsheng officially took office and WU Dianjun no longer fulfilled the duties of Secretary of the Board of Directors.

6. On February 6, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director of the Board of Directors by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on LIN Haitao's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 35), approving LIN Haitao's qualification for the position of director of the Board of Directors.

7. The Company held the 5th meeting of the 6th Board of Directors on March 19, 2024 and deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Appointment of Mr. LIANG Bin as the Chief Information Officer of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.". On April 20, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Senior Executive by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on LIANG Bin's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 115), approving LIANG Bin's qualification for the position of Chief Information Officer.

8. The Company held the 7th meeting of the 6th Board of Directors on April 15, 2024, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Appointment of Mr. YUAN Jun as the President of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and appointed YUAN Jun as the President. On April 24, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Senior Executive by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of

the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on YUAN Jun's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 124), approving YUAN Jun's qualification for the position of the President.

9. The Company issued the "Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Resignation of Independent Director" on April 16, 2024, announcing the resignation of FAN Qingwu from his position as an independent director of the Company due to personal and work reasons.

10. The Company held its 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting on May 17, 2024, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Election of Mr. YUAN Jun as a Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and elected YUAN Jun as a director. On July 18, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on YUAN Jun's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 236), approving YUAN Jun's qualification for the position of director.

11. The Company held its 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting on May 17, 2024, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Election of Mr. LU Songsheng as a Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and elected LU Songsheng as a director. On July 18, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on LU Songsheng's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 237), approving LU Songsheng's qualification for the position of director.

12. The Company held its 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting on May 17, 2024, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Election of Ms. YU Lanying as a Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and elected YU Lanying as a director. On July 24, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on YU Lanying's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 243), approving YU Lanying's qualification for the position of director.

13. The Company held its 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting on May 17, 2024, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Election of Mr. GU Sheng as an Independent Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and elected GU Sheng as an independent director. On July 24, 2024, the Company issued the "Announcement of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd. on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority", received the "Reply of the Jiangsu Regulatory Bureau of the National Financial Regulatory Administration on GU Sheng's Qualification for the Position" (Su Jin Fu [2024] No. 244), approving YU Lanying's qualification for the position of independent director.

14. The Company issued the "Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Resignation of Shareholder Supervisor" on July 13, 2024, announcing the resignation of LI Zhaoqin from his position as a supervisor and a member of the Supervision Committee under the Board of Supervisors of the Company due to work reasons.

15. The Company issued the "Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Resignation of Supervisor" on December 14, 2024, announcing the resignation of WU Zhihua from his position as a supervisor and a member of the Supervision Committee under the Board of Supervisors of the Company due to job change.

16. The Company issued the "Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Resignation of Senior Executive" on March 21, 2025, announcing the resignation of ZHOU Aiguo from his position as the Vice President of the Company due to job transfer.

17. The Company held its 2025 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting on January 15, 2025, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Election of Ms. SONG Yunyun as a Supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and elected SONG Yunyun as a supervisor.

## (II) Basic information of directors, supervisors and senior management

Name	Basic information
GEN Renyu	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Bachelor of Engineering and a senior engineer. He once served as the Assistant to Division Chief and Deputy Division Chief of Science and Technology Division of Nanjing Branch of China Construction Bank; Manager of Operation Center of Business Department and General Manager of Information Technology Management Department of Jiangsu Branch of China Construction Bank; General Manager of Information Technology Department of Bank of Nanjing; General Manager of Information Technology Department, Chief Information Officer, a member of the Party Committee, Vice President of Bank of Jiangsu, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Bank of Jiangsu. GE now serves as the Executive Director and Secretary of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
YUAN Jun	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Engineering and an economist. YUAN once served as the Deputy Chief of Planning Division of Cooperative Association, Deputy Chief of Business Management Division and Deputy General Manager of Business Development Department of Jiangsu Province; Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Taizhou Rural Commercial Bank; Head of the Discipline Inspection Team at Bank of Jiangsu assigned by Jiangsu Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection; a member of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu. YUAN now serves as the Executive Director, President and Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
WU Dianjun	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Doctor of Economics and a senior economist. WU once worked as the Deputy Director of Party Committee Office, Deputy Director of the Office and Deputy Director of the Office (in charge of Work) of Jiangsu Branch of Agricultural Development Bank of China; Assistant to Director, Deputy Director and Director of Office of Bank of Jiangsu, Director of the Party Committee Office, Head of Publicity Department and Secretary of the Board of Directors of Bank of Jiangsu. WU now serves as the Executive Director, Vice President and a member of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
LU Songsheng	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master's Degree holder and a senior accountant. LU once served as the Assistant to Head of Finance and Accounting Office of Business Department, Deputy Head of Accounting and Settlement Office, Finance and Accounting Office and Internal Audit Office of Jiangsu Branch of Agricultural Development Bank of China, Assistant to General Manager and Deputy General Manager of Planning and Finance Department of Bank of Jiangsu, the Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Yancheng Branch of Bank of Jiangsu, the Secretary of the Party Committee, Director and President of Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. LU now works as the Executive Director, Secretary of the Board of Directors and General Manager of the Planning and Finance Department of Bank of Jiangsu.
HU Jun	A member of the Communist Party of China and a Master's Degree holder. HU once served as the Section Member, Management Assistant of Financial Department II, General Manager Assistant, Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Jiangsu International Trust Cooperation Limited. HU now serves as the Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Jiangsu International Trust Cooperation Limited, and Shareholder Director of Bank of Jiangsu.
LIN Haitao	A member of the Communist Party of China and a Doctoral Degree holder. LIN once worked as the Director of Investment Department and Deputy General Manager of Phoenix Publishing & Media Group, and Chairman of Jiangsu Phoenix Property Investment Co., Ltd. LIN now serves as the Director of Deputy General Manager of Phoenix Publishing & Media Group; Shareholder Director of Bank of Jiangsu, Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Data Group Co., Ltd.
JIANG Jian	A member of the Communist Party of China and a Master's Degree holder. JIANG once served as the Deputy General Manager of Investment Banking Headquarters, General Manager of Asset Management Department, General Manager of Nanjing Head Office of Investment Banking, Director of Investment Banking, Secretary of Board of Directors, Vice President and member of the Party Committee of Huatai Securities. JIANG now serves as a member of the Executive Committee of Huatai Securities and a shareholder director of Bank of Jiangsu.
TANG Jinsong	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Bachelor's Degree holder, a senior accountant and a Certified Public Accountant. TANG once served as the Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Board of Directors of Taihu New City Group. TANG now serves as the Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Board of Directors of Wuxi Urban Construction Development Group Co., Ltd., Chairman of Wuxi Construction and Development Investment Co., Ltd., and Shareholder Director of Bank of Jiangsu, Xijin International Co., Ltd. and Xihui International Co., Ltd.
YU Lanying	a member of the Communist Party of China, a Master's Degree holder, a senior accountant and a Certified Public Accountant. YU once served as the Head of Finance and Accounting Department, Financial Director, Deputy General Manager and member of the Party Committee of Jiangsu Ninghu Expressway Co., Ltd., Head of Audit Risk Control Department and Director of Audit Center of Jiangsu Transportation Holding Co., Ltd., and Head of Finance Management Department and Assistant to General Manager of Jiangsu Transportation Holding Co., Ltd. YU now serves as the Chief Accountant and member of the Party Committee of Jiangsu Transportation Holding Co., Ltd.; Shareholder Director of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Jinsuzheng Investment and Development Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.; Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Jiangsu Salt Industry Group Co., Ltd. and Jiangsu Railway Group Co., Ltd., and Supervisor of Huatai Securities Co., Ltd.
REN tong	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Doctoral Degree holder and a senior editor. REN once served as the Deputy Office Director, Deputy Division Chief and Office Director of the Publicity Division of Jiangsu Provincial Radio and Television Administration; Deputy President of the Broadcast Media Center of Jiangsu Broadcasting Corporation; Director of the Organization and Personnel Department (HR Department) of Jiangsu Broadcasting Corporation. REN now serves as a member of the Party Committee, Deputy Channel Director and Deputy General Manager of Jiangsu Broadcasting Corporation, and Shareholder Director of Bank of Jiangsu.

Name	Basic information
LI Xindan	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Doctoral Degree holder, a professor, a doctoral supervisor and an expert receiving special government allowances from The State Council. LI once served as the Professor of the School of Economics and Management of Southeast University, and Dean of the School of Engineering Management of Nanjing University. LI now serves as Dean of School of New Finance, Director of the Academic Board of the School of Engineering Management and Director of Research Center of Financial Engineering of Nanjing University, an independent director of Bank of Jiangsu (60091), Soochow Securities (601555), Southern Asset Management and HSBC (China). LI concurrently serves as the Dean of Committee of Evaluation Experts on S&T Board System of Shanghai Stock Exchange and a member of SSE Index Committee, executive member and Secretary General of Chinese Finance Annual Meeting, and Honorary Chairman of Jiangsu Capital Market Research Society.
HONG Lei	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master's Degree holder and a Certified Public Accountant. HONG once served as the Audit Project Manager of Nanjing Accounting Firm, Director of Supervision & Training Department of Nanjing Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and Deputy Director of Jiangsu Tian Hong Hua Xin Public Accounting Firm. HONG now serves as the Partner of Nanjing Branch of Shanghai Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership), Deputy Director of Professional Technical Committee of Jiangsu Institute of Certified Public Accountants, independent director of Bank of Jiangsu (60091), ZKI and SCIENCHEM, and external director of Xuzhou Coal Mine Group.
CHEN Zhongyang	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Doctoral Degree holder, a professor and a doctoral supervisor. CHEN once served as the Lecturer from Teaching and Research Office on International Finance and Associate Professor from Department of Applied Finance of School of Finance, Renmin University of China; Vice President of International College, President of Academic Board and Person in Charge for Discipline Construction on Financial Risk Management of Suzhou Campus of Renmin University of China. CHEN now serves as the Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of Applied Finance of School of Finance, Renmin University of China; independent director of Bank of Jiangsu (60091), Soochow Securities (601555), Yonyou Fintech (839483) and ICBC Credit Suisse Asset Management Co., Ltd.
YU Xugang	A Doctoral Degree holder. YU once served as a member of the 12th Central Economic Committee of China Democratic League, and part-time professor of School of Law of University of International Business and Economics, and Law School of Huazhong University of Science and Technology. YU now serves as the Senior Partner of Beijing Dacheng Law Offices. He concurrently serves as a member of Fixed Income Committee of Securities Association of China, a member of the 13th Central Social Work Committee of China Democratic League, Off-campus Master of Laws Supervisor of Law School of Peking University, and independent director of Bank of Jiangsu (600919), Kinlita Enterprise (300225), CCCC (600720), Dafeng Harbor (HK08310) and Shengang Securities.
GU Sheng	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master's Degree holder and a senior economist. GU once served as the Vice President (in charge of Work) of Hainan Branch of the Bank of Communications, the Vice President of Nanjing Branch, President of Suzhou Branch, President of Jiangsu Branch, General Manager of Human Resources Department of the Bank of Communications, and the Secretary of the Board of Directors and President of the Yangtze River Delta Integration Management Headquarters of the Bank of Communications. GU currently serves as an independent director of Bank of Jiangsu (600919) and Suzhou Asset Investment Management Group Co., Ltd.
JI Jinsong	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Economics and an economist. JI once served as the Organizing Staff Member (at the Deputy Section Level) and Deputy Research of Organization Division I, Deputy Chief and Deputy Office Director of Organization Division II, Director of Retired Officials Division of Organization Department of Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee; Secretary of Discipline Inspection Committee, a member and Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee, Secretary of the Party Committee of Head Office and Director of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu. JI now serves as the Chief Supervisor, the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and the Director of the Party Committee Patrol Office of Bank of Jiangsu.
PAN Jun	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Doctoral Degree holder, a Postdoctoral Fellow in Business Administration (Finance), a professor and a doctoral supervisor. PAN is also a Leading Talent in China's Accounting Field, Consulting Expert of China Accounting Standards Committee of Ministry of Finance, and Leader of Young and Middle-aged Academics of "Qinglan Project" in Jiangsu Province. PAN once worked as a Lecturer, Associate Professor and Master Supervisor of Jiangsu University. PAN now serves as the Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice President of School of Accounting, and Vice President of Institute of Accounting and Governance of Nanjing Audit University, and an external supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu.
CHEN Libiao	A Master's Degree holder. CHEN once served as the Project Manager of Nanjing Orient Intelligence Industry Management and Consulting Co., Ltd. CHEN now serves as the Co-founder and Chairman of MobTech, and an external supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu.
LIU Wei	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Doctoral Degree holder and a practicing lawyer. LIU once worked as the assistant lawyer, lawyer, partner and senior partner of Beijing Dentons (Nanjing) Law Firm. LIU now serves as the senior partner of Beijing Dentons (Nanjing) Law Firm, a member of Industry Development and Rules Committee of Jiangsu Lawyers Association, and an external supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu.
ZHENG Gang	a member of the Communist Party of China, a Master's Degree holder, a senior economist and a Certified Public Accountant. ZHENG once served as the accountant, Deputy Chief and Chief of Finance Section of Suzhou Mutual Inductor Factory, Manager of Finance Department of Suzhou Electric Appliance Development Industry Co., Ltd., Manager of Finance Department, Assistant to General Manager, Deputy General Manager, General Manager and Chairman of Suzhou Housing Real-estate Guarantee Co., Ltd., director and Manager of Economic Development Department of Suzhou International Development Group Co., Ltd., and General Manager of Suzhou Enterprise Credit Service Co., Ltd. ZHENG now serves as the General Manager of Capital Operation Department of Suzhou International Development Group Co., Ltd. and the Shareholder Supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu.

Name	Basic information
BAO Gang	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Bachelor's Degree holder and an economist. BAO once served as the Deputy Chief of Market Customer Section and Deputy Manager of Corporate Business Department of CCB Jiangsu Branch, Manager of Risk Monitoring Team of Risk Management Department, Assistant to General Manager and Deputy General Manager of Credit Approval Department, Deputy General Manager of Investment Banking and Asset Management Headquarters, General Manager (Level 2 Department) of Investment and Financing Approval Department, Deputy General Manager (Level 1 Department), Deputy General Manager (in Charge of Work) and General Manager of Investment and Financing Approval Department, Bank of Jiangsu. BAO now serves as the General Manager of Credit Approval Department and Employee Supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu.
JIN Rui	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Accounting and an economist. JIN once served as the Director of Accounting and Settlement Department of Jiangsu Branch and President of Nanjing Grand Sub-branch of Bank of China, Manager of System and Information Management Team, Assistant to General Manager and Manager of System Management Team, and Manager of Statistics Team of Planning and Finance Department of Bank of Jiangsu. JIN now serves as the Deputy General Manager of Planning and Finance Department and Employee Supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu.
ZHOU Aiguo	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Economics and an economist. ZHOU once served as the Assistant to General Manager and Deputy General Manager of Risk Management Department, a member of the Party Committee and Deputy President of Zhenjiang Branch, Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Direct Branch of Jiangsu Branch (general manager level of provincial branch department), a member of the Party Committee and Deputy General Manager of Business Department of Jiangsu Branch of China Construction Bank, General Manager of Business Department, General Manager & Business Director of Green Finance Department as well as the Vice President and a member of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
LUO Feng	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Management, an auditor and a Certified Public Accountant. LUO once served as the Deputy Chief of Finance Audit Division II of Nanjing Commissioner Office of National Audit Office, General Manager of Internal Audit Department and Planning and Finance Department as well as Business Director of Bank of Jiangsu. LUO now serves as the Vice President and a member of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
GAO Zengyin	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Economics and a senior economist. GAO once served as the Deputy General Manager of Business Department, Deputy General Manager and General Manager of Investment Banking Department of Suzhou Branch of China Construction Bank; General Manager of Investment Banking Department, Investment Banking and Asset Management Headquarters of Bank of Jiangsu; Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman of Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd. GAO now serves as the Vice President and a member of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
DING Zonghong	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Bachelor's Degree holder, an accountant and a senior economist. DING once served as a member of the Party Committee, Assistant to President and Vice President of Wuxi Branch, General Manager of Small Enterprise Finance Department (Inclusive Finance Department), General Manager of Business Department and Green Finance Department of Bank of Jiangsu. DING now serves as the Vice President and a member of the Party Committee of Bank of Jiangsu.
WANG Weibing	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Bachelor of Engineering and a senior economist. WANG once served as a member of the Party Group and Discipline Inspection Team Leader, Secretary of the Board of Directors, Office Director of Nantong Commercial Bank; Deputy General Manager of Internal Audit and Compliance Department of Bank of Jiangsu; the Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Taizhou Branch, a member the Party Committee and President of Nantong Branch, the Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Yancheng Branch, the Secretary of the Party Committee and President of Suzhou Branch, and President of Wuxi Branch, Bank of Jiangsu. WANG now serves as the Assistant to President of Bank of Jiangsu, Secretary of the Party Committee of Wuxi Branch of Bank of Jiangsu.
LIANG Bin	A member of the Communist Party of China, a Master of Engineering and a senior engineer. LIANG once served as the Assistant General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Deputy General Manager (in Charge of Work), General Manager of Online Finance Department, and General Manager of Big Data Department of Bank of Jiangsu. LIANG now works as the Chief Information Officer and the General Manager of Information Technology Department of Bank of Jiangsu.

## (II) Positions held by current and resigned directors, supervisors, and senior executives during the Reporting Period

### 1. Positions held in shareholder entities

Name of the Person in Office	Name of the Shareholder Entity	Position Held in the Shareholder Entity
HU Jun	Jiangsu International Trust Co., Ltd.	Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman
LIN Haitao	Jiangsu Phoenix Publishing Media Group Co., Ltd.	Director and Deputy General Manager

Name of the Person in Office	Name of the Shareholder Entity	Position Held in the Shareholder Entity
JIANG Jian	Huatai Securities Co. Ltd.	Member of the Executive Committee
TANG Jinsong	Wuxi Construction and Development Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman
YU Lanying	Jiangsu Transportation Holding Co., Ltd.	Chief Accountant and Member of the Party Committee
REN Tong	Jiangsu Broadcasting Corporation	Member of the Party Committee, Deputy Channel Director and Deputy General Manager
ZHENG Gang	Suzhou International Development Group Co., Ltd.	General Manager of Capital Operation Department
WU Zhihua	Nantong Rail Transit Group Co., Ltd.	Secretary of the Party Committee and Chairman
LI Zhaoqin	Zhenjiang State-owned Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.	Member of the Party Committee and Deputy General Manager

Description of positions held in the shareholder entities: The above persons are appointed by the shareholder entities to serve as the directors and supervisors of the Bank. WU Zhihua and LI Zhaoqin left the Company in December 2024 and July 2024, respectively.

## 2. Positions held in other entities

Name of the Person in Office	Name of Other Entity	Position Held in Other Entity
LIN Haitao	Jiangsu Phoenix Property Investment Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board of Directors (left in January 2024)
LIN Haitao	Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Director
LIN Haitao	Jiangsu Data Group Co., Ltd.	Director
TANG Jinsong	Wuxi Urban Construction Development Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board of Directors
TANG Jinsong	Xijin International Co., Ltd.	Director
TANG Jinsong	Xihui International Co., Ltd.	Director
TANG Jinsong	Wuxi Environmental Protection Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board of Directors (left in August 2024)
YU Lanying	Jiangsu Jinsuzheng Investment and Development Co., Ltd.	Director
YU Lanying	Jiangsu Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.	Director
YU Lanying	Jiangsu Salt Industry Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
YU Lanying	Jiangsu Railway Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
YU Lanying	Huatai Securities Co. Ltd.	Supervisor
YU Lanying	Jiangsu Credit Re-guarantee Group Co., Ltd.	Supervisor (left in August 2024)
REN Tong	OMNIJOY Film and Television Culture Group Co., Ltd.	Chairman
REN Tong	Jiangsu Zijin Culture Industry Development Fund (Limited Partnership)	Council Member

Name of the Person in Office	Name of Other Entity	Position Held in Other Entity
REN Tong	Jiangsu Join Hands Capital Emerging Industry Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	Council President
LI Xindan	Nanjing University	Dean of School of New Finance Director of the Academic Board of the School of Engineering Management Director of Research Center of Financial Engineering
LI Xindan	Nanjing Securities Holding Co., Ltd.	Independent Director (left in June 2024)
LI Xindan	Southern Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
LI Xindan	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	Independent Director
LI Xindan	Soochow Securities Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
HONG Lei	Nanjing Branch of Shanghai Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)	Director
HONG Lei	ZKI	Independent Director
HONG Lei	SCIENCHEM	Independent Director
HONG Lei	Xuzhou Coal Mine Group	External Director
HONG Lei	Nanjing Xingong Investment Group Co., Ltd.	External Director (left in March 2024)
CHEN Zhongyang	Renmin University of China	Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of Applied Finance of School of Finance
CHEN Zhongyang	Soochow Securities Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
CHEN Zhongyang	Yonyou Fintech Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
CHEN Zhongyang	Gongyin Ruixin Fund Management Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
CHEN Zhongyang	Jiangsu Nantong Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	Independent Director (left in February 2024)
YU Xugang	Beijing Dacheng Law Offices	Senior Partner
YU Xugang	Shanghai Kinlita Chemical Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
YU Xugang	Dafeng Port Heshun Technology Company Limited	Independent Director
YU Xugang	Shengang Securities Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
YU Xugang	China Communications Design Consulting Group Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
GU Sheng	Suzhou Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Independent Director (left in January 2025)
GU Sheng	Suzhou Asset Investment and Management Group Co., Ltd.	Independent Director (started from January 2025)
FAN Qingwu	Sunny Worth Limited	General Manager
FAN Qingwu	Laurel Films	Chairman

Name of the Person in Office	Name of Other Entity	Position Held in Other Entity
PAN Jun	School of Accounting, Nanjing Audit University	Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice President
PAN Jun	Qi Jing Machinery Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
PAN Jun	Nanjing Iron&Steel Co., Ltd.	Independent Director
CHEN Libiao	Guangzhou ZhangTao Network Technology Co., Ltd. (MobTech)	Chairman & General Manager
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Youkun Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Zhangzhitao Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Zhenshu Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Shankun Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Likun Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Songyu Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Zanhua Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Guangzhou Youkun Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
CHEN Libiao	Shanghai Maoli Information Technology Co., Ltd.	Director
LIU Wei	Beijing Dentons (Nanjing) Law Firm	Senior Partner
ZHENG Gang	Suzhou Trust Corporation Limited	Director
ZHENG Gang	Soochow Securities Co., Ltd.	Director
ZHENG Gang	Suzhou SME Financial Service Center Co., Ltd.	Director
ZHENG Gang	Jiangsu Jinfu Digital Co., Ltd.	Director
ZHENG Gang	Suzhou Guofa Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Director
LI Zhaoqin	Zhenjiang Dantu Guojin Rural Micro Loan Co., Ltd.	Chairman
LI Zhaoqin	Jiangsu Credit Re-guarantee Group Co., Ltd.	Director
LI Zhaoqin	Jiangsu Zhenjiang Credit Financing Guarantee Co., Ltd.	Director

#### (IV) Changes in directors, supervisors, and senior management of the Company

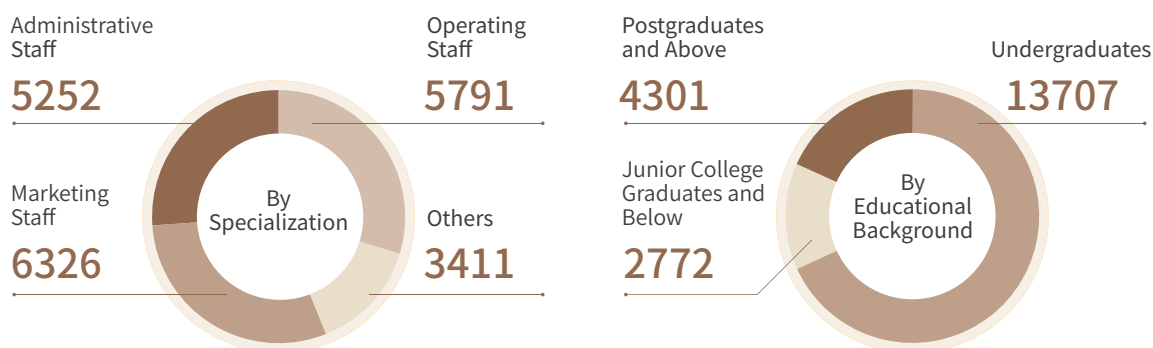
Full name	Position held	Situation of Change	Reason of Change
YUAN Jun	Director & President	Election and appointment	New appointment
LU Songsheng	Director & Secretary of the Board of Directors	Election and appointment	New appointment

Full name	Position held	Situation of Change	Reason of Change
GU Sheng	Independent Director	Election	New appointment
YU Lanying	Director	Election	New appointment
LIANG Bin	Chief Information Officer	Appointment	New appointment
FAN Qingwu	Independent Director	Departure	Work reason
WU Zhihua	Supervisor	Departure	Work reason
LI Zhaoqin	Supervisor	Departure	Work reason
WU Dianjun	Secretary of the Board of Directors	Departure	Work reason

Note: 1. The Company issued the "Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd. on the Resignation of Senior Executive" on March 21, 2025, announcing the resignation of ZHOU Aiguo from his position as the Vice President of the Company due to job transfer.

2. The Company held its 2025 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting on January 15, 2025, deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Election of Ms. SONG Yunyun as a Supervisor of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd." and elected SONG Yunyun as a supervisor.

## VII. Information of Employees of Parent Company and Main Subsidiaries



### (I) Information of employees

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Group had 20,780 employees (including dispatched employees, technology and administrative outsourcing personnel, and employees of its subsidiaries). If the Group's employees are categorized by specialty, the Group has 5,252 management personnel, 6,326 marketing personnel, 5,791 operators and 3,411 employees responsible for other duties. If they are categorized based on the educational background, the Group has 4,301 employees with a Master's Degree or above, 13,707 employees with a Bachelor's Degree, and 2,772 employees with an Associate Degree or below. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the parent company and its subsidiaries had 3,692 retired employees for whom relevant expenses needed to be borne.

### (II) Remuneration policy

In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Bank has formulated remuneration management measures, performance pay deferment management measures, recourse and deduction measures and other systems, and established a unified salary management structure and system to comprehensively regulate remuneration management. Significant matters of remuneration management are deliberated and determined by the Shareholders' Meeting and the Board of Directors or decided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

within the authorization of the Board of Directors, and related matters are reported to the competent authorities for approval and filing. The remuneration management of directors, supervisors and senior management within the scope of the heads of Jiangsu Province's provincially-managed financial enterprises is implemented in accordance with the relevant policies on the remuneration management of the heads of Jiangsu Province's provincially-managed financial enterprises, which consists of annual basic salary, annual performance salary and tenure incentive income linked to the tenure evaluation.

### (III) Training plan

Guided by the general orientation of "not seeking the fastest but the most stable" and adhering to the learning philosophy of "fostering character and civic virtue, continuous learning, practice and serving development", the Bank gave full play to the basic, strategic and prospective role of education and training, promoted continuous and independent learning of its employees to grow and make progress together with the Bank. Efforts were also made to implement political responsibility and conscientiously complete the task of studying and educating the Party's discipline. The Bank also strengthened the system constraints to continuously improve the management of education and training, focusing on the project audit to strengthen the management centralization, highlighting the forward service to empower the development of business, and steadily and orderly implementing the requirements of burden reduction and empowerment. The Bank further adhered to precise matching and practical effectiveness, and enhanced the quality and capabilities of talents in a stratified and categorized manner. Efforts were also made to deepen digital and intelligent transformation and fully promote the establishment of the education and training management system. During the Reporting Period, a total of 1,948 offline training sessions, attended by 161,769 person-times, were held, with a cumulative online and offline learning time of 52.52 hours per capita.

### (IV) Labor outsourcing

Total hours of labor outsourcing	14,535,222 hours
Total remuneration paid for labor outsourcing	RMB 10.0328 billion

## VIII. Proposal for Profit Distribution or Common Shares or Capitalization from Capital Reserve

### (I) Formulation, implementation or adjustment of cash dividend policy

1. The Articles of Association of the Company clearly stipulate the profit distribution policy: From the perspective of valuing the reasonable ROI for investors and facilitating the long-term corporate development, the Company can distribute dividends in cash, stock or a combination of the two. Under the condition of meeting the regulatory requirements and the capital needs of the normal production and operations, the Company shall distribute dividends in cash where there are no major investment plans or major investment cash expenditures, etc. The Company shall have real and reasonable factors such as the growth of the Company and the dilution of net assets per share when distributing dividends in stock. Under the circumstances of meeting the standards of major regulatory indicators such as bank capital adequacy ratio and relevant requirements for dividend distribution setting by the banking supervisory authorities, the annual profit distributed in cash of the Company shall be no less than 10% of the distributable profit realized in the current year.

The formulation and revision of the profit distribution policy of the Company shall be proposed by the Board of Directors to the Shareholders' Meeting. The profit distribution policy proposed by the Board of Directors shall be approved by more than 2/3 of all directors and by more than 2/3 of independent directors. Independent directors may solicit the opinion from the minority shareholders, put forward dividend proposals, and directly submit them to the Board of Directors for deliberation. The Board of Supervisors shall review the profit distribution policy formulated and revised by the Board of Directors, and the profit distribution policy shall be approved by more than half of the supervisors and all external supervisors. The Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors shall review and approve the profit distribution policy and submit it to the Shareholders' Meeting for review and approval. Before the Shareholders' Meeting deliberates the proposal to formulate the profit distribution policy, it shall communicate with the minority shareholders through the website of the Company, public mailbox or visit reception and other channels, fully listen to the opinions and demands of the minority shareholders, and promptly answer the concerns of the minority shareholders. When the Shareholders' Meeting deliberates and approves the proposal on the profit distribution policy, it shall be passed by more than 2/3 of the voting rights held by the shareholders present at the Shareholders' Meeting.

2. During the Reporting Period, upon the deliberation and approval in the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the 2023 profit distribution plan of the Company was as follows: Based on the Company's 18,351,320,000 ordinary shares in total at the end of 2023, cash dividends to be distributed to all shareholders for every 10 shares was RMB 4.7 (tax-inclusive), RMB 8,625,110,000 (tax-inclusive) in total, accounting for 30% of the net profit attributable to the parent company. The plan was completed on June 14, 2024 and the equity registration date for distribution of rights and interests was June 13, 2024. In light of the Company's total shares of 18,351,324,463 registered by Shanghai Branch of China Securities Registration and Clearing Co., Ltd. after closing of Shanghai Stock Exchange on that afternoon, the cash dividend distributed per share was RMB 0.47 (tax-inclusive), and therefore, a total of RMB 8.625 billion cash dividends were distributed.

3. During the Reporting Period, upon the authorization in the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting and deliberation and approval of the 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the 6<sup>th</sup> Board of Directors, the 2024 interim profit distribution plan of the Company was as follows: Based on the Company's 18,351,324,463 ordinary shares in total as of June 30, 2024, cash dividends to be distributed to all shareholders for every 10 shares was RMB 3.062 (tax-inclusive), RMB 5.619 billion (tax-inclusive) in total, accounting for 30% of the net profit attributable to the parent company under the consolidated financial statements for the first half of 2024. The plan was completed on May 10, 2025 and the equity registration date for distribution of rights and interests was January 9, 2025. In light of the Company's total shares of 18,351,324,463 registered by Shanghai Branch of China Securities Registration and Clearing Co., Ltd. after closing of Shanghai Stock Exchange on that afternoon, the cash dividend distributed per share was RMB 0.3062 (tax-inclusive), and therefore, a total of RMB 5.619 billion cash dividends were distributed.

4. The Company's profit distribution plan for 2024 had been reviewed and approved at the 18th meeting of the 6th Board of Directors. The Board of Directors made the following suggestions: based on the total number of ordinary shares of the Company at the end of 2024, namely, 18,351,324,463 shares, a cash dividend of RMB 5.206 per 10 shares (tax-inclusive) will be distributed throughout 2024, totaling RMB 9,553.7 million in cash dividends. In the first half of 2024, a cash dividend of RMB 3.062 per 10 shares (tax-inclusive) was distributed, and RMB 5619.18 million was distributed. In the second half of 2024, a cash dividend of RMB 2.144 per 10 shares (tax-inclusive) was distributed, with a total cash dividend distribution of RMB 3.93452 billion. This plan is subject to review and approval by the Company's Shareholders' Meeting. Specific details will be announced separately.

5. The cash dividends of the Company this year are mainly determined by the following factors: first, meeting the regulatory requirements for capital adequacy ratio; second, using retained profits to enhance risk resistance; third, continuously improving the value creation ability and provide long-term returns for investors.

## Special Notes on Cash Dividend Policy

Can the requirements of the Articles of Association or the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting be met?	Yes
Are the criteria and ratio for dividend distribution are explicit and clear?	Yes
Are the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms complete?	Yes
Did independent directors perform their duties and exert their role?	Yes
Did minority shareholders have the chance of expressing their opinions and demands, and are their legitimate rights and interests well protected?	Yes

## (II) Plan or proposal for the distribution of common stock dividends and the plan or proposal for the capitalization of capital reserves in the past three years (including the Reporting Period) of the Company

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Dividend Year	Bonus shares per 10 shares (shares)	Dividends per 10 shares (RMB) (tax-inclusive)	Transfers per 10 shares (shares)	Amount of cash dividends (tax-inclusive)	Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements for the year of dividend distribution	Ratio of net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements (%)
2024	0	5.206	0	9,553,700	31,843,213	30.00
2023	0	4.70	0	8,625,106	28,750,352	30.00
2022	0	4.907	0	7,615,221	25,385,993	30.00

## (III) Cash dividends for the last three fiscal years

Unit: RMB 1,000 Currency: RMB

Cumulative cash dividends in the last three fiscal years (tax-inclusive) (1)	25,794,027
Cumulative amount of buybacks and write-offs in the last three fiscal years (2)	0
Cumulative amount of cash dividends and buybacks and write-offs in the last three fiscal years (3)=(1)+(2)	25,794,027
Amount of annual average net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the last three fiscal years(4)	28,659,853
Cash dividend ratio in the last three fiscal years (%) (5)=(3)/(4)	90
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated financial statements in the most recent fiscal year	31,843,213

## IX. Whether to Disclose Self-evaluation Report on Internal Control

The Bank disclosed the full text of the Self-evaluation Report on Internal Control of 2024 on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange ([www.sse.com.cn](http://www.sse.com.cn)) on April 19, 2025.

## X. Description of the Internal Control Audit Report

The Bank disclosed the full text of 2024 Internal Control Audit Report on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange ([www.sse.com.cn](http://www.sse.com.cn)) on April 19, 2025.

## XI. Information Disclosure and Investor Relations

### (I) Information disclosure

The Board of Directors and management of the Bank highly valued the importance of information disclosure, established and improved the system in strict accordance with relevant regulatory requirements, organized all employees to learn and popularize the information disclosure knowledge both online and offline, further strengthened compliance awareness, strengthened key links such as information submission, review and approval, optimized operation procedures, and ensured the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness and timeliness of the disclosed information, to effectively protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors. During the Reporting Period, the Bank disclosed a total of 89 announcements and online documents.

During the Reporting Period, information disclosure index of the Bank is as follows:

2024-01-04	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in December 2023
2024-01-13	Legal Opinion of Jiangsu Shiji Century Tongren Law Firm on the 2024 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd.
2024-01-13	Announcement on Resolutions of the 2024 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting
2024-01-31	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in January 2024
2024-01-31	Independent Opinions of the Independent Directors on Related Matters
2024-01-31	Pre-approval Letter of the Independent Directors on Related Matters
2024-01-31	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-01-31	Announcement on Changing the Accounting Firm
2024-01-31	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Supervisors
2024-01-31	Announcement on the Change of the Secretary of the Board of Directors and the Securities Affairs Representative
2024-02-06	Announcement on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority
2024-02-08	Announcement on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Secretary of Board of Directors by the Regulatory Authority
2024-03-04	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in February 2024
2024-03-16	Announcement on the Completion of the 2024 Green Financial Bond Issue
2024-03-20	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-04-09	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Supervisors

2024-04-09	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-04-16	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-04-16	Announcement on Resignation of Independent Director
2024-04-20	Announcement of Convening the 2023 and 2024 Q1 Performance Exchange Meeting
2024-04-20	Announcement on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Senior Executive by the Regulatory Authority
2024-04-24	Announcement on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Senior Executive by the Regulatory Authority
2024-04-26	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu on April 26, 2024
2024-04-26	ESG & Social Responsibility Report 2023
2024-04-26	Financial Statements and Auditor's Report 2023
2024-04-26	Summary Report of BOC International Securities and Huatai United Securities on the Continuous Supervision and Sponsorship of Bank of Jiangsu Convertible Bonds
2024-04-26	Special Note on Utilization of Non-Operational Funds and Transactions of Other Related Funds for 2023
2024-04-26	Internal Control Audit Report 2023
2024-04-26	Notice of Convening the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
2024-04-26	Announcement on the Estimated Amount of Daily Related Party Transactions for 2024
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (YU Xugang)
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (YU Chen)
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (SHEN Kunrong)
2024-04-26	Summary of Annual Report 2023
2024-04-26	Internal Control Evaluation Report 2023
2024-04-26	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (LI Xindan)
2024-04-26	Announcement on the Profit Distribution Plan for 2023
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (DING Xiaolin)
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (HONG Lei)
2024-04-26	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Supervisors
2024-04-26	Report of the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors on the Duty Performance in 2023
2024-04-26	Special Opinion of the Board of Directors on the Assessment of Independence of Independent Directors for 2023
2024-04-26	Independent Director's Work Report for 2023 (CHEN Zhongyang)

2024-04-26	Report of the Audit Committee under the Board of Directors on the Evaluation of Duty Performance of the Accounting Firm and the Fulfillment of Supervisory Responsibilities for 2023
2024-04-26	Annual Report 2023
2024-04-26	2024 Q1 Report
2024-04-27	Announcement on the Approval of Change of Registered Capital by the Regulatory Authority
2024-04-30	Documents of 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting
2024-04-30	Green Finance Development Report 2023
2024-04-30	Announcement on Share Increase by Shareholders
2024-05-18	Announcement of Resolutions of the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Bank of Jiangsu
2024-05-18	Legal Opinion of Jiangsu Shiji Century Tongren Law Firm on the 2023 Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Jiangsu Bank Co., Ltd.
2024-05-31	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in May 2024
2024-06-04	Announcement on the Completion of the Issue of the 2024 Perpetual Capital Bonds (Tranche 1)
2024-06-07	Announcement on Implementation of the 2023 Annual Equity Distribution
2024-06-18	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-07-02	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in June 2024
2024-07-12	"Quality Improvement, Efficiency Enhancement and Returns Emphasizing" Announcement 2024
2024-07-13	Announcement on Resignation of Shareholder Supervisor
2024-07-18	Announcement on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority
2024-07-24	Announcement on the Approval of Qualification for the Position of Director by the Regulatory Authority
2024-07-27	Verification Opinion of BOC International Securities Company Limited on the Release for Listing and Circulation of Certain Restricted Shares in the Initial Public Offering of Bank of Jiangsu Co., Ltd.
2024-07-27	Announcement on Listing and Circulation of Restricted Shares in Initial Public Offering
2024-07-30	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-08-02	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in July 2024
2024-08-17	Semi-Annual Report 2024
2024-08-17	Summary of Semi-Annual Report 2024
2024-08-17	Announcement on the 2024 Semi-Annual Performance Briefing
2024-08-17	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-08-17	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Supervisors
2024-08-27	Announcement on the Completion of the Issue of the 2024 Perpetual Capital Bonds (Tranche 2)

2024-09-10	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in August 2024
2024-10-08	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in September 2024
2024-10-30	2024 Q3 Report
2024-10-30	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-11-05	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in October 2024
2024-11-06	Announcement on the 2024 Q3 Performance Briefing
2024-11-08	Announcement on the Completion of the Issue of 2024 Financial Bonds (Tranche 1) (Bond Connect)
2024-11-19	Implementation Announcement of Preferred Share Dividend Payment
2024-11-28	Announcement on the Interim Profit Distribution Plan for 2024
2024-11-28	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-11-28	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Supervisors
2024-12-10	Minutes of Investor Exchange Activity of Bank of Jiangsu in November 2024
2024-12-14	Announcement on Resignation of Supervisor
2024-12-27	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Directors
2024-12-27	Notice of Convening the 2025 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting
2024-12-27	Announcement on Resolution of the Board of Supervisors
2024-12-27	Documents of the 2025 First Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting

## (II) Investor relations

The Bank highly emphasized the importance of investor relations management, gave priority to investors, continuously optimized the thematic, regular and wide-coverage market communication mechanism, and strove to promote a virtuous circle between business operation and market communication. Focusing on the latest developments and hot issues on market, we conveyed the Bank's information to the market comprehensively, objectively and accurately, and maintained smooth communication with investors. The Bank promptly fed back market concerns and opinions and suggestions internally through multiple channels and mechanisms, and actively promoted the continuous improvement of operation and management level. During the Reporting Period, the Bank has held 3 regular performance briefing sessions, during which the management introduced the operation and investment value to the participating investors in detail and answered the key questions of the market one by one. The Bank organized nearly 100 roadshows both online and offline, which attracted nearly 1,200 investors. The Bank communicated with various investors for more than 1,000 times through diverse channels, such as face-to-face communication at shareholders' meetings, Q&A in E-interaction of Shanghai Stock Exchange, investor hotline, email, etc.

BANK OF JIANGSU

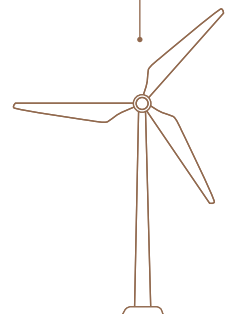


# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Section V

# Environmental and Social Responsibilities





# Environmental and Social Responsibilities

## I. Environment Information

### (I) Annual overview

Whether the Bank has established relevant mechanisms for environmental protection	Yes
Amount of environmental protection funds invested during the Reporting Period (Unit: RMB 10,000)	24,841,923.37
Measures for carbon emission reduction during the Reporting Period and their effects	
Whether the Bank has taken carbon emission reduction measures?	Yes
Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent emissions (Unit: Ton)	5,622,693.97
Types of carbon reduction measures (such as using clean energy for power generation, applying carbon-abatement technologies during production process, developing new carbon emission reduction products)	Focus on the fields with significant carbon emission reduction effect, such as clean energy, energy conservation, environmental protection, carbon-abatement technologies, while increasing fund investment, and assisting enterprises in accomplishing the goal of energy conservation and carbon emission reduction.

Guided by Xi Jinping's Thought on ecological conservation, the Bank thoroughly implemented the strategic plan of the CPC Central Committee on "carbon peak, carbon neutrality" and comprehensively promoted the construction of Beautiful China, and played an active role in adjusting the structure, transforming the mode of operation, and promoting high-quality development through green finance, so as to continuously build a "domestically leading and internationally influential" brand of green finance. The Bank improved the "Suyin Green Finance" sustainable financial service model, focusing on supporting key areas such as ecological protection and restoration, energy structure adjustment, and industrial transformation and upgrading. The three specialized systems of "ecological finance"

and "energy finance" and "transition finance" were enriched and improved, and a sustainable financial product service system covering four business segments of the grand corporate, grand retailing, grand financial market, and subsidiaries was established, promote the diversified development of green finance business. Efforts were made to strengthen environmental and social risk management and achieve effective management of environmental, social and governance risks throughout the entire business process of "pre-lending, lending and post-lending". The Bank also strengthened disclosure of environmental and climate risk information, issued the Green Financial Development Report and ESG Report of Bank of Jiangsu for 4 consecutive years, and disclosed Annual Corporate Social Responsibility Report of Bank of Jiangsu for 12 consecutive years. Working as the Central and East Asian Council Member of the UNEP FI Bank Council and Co-chair of the PRB2030 Core Working Group, the Bank strengthened international cooperation. In collaboration with Banco Santander of Spain, we jointly led the formulation of the new PRB standards for 2030, and in partnership with 26 responsible banks, we jointly developed the "Guidelines for the Implementation of Financial Health and Inclusion" standards. PRB practice has been selected as one of the top ten outstanding global cases.

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Bank's green financing scale reached RMB 550.9 billion, 22.4% higher than that of the end of last year. The green credit balance was RMB 363.5 billion, 26.7% higher than that of the end of last year. The annual standard coal saving amount was calculated to be 2.003 million tons (equivalent to the annual electricity consumption of 12.01 million ordinary households), and the annual carbon dioxide reduction amount reached 5.623 million tons (equivalent to the emission of 2.08 million 1.6 L displacement passenger cars for one year). The YoY emission reduction of carbon dioxide equivalent was 628,000 tons, achieving significant environmental and social benefits.

## (II) Environment-related governance structure

The Bank's green finance operation management follows a three-tier governance structure of "Board of Directors - Senior Management - Executives". At the level of the Board of Directors, the Strategy and ESG Committee was established to clearly incorporate sustainable development into the scope of responsibilities, formulate the ESG strategy, goals and key tasks of the entire bank, supervise and evaluate the implementation effectiveness of the strategy, and calibrate the business development strategy of the entire bank. At the senior management level, a Leading Group for the "Five Featured Financing Businesses" Work was set up, and a green finance working group was established to take the lead in implementing major decisions and deployments in green finance. The Bank formulated and issued a three-year work plan on "Green Finance", specifying the work objectives and measures. Quarterly Meetings of the Green Finance Working Group were held to coordinate the resources of the entire bank to jointly manage green finance and ensure the detailed implementation of various tasks. At the executive level, the Head Office set up the Green Finance Department (a first-level department of the Head Office) to lead the green finance development of the Bank; green finance committees, green finance teams and full-time posts were established within the branches, as well as built a green finance professional talent team; and a number of green branches were established in areas with concentrated green industrial resources.

## (III) Environment-related policies and rules

The Bank gives full play to the coordinating role of the Group's working mechanism and the Green Finance Working Group, and continuously strengthens the establishment of environment-related policies and systems. During the Reporting Period, the Bank released the "Action Plan for Implementing the 'Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-Carbon Development'", comprehensively implementing the "Five Actions" around "product system, regional market, risk management, standard construction, and international cooperation", and further increasing the intensity of financial support for green and low-carbon development. The Bank issued the "Management Measures for Green Financing Recognition" to further clarify the responsibilities and work requirements of each business line in terms of green recognition system construction, recognition standards, inspection and statistics, so as to prevent the risk of "green laundering" and "greenwashing". As a pioneer in transition finance, the Bank is the first in the industry to release the "Bank of

Jiangsu Transition Finance Framework", which provides institutional norms and practical guidelines for the whole bank to carry out financing of transition finance. Strengthening the whole-process management of environmental and social risks, the Bank has formulated the "Environmental, Social and Governance Risk Management Policy", and incorporated ESG risk management into the whole process of "pre-lending, lending and post-lending". The "Notice on Strengthening the Utilization of the Results of Environmental Credit Ratings" was issued, and risk warning signals were set up based on environmental credit ratings, Reminding operators to pay attention to, verify, compress and withdraw from risks. The Bank further strengthened the risk management of overseas projects, and improved the "Environmental and Social Risk Management Process for Overseas Projects" to identify, categorize, assess and dynamically monitor and manage the environmental and social risks of domestic and overseas investment and financing projects.

#### (IV) Environment-related products and services

The Bank focuses on supporting key areas such as ecological protection and restoration, energy structure adjustment, and industrial transformation and upgrading. We enrich and improve the three specialized systems of "ecological finance", "energy finance", and "transition finance", innovate and develop a precisely adapted sustainable financial product system, conduct systematic financing demand analysis in combination with regional, industry, and customer group characteristics, and provide professional service solutions for customers.

—**Ecological finance.** The Bank has continuously improved the ecological financial service system and increased support for key industries and projects such as energy conservation and environmental protection, resource recycling and urban and rural green development. We have established strategic partnerships with the Jiangsu Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment, the Yangtze River Ecological and Environmental Protection Group, and the Capital Group, etc. We have formulated and improved the "Operation Guidelines for Bank of Jiangsu s 'Environmental Foundation Loan' Business" and the "Management Measures for Bank of Jiangsu 'Environmental Protection Loan' Business (Revised in 2024)", etc. Efforts have been made to strengthen the promotion of models such as water rights loan, EOD project loan and GEP loan, and concrete actions have been taken to implement the green development concept that "green mountains and clear waters are as valuable as mountains of gold and silver".

—**Energy finance.** Focusing on specific new energy industries such as photovoltaic, wind power, and smart grids, we have enriched and improved the energy financial service system, optimized and adjusted the investment policies for photovoltaic, energy storage, and new energy vehicle industries, and formulated guidelines such as "Bank of Jiangsu New Power System Industry Marketing Guidelines" and "Bank of Jiangsu 'Green Electricity Loan' Business Operation Guidelines". Efforts have been made to increase the application of monetary policy tools such as the "Carbon Emission Reduction Support Tool" and "Sutanrong", as well as products like "Photovoltaic Loan" and "Energy Performance Contracting Loan", addressing the financing difficulties faced by new energy projects due to long investment payback periods and low investment return rates, and promoting the high-quality development of the new energy industry.

—**Transition finance.** Under the guidance of "Bank of Jiangsu's Transition Finance Framework", the Bank has continued to improve the transition finance service system, and increased support for the transition of high-carbon industries, the construction of low-carbon parks, and green and low-carbon technological innovation. Under the guidance of the Department of Industry and Information Technology of Jiangsu Province, the "Green Factory Loan" has been innovatively launched. The Bank has formulated and issued the "Bank of Jiangsu Business Operation Guidelines for 'Green Factory Loan'", supporting the low-carbon transition of national, provincial and municipal green factories. The product has been recognized by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. Under the guidance of the Department of Ecology and Environment of Jiangsu Province, the "ESG Low Emission Loan" has been innovatively launched, and the "Bank of Jiangsu 'ESG Low Emission Loan' Business Management Measures" have been formulated and issued to support the construction and operation of air pollution control projects. Efforts have been made to increase the application of distinctive products such as "ESG performance-

linked loan", "carbon account-linked loan", and "carbon quota pledge loan", and precisely guide funds to support enterprises' low-carbon and zero-carbon transformation activities.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank established a collectivized sustainable financial product service system covering 12 business segments, namely, corporate credit, crossborder business, investment banking, inclusive finance, interbank business, custody business, retail, online finance, wealth management, leasing, consumption and rural revitalization, and created "industry's first" in a number of innovative products and service models.

—**The Grand Corporate.** The Bank has actively employed monetary policy tools. The scale of business and the number of projects supported by the Central Bank's re-lending products, "Carbon Emission Reduction Support Tool" and "Sutanrong", rank first among local legal person banks across the country. The direct discounting amount of the re-discounting product "Green Note E-Discount" reached RMB 42.6 billion in 2024. Centering on fiscal interest subsidies and risk-sharing policies, we have actively promoted distinctive products such as "Environmental Foundation Loan", "Environmental Protection Loan", and "Environmental Protection Guarantee", making the usage scale ranking first in Jiangsu Province. Centering on carbon financial services, we have actively developed a "carbon profile", incorporated it into the eight major industries of the national carbon market and the machinery manufacturing industry. A comprehensive "carbon credit" evaluation system has been established, and innovative products such as "carbon account-linked loan", "CCER pledge loan", and "carbon sink expected income rights pledge financing" have been introduced. Focusing on cross-border services in green finance, the Bank has successfully issued multi-currency offshore green syndicated loans comprising Euro, Hong Kong Dollar and Renminbi through FT account lending. To serve the regional green and low-carbon transition, Bank of Jiangsu has formulated the "Bank of Jiangsu Service Program for Supporting the Construction of Green and Low-Carbon Pilot Zones", realized the full coverage of connecting the pilot zones for green financial innovation and reform in the operating jurisdiction, and signed a strategic cooperation agreements with 10 partners.

—**The Grand Retailing.** The Bank has launched services such as Green Low Carbon Credit Card, Personal Carbon Account, eFinance Payment, Digital RMB Acquiring and Loan, and Collective Purchasing eStation Platform. Innovative service models around bus and subway travel, new energy vehicle charging and other green consumption scenarios have been introduced. By the end of the Reporting Period, the cumulative green and low-carbon credit cards issued by the Bank had exceeded 400,000, and the scale of new energy vehicle consumer loans had surpassed RMB 5 billion.

—**The Grand Financial Market.** The Bank has actively innovated and applied products such as green debt financing tools, green asset-backed notes, and sustainable linked bonds. The Bank has successfully issued the first and largest single green financial bond with the China-EU Common Classification Directory (CGT) label among city commercial banks in China, with a scale of RMB 10 billion. The Bank has further promoted the launch of the country's first green JPY overseas bond and the first digital RMB green bond in Nanjing, and continued to drive the application of existing products such as green bond index-linked structured deposits.

—**Subsidiaries.** Suyin Financial Leasing has issued the first CGT-labeled green financial bond in the national leasing industry, with a scale of RMB 5 billion. Suyin Wealth Management has issued a number of ESG-themed financial products, and the scale of green financial products has exceeded RMB 4 billion. Suyin County Bank has innovatively launched the "Green Agricultural Machinery Loan" product to increase financial support for rural revitalization.

## (V) Environmental risk management procedures

The Bank has continuously optimized and improved relevant processes and mechanisms, coordinated work in many aspects such as "pre-lending, lending and post-lending" management, climate risk control and information disclosure, and kept improving the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of environmental risk management.

—**Business management level.** Bank of Jiangsu has issued the "Environmental, Social and Governance Risk

Management Policy" to complement the higher-level policy and integrate ESG risk management into the whole business process, so as to realize the effective management of ESG risks in all relevant aspects of "pre-lending, lending and post-lending". In terms of pre-lending investigation, the Bank has implemented "Project ESG Risk Management" based on IFC Environmental and Social Performance Standards, and added ESG risk assessment in the due diligence process to realize project-level environmental and social risk management. In terms of lending management, the Bank has incorporated ESG rating of corporate clients into its internal rating system for non-retail clients, and included the rating results as an important reference item in the project evaluation criteria. Enterprises with an environmental credit rating of red and black, as assessed by the Department of Ecology and Environment of Jiangsu Province, are included in the management of the mandatory control list, and rigid interception is set up in the approval and lending process. In respect of post-lending management, the "Notice on Strengthening the Utilization of the Results of Environmental Credit Ratings" was issued, and risk warning signals were set up based on environmental credit ratings, Reminding operators to pay attention to, verify, compress and withdraw from risks.

—**Climate risk control level.** Climate risk management has been incorporated into the strategic planning, governance structure, risk management and internal control of banks to enhance their resilience and resilience against climate risks. The assessment of responses to climate risks is strengthened through the use of climate stress tests, scenario analysis and risk assessment tools. In 2024, the Bank made progress in climate scenario design and constructed a climate scenario framework that conforms to China's national conditions and is in line with international standards. Relying on the Global Change Analysis Model (GCAM) in the Integrated Assessment Model (IAM) system, the key characteristics of China's economic and industrial development were simulated. Under the three major climate simulation scenarios of 1.5 ° C scenario, 2 ° C scenario and existing policy scenario, the fluctuation of the credit asset quality and the risks under pressure of the Bank were measured. The framework covers the core elements of transition risk and physical risk, providing a localized, standardized scientific tool for climate risk assessment and stress testing of asset portfolios.

—**Disclosure level.** As a core member of the Sino-British Green Finance Working Group, the Bank has continuously explored methods and path of environmental risk analysis and information disclosure of financial institutions for seven years. In strict accordance with the standards of the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), the requirements of the Ministry of Finance and the Sustainable Development Reports of the three major stock exchanges in Shanghai, Shenzhen and Beijing, Bank of Jiangsu regularly releases the "Bank of Jiangsu Social Responsibility and ESG Report" and the "Bank of Jiangsu Green Finance Development Report". According to the "Guidelines for Environmental Information Disclosure of Financial Institutions" (JR/T 0227-2021) of the People's Bank of China, the "Environmental Information Disclosure Report of Bank of Jiangsu" has been prepared. The Bank has further actively participated in the formulation of the "Annual Sustainable Information Disclosure Report of the China-UK Financial Institutions Sustainable Information Disclosure Working Group", released the second Self-assessment Report on the Principles of Responsible Banking on time, and successfully completed the construction of Responsible Banking in the second cycle. Information transparency and disclosure quality has been continuously improved through multi-channel information disclosure. Relevant branches have actively participated in the disclosure of environmental information of local financial institutions and financial institutions in the Yangtze River Delta Integration Demonstration Zone.

## (VI) Green finance research results

The Bank attaches great importance to basic research, and is committed to empowering the development of green finance with research, continuously strengthening its professional capacity to participate in the design of the top-level system. During the Reporting Period, the first "Sustainable Finance Research Center" of the banking industry in Jiangsu Province was established in conjunction with the Jiangbei New District of Nanjing, focusing on ESG investment and financing, transition finance, carbon finance and other cutting-edge issues. The Bank

released the research results of "Research on Green Finance Innovation", "Research on the Implementation of ISSB Guidelines in China", "Research on Green Finance Index", "Research on ESG Risk Management System of Financial Institutions", "Research on the Integration and Development of Green Finance and Inclusive Finance in Commercial Banks", etc., and was awarded the Patent Prize of Science and Technology of China Communications Construction Group and the Third Prize of the Research on Youth Issues of the Banking System in Jiangsu Province. The Bank also actively promoted the establishment of transition finance standard system, implemented the requirements for the establishment of transition finance service system of Jiangsu Provincial People's Bank, and participated in the preparation of "Evaluation Standards for the Recognition of Transition Financing Subjects in Jiangsu Province"; focusing on the transition of local key featured industries, the Bank assisted Wuxi People's Bank in formulating the "Financial Standards for the Transition of the Textile Industry in Wuxi City".

As a representative of the Central and East Asian Bank Council of UNEP FI, the Bank actively fulfills its role as a member of the Council and actively participates in the development of sustainable finance frontiers. As co-chair of the PRB2030 Core Working Group, the Bank worked with 26 financial institutions around the world to study and prepare a new version of the framework of the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) for the year 2030, with a view to clarifying the goals and paths for the next phase of PRB construction. The Bank further joined hands with UNEP FI and 26 banks around the world to release the Guide "Impact of the Drive on Personal and Corporate Financial Health and Inclusion: From Goal Setting to Implementation". As a representative of Chinese-funded banks, the Bank has been successfully selected into the PRB "Climate Adaptation Pilot Working Group" led by UNEP FI. Together with 11 well-known financial institutions worldwide, we focused on the theme of "climate adaptation", guided by the PRB "Climate Adaptation Target Setting Guidelines", and implemented and detailed the requirements of the guidelines in such dimensions as strategic revision, target setting, and action plan formulation.

## **(VII) Digitization and Intelligentization**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank actively utilized financial technology means to innovate and empower the development of green finance business, and iteratively upgraded the "Suyin Green Finance" system—the Bank's comprehensive green finance service platform. In terms of business identification, the Bank developed online identification function for green financing subjects, upgraded green intelligent identification logic and environmental benefit measurement model, and greatly simplified the operation process for customers. In terms of customer ESG ratings, the Bank developed the first non-financial service product of green finance, "Corporate ESG Report Assistant", providing intelligent ESG report generation services for listed companies, exporters and other customer groups, and helping 14,000 public customers realize ESG ratings. In terms of data statistics, the Bank developed the bank-wide three-carbon accounting function, realizing the intelligentization of the whole process of carbon accounting data collection, accounting and verification; the group-caliber asset data management function was optimized, realizing the automatic reporting of comprehensive online management and supervision.

## **(VIII) Capacity building**

During the Reporting Period, the Bank regularly held the "Suyin Green Finance Lecture Hall", focusing on contents such as "green finance policies, green industry development and services, ESG risk management", etc. We had meticulously designed multiple training programs, including centralized training for leaders and business backbones in the green finance sector, cross-line training on green finance policies and products, a series of micro-lectures on green finance, a green finance product manual and case materials, etc., to achieve "all-round and multi-channel" green finance training and guidance covering "across various sectors and branches". The Bank formulated the industrial expert advisor system for the entire bank, established the working mechanism of expert lectures, strategy consultation and service plan guidance, enhanced the operation capacity of key green industries, and carried out multiple industrial expert advisor salon activities such as energy and new energy vehicles. A monthly policy analysis system for green finance was put in place, regularly providing the latest research results on green finance to the People's Bank of Jiangsu Province, Financial Regulatory Bureau of Jiangsu Province,

Financial Services Office of Jiangsu Province, Department of Ecology and Environment of Jiangsu Province, and effectively promoting the in-depth integration of industry, academia and research. Furthermore, the Bank signed Memorandum of Understanding with UNEP FI, and carried out in-depth cooperation around themes such as the construction of the PRB Academy China Capacity Center, the compilation of domestic and international sustainable finance cases, and the promotion of Responsible Banking brand activities, jointly promoting the practice and development of China's sustainable finance capacity building.

## **(IX) Environmental impacts of the Bank's operations**

The Bank has established a green, low-carbon and environmental protection concept, actively promoted green office, advocated low-carbon operation, and actively carried out its own carbon emission management work. The Bank continued to strengthen video

conference management and improved conference management efficiency. The online function of OA system was promoted to reduce paper consumption. The reimbursement classification for water, electricity and gas was clarified, and the reimbursement items related to the fuel energy consumption of water, electricity and gas were refined in coordination with the carbon verification work, laying a data foundation for subsequent precise statistics. The Bank continued to carry out theme activities such as "Energy Conservation Publicity Week" and "Low-Carbon Day", organized a variety of energy conservation publicity activities, and actively built a favorable atmosphere for green and low-carbon operation. Efforts were made to strictly implement the provisions on the priority and mandatory procurement of energy-saving and eco-friendly products added in the centralized procurement management measures, and strengthen the green and low-carbon transformation of office premises, the use of green energy, and the energy-saving replacement of high-energy-consuming equipment. The Bank realized 202,000 kWh of solar photovoltaic generation in 2024, marking an increase of approximately 115,000 kWh, or approximately 132.2%, from the prior year. The low-carbon and energy-saving inspection measures for water, electricity and gas in the head office building were refined, and the inspection standards and requirements were clarified; regular energy consumption inspections were conducted, various energy consumption issues rectified, and the quality and efficiency improvement of green and low-carbon work promoted through a combination of behavioral energy conservation and technological energy conservation.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank was recognized in terms of regulatory evaluation, market rating and brand impact through the above construction measures. The Bank received an "Excellent" rating (the best level) in green and low-carbon development effect of banking financial institutions in Jiangsu Province in 2024. The Wind ESG rating was upgraded from BB to A (ranking among the top domestic peers), and the MSCI ESG rating was upgraded from BB to BBB (the best level among city commercial banks). The Bank was awarded 12 honors and titles, including the "2024 Innovative Practice Case for Building a Financial Power" by People.cn, the "Best Financial Institution Award for Green Finance Case of the Year" by GF60, the "Outstanding Green Finance Innovation Case of the Year" by The Banker, and the "Model Bank for Green Finance Practice" by Hexun.com. The influence of its green finance brand continues to rise.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no environmental violations.

## **II. Fulfillment of Social Responsibilities**

### **(I) Introduction of CSR work**

Bank of Jiangsu adheres to its original aspiration of serving the country through finance, bravely takes on the mission of serving the people through finance, and upholds the responsibility concept of "kindness in mind, creation of beauty in deeds". The Bank solidly performs well in the Five Featured Financing Businesses of technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance and digital finance, actively conducts environmental, social and governance practices, promotes Chinese-style modernization with high-quality financial

services, and actively fulfills the social responsibility of a financial enterprise, so as to better meet the people's ever-growing demands for a better life.

During the Reporting Period, the Bank was awarded the "China Banking ESG Practice Tianji Award" by *Securities Times*, the "Outstanding ESG Bank" by 21st Century Business Herald, the "Best ESG Practice Award for Chinese Listed Companies" by Wind, and was included in the "List of TOP20 Banks in Comprehensive ESG Performance" by China Financial Media. The ESG brand building case was selected as a "Typical Case of ESG Practice in the Banking Industry". In the ESG ratings of Wind, the Bank has moved up two grades in a row to Grade A during the year, and its ESG comprehensive score is in the top among commercial banks.

**—Serving real economy.** Bank of Jiangsu conscientiously fulfills its responsibilities as a local subsidiary bank, continuously improves the precision and coverage of financial services, effectively strengthens quality financial services for major strategies, key areas and weak links, and grows with local economic development. Efforts have been made to continuously work in the field of scientific and technological innovation and industrial innovation, boosting the implementation of the national innovation-driven development strategy and the high-quality development of new quality productivity. Following the pace of China's opening up to the outside world, the Bank has increased its support for enterprises' offshore projects, and actively utilized products such as cross-border M&A, project loan and offshore direct loan to serve enterprises' global production layout. The Bank has further intensified the innovation and resource allocation of inclusive financial services, and solidly promoted the expansion, increase, quality improvement and efficiency enhancement of inclusive finance.

**—Contribute to the "dual carbon" goals.** Bank Jiangsu has actively practiced the concept of green development, built a green finance development strategy driven by the principles of Responsible Banking and ESG, and fulfilled the duties as a representative of the Central and East Asian Bank Council of UNEP FI. Efforts have been made to build three distinctive financial services, namely "Ecological Finance", "Energy Finance" and "Transition Finance", so as to support the transition of traditional industries and the development of green industries, actively contribute to carbon reduction, pollution control, green expansion and growth, and polish the "domestically leading and internationally influential" brand of green finance. Continuously promoting green operations, the Bank has carried out verification of carbon emission data, reduced the impacts of its own development on the environment, and supported the green, low-carbon transformation of the economy and society with practical actions.

**—Promote people's wellbeing.** Bank of Jiangsu has refreshed and launched the "Suyin Pension Finance" service brand, establishing a four-in-one service system that includes "exclusive cards, professional wealth management, warm service channels, and distinctive value-added rights", fully meeting customers' personalized pension finance needs. The Bank has further launched a brand-new personal credit business group brand. Relying on the four product matrices of mortgage loans, consumer loans, business loans and credit cards, we focus on the comprehensive credit needs of individual customers and provide one-stop and personalized credit service solutions for different customers and scenarios, making a better life with the support of loans. The Bank has comprehensively upgraded the mobile banking APP, integrated financial services into users' daily life such as social interaction and consumption, built an online ecosystem of "finance + life", created a smart life platform, and continuously provided customers with more abundant, convenient and efficient financial services.

**—Protect consumers' rights and interests.** In 2024, Bank Jiangsu took addressing the urgent, difficult, worrying and pressing issues of the people as the top priority in deeply demonstrating the political and people-oriented nature of financial work, adhered to the value orientation centered on the people, and built a comprehensive governance pattern of "big consumer protection". The Bank has established a multi-channel, strong synergy, and section-by-section horizontal-to-border and vertical-to-bottom consumer protection linkage and coordination mechanism to promote root cause rectification of problems and comprehensively improve the quality and efficiency of consumer protection work. The Bank has continuously improved its products and services, launched a model for identifying difficult customers, added functions such as complaint progress inquiries to the official

account, and strengthened professional training for customer service staff, furthering enhance customer experience and satisfaction. In 2024, the complaints received by the Bank were mainly concentrated in regions such as Jiangsu, Beijing, Guangdong, Shanghai and Zhejiang. From the perspective of complaint business types, the complaints mainly focused on business areas such as loans, credit cards, agency sales of wealth management funds, and debit cards. In terms of complaint channels, the complaints were mainly business outlets, electronic channels and third-party channels. In respect of the causes of complaints, they mainly focused on the management system, business rules and service facilities. The handling of customer complaints across the Bank was smooth and orderly in 2024, and the complaint closure rate remained to be high. No major customer complaint emergencies, such as loss of consumer rights and interests and no mass complaints, occurred.

—**Care for employee growth.** Bank of Jiangsu adheres to the principle of "openness, competition and merit", continuously expands channels for talent discovery, recruits diverse outstanding talents, eliminates employment discrimination, maintains employment fairness, and builds an inclusive, open and equal recruitment environment. In 2024, over 1,200 employees were recruited in total. The Bank has improved the training and cultivation mechanism, perfected the career growth system, and actively built a development platform for employees to grow and become successful. Employee welfare and security is also improved. While protecting the rights and interests of female employees in accordance with laws and regulations, establishing a mutual assistance system and strengthening festival care, the Bank listens to the suggestions of grassroots employees, enriches employees' cultural and sports activities, and continuously enhances their sense of belonging, gain and happiness.

—**Pass on the power of warmth.** Practicing the social responsibility of a state-owned financial enterprise, the Bank has extensively participated in public welfare donations such as the "Dishui Zhumeng" Poverty Alleviation and Education Assistance Project, the "Dream House" Project Hope, the Charity Day Donation, and the Jiangsu Development Sports Foundation. Concerned with special groups such as disadvantaged teenagers, the Bank has supported the public welfare needs of sports for the masses, expressing gratitude to the times and giving back to society with love and charity. The Bank has also arranged for and encouraged young members of the Communist Youth League to actively carry out financial services in communities, schools, enterprises and rural areas, and conducted targeted publicity activities such as financial policy promotion, consumer rights protection, promotion of new products and tools, and anti-counterfeiting and anti-fraud popularization. Various forms of public welfare activities with a wide range of audiences, such as Lei Feng Volunteer Services, Voluntary Tree planting, Summer Day Care Classes, and Voluntary Blood Donation, have been organized to support the "Project Hope" and fulfill social responsibilities.

## (II) Main services for rural revitalization

The Bank conscientiously implements the decisions and deployments of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Provincial Party Committee of Jiangsu Province and the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, and the regulatory authorities, strengthens its mission by always bearing in mind that "enabling people to live a happy life", solidly promotes the four projects of "upgrading industrial loans, tackling key projects, providing financial services to the countryside and building digital agriculture, rural areas and farmers". By taking precise policy implementation, deepened services, innovation-driven development and technological empowerment as the key points, the Bank has spared no effort to increase the volume, expand the coverage and improve the quality of finance regarding "agriculture, rural areas and peasants", highlighting its distinctive advantages and enhancing its brand influence. At the end of the Reporting Period, the balance of new agricultural-related loans exceeded RMB 241 billion, and the balance of agricultural industry loans exceeded RMB 100 billion. The Bank has served over 11,000 new types of agricultural business entities, effectively supporting the development of rural industries and the increase of peasants' income and prosperity. The innovative "Four-Season Agricultural Season" service system has been launched to promote the precise matching of financial resource allocation with the seasonal demands of agriculture. The working mechanism of "Three Links and Three Lists" has been continuously

implemented, promoting the reach of services to the front line of rural areas. With a focus on promoting financial services in key towns and townships, efforts have been made to advance precise service matching among county-level branches. In response to the national policy on the renewal of agricultural facilities and equipment, we have innovatively launched the "Modern Facility Agriculture Loan", "Agricultural Machinery Equipment Loan" and "Agricultural Machinery e-Loan". The "Farmer e-Loan" has been further upgraded to provide one-stop services including online application, approval, and borrowing and repayment at any time, significantly enhancing the financing efficiency of small credit loans for peasants. The business processes of characteristic products such as agricultural guarantee business and Jiangsu Agricultural Loan have been optimized to enhance the efficiency of financial services and customer experience. Technological means such as the Internet and big data have been fully utilized to accelerate the digital construction of agriculture, rural areas and peasants, promote the online and intelligent transformation of financial services. While enhancing the accessibility and convenience of financing for agricultural enterprises and farmers, the Bank has strengthened internal control and risk management to effectively ensure the dual improvement of the efficiency and quality of rural revitalization services. In response to the requirements of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to establish a convenient and efficient agricultural socialized service system, the Bank has carried out digital supply chain business innovation for various new types of agricultural business entities through the application of data from core agricultural service enterprises, effectively addressing their financial service demands during the process of purchasing agricultural supplies and services. The construction of major projects in agriculture and rural areas has been actively supported, promoting the integrated development of urban and rural areas. The Bank has also optimized the comprehensive assessment system for rural revitalization and built demonstration branches for rural revitalization. Actively supporting Jiangsu Province's "Five-Party Linkage" work, the Bank has selected outstanding talents to join the Rural Revitalization Assistance and Promotion Work Team of Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee for ten consecutive years, donating over RMB 20 million of assistance and promotion funds. The "Dishui Zhumeng" Poverty Alleviation and Education Assistance Project has been continuously advanced, providing assistance to 3,600 impoverished students from registered low-income families in 12 provincial key counties in Jiangsu Province to complete their high school education. Over the past eight years, we have donated a total of RMB 24 million.

BANK OF JIANGSU

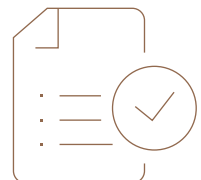


# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



Section VI

# Important Notes





# Important Notes

## I. Performance of Commitments

Commitments made by the Company's actual controller, shareholders, related parties, acquirer, and the Company in the Reporting Period or continuing to the Reporting Period are as follows:

Commitment Background	Commitment Type	Commitment Party	Commitment Content	Commitment Time and Term	Time Limit for Performance Required or Not	Commitment Performed Strictly or Not	Cause of Timely Implementation Failure	Timely Performance Failure of Subsequent Plan
Commitments related to the initial public offering	Restricted on sales of shares	Internal employee shareholders holding more than 50,000 shares in the Company	See Note 1 for details	August 2, 2016 to August 1, 2024	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Restricted on sales of shares	TANG Jinsong, current and former director, supervisor, senior executive and shareholder of the Company	See Note 2 for details	From August 2, 2016 to the term of office established at the time of his appointment and as of the end of six months after his resignation	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Resolution of horizontal competition	JSITC	See Note 3 for details	During the period when Jiangsu Trust was the largest shareholder of Bank of Jiangsu	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A

Commitment Background	Commitment Type	Commitment Party	Commitment Content	Commitment Time and Term	Time Limit for Performance Required or Not	Commitment Performed Strictly or Not	Cause of Timely Implementation Failure	Timely Performance Failure of Subsequent Plan
Refinancing-related commitments	Others	Directors and senior management	See Note 4 for details	Starting from November 29, 2016	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Others	Directors and senior management	See Note 5 for details	Starting from February 2, 2018	No	Yes	N/A	N/A
	Others	Directors and senior management	See Note 6 for details	Starting from July 9, 2020	No	Yes	N/A	N/A

Note 1: The lock-up period of share transfer shall not be shorter than three years since the listing of the Company, and upon the expiration of the lock-up period, the annual saleable shares shall not exceed 15% of the total number of shares held, and the saleable shares shall not exceed 50% of the total number of shares held within five years.

Note 2: It is forbidden to transfer or entrust others to manage the Company's shares held or repurchase the shares held by the Company within 12 months upon the IPO of the shares. Upon the expiration of the IPO lock-up period, the number of shares transferred annually shall not exceed 25% of the total shares held during the employment period; it is forbidden to transfer the Company's shares directly or indirectly within half a year upon separation.

Note 3: In a bid to avoid horizontal competition with the Bank in the future due to the performance of function of state-owned asset management and other reasons, Jiangsu Trust, the largest shareholder of the Bank has issued a Letter of Commitment, main contents of which are as follows:

1. Bank of Jiangsu and its branches are mainly engaged in commercial bank business. Current main businesses of the Company and its subordinate enterprises of the Company (wholly-owned and holding companies and the enterprises on which the Company has actual control except for Bank of Jiangsu and its branches, the same below) does not involve in main commercial bank business, having no case in which the Company has industry competition with Bank of Jiangsu and its branches.
2. In business carried out in future, the Company will not carry out industry competition with Bank of Jiangsu, namely, the Company and its subordinates will not directly or indirectly carry out business activities in industry competition with main businesses of Bank of Jiangsu and its branches in any forms. The Company will supervise its subordinate enterprises in accordance with this committee in accordance with the commitment and exercise necessary rights to urge them to abide by this commitment.
3. At the Board of Directors or Shareholders' Meeting of Bank of Jiangsu to determine whether it has industry competition with the Company, the Company undertakes that the related directors and shareholders' representatives of the Company will withdraw as per the provisions and will not participate in voting. If it is confirmed that the business that the Company and its subordinate enterprises are engaged in or will engage in has horizontal competition with that of Bank of Jiangsu, the Company and its subordinate enterprises will promptly transfer or suspend the said business after Bank of Jiangsu puts forward objections. If Bank of Jiangsu proposes acceptance request, the Company and its subordinate enterprises will preferentially transfer the said businesses and assets to Bank of Jiangsu at a fair price audited or appraised by qualified intermediary institutions under the same condition.
4. The Company undertakes to strictly comply with the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory

Commission and Stock Exchange, Articles of Association of Bank of Jiangsu, including related party transaction policy, exercise shareholder's rights and fulfill shareholder's duties equally with other shareholders, not to seek illegal profit by using status of majority shareholder, or to damage legal rights and interests of Bank of Jiangsu and other shareholders.

The above said commitments will come into effect after being signed, and have legal effect and are legally binding on the Company within the period when the Company is the largest shareholder of Bank of Jiangsu.

Note 4: Commitment of directors and senior managers of the Bank on filling measures to sight return of dilution of preferred shares of nonpublic offering in accordance with relevant provisions of China Securities Regulatory Commission:

1. Undertake not to send profits to other units or individuals for free or in unfair conditions, or take other ways to damage the interests of the Bank.
2. Undertake to restrain personal post-related consumption behaviors.
3. Undertake not to use assets of the Bank to carry out investment and consumption activities irrelevant to the performance of duties.
4. Undertake to try their best to urge the realization of the measures of complementing sight return, fulfill duties to urge linkage between remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration Committee and implementation of complementing return measures, support relevant proposals related to implementation of complementary return measures and be willing to vote in favor (if having voting right).
5. Undertake to conscientiously urge condition of exercising rights of equity incentive plan carried out in future to be linked with implementation of complementary return measures.

Note 5: Commitment of directors and senior managers of the Bank on filling measures to sight return of dilution of convertible bonds that the Bank issues publicly in accordance with relevant provisions of China Securities Regulatory Commission:

1. Undertake not to send profits to other units or individuals for free or in unfair conditions, or take other ways to damage the interests of the Bank.
2. Undertake to restrain personal post-related consumption behaviors.
3. Undertake not to use assets of the Bank to carry out investment and consumption activities irrelevant to the performance of duties.
4. Undertake to try their best to urge the realization of the measures of complementing sight return, fulfill duties to urge linkage between remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration Committee and implementation of complementing return measures, support relevant proposals related to implementation of complementary return measures and be willing to vote in favor (if having voting right).
5. Undertake to conscientiously urge condition of exercising rights of equity incentive plan carried out in future to be linked with implementation of complementary return measures.

Note 6: Commitment of directors and senior managers of the Bank on filling measures to sight return of dilution of allotted shares in accordance with relevant provisions of China Securities Regulatory Commission:

1. Undertake not to send profits to other units or individuals for free or in unfair conditions, or take other ways to damage the interests of the Bank.
2. Undertake to restrain personal post-related consumption behaviors.
3. Undertake not to use assets of the Bank to carry out investment and consumption activities irrelevant to the performance of duties.

4. Undertake to try their best to urge the realization of the measures of complementing sight return, fulfill duties to urge linkage between remuneration system formulated by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration Committee and implementation of complementing return measures, support relevant proposals related to implementation of complementary return measures and be willing to vote in favor (if having voting right).
5. Undertake to conscientiously urge condition of exercising rights of equity incentive plan carried out in future to be linked with implementation of complementary return measures.

## II.The Company's Explanation and Analysis on the Reasons and Influences of Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates or Correction of Major Accounting Errors

In 2024, the Bank implemented the following revised Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and relevant provisions released by the Ministry of Finance in recent years:

—Interpretation No. 17 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises regulates the classification of current liabilities and non-current liabilities and the accounting treatment of sale and leaseback transactions, and came into effect on January 1, 2024.

—Interpretation No. 18 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises regulates the subsequent measurement of investment real estate held as a base item under the floating fee method and the accounting treatment of quality guarantees that do not fall under individual performance obligations. It came into effect on December 6, 2024, and enterprises were allowed to implement it in advance from the year of issuance.

The Bank has assessed that the adoption of the above provisions did not have a material impact on its financial statements.

## III.Appointment and Dismissal of Accounting Firms

Unit: RMB 10,000 Currency: RMB

Item	Present Appointment
Name of domestic accounting firm	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP (Special General Partnership)
Remuneration of domestic accounting firm	368
Audit years of domestic accounting firm	1 year
Name of certified public accountants of domestic accounting firm	SHEN Xiaohong and ZHANG Hua
Cumulative years of audit service by certified public accountants in domestic accounting firm	1 year

Item	Name	Remuneration
Internal control audit accounting firm	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified Public Accountants LLP (Special General Partnership)	50

## IV.Occupation of Capital Not for Business by Controlling Shareholders and Other Related Parties within the Reporting Period

There were no cases of occupation of the Bank's capital by controlling shareholders and other related parties that occurred during the Reporting Period or occurred in previous periods but continued into the Reporting Period.

## V.Illegal Guarantee

Guarantee business is one of the Bank's conventional banking businesses approved by relevant regulatory authorities. The Bank laid special emphasis on the risk management of such business, rigorously implemented relevant operation process and approval procedure and contained the risks of external guarantee businesses effectively. During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no other major guarantee matters that needed disclosing, other than the financial guarantee businesses within the scope of business as approved by relevant regulatory authorities.

## VI.Significant Litigation and Arbitration

The Bank had no significant litigation and arbitration during the Reporting Period.

By the end of the Reporting Period, there were a total of 3 pending litigation cases involving defendants with amounts exceeding RMB 10 million, amounting to a total of RMB 157 million. The Bank believes that the final rulings and enforcement outcomes of these matters will not have a significant impact on its financial position or operating results.

## VII.Punishment and Rectification of Listed Company and Its Directors, Supervisors, Senior Executives, Controlling Shareholder and Actual Controllers Suspected of Violating Laws and Regulations

The Bank had no controlling shareholders or actual controllers. During the Reporting Period, the Bank and its directors, supervisors and senior executives were not subjected to any compulsory measures taken by judicial and discipline inspection authorities, transfer to judicial authority or investigation of criminal liabilities, investigation by putting on records, administrative punishment or administrative regulatory measures by China Securities Regulatory Commission, discipline punishment by stock exchange or major influence of other regulatory authorities on business.

## VIII. Integrity of the Company, Its Controlling Shareholders and Actual Controllers during the Reporting Period

The Bank had no controlling shareholders or actual controllers. During the Reporting Period, the Company did not involve in the cases of failing to perform the obligations determined in the legal documents that took effect from the court or repay mature liabilities of significant amount.

## IX. Significant Related Party Transactions

The Bank conducts related party transactions in accordance with relevant regulations of regulatory authorities. Transactions with related parties are generated as part of normal business operations, conducted on ordinary commercial terms, fair and reasonable, without preferential treatment compared to other borrowers or counterparties, and in line with the overall interests of the bank and its shareholders. Details of significant related party transactions between the bank and related parties during the Reporting Period are provided in the financial report notes.

BANK OF JIANGSU

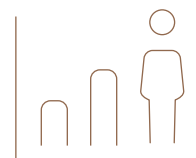


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## Section VII

# Changes in Shareholding and Shareholder Information





# Changes in Shareholding and Shareholder Information

## I.Changes in Share Capital

### (I) Statement of share changes

Unit: Shares

	Prior to change		Increase or decrease of this change (+,-)					After change	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	New shares issued	Donated shares	Shares converted from accumulation fund	Others	Subtotal	Quantity	Ratio (%)
I. Shares with trading restriction conditions	81,601,933	0.44				-81,601,933	-81,601,933	0	0
1. Shares held by the State									
2. Shares held by the state-owned legal persons									
3. Shares held by other domestic capital	81,601,933	0.44				-81,601,933	-81,601,933	0	0
Including: Shares held by domestic non-stated-owned legal persons	27,504	0				-27,504	-27,504	0	0
Shares held by domestic natural persons	81,574,429	0.44				-81,574,429	-81,574,429	0	0
4. Shares held by foreign capital									
Including: Shares held by overseas legal persons									
Shares held by overseas natural persons									

	Prior to change		Increase or decrease of this change (+,-)					After change	
	Quantity	Ratio (%)	New shares issued	Donated shares	Shares converted from accumulation fund	Others	Subtotal	Quantity	Ratio (%)
II. Circulating shares without restrictions	18,269,722,530	99.56				81,601,933	81,601,933	18,351,324,463	100
1. RMB ordinary shares	18,269,722,530	99.56				81,601,933	81,601,933	18,351,324,463	100
2. Domestically listed foreign shares									
3. Overseas listed foreign shares									
4. Others									
III. Total number of shares	18,351,324,463	100				0	0	18,351,324,463	100

## (II) Changes in restricted shares

Unit: Shares

Name of shareholder	Number of restricted shares at the beginning of the year Number of Shares	Number of shares released from restriction on sales this year	Number of restricted shares as of the end of the year Number of Shares	Reasons for restriction on sales	Date of release Date
Shareholders holding initial restricted shares with lockup period of 96 months from the listing date to listing and circulation	81,601,933	81,601,933	0	Initial issuance of restricted shares	August 2, 2024
Total	81,601,933	81,601,933	0	/	/

## (III) Other contents that the Company believes necessary to disclose or to be disclosed at the request of securities regulatory authorities

According to the register of shareholders provided by China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited, the Bank's shares pledged by shareholders were frozen as follows: As of the end of the Reporting Period, the shares held by 1 shareholder have been pledged and frozen, accounting for 0.54% of the total share capital of the Bank.

## II. Issuing and Listing of Securities

### (I) Securities issuance as of the Reporting Period

During the Reporting Period, the Bank had no relevant matters.

### (II) Existing internal employee shares

As of the end of the Reporting Period, the Company had no internal employee shares.

### III.Shareholders

#### (I) Total number of shareholders

Total number of common shareholders (shareholders) as of the end of the Reporting Period	117,654
Total number of common shareholders (shareholders) as of the end of the last month before the disclosure date of the Annual Report	131,853
Total number of preferred shareholders (shareholders) whose voting rights have been restored as of the end of the Reporting Period	0
Total number of preferred shareholders (shareholders) whose voting rights have been restored as of the end of the last month before the disclosure date of the Annual Report	0

#### (II) Table of shareholding of top 10 shareholders and top 10 floating shareholders (or shareholders with no restricted shares) as of the end of the Reporting Period

Unit: Shares

Shareholding of the top 10 shareholders (excluding shares lent through refinancing)							
Name of shareholder (Full name)	Increase/ decrease during the Reporting Period	Number of shares held at the end of the period	Ratio (%)	Number of restricted shares held	Pledge, marking or freezing status		Nature of shareholders
					Share status	Quantity	
Jiangsu International Trust Co., Ltd.	74,007,826	1,280,614,898	6.98	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Jiangsu Phoenix Publishing Media Group Co., Ltd.	0	1,272,147,055	6.93	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	300,995,742	979,603,781	5.34	0	None	0	Overseas legal person
Huatai Securities Co. Ltd.	-1,300	923,456,408	5.03	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Jiangsu Ninghu Expressway Co., Ltd.	0	721,084,800	3.93	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Wuxi Construction and Development Investment Co., Ltd.	0	710,435,942	3.87	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Jiangsu Province Investment Management Co., Ltd.	127,716,845	553,391,681	3.02	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Jiangsu Broadcasting Corporation	0	550,571,609	3	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Jiangsu Transportation Holding Co., Ltd.	0	353,209,689	1.92	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Suzhou International Development Group Co., Ltd.	178,300	351,459,272	1.92	0	None	0	State-owned legal person
Description of special account for buy-back among the top 10 shareholders							None
Description of the above shareholders' voting trust, voting proxy and waiver of voting rights							None

Shareholding of the top 10 shareholders (excluding shares lent through refinancing)							
Name of shareholder (Full name)	Increase/ decrease during the Reporting Period	Number of shares held at the end of the period	Ratio (%)	Number of restricted shares held	Pledge, marking or freezing status		Nature of shareholders
					Share status	Quantity	
Description of the relationship or concerted action of the above shareholders							
Description of preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored and the number of shares held							None

### Description of top 10 shareholders' participation in share lending due to refinancing business

Unit: Shares

Top 10 shareholders' participation in share lending due to refinancing business								
Shareholder name (full name)	Holdings of general account and credit account at the beginning of the period		Lent shares due to refinancing business and unreturned at the beginning of the period		Holdings of general account and credit account at the end of the period		Lent shares due to refinancing business and unreturned at the end of the period	
	Total	Proportion (%)	Total	Proportion (%)	Total	Proportion (%)	Total	Proportion (%)
Suzhou International Development Group Co., Ltd.	351,280,972	1.91	178,300	0.001	351,459,272	1.92	0	0

At the beginning of the Reporting Period, the specific security account of Huatai Securities held 1,300 shares of the Bank. As of the end of the Reporting Period, the specific security account of Huatai Securities held 0 share of the Bank.

### Changes of top 10 shareholders compared to the previous period

There were no new additions or exits among the top ten shareholders compared with the previous period.

BANK OF JIANGSU

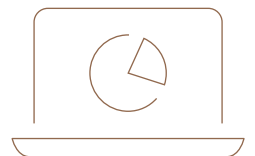


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Section VIII

# Information of Preferred Shares





## Information of Preferred Shares

### I. Issuance and Listing of Preferred Shares within the Reporting Period

During the Reporting Period, the Bank did not issue or list any preferred shares.

In November 2017, the Bank issued 200,000,000 preferred shares by nonpublic offering at a price of RMB 100/share and the shares were listed in Shanghai Stock Exchange on December 21, 2017 (stock code: 360026; abbreviation: Suyin You 1).

### II. Preference Shareholders

#### (I) Total number of preferred shareholders

Total number of preferred shareholders (shareholders) at the end of the Reporting Period	42
Total number of preferred shareholders (shareholders) as of the end of the last month before the disclosure date of the Annual Report	43

## (II) Shares held by the top 10 preferred shareholders as of the end of the Reporting Period

Unit: Shares

Shares Held by the Top 10 Preferred Shareholders						
Name of shareholder	Increase/ decrease during the Reporting Period	End-of-period shareholding Quantity	Ratio (%)	Category of shares held	Pledge or freezing status	Nature of shareholder Nature
Everbright Yongming Assets Management- China Everbright Bank- Juyou No.1 Equity Asset Management Product of Everbright Yongming Asset	0	29,220,000	14.61	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
AVIC Trust- Tianji Gongying No.2 Collective Fund Trust Program for Securities Investment under AVIC Trust	0	24,150,000	12.08	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
Guangdong Yuecai Trust Co., Ltd.- Yuecai Trust No.2 Yuetou Baoying Collective Fund Trust Program	0	19,320,000	9.66	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
BOCOM Shroders Assets Management -Bank of Communications- No.2 Zhuoyuan Collective Asset Management Program under BOCOM Shroders Assets Management	-6,250,000	13,070,000	6.54	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
Ping An P&C Insurance Company of China, Ltd.- Traditional- General Insurance Products	0	9,200,000	4.6	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
China Fund- China Merchants Bank- China Merchants Bank- Youxuan No. 1 Collective Asset Management Program	9,009,090	9,009,090	4.5	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
Everbright Securities Assets Management - China Everbright Bank - No.2 Xinyou Collective Asset Management Program under Everbright Securities Asset Management	0	9,000,000	4.5	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
Everbright Securities Assets Management - China Everbright Bank - Xinyou Collective Asset Management Program under Everbright Securities Asset Management	0	8,500,000	4.25	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
China Resources SZITIC Trust Company Ltd.- CR Trust Yourun No.1 Collective Fund Trust Program	1,700,000	8,150,000	4.08	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
China Resources SZITIC Trust Company Ltd.- CR Trust Tengda No.4 Collective Fund Trust Program	0	7,660,000	3.83	Domestic preferred shares	Without pledge	Others
Description of the situation that the above said shareholders have associated relations with the top 10 shareholders of common shares, or they are persons acting in concert among the top 10 shareholders of preferred shares.			The Bank is not aware of any relationship or concerted action between the above shareholders.			

### III. Profit Distribution of Preferred Shares

#### (I) Profit distribution

On November 19, 2024, the Company disclosed the *Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu on the Implementation of Distribution of Preferred Share Dividends*, and during this period, the equity registration date of distribution of preferred share dividends was November 27, 2024, the accrual start date was November 27, 2024, the accrual start date of distribution of dividends was November 28, 2023, and the dividend distribution date was November 28, 2024. Calculated as per book value dividend yield of Suyin You 1 at 3.86%, the cash dividend of RMB 3.86 (tax-inclusive) shall be distributed for each preferred share, and the total cash dividend distributed was RMB 772 million (tax-inclusive) based on the distribution size of Suyin You 1 of 200 million shares.

#### (II) Distribution amount and ratio of preferred shares in recent 3 years

Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

Year	Distribution amount	Proportion of distribution (%)
2024	772,000,000	3.86
2023	772,000,000	3.86
2022	1,040,000,000	5.20

#### (III) Adjustment of dividend yield

According to the relevant provisions of the *Prospectus for Non-public Issuance of Preferred Shares of Bank of Jiangsu* (hereinafter referred to as the "Prospectus"), the interest calculation period of Suyin You 1 shall be five years from the payment deadline (November 28, 2017), and the nominal dividend yield ratio shall be adjusted once every five years; the nominal dividend yield ratio shall be the same within each interest-bearing cycle. On November 28, 2022, the first 5-year interest period of Suyin You 1 ended. According to relevant provisions of the Prospectus, the Bank adjusted the nominal dividend yield ratio of the second interest period of Suyin You 1. Since November 28, 2022, the nominal dividend yield ratio of the second interest period of Suyin You 1 was 3.86%. The Bank disclosed the *Announcement of Bank of Jiangsu on Adjusting the Dividend Rate of Preferred Shares (Suyin You 1)* on the website of Shanghai Stock Exchange ([www.sse.com.cn](http://www.sse.com.cn)).

### IV. Buyback and Conversion of Preferred Shares Conducted by the Company during the Reporting Period

During the Reporting Period, no buyback or conversion of preferred shares of the Bank occurred.

### V. If the Voting Rights of Preferred Shares are Restored during the Reporting Period, the Company Shall Disclose the Restoration and Exercise of Relevant Voting Rights

During the Reporting Period, there was no restoration or exercise of voting rights of the Bank's preferred shares.

## VI.Accounting Policies and Reasons Adopted by the Company for Preferred Shares

In accordance with the contract terms of the issued preferred shares and their economic essence, combined with the definitions of financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments, the Bank classified these financial instruments or their components as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments at the time of initial recognition.

The preferred shares issued by the Bank that shall be classified as equity instruments are charged to equity instruments according to the actual amount received. If the Company distributes dividends and interest during existence period, they shall be treated as profit distribution. If the Company redeems preferred shares according to contract, it will offset the equity at redemption price.

## Financial Reports

### I.Audit Report

See Annex for details.

### II.Financial Statements

See Annex for details.

## Contents of Documents Available for Reference

Contents of Documents Available for Reference	Original document of Annual Report signed and stamped by the Company's legal representative
	Financial Statements signed and stamped by the Company's legal representative, the person in charge of accounting working and the person in charge of the accounting organization
	Original document of Audit Report stamped by the accounting firm and signed and stamped by certified public accountants
	Original documents of all the Company's documents and announcements and that have been publicly disclosed on the newspapers designated by China Securities Regulatory Commission during the Reporting Period

Chairman: GE Renyu

Date of Submission for Approval by the Board of Directors: April 28, 2025

BANK OF JIANGSU

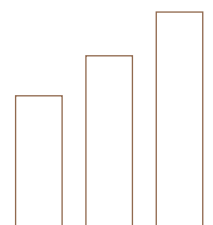


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Section IX

# Financial Reports





# BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

De Shi Bao (Shen) Zi (25) No. P04541

**To All Shareholders of Bank of Jiangsu Company Limited:**

### I. OPINION

We have audited the financial statements of Bank of Jiangsu Company Limited ("the Bank"), which comprise the consolidated and the Bank's balance sheets as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated and the Bank's income statements, the consolidated and the Bank's cash flow statements, the consolidated and the Bank's statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are prepared and present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated and the Bank's financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and the Bank's operating results and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises.

### II. BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing for Certified Public Accountants. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### III. KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We identified the following matters as key audit matters to be communicated in the auditor's report.

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in our audit
<p>I. Determination of provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and debt investments</p> <p>The Bank has adopted the expected credit losses ( "ECL" ) model to accrue provision for impairment losses according to the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises No.22--Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments.</p> <p>At 31 December 2024, the Bank had loans and advances to customers at amortised cost totalling RMB1,949,925 million in total, with a loss allowance balance of RMB64,851 million; and loans and advances to customers at fair value through other comprehensive income carrying an amount of RMB153,587 million, with a loss allowance balance of RMB564 million. In the Bank's financial investments, debt investments was RMB596,924 million in total, with a loss allowance balance of RMB6,343 million.</p> <p>The Bank exercised significant accounting judgements and estimates in its measurement of provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and debt investments. They included determination of staging of loans and advances to customers and debt investments, including assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly and whether a credit impairment event has occurred; assessment of provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to corporate customers at Stage 1 and Stage 2, notes discounting, debt investments and all loans and advances to personal customers using risk parameter model approach and key parameters such as probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), exposure at default (EAD), discount rate and forward-looking information; and assessment of provision for impairment losses of loans and advances to corporate customers at Stage 3 and debt investments using cash flow discount approach and key parameters such as estimated recoverable cash flows and discount rate.</p> <p>Due to the significance of provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and debt investments, and the significant accounting judgements and estimates exercised by the Bank in measuring the provision for impairment losses by using ECL model, we identified the identification of provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and debt investments as a key audit matter.</p> <p>The relevant disclosures in the financial statements refer to the accounting policies set out in "Note III, 7(7) (Impairment of financial assets)" and "Note III, 29 (Significant accounting estimates and judgements)" , and "Note V, 6 (Loans and advances to customers)" and "Note V, 7(2) (Debt investments)" to the financial statements.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in respect of provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and debt investments mainly included:</p> <p>(1) Design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-understood, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of key internal controls related to ECL model, including the selection, approval, and application of ECL model methodology, parameters updating and periodic validation of the model, input of underlying data and relevant parameters, and loan staging based on quality of loans and advances to customers and debt investments, cash flow projection used in the discounted cash flow model, and the review and approval of forward-looking information;</li> <li>-understood, assessed and tested the information technology system and design and operating effectiveness of the related controls, including general information technology controls, data transmission between systems, mapping of parameters of the ECL model, and system calculation of the provision for impairment losses on loans and advances to customers and debt investments.</li> </ul> <p>(2) ECL model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-assessed the reliability and appropriateness of the ECL model and the reasonableness of key parameters used in the model, including: PD, LGD, EAD, discount rate, and forward-looking information, and evaluated the rationality of the management judgements on those key parameters;</li> <li>-verified, on a sample selection basis, the accuracy of ECL model data input such as contract amount, due date, interest rate, and guarantee method;</li> <li>-verified, on a sample selection basis, the calculation logic of ECL model so as to test whether the model reasonably reflected management's modelling methodology.</li> </ul> <p>(3) Risk oriented sample selection of loans and advances to corporate customers and debt investments in financial investments for credit review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-analysed the borrower's or debtor's financial and non-financial information, and other available information, and evaluated the rationality of management's judgement on staging, including whether credit risk had increased significantly since initial recognition and whether credit impairment events had occurred by reviewing the credit files, interviewing management, independently searching for publicly available information and exercising professional judgement;</li> <li>inspected borrower's and guarantor's financial information, collateral valuation and other sources of repayment for the selected loans and advances to corporate customers at Stage 3, and tested the calculation of provision for impairment losses based on the recoverable cash flows and discount rates, to assess whether there was any material misstatement.</li> </ul>

Key Audit Matters	How the key audit matter was addressed in our audit
<p><b>II. Consolidation of structured entities</b></p> <p>Structured entities mainly include investment funds, wealth management products, asset management plans, trust plans and asset-backed securities in which the Bank has interests in them through their issuance, management and/or investment.</p> <p>In determining whether the Bank should consolidate a structured entity, management is required to consider the power the Bank possesses, its exposure to variable returns through participation in the structured entity's activities, and its ability to use its power to affect such returns. The Bank is required to collectively consider the relevant facts and substance to assess whether it has control over the structured entity.</p> <p>We identified the consolidation of structured entities as a key audit matter because the evaluation on whether the Bank has control over the structured entities requires significant accounting judgement and the results are broadly relevant to the financial statements.</p> <p>The relevant disclosures in the financial statements refer to "Note III, 4 (Preparation method of consolidated financial statements)" and "Note III, 29 (Significant accounting estimates and judgements)" , and "Note VI (Interests in other entities)" .</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in respect of consolidation of structured entities mainly included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understood, assessed and tested the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls relating to the consolidation of structured entities.</li> <li>• Selected samples to perform the following audit procedures on the structured entities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-inspected contracts relating to the structured entity and understood the purpose of its set-up; assessed the rationality of judging the Bank had over the structured entity power according to the Bank's rights and obligations under different transaction structures and its involvement with the structured entity;</li> <li>-verified the analysis on the Bank's variable return which included, but was not limited to, fixed management fee and performance fees obtained through acting as asset manager, as well as the returns obtained from holding an interest in a structured entity, and providing liquidity support or other support;</li> <li>-analysed the scope of the Bank's decision-making power over the structured entity, the level of remuneration obtained from providing asset management services, the risk of variable return borne by holding other interests in the structured entity and the substantive rights held by other participants. Checked the Bank's analysis on the magnitude and variability of variable return, and assessed whether the Bank acted as principal or agent in the transactions of the structured entity;</li> <li>-assessed the management's decision on the consolidation of structured entities through carrying out the above procedures.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### IV. Other Information

The Bank's management is responsible for other information. Other information comprises all the information included in the 2024 annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover other information and we do not express an assurance conclusion thereon in any form.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read other information and, in doing so, consider whether other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement in other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

#### V. Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Bank's management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal control necessary to enable that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern assumption unless the management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those in charged of the Bank's governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

#### VI. Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material

misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with China Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

During the process of auditing which in accordance with China Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) Identify and assess the major risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (5) Evaluate the overall presentation (including the disclosures), structure and content of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- (6) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and execution of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those in charged of the Bank's governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those in charged of the Bank's governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them about all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

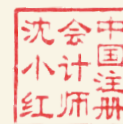
From the matters communicated with those in charged of the Bank's governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Certified  
Public Accountants LLP

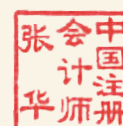


Shanghai, China

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:  
(Engagement Partner)



Chinese Certified Public Accountant:



18 April 2025

*The auditor's report and the accompanying financial statements are English translations of the Chinese auditor's report and statutory financial statements prepared under accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the People's Republic of China. These financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in other countries and jurisdictions. In case the English version does not conform to the Chinese version, the Chinese version prevails.*

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEETS**  
**AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Assets					
Cash and deposits with the central bank	1	142,274,712	154,237,837	141,818,387	153,807,912
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	2	35,370,739	36,969,218	26,003,450	29,040,513
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	148,507,595	97,340,987	160,599,879	112,734,707
Derivative financial assets	4	7,055,496	2,667,228	7,014,327	2,631,247
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	5	16,098,141	7,023,804	7,966,877	5,021,425
Loans and advances to customers	6	2,038,660,849	1,835,972,461	1,888,300,983	1,710,321,811
Financial investments	7				
Held-for-trading financial assets		488,547,464	421,179,950	387,737,957	306,137,642
Debt investments		590,580,805	553,004,126	590,580,805	551,450,507
Other debt investments		446,891,438	254,668,286	407,035,219	218,377,277
Investment in other equity instruments		450,692	195,737	450,692	195,737
Long-term equity investments	8	-	-	6,904,313	6,904,313
Structured entities included in the consolidation scope		-	-	115,885,162	117,782,238
Fixed assets	9	7,942,210	8,342,206	5,456,534	5,932,602
Construction in progress	10	370,811	342,702	370,811	342,599
Intangible assets	11	528,665	534,478	505,507	510,157
Deferred tax assets	12	10,614,302	14,763,597	9,401,859	14,046,164
Other assets	13	18,147,651	16,119,220	15,282,787	14,326,580
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>3,952,041,570</b>	<b>3,403,361,837</b>	<b>3,771,315,549</b>	<b>3,249,563,431</b>

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEETS - continued**  
**AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>					
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Loans from the central bank		138,274,242	222,190,940	137,955,069	221,850,732
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	15	320,183,301	293,584,875	321,736,979	298,132,562
Taking from banks and other financial institutions	16	175,505,166	151,206,453	69,399,492	63,345,435
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	17	3,980,437	7,903,526	666,467	589,019
Derivative financial liabilities	4	6,994,845	2,573,990	7,059,985	2,580,995
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	18	99,262,153	94,327,246	75,219,721	68,953,593
Deposits from customers	19	2,160,655,100	1,914,948,437	2,159,191,425	1,913,651,565
Employee benefits payable	20	13,086,827	12,576,470	12,085,540	11,884,346
Taxes payable	21	3,781,473	5,675,767	2,783,784	5,092,833
Provisions	22	2,002,359	2,509,724	2,002,308	2,509,672
Debt securities issued	23	643,079,716	392,410,499	628,284,946	384,997,765
Deferred tax liabilities	12	17,048	2,008	-	-
Other liabilities	24	71,560,685	44,335,871	60,456,907	33,045,590
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>3,638,383,352</b>	<b>3,144,245,806</b>	<b>3,476,842,623</b>	<b>3,006,634,107</b>

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEETS - continued**  
**AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - continued					
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:					
Share capital	25	18,351,324	18,351,324	18,351,324	18,351,324
Other equity instruments	26	69,974,758	39,974,758	69,974,758	39,974,758
Including: Preference shares		19,977,830	19,977,830	19,977,830	19,977,830
Perpetual bonds		49,996,928	19,996,928	49,996,928	19,996,928
Capital reserve	27	47,903,762	47,905,210	47,811,757	47,813,205
Other comprehensive income	28	9,283,147	2,168,785	9,200,207	1,448,568
Surplus reserve	29	36,539,066	31,179,082	36,539,066	31,179,082
General risk reserve	30	54,807,539	47,031,435	52,322,272	45,073,454
Retained profits	31	66,730,221	63,799,394	60,273,542	59,088,933
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank		303,589,817	250,409,988	294,472,926	242,929,324
Minority interests		10,068,401	8,706,043		
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		313,658,218	259,116,031	294,472,926	242,929,324
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		3,952,041,570	3,403,361,837	3,771,315,549	3,249,563,431

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 18 April 2025.

Ge Renyu  
Legal representative

Yuan Jun  
The person in charge of accounting affairs

Lu Songsheng  
The head of the accounting department

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S INCOME STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	2024	2023	2024	2023
Interest income		130,702,335	125,972,357	119,687,506	116,709,654
Interest expenses		(74,745,573)	(73,327,514)	(71,888,382)	(70,765,495)
Net interest income	32	55,956,762	52,644,843	47,799,124	45,944,159
Fee and commission income		6,281,797	6,208,141	4,755,198	4,960,356
Fee and commission expenses		(1,864,866)	(1,931,886)	(1,681,585)	(1,837,506)
Net fee and commission income	33	4,416,931	4,276,255	3,073,613	3,122,850
Investment income	34	14,650,140	12,121,482	14,648,434	12,086,465
Other income		493,243	752,386	470,468	674,018
Net gains from changes in fair value	35	3,755,882	3,819,625	3,811,256	3,815,850
Net foreign exchange gains		1,134,137	441,533	1,086,941	416,355
Other operating income		342,421	217,876	71,396	22,739
Gains from asset disposals		65,696	19,433	65,614	26,148
Operating income		80,815,212	74,293,433	71,026,846	66,108,584
Taxes and surcharges		(947,203)	(846,762)	(884,827)	(795,827)
General and administrative expenses	36	(19,983,453)	(17,825,614)	(18,251,219)	(16,225,189)
Impairment losses on credit	37	(18,376,651)	(16,576,336)	(15,553,431)	(14,461,347)
Impairment losses on assets		-	(163,168)	-	(163,168)
Other operating expenses		(202,021)	(128,722)	(9,935)	(7,221)
Operating expenses		(39,509,328)	(35,540,602)	(34,699,412)	(31,652,752)
Operating profit		41,305,884	38,752,831	36,327,434	34,455,832
Add: Non-operating income		21,842	16,888	21,582	15,350
Less: Non-operating expenses		(59,715)	(75,428)	(58,010)	(74,053)
Total profit		41,268,011	38,694,291	36,291,006	34,397,129
Less: Income tax expenses	38	(7,961,608)	(8,681,151)	(6,721,297)	(7,597,204)
Net profit		33,306,403	30,013,140	29,569,709	26,799,925

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S INCOME STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net profit		33,306,403	30,013,140	29,569,709	26,799,925
Net profit attributable to					
shareholders of the Bank		31,843,213	28,750,352	29,569,709	26,799,925
Profit or loss attributable		1,463,190	1,262,788		
to minority interests					
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	28	7,144,180	1,191,493	7,751,639	454,464
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to					
shareholders of the Bank		7,114,362	1,174,868	7,751,639	454,464
Other comprehensive income that cannot be subsequently					
reclassified to profit or loss:					
Changes in fair value of investment in other equity		191,216	(21,216)	191,216	(21,216)
instruments					
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit					
or loss:					
Changes in fair value of other debt investments		6,634,378	2,377,232	7,294,727	1,673,459
Allowance for credit losses of other debt investments		265,644	(1,202,019)	265,696	(1,197,779)
Cash flow hedge reserve		22,708	20,666	-	-
Translation differences arising from translation of foreign		416	205	-	-
currency financial statements					
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) attributable to		29,818	16,625		
minority interests					
Total comprehensive income		40,450,583	31,204,633	37,321,348	27,254,389

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S INCOME STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	2024	2023	2024	2023
Total comprehensive income		40,450,583	31,204,633	37,321,348	27,254,389
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Bank		38,957,575	29,925,220	37,321,348	27,254,389
Total comprehensive income attributable to minority interests		1,493,008	1,279,413		
Earnings per share:					
Basic earnings per share (RMB)	39	1.65	1.69		
Diluted earnings per share (RMB)	39	1.65	1.52		

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 18 April 2025.

Ge Renyu  
Legal representative

Yuan Jun  
The person in charge of accounting affairs

Lu Songsheng  
The head of the accounting department

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S CASH FLOW STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>					
Net decrease in deposits with the central bank, banks and other financial institutions		3,126,204	-	3,977,007	-
Net increase in deposits from customers, banks and other financial institutions		268,139,943	371,581,132	264,981,602	374,471,701
Net decrease in held-for-trading financial assets		43,386,728	-	43,386,728	-
Net increase in loans from the central bank		-	35,321,759	-	35,342,176
Cash receipts from interest, fees and commissions		119,074,535	115,503,328	106,502,614	104,163,876
Net increase in taking from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		29,582,822	49,462,579	12,638,430	20,510,899
Other cash receipts relating to operating activities		28,196,789	2,877,083	23,416,538	966,593
<b>Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities</b>		<b>491,507,021</b>	<b>574,745,881</b>	<b>454,902,919</b>	<b>535,455,245</b>
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		(223,252,323)	(216,510,022)	(190,759,457)	(202,122,079)
Net decrease in loans from the central bank		(83,154,242)	-	(83,133,242)	-
Net increase in deposits with the central bank, banks and other financial institutions		-	(5,146,705)	-	(4,326,131)
Net increase in held-for-trading financial assets		-	(14,698,420)	-	(14,460,794)
Net increase in placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets purchased under resale agreements		(51,889,351)	(23,129,526)	(53,858,179)	(22,469,538)
Cash payments for interest, fees and commissions		(61,205,610)	(54,690,360)	(58,511,509)	(52,724,037)
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees		(11,185,045)	(8,996,330)	(10,723,545)	(8,621,135)
Payments of various types of taxes		(15,382,242)	(14,227,426)	(13,244,292)	(12,832,238)
Other cash payments relating to operating activities		(8,592,567)	(23,748,222)	(7,586,736)	(5,124,278)
<b>Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities</b>		<b>(454,661,380)</b>	<b>(361,147,011)</b>	<b>(417,816,960)</b>	<b>(322,680,230)</b>
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	40(1)	<b>36,845,641</b>	<b>213,598,870</b>	<b>37,085,959</b>	<b>212,775,015</b>

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S CASH FLOW STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>					
Cash receipts from disposals and recovery of investments		2,884,703,939	2,293,125,641	2,875,374,293	2,289,350,932
Cash receipts from investment income		34,123,365	32,662,539	34,709,535	32,566,432
Cash receipts from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		158,661	86,149	148,751	55,968
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities		2,918,985,965	2,325,874,329	2,910,232,579	2,321,973,332
Cash payments to acquire investments		(3,214,134,819)	(2,445,305,917)	(3,210,819,643)	(2,436,559,329)
Cash payments for establishment of a subsidiary		-	-	-	(959,913)
Cash payments for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		(789,057)	(2,657,862)	(486,900)	(1,092,021)
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities		(3,214,923,876)	(2,447,963,779)	(3,211,306,543)	(2,438,611,263)
Net Cash Flow Used in Investing Activities		(295,937,911)	(122,089,450)	(301,073,964)	(116,637,931)
<b>III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>					
Cash receipts from capital contributions		30,000,000	640,088	30,000,000	-
Including: Cash receipts of subsidiaries from capital contributions made by minority shareholders		-	640,088	-	-
Cash receipts from issuance of debt securities		1,276,689,507	770,750,359	1,266,002,908	768,753,992
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities		1,306,689,507	771,390,447	1,296,002,908	768,753,992
Cash repayment of debt securities		(1,034,430,000)	(844,614,429)	(1,031,130,000)	(842,614,429)
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits or settlement of interest expenses		(13,969,662)	(12,206,281)	(13,610,021)	(11,972,554)
Other cash payments relating to financing activities		(534,231)	(544,349)	(517,835)	(483,159)
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities		(1,048,933,893)	(857,365,059)	(1,045,257,856)	(855,070,142)
Net Cash Flow from/(Used in) Financing Activities		257,755,614	(85,974,612)	250,745,052	(86,316,150)

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED AND THE BANK'S CASH FLOW STATEMENTS - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note V	2024	2023	2024	2023
IV. Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents		(473,418)	80,654	(474,784)	70,332
V. Net (Decrease)/Increase in Cash and					
Cash Equivalents	40(2)	(1,810,074)	5,615,462	(13,717,737)	9,891,266
Add: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents		69,569,121	63,953,659	67,605,621	57,714,355
VI. Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	40(3)	67,759,047	69,569,121	53,887,884	67,605,621

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 18 April 2025.

Ge Renyu  
Legal representative

Yuan Jun  
The person in charge of accounting affairs

Lu Songsheng  
The head of the accounting department

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

	Note V	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank							Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
		Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Retained profits	Subtotal	
I. Balance at 1 January 2024		18,351,324	39,974,758	47,905,210	2,168,785	31,179,082	47,031,435	63,799,394	250,409,988	259,116,031
II. Changes for the year		-	-	-	7,114,362	-	-	31,843,213	38,957,575	40,450,583
(I) Total comprehensive income										
(II) Capital contribution from owners										
1. Capital contribution from other equity instruments holders	26	-	30,000,000	(1,448)	-	-	-	-	29,998,552	29,998,552
(III) Profit distribution										
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	29	-	-	-	-	5,359,984	-	(5,359,984)	-	-
2. Transfer to general risk reserve	30	-	-	-	-	-	7,776,104	(7,776,104)	-	-
3. Ordinary share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,244,298)	(14,244,298)	(14,374,948)
4. Preference share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772,000)	(772,000)	(772,000)
5. Payments for interest on perpetual bonds	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(760,000)	(760,000)	(760,000)
III. Balance at 31 December 2024		18,351,324	69,974,758	47,903,762	9,283,147	36,539,066	54,807,539	66,730,221	303,589,817	313,658,218

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

	Note V	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank							Minority interests	Total shareholders' equity
		Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Retained profits	Subtotal	
I. Balance at 1 January 2023		14,769,657	42,762,595	27,699,781	993,917	26,519,192	42,027,725	53,859,863	208,632,730	215,431,339
II. Changes for the year										
(I) Total comprehensive income										
(II) Transfer from convertible corporate bonds to share capital and capital reserve	23, 25, 26, 27	-	-	-	1,174,868	-	-	28,750,352	29,925,220	31,204,633
(III) Capital injection by minority shareholders		3,581,667	(2,787,837)	20,193,362	-	-	-	-	20,987,192	20,987,192
(IV) Profit distribution										
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	29	-	-	-	-	4,659,890	-	(4,659,890)	-	-
2. Transfer to general risk reserve	30	-	-	-	-	-	5,003,710	(5,003,710)	-	-
3. Ordinary share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,615,221)	(7,615,221)	(7,615,221)
4. Preference share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772,000)	(772,000)	(772,000)
5. Payments for interest on perpetual bonds	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(760,000)	(760,000)	(760,000)
III. Balance at 31 December 2023		18,351,324	39,974,758	47,905,210	2,168,785	31,179,082	47,031,435	63,799,394	250,409,988	259,116,031

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE BANK'S STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

	Note V	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Retained profits	Total shareholders' equity
I. Balance at 1 January 2024		18,351,324	39,974,758	47,813,205	1,448,568	31,179,082	45,073,454	59,088,933	242,929,324
II. Changes for the year		-	-	-	7,751,639	-	-	29,569,709	37,321,348
(I) Total comprehensive income									
(II) Capital contribution from owners									
1. Capital contribution from other equity instruments holders	26	-	30,000,000	(1,448)	-	-	-	-	29,998,552
(III) Profit distribution									
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	29	-	-	-	-	5,359,984	-	(5,359,984)	-
2. Transfer to general risk reserve	30	-	-	-	-	-	7,248,818	(7,248,818)	-
3. Ordinary share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,244,298)	(14,244,298)
4. Preference share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772,000)	(772,000)
5. Payments for interest on perpetual bonds	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(760,000)	(760,000)
III. Balance at 31 December 2024		18,351,324	69,974,758	47,811,757	9,200,207	36,539,066	52,322,272	60,273,542	294,472,926

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

**BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED**  
**THE BANK'S STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY - continued**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
(Expressed in thousands of RMB, unless otherwise stated)

	Note V	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Capital reserve	Other comprehensive income	Surplus reserve	General risk reserve	Retained profits	Total shareholders' equity
I. Balance at 1 January 2023		14,769,657	42,762,595	27,619,843	994,104	26,519,192	40,303,635	50,865,938	203,834,964
II. Changes for the year									
(I) Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	454,464	-	-	26,799,925	27,254,389
(II) Transfer from convertible corporate bonds to share capital and capital reserve	23、25、26、27	3,581,667	(2,787,837)	20,193,362	-	-	-	-	20,987,192
(III) Profit distribution									
1. Transfer to surplus reserve	29	-	-	-	-	4,659,890	-	(4,659,890)	-
2. Transfer to general risk reserve	30	-	-	-	-	-	4,769,819	(4,769,819)	-
3. Ordinary share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,615,221)	(7,615,221)
4. Preference share dividend distribution	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772,000)	(772,000)
5. Payments for interest on perpetual bonds	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	(760,000)	(760,000)
III. Balance at 31 December 2023		18,351,324	39,974,758	47,813,205	1,448,568	31,179,082	45,073,454	59,088,933	242,929,324

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank on 18 April 2025.

Ge Renyu	Yuan Jun	Lu Songsheng
Legal representative	The person in charge of accounting affairs	The head of the accounting department

The notes on pages 145 to 244 form part of these financial statements.

## BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Expressed in thousands of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)

#### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Upon the approval from the former China Banking Regulatory Commission ("CBRC") Jiangsu Office, Bank of Jiangsu Company Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated in December 2006 with a financial business certificate of No. B0243H232010001. The Bank obtained a business licence issued by the Jiangsu Municipal Administration for Industry and Commerce on 22 January 2007. The Bank's unified social credit code is 91320000796544598E. The registered address is No. 26 Zhonghua Road, Nanjing City.

The A-shares of the Bank are listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange with stock code of 600919.

The principal operating activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively "the Group") including corporate and personal financial services, settlement, treasury, investment banking, financial leasing and other financial services. Refer to Note VI for information on the Bank's subsidiaries.

#### II. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared by the Bank on the basis of going concern.

#### III. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES OF THE BANK

The Group judges the significance of financial information in terms of both the nature and the amount of the item in accordance with the specific environment in which it operates. In judging the importance of the nature of an item, the Group mainly considers whether the item is an ordinary activity in nature and whether it significantly affects the Group's financial position, operating results and cash flows; When determining the importance of the item amount, the Group considers the proportion of the item amount to the total assets, total liabilities, total owners' equity, total operating income, total operating costs, net profit, total comprehensive income, and other directly related item amounts, or the proportion of the item amount to the column amounts listed in the corresponding financial statement.

##### 1. Statement of compliance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises ("ASBE")

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance (the "MOF") of the People's Republic of China. These financial statements present truly and completely the consolidated and the Bank's financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the consolidated and the Bank's operating results and the consolidated and the Bank's cash flows for the year 2024.

These financial statements of the Bank also comply with disclosure requirements for financial statements and notes of "Compilation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 - General Provisions on Financial Reports (Revised in 2023)" as issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission ("CSRC").

##### 2. Accounting period

The accounting year of the Group is from 1 January to 31 December.

##### 3. Functional currency

The Bank's functional currency is Renminbi ("RMB") and these financial statements are presented in RMB. Functional currency is determined by the Group on the basis of the currency in which major income and costs are denominated and settled.

##### 4. Preparation method of consolidated financial statements

###### (1) General principle

The scope of consolidated financial statements is based on control, which covers the Bank and its subsidiaries (including structured entities controlled by the Bank). Control exists when the Group has all of following: power over the investee; exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with investee's activities and has the ability to influence those returns through its power over the investee. When assessing whether the Group has power, only substantive rights related to the investee (including those held by the Group and those held by other parties) are considered. The financial position, operating results, and cash flows of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Structured entities are entities that are designed without voting rights or similar rights as determinants in confirming its controller. The basis for leading the activities of the entities are usually contractual arrangements or other arrangements.

Minority interests are presented separately in the consolidated balance sheet within shareholders' equity. Net profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders is presented separately in the consolidated income statement below the net profit line item. Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders is presented separately in the consolidated income statement below the total comprehensive income line item.

When the amount of loss for the current period attributable to the minority shareholders of a subsidiary exceeds the minority shareholders' share of the opening balance of owners' equity of the subsidiary, the excess is allocated to offset the minority interests.

When the accounting period or accounting policies of a subsidiary are different from those of the Bank, the Bank makes necessary adjustments to the financial statements of the subsidiary based on the Bank's own accounting period or accounting policies. When consolidating intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised profit or loss arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealised losses resulting from intra-group transactions are fully recognised in the financial statements if they represent impairment losses of the underlying assets.

#### (2) Changes in minority interests

Where the Bank acquires a minority interest from a subsidiary's minority shareholders or disposes of a portion of an interest in a subsidiary without a change in control, the difference between the proportion interests of the subsidiary's net assets being acquired or disposed and the amount of the consideration paid or received is adjusted to the capital reserve (share premium) in the consolidated balance sheet, with any excess adjusted to retained earnings.

### 5. Recognition criteria of cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, non-restricted excess deposit reserves with the central bank, short-term deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions, financial assets purchased under resale agreements, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

### 6. Foreign currency transactions and translation

When the Group receives capital in foreign currencies from investors, the capital is translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the date of the receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates or the rates that approximate the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions. A rate that approximates the spot exchange rate is a rate determined under a systematic and rational method, such as the average exchange rate of the current period.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to RMB using the spot exchange rate at the transaction date. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the spot exchange rate at the date the fair value is determined. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss, except for the differences arising from the translation of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

In translating the financial statements of a foreign operation, assets and liabilities of foreign operation in the balance sheet are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Equity items, excluding retained profits and the translation differences arising from translation of foreign currency financial statements in other comprehensive income, are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates. Income and expenses of foreign operation in the income statement are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates at the transaction dates or the rates that approximate the spot exchange rates. The resulting translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. The translation differences accumulated in other comprehensive income with respect to a foreign operation are transferred to profit or loss for the period when the foreign operation is disposed of.

### 7. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

#### (1) Recognition and initial measurement of financial instruments

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value. For financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, any related directly attributable transaction costs are charged to profit or loss; for other categories of financial assets and financial liabilities, any related attributable transaction costs are included in their initial costs.

## (2) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

### (a) Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"), or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Unless the Group changes the business mode of managing financial assets, in which case, all affected relevant financial assets shall be reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period after the change of business mode. Otherwise, financial assets shall not be reclassified after initial recognition.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis. The instrument meets the definition of equity from the perspective of the issuer.

All financial assets not classified as at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The business model refers to how the Group manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, the Group's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Group determines the business model for managing the financial assets according to the facts and based on the specific business objective for managing the financial assets determined by the Group's key management personnel.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows generated by a financial asset on specified dates are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, the Group considers the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. For the purposes of this assessment, "principal" is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. "Interest" is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The Group also assesses whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet the contractual cash flow characteristics.

### (b) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

#### - Financial assets at FVTPL

These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss unless the financial assets are part of a hedging relationship.

#### - Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship shall be recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised, reclassified, amortised using the effective interest method, or impaired.

- Debt investments measured at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, impairment and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. Other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

- Investments in equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss. Other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings.

### (3) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVTPL and amortised cost.

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Such financial liabilities include held-for-trading financial liabilities (including derivative instruments in financial liabilities) and those designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses (including any interest expenses) are recognised in profit or loss unless the financial liabilities are related hedging accounting.

- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

The Group recognises financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial liabilities arising from the transfer of financial assets that does not meet the conditions for derecognition or continuing involvement in the transferred assets, credit commitments and financial guarantee contracts as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. After initial recognition, such liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

### (4) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments

#### *Financial guarantee contracts*

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts in which the Group, as a guarantor, agrees with the creditor on making payment or assuming responsibilities as agreed when the debtor fails to make payment. Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at fair value. The fair value is amortised over the period of the financial guarantee contract. When the Group is probable to fulfil obligations under the financial guarantee contract, a financial guarantee liability is measured at the higher of the loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment policies of financial instruments (refer to Notes III, 7(7)) and the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amortised amount of income of the financial guarantee contract.

#### *Loan commitments*

Loan commitments are the firm commitments to provide credit according to the pre-defined terms and conditions.

The loan commitments provided by the Group are assessed for impairment according to the expected credit loss. The Group does not promise to grant loans at any price lower than the market interest rate, nor does it take the payment of cash or the issuance of other financial instruments as the net settlement of loan commitments.

The Group presents the loss allowances for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts in provisions. However, if an instrument includes both loans and unused commitments, and the Group cannot distinguish the expected credit loss caused by the loan part and the unused commitment part, the loss allowances for the two parts should be disclosed in the loss allowances for loans, unless the total loss allowances for the two parts exceed the gross carrying amount of the loans, in which case the loss allowances should be disclosed in provisions.

### (5) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately in the balance sheet, and are not offset. However, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- The Group currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts;
- The Group intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

#### (6) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognised when the financial assets meet one of the following conditions:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- the financial asset has been transferred and the Group transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the financial asset has been transferred, and although the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it does not retain control over the transferred asset.

In the case of a transferred financial asset, if the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and retains control over the financial asset, the relevant financial asset shall be recognised according to the degree of continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset, and the corresponding liabilities also need to be recognised.

Where a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety meets the criteria for derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below is recognised in profit or loss:

- the carrying amount of the transferred financial asset at the date of derecognition;
- the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and, when the transferred financial asset is a debt instrument at FVTOCI, any cumulative change in fair value that has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income for the derecognised part.

The Group derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when its contractual obligation (or part of it) is extinguished. The Group derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when its contractual obligation (or part of it) is extinguished.

#### (7) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises loss allowances for the following items based on the ECLs:

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI;;
- Lease receivables; and
- Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts that are not measured at FVTPL;

The Group's other financial assets measured at fair value, including debt instruments or equity instruments measured at FVTPL, equity instruments designated as at FVTOCI and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

#### *Measurement of ECLs*

ECLs are the weighted averages of credit losses of financial instruments that take probability of default as the weight. Credit losses are measured at the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e., the difference between the contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate and receivable by the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected lifetime of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the ECLs that result from default events of a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the balance sheet date (or a shorter period if the expected lifetime of the instrument is less than 12 months), which are a proportion of the lifetime ECLs.

For accounts receivable, the Group always measures its loss allowances at an amount equivalent to the lifetime ECLs.

Except for accounts receivable, the Group measures loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL for the following financial instruments, and at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for all other financial instruments:

- If the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date; or
- If the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

The Group classifies financial instruments into three stages and makes allowances for expected credit losses accordingly, depending on

whether credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition and whether credit impairment has occurred.

The three risk stages are defined as follows:

Stage 1: A financial instrument of which the credit risk has not significantly increased since initial recognition. The amount equal to 12-month ECL is recognised as loss allowance.

Stage 2: A financial instrument with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition but is not considered to be credit-impaired. The amount equal to lifetime ECL is recognised as loss allowance. Refer to Note X, 1(1) for the description of how the Group determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred.

Stage 3: A financial instrument is considered to be credit-impaired as at the balance sheet date. The amount equal to lifetime ECL is recognised as loss allowance. Refer to Note X, 1(1) for the determination criteria for credit-impaired financial assets.

#### *Presentation of allowance for ECL*

ECLs are remeasured at each balance sheet date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any increase or reversal of loss allowance is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss. For a financial instrument measured at amortised cost, the Group recognises a loss allowance to reduce its carrying amount presented in the balance sheet; for debt instruments at FVTOCI, the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income, without reducing the financial asset's carrying amount. For loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts not measured at FVTPL, the Group recognises loss allowances in provisions (refer to Note V, 22).

#### *Write-off*

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event of the underlying financial asset. This is generally the case when the Group determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

#### *(8) Modification of financial asset contracts*

In some cases, such as restructured loans, the Group may modify or renegotiate financial asset contracts. The Group will assess whether the contract terms have changed materially after the modification or renegotiation.

If there is a material change in the contract terms after the modification, the Group will derecognise the original financial asset and at the same time recognise a new financial asset in accordance with the modified terms.

If the terms of the modified contract have not been substantially changed but result in changes in contractual cash flows, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognises the related gain or loss in profit or loss for the current period. The recalculated gross carrying amount of the financial asset shall be determined on the basis of the present value of the contractual cash flows to be amended or renegotiated discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or at a credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated financial assets that are credit-impaired). For all costs or expenses arising from modifying or renegotiating a contract, the Group adjusts the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and amortises it over the remaining term of the modified financial asset. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk of the underlying financial instrument, the Group compares the risk of default at the balance sheet date based on the terms of the modified contract with the risk of default at initial recognition based on the terms of the original contract.

#### *(9) Equity instruments*

The consideration received from the issuance of equity instruments net of transaction costs is recognised in shareholders' equity. Consideration and transaction costs paid by the Bank for repurchasing self-issued equity instruments are deducted from shareholders' equity.

When the Company repurchases its own shares, those shares are treated as treasury shares. All expenditure relating to the repurchase is recorded in the cost of the treasury shares, with the transaction recording in the share register. Treasury shares are excluded from profit distributions and are presented as a deduction under shareholders' equity in the balance sheet.

When treasury shares are cancelled, the share capital should be reduced to the extent of the total par value of the treasury shares cancelled. Where the cost of the treasury shares cancelled exceeds the total par value, the excess is deducted from capital reserve (share premium), surplus reserve and retained profits sequentially. If the cost of treasury shares cancelled is less than the total par value, the difference is credited to the capital reserve (share premium).

When treasury shares are disposed of, any excess of proceeds above cost is recognised in capital reserve (share premium); otherwise, the shortfall is deducted against capital reserve (share premium), surplus reserve and retained profits sequentially.

#### (10) Convertible instruments

##### *Convertible instruments containing an equity component*

Convertible instruments issued by the Group that can be converted to equity shares, where the number of shares to be issued and the value of consideration to be received at that time do not vary, are accounted for as compound financial instruments containing both liability and equity components.

The initial carrying amount of a compound financial instrument is allocated to its equity and liability components. The amount recognised in equity is the difference between the fair value of the instrument as a whole and the separately determined fair value of the liability component (including the value of any embedded non-equity derivatives). Transaction costs that relate to the issue of a compound financial instrument are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the total issuance costs.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component not designated as at FVTPL is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component is not re-measured after initial recognition.

If the convertible instrument is converted, the liability component, together with the equity component, is transferred to equity. If the convertible instrument is redeemed, the consideration paid for the redemption and the transaction costs, are allocated to the liability and equity components. The method used to allocate the consideration and transaction costs is the same as that used for issuance. After allocating the consideration and transaction costs, the difference between the allocated amounts and carrying amounts is charged to profit and loss if it relates to the liability component or directly recognised in equity if it relates to the equity component.

#### (11) Preference shares and perpetual bonds

At initial recognition, the Group classifies the preference shares and perpetual bonds issued or their components as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments based on their contractual terms and their economic substance after considering the definition of financial assets, financial liabilities, and equity instruments.

Preference shares and perpetual bonds issued that should be classified as equity instruments are recognised in equity based on the actual amount received. Any distribution of dividends or interests during the instruments' duration is treated as profit distribution. When the preference shares and perpetual bonds are redeemed according to the contractual terms, the redemption price is charged to equity.

### **8. Financial assets purchased under resale agreements and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements**

Financial assets purchased under resale agreements are transactions where the Group acquires financial assets which will be resold at a predetermined price at a future date under resale agreements. Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements are transactions where the Group sells financial assets which will be repurchased at a predetermined price at a future date under repurchase agreements.

Financial assets purchased under resale agreements and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements are recorded at the amounts of cash paid or received at the time of transactions and reflected in the balance sheet. Underlying assets purchased under resale agreements are recorded in memorandum accounts as off-balance sheet items. Underlying assets sold under repurchase agreements continue to be recognised in the balance sheet.

The difference between the purchase and resale consideration, and that between the sale and repurchase consideration, are amortised over the period of the respective transaction using the effective interest method and is included in interest income and interest expenses, respectively.

### **9. Derivative financial instruments**

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date the derivative transaction contract is entered into and subsequently measured at their fair value. A derivative financial instrument with a positive fair value is recognised as an asset and that with a negative fair value is recognised as a liability.

If a hybrid contract contains a host contract that is an asset within the scope of the Standards for Financial Instruments, the embedded

derivative is no longer separated from the host contract of the financial asset, and the relevant provisions on the classification of financial assets are applied to the hybrid financial instrument as a whole. If the host contract included in the hybrid contract is not an asset within the scope of the Standards for Financial Instruments, when certain embedded derivative financial instruments do not have a close relationship with the economic characteristics and risks of their host contract, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative meets the definition of a derivative financial instrument, and the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative financial instrument should be separated from the hybrid contract and treated as a separate derivative financial instrument. These embedded derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting should be recognised directly in profit or loss for the period.

## 10. Long-term equity investments

Long-term equity investments of the Bank are the long-term equity investments in the subsidiaries.

In the Bank's separate financial statements, long-term equity investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method for subsequent measurement. Except for cash dividends or profit distributions declared but not yet distributed that have been included in the price or consideration paid in obtaining the investments, the Bank recognises its share of the cash dividends or profit distributions declared by the investee as investment income for the current period.

The investments in subsidiaries are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated impairment losses (refer to Note III, 16).

In the Group's consolidated financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for in accordance with the policies described in Note III, 4.

## 11. Fixed assets

Fixed assets represent tangible assets held by the Group for the conduct of business with useful lives over one accounting year.

Fixed assets are presented in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (refer to Note III, 16).

The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises the purchase price, related taxes, and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets is measured in accordance with the policy set out in Note III, 12.

Where the parts of a fixed asset have different useful lives or provide benefits to the Group in different patterns, thus necessitating use of different depreciation rates or methods, each part is recognised as a separate fixed asset.

Any subsequent costs including the costs of replacing any part of a fixed asset are recognised as assets when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the Group, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs for the day-to-day maintenance of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

The carrying amount of a fixed asset is derecognised:

- When the fixed asset is held for disposal; or
- When no future economic benefit is expected to be generated from its use or disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an item of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item, and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

The cost of fixed asset, less its estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses, is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. The estimated useful life, residual value rate and annual depreciation rate of each class of fixed assets are as follows:

Category	Useful life	Residual value rate	Annual depreciation rate
Buildings	20years	3%-5%	4.75%-4.85%
Electronic equipment	3-5years	3%-5%	19.00%-31.67%
Transportation vehicles	4-20years	5%-10%	4.50%-23.75%
Other equipment	5years	3%-5%	19.00%-19.40%

Useful lives, estimated residual values, and depreciation methods of fixed assets are reviewed at least at each year-end.

## 12. Construction in progress

The cost of a self-constructed fixed asset includes engineering materials, direct labour, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation, and necessary expenses incurred before bringing the asset to its intended usable condition.

Self-constructed fixed assets are transferred to fixed assets when they reach their intended usable state. They are previously presented in construction in progress and without depreciation.

Construction in progress is presented in the balance sheet at cost less impairment losses (refer to Note III, 16).

## 13. Intangible assets

### *Useful life and amortisation methods*

Intangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses (refer to Note III, 16). For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, its cost less estimated net residual value and accumulated impairment losses is amortised using straight-line method over its estimated useful life.

The respective amortisation periods for intangible assets are as follows:

Category	Amortisation period
Land use right	40-70years
Computer software	2-10years

Useful lives and amortisation methods of intangible assets with finite useful lives are reviewed at least at each year-end.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life and is not amortised when there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate economic benefits for the Group. At the balance sheet date, the Group does not have any intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

### *Expenditures on research and development*

Expenditures on internal research and development projects are classified into expenditures incurred during the research phase and expenditures incurred during the development phase. Expenditures during the research phase are recognized in the current period's profit and loss when incurred. Expenditures during the development phase that meet all of the following conditions at the same time are recognised as intangible asset, while that failing to meet the following conditions are recognised in profit or loss for the period:

- it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the Bank has the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the Bank can demonstrate the ways in which the intangible asset will generate economic benefits, including the evidence of the existence of a market for the output of the intangible asset or the intangible asset itself or, if it is to be used internally, the usefulness of the intangible asset;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development phase can be reliably measured.

## 14. Long-term prepaid expenses

The Group recognises all expenses that have been incurred and have a benefit period of over one year as long-term prepaid expenses. Long-term prepaid expenses are presented in the balance sheet at costs less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses (refer to Note III, 16).

## 15. Repossessed assets

Repossessed assets are physical assets or property rights obtained by the Group from debtors, warrantors or third parties following the enforcement of its creditor's rights or security interests.

For the repossessed financial assets that are transferred, the Group conducts initial measurement at their fair value, and conducts classification and subsequent measurement according to the accounting policies described in Note III, 7(2).

For repossessed non-financial assets that are transferred, the Group conducts initial measurement based on the fair value of the waived creditor's rights and other costs that can be directly attributable to the asset, and conducts subsequent measurement based on the lower of the carrying amount of the repossessed asset and the recoverable amount. Refer to Note III, 16 for the method of impairment testing and the method of accruing impairment losses.

## 16. Impairment of assets other than financial assets

The carrying amounts of the following assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date based on internal and external sources of information to determine whether there is any indication of impairment: fixed assets, construction in progress, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, long-term equity investments, long-term prepaid expenses, and repossessed assets.

The Group conducts impairment tests on assets that have indications of impairment to determine their recoverable amounts. In addition, the Group estimates the recoverable amounts of intangible assets not ready for use at least annually.

The recoverable amount of an asset (or asset group, set of asset groups) is the higher of its fair value (refer to Note III, 17) less costs to sell and the present value of expected future cash flows.

An asset group is composed of assets directly related to cash inflow generation and is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

The present value of expected future cash flows of an asset is determined by discounting the future cash flows, estimated to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal to their present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss when the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. A provision for impairment losses of the asset is recognised accordingly. Impairment losses related to an asset group or a set of asset groups are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the asset group or set of asset groups, and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the asset group or set of asset groups on a pro rata basis. However, such allocation would not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of its fair value less costs to sell (if measurable), its present value of expected future cash flows (if determinable) and zero.

Once an impairment loss is recognised, it is not reversed in a subsequent period.

## 17. Fair value measurement

Unless otherwise specified, the Group measures fair value as follows:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the particular asset or liability (including the condition and location of the asset and restrictions on the sale or use of the asset) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date, and uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data and other information are available to measure fair value. Valuation techniques mainly include the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach.

## 18. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities refer to potential obligations arising from past transactions or events, the existence of which must be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain events in the future, or current obligations arising from past transactions or events. The performance of such obligations is not likely to result in the outflow of economic benefits from the Group or the amount of impact of such obligations cannot be measured reliably, and the Group does not recognise such obligations.

A provision is recognised for an obligation related to a contingency if the Group has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

A provision is initially measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the related present obligation. Where the time value of money has a material impact, the provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Factors pertaining to a contingency such as the risks, uncertainties and time value of money are taken into account as a whole in reaching the best estimate. Where there is a continuous range of possible outcomes for the expenditure required, and each possible outcome in that range is as likely as any other, the best estimate is the mid-point of that range. In other cases, the best estimate is determined as follows:

- Where the contingency involves a single item, the best estimate is the most likely outcome.
- Where the contingency involves multiple items, it is determined by calculating various possible outcomes and their related probabilities.

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of provisions at the balance sheet date and adjusts their carrying amounts to the current best estimates.

## 19. Employee benefits

### (1) Short-term employee benefits

Employee wages or salaries, bonuses, social insurance contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing fund, measured at the amount incurred or accrued at the applicable benchmarks and rates, are recognised as a liability during the accounting period in which the employees provide services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of related assets.

### (2) Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans

The defined contribution plans in which the Group participates include:

- Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, the Group participated in the basic pension insurance plan and the unemployment plan in the social insurance system established and managed by government organisations. The Group makes contributions to the basic pension insurance plan and the unemployment plan based on the applicable benchmarks and rates stipulated by the government.

- According to the "Measures for Enterprise Annuity" (Order No.36 of the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and the Ministry of Finance), the Group's employees participate in the enterprise annuity plan that has been approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the human resources and social security authority. The amount of the annuity contribution is calculated in accordance with the annuity plan.

The contributions payable are recognised as a liability during the accounting period in which the employees provide services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of related assets.

### (3) Termination benefits

When the Group terminates the employment with employees before the employment contracts expire, or provides compensation under an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, a liability is recognised with a corresponding charge to profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the Group cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits because of an employee termination plan or a curtailment proposal;
- When the Group has a formal detailed restructuring plan involving the payment of termination benefits and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

### (4) Other long-term employee benefits

The Group recognises the present value of deferred awards provided to employees in important operation management positions based on business performance during the accounting period in which the employees provide service as liabilities and recognises them in profit or loss or costs of related assets in the same period.

## 20. Government grants

Government grants are non-reciprocal transfers of monetary or non-monetary assets from the government to the Group except for capital contributions from the government in the capacity as an investor of the Group.

A government grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Group will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at fair value.

Government grants related to assets are grants whose primary condition is that the Group qualifying for them should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire long-term assets. Government grants related to income are grants other than those related to assets. A government grant related to an asset is offset against the carrying amount of the related asset or recognised as deferred income and amortised over the useful life of the related asset in a reasonable and systematic manner as other income or non-operating income. A grant that compensates the Group for expenses or losses to be incurred in the future is recognised as deferred income, and included in other income or non-operating income or offset against related expenses in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognised. Otherwise, it shall be included in other income or non-operating income or offset against the related expenses directly.

## 21. Income tax

Current income tax and deferred income tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to transactions or events that are recognised directly in equity (including other comprehensive income).

Current income tax is the expected tax payable calculated at the applicable tax rate specified by tax law on taxable income for the year, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

At the balance sheet date, current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if the Group has a legally enforceable right to settle on a net basis and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to acquire the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases, which include the deductible losses and tax credits carried forward to subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

If a single transaction is not a business combination, the transaction does not affect either accounting profit or taxable income (or deductible loss) at the time of the transaction, and the initial recognition of assets and liabilities does not result in equal taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, the temporary differences arising from the transaction will not generate deferred income tax.

At the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the expected manner of recovery or settlement according to the issued tax law, using tax rates that are expected to be applied in the period when the asset is recovered or the liability is settled.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to utilise the benefits of the deferred tax asset. Such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable income will be available.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset and presented on a net basis if all the following conditions are met:

- the taxable entity has a legally enforceable right to settle current tax assets and current tax liabilities on a net basis;
- deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are associated with income tax collected by the same tax authority from the same taxable entity or associated with different taxable entities, but the involved taxable entities intend either to settle the current tax liabilities and current tax assets on a net basis, or to acquire the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities are expected to be reversed.

## 22. Leases

A contract is lease if the lessor conveys the right to control the use of an asset to the lessee for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if one party of the contract conveys the right to control the use of one or multiple identified assets for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset. An identified asset may be explicitly specified in a contract or implicitly specified when the asset is ready for use, and should be physically distinct, or capacity portion or other portion of an asset that is not physically distinct but it represents substantially all the capacity of the asset and thereby provides the customer with the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right throughout the period of use, then the asset is not identified;

- the lessee has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the identified asset throughout the period of use;
- the lessee has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that contains more separate lease components, the lessee and the lessor separate lease components and account for each lease component as a lease separately. For a contract that contains lease and non-lease components, as a lessor, the Group separate lease components from non-lease components. However, as a lessee, the Group has elected not to separate lease components from non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

#### (1) The Group as a lessee

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method. If the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option by the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the remaining useful life of the leased asset. Impairment losses of right-of-use assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note III, 16.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate.

A constant periodic rate is used to calculate the interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of related assets. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is charged to profit or loss or included in the cost of related assets as incurred.

Under the following circumstances after the commencement date, the Group remeasures lease liabilities based on the present value of revised lease payments:

- there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments;
- there is a change in the assessment of whether the Group will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or there is a change in the exercise of the extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises the lease payments associated with these leases in profit or loss or as the cost of the related assets using the straight-line method over the lease term.

#### (2) The Group as a lessor

The Group determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset irrespective of whether the legal title to the asset is eventually transferred. An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease.

When the Group is a sub-lessor, it assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies practical expedient described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

Under a finance lease, at the commencement date, the Group recognises the finance lease receivable and derecognises the finance lease asset. The finance lease receivable is initially measured at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. The net investment in the lease is measured at the aggregate of the unguaranteed residual value and the present value of the lease receivable that are not received at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.

The Group recognises interest income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate. The derecognition and impairment of the finance lease receivable are recognised in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note III, 7. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of net investment in the lease are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

Lease receipts from operating leases are recognised as rental income using the straight-line method over the lease term. The initial direct costs incurred in respect of the operating lease are initially capitalised and subsequently amortised in profit or loss over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income. Variable lease payments not included in lease receipts are recognised in profit or loss when incurred.

## 23. Fiduciary activities

The Group acts in a fiduciary activity as a manager, a custodian, or an agent for customers. Assets held by the Group under such fiduciary activities and the related undertakings to return such assets to customers are recorded as off-balance sheet items as the risks and rewards of the assets reside with customers.

The Group enters into entrusted loan agreements with customers, whereby the customers provide funding ("entrusted funds") to the Group, and the Group grants loans to third parties ("entrusted loans") under instructions of the customers. As the Group does not assume the risks and rewards of the entrusted loans and the corresponding entrusted funds, the entrusted loans and funds are recorded as off-balance sheet items at their principal amount. No provision for impairment loss is made for entrusted loans.

## 24. Revenue

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising in the course of the Group's ordinary activities when the inflows result in increase in shareholders' equity, other than increase relating to contributions from shareholders.

### (1) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-generating financial instruments classified as financial assets at FVTOCI, interest income is recorded at the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash inflows or outflows through the expected life of the financial instrument, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, or the amortised cost of the financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees and all transaction costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the effective interest rate, but does not include the expected credit losses.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial assets and is included in interest income, except for:

- For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, whose interest income is calculated, since initial recognition, by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to their amortised cost; and
- For financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but have subsequently become credit-impaired, the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their amortised cost (i.e., gross carrying amount net of the allowance for the expected credit loss). If, in a subsequent period, the financial assets improve their qualities so that they are no longer credit-impaired and the improvement in credit quality is related objectively to a certain event occurring after the application of the above-mentioned rules, then the interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to their gross carrying amount.

### (2) Fee and commission income

The Group charges fee and commission by providing various services to customers. The fee and commission income recognised by the Group reflects the amount of consideration that the Group is expected to be entitled to receive for providing services to customers, and it is recognised when the Group satisfies the performance obligation in the contract by transferring the control over relevant services to the customers.

The Group recognised revenue over time based on progress of performance obligations if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs;
- the customer can control the goods created or services rendered during the Group's performance; or
- the goods created or services rendered during the Group's performance have no alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right during the whole term of the contract to collect payment for performance completed to date.

Otherwise, a performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time when the customer obtains control over the related goods or services.

### (3) Dividend income

Dividend income from equity instruments is recognised in profit or loss for the current period when the Group's right to receive dividends is established.

## 25. Expenses

### (1) Interest expenses

Interest expenses for financial liabilities are calculated based on the amortised cost of the financial liabilities and the time of fund occupation using the effective interest method and recognised in the corresponding period.

### (2) Other expenses

Other expenses are recognised on an accrual basis.

## 26. Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions proposed in the approved profit appropriation plan after the balance sheet date are not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date, but are disclosed in the notes separately.

## 27. Related parties

If a party has the power to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over another party, or vice versa, or where two or more parties are subject to common control or joint control from another party, they are considered to be related parties. Related parties may be individuals or enterprises. Enterprises with which the entity is under common state control and that have no other related party relationships are not regarded as related parties.

Meanwhile, the Bank determines related parties of the Group or the Bank based on the requirements of Administrative Measures for Information Disclosure of Listed Company issued by the CSRC.

Meanwhile, the Group determines related parties of the Group or the Bank in accordance with Measures for the Administration of Affiliated Transactions of Banking and Insurance Institutions and Provisional Measures on Administration of Equities of Commercial Banks issued by former CBRC.

## 28. Segment reporting

Operating segments are determined based on the structure of the Group's internal organisation, management requirements and internal reporting system. Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if the segments have the similar economic characteristics and are same or similar in respect of the nature of each segment's products or services, the nature of providing products or services, the types or classes of customers for the products or services, the effect of laws and administrative regulations on the provision of products or services. The Group determines reportable segments based on the operating segments after considering the materiality principle.

Inter-segment revenues are measured on the basis of actual transaction price for such transactions for segment reporting. Accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are consistent with those for the Group's financial statements.

## 29. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The management's judgements about key assumptions and uncertainties involved in estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In the process of implementing the Group's accounting policies, management makes judgements and assumptions about the effects of future uncertainties on the financial statements. Management has made the following judgements and key assumptions about key future uncertainties at the balance sheet date that may result in significant adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next accounting period.

### *Measurement of ECLs*

For financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets at FVTOCI, as well as for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts, complex models and numerous assumptions are used in the measurement of expected credit losses. These models and

assumptions relate to future macroeconomic conditions and the credit behaviour of customers (e.g., the likelihood of customer defaults and the corresponding losses).

The Group's measurement of ECLs involves numerous significant judgements and estimates, such as:

- The assignment of businesses with similar credit risk characteristics to the same portfolio, the selection of an appropriate measurement model and the determination of key parameters relevant to the measurement;
- Criteria for determining when credit risk has increased significantly and when credit impairment has occurred;
- The use of economic indicators, macroeconomic scenarios and their weights for forward-looking measures;
- Management overlay adjustments for material uncertainties not covered by the model;
- Future cash flow projections for loans and advances to customers at Stage 3 and debt investments in financial investments.

The details in above judgments and estimates refer to the parameters, assumptions and estimation techniques used in the measurement of ECLs, which are specified in Note X, 1(1) "Credit risk".

#### *Income tax*

The Group is required to make judgement on the future tax treatment of certain transactions in order to recognise income tax. The Group makes prudent judgements on the income tax effects of transactions in accordance with relevant tax regulations and provides for income tax accordingly. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilise the temporary differences. The management is required to make significant judgements with respect to the tax treatment of certain transactions and significant estimates are needed to determine whether it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available to offset the deferred tax assets.

#### *Fair value of financial instruments*

For financial instruments for which there is no active market, the Group uses valuation techniques to determine their fair value. The valuation techniques utilise observable market information to the maximum extent possible, however, when observable market information is not available, management will estimate significant unobservable information included in the valuation techniques.

#### *Judgements about whether a structured entities has control*

The Group manages or invests in a number of investment funds, wealth management products, asset management plans, trust plans and asset-backed securities. The Group needs to analyse whether it has control over these structured entities to determine whether to include them in the scope of the consolidated financial statements. In determining whether it controls a structured entity, the Group comprehensively takes into account the power it holds and the variable returns it is entitled to directly or indirectly through all its subsidiaries (including controlled structured entities), and the linkage between them.

The Group's variable returns from structured entities consist of income generated from direct holding as well as expected management fees. In analysing and determining whether the Group controls a structured entity, the Group considers not only the relevant laws and regulations and the substance of each contractual arrangement, but also whether there are other circumstances that may result in the Group ultimately bearing the losses of the structured entity.

If changes in relevant facts and circumstances result in changes to the relevant elements involved in the definition of control, the Group will reassess whether it controls the structured entity.

### **30. Changes in significant accounting policies**

The Interpretation No. 17 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (the "Interpretation No. 17") and the Interpretation No. 18 of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (the "Interpretation No. 18") were issued by the Ministry of Finance on 25 October 2023 and 6 December 2024 respectively

The Interpretation No. 17 stipulates the accounting treatment concerning the classification of current liabilities and non-current liabilities and sale and leaseback transactions, which came into effect on 1 January 2024.

Interpretation No. 18 stipulates the subsequent measurement of investment properties held as underlying items under the variable fee method and the accounting treatment of assurance-type warranties which are not separate performance obligations. The Interpretation became effective from 6 December 2024, and enterprises are allowed to implement it in advance from the year of release.

Upon assessment, the Group considers that the adoption of the above provisions has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Group.

## IV. TAXATION

Major taxes and tax rates applicable to the Group are as follows:

Category of taxes	Basis of calculation
Value added tax ("VAT")	Output VAT is calculated as 6% of taxable income based on tax laws. The remaining balance of output VAT, after subtracting the deductible input VAT in the same period, is VAT payable. Some part of output VAT is calculated at 2%-13% of product sales and taxable services revenue. VAT is calculated as 3% of taxable income based on the simple taxation method for Jiangsu Danyang Suyin County Bank Co., Ltd. ("Suyin County Bank"), a subsidiary of the Bank.
Urban maintenance and construction tax	5% - 7% of VAT actually paid
Education surcharge	5% of VAT actually paid
Income tax	25% of taxable income

## V. NOTES TO MAJOR ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. Cash and deposits with the central bank

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash		2,062,933	2,165,146	2,059,869	2,162,136
Deposits with domestic central bank					
- Statutory deposit reserves	(1)	124,831,293	128,159,536	124,390,671	127,749,638
- Surplus deposit reserves	(2)	10,019,339	19,799,161	10,006,910	19,782,176
- Foreign exchange risk reserves	(3)	2,848,023	2,715,553	2,848,023	2,715,553
- Foreign exchange risk reserves	(4)	2,451,874	1,335,317	2,451,874	1,335,317
Subtotal		140,150,529	152,009,567	139,697,478	151,582,684
Accrued interest		61,250	63,124	61,040	63,092
Total		142,274,712	154,237,837	141,818,387	153,807,912

(1) Statutory deposit reserves with domestic central bank represent the deposits placed with the People's Bank of China ("the PBOC") in accordance with the relevant regulations, which are not available for use in daily business operations. As at 31 December 2024, the reserve ratio for RMB deposits of the Bank is 6% (31 December 2023: 7%), and the reserve ratio for foreign currency deposits of the Bank is 4% (31 December 2023: 4%). The reserve ratio for RMB deposits of the Bank's subsidiary, Suyin County Bank, is 5% (31 December 2023: 5%), and for Suyin Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. ("Suyin Financial Leasing"), is 5% (31 December 2023: 5%).

(2) The surplus deposit reserves are maintained with the PBOC for clearing purposes.

(3) The foreign exchange risk reserves are the amount deposited by the Group in accordance with the relevant PBOC requirements on the sale of foreign exchange derivative financial instruments. As at 31 December 2024, the foreign exchange risk reserve ratio is 20% (31 December 2023: 20%).

(4) Fiscal deposits refer to funds from financial institutions and deposited with the PBOC in accordance with regulations, which cannot be used for daily business operations.

## 2. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

Analysed by location of institutions

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In China	28,804,450	29,332,506	19,545,352	21,437,180
Outside China	6,455,802	7,539,761	6,455,802	7,539,761
Subtotal	35,260,252	36,872,267	26,001,154	28,976,941
Accrued interest	122,020	117,068	12,791	79,590
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(11,533)	(20,117)	(10,495)	(16,018)
Total	35,370,739	36,969,218	26,003,450	29,040,513

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's deposits placed in China included RMB 2,552 million of refundable deposits, of which RMB 57 million were deposited by the Bank (31 December 2023: RMB1,956 million refundable deposits, of which RMB43 million were deposited by the Bank), which were subject to restrictions on use. As at the balance sheet day, part of deposits with banks and other financial institutions are used as pledges for taking from banks and other financial institutions (refer to Note V, 41(1) for details).

## 3. Placements with banks and other financial institutions

Analysed by location and type of institutions

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In China				
- Banks	1,794,384	-	1,294,384	-
- Other financial institutions	145,683,160	96,026,095	158,212,000	111,326,105
Subtotal	147,477,544	96,026,095	159,506,384	111,326,105
Accrued interest	1,395,988	1,560,530	1,486,715	1,715,908
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(365,937)	(245,638)	(393,220)	(307,306)
Total	148,507,595	97,340,987	160,599,879	112,734,707

## 4. Derivative financial assets and liabilities

The Group

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Notional amount	Fair value		Notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Currency derivatives	590,138,172	5,706,318	(5,620,697)	395,994,866	2,258,390	(2,114,888)
Interest rate derivatives	267,861,880	1,288,770	(1,310,153)	240,512,119	404,311	(416,030)
Credit derivatives	613,000	-	(3,866)	2,320,125	-	(15,430)
Other derivatives	5,625,825	60,408	(60,129)	2,142,299	4,527	(27,642)
Total	864,238,877	7,055,496	(6,994,845)	640,969,409	2,667,228	(2,573,990)

*The Bank*

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
	Notional amount	Fair value		Notional amount	Fair value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Currency derivatives	588,971,690	5,665,149	(5,689,703)	394,780,760	2,222,409	(2,129,914)
Interest rate derivatives	267,861,880	1,288,770	(1,310,153)	240,512,119	404,311	(416,030)
Credit derivatives	-	-	-	800,000	-	(7,409)
Other derivatives	5,625,825	60,408	(60,129)	2,142,299	4,527	(27,642)
Total	862,459,395	7,014,327	(7,059,985)	638,235,178	2,631,247	(2,580,995)

The notional amount of derivative financial instruments is the outstanding volume of contractual transactions as at balance sheet date and does not represent the amount of market risk undertaken.

## 5. Financial assets purchased under resale agreements

### (1) Analysed by type of collateral for purchases under resale agreements

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities				
- Bonds issued by banks and other financial institutions	10,257,988	6,433,163	5,077,598	4,632,796
- Government bonds	5,838,400	588,335	2,889,947	388,334
Subtotal	16,096,388	7,021,498	7,967,545	5,021,130
Accrued interest	2,943	3,309	522	1,234
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(1,190)	(1,003)	(1,190)	(939)
Total	16,098,141	7,023,804	7,966,877	5,021,425

### (2) Analysed by location and type of counterparties

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In China				
- Funds and asset management products	14,196,888	6,621,498	6,068,045	5,021,130
- Securities companies	-	400,000	-	-
- Banks	1,899,500	-	1,899,500	-
Subtotal	16,096,388	7,021,498	7,967,545	5,021,130
Accrued interest	2,943	3,309	522	1,234
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(1,190)	(1,003)	(1,190)	(939)
Total	16,098,141	7,023,804	7,966,877	5,021,425

## 6. Loans and advances to customers

### (1) Analysed by nature

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
<i>At amortised cost</i>				
Loans and advances to corporate customers	1,266,462,962	1,074,474,880	1,168,134,002	988,886,849
Loans and advances to personal customers				
- Personal consumption loans	322,857,551	314,414,135	273,194,681	278,481,764
- Property mortgages	249,733,009	244,710,032	249,606,089	244,564,005
- Personal business loans	64,579,619	60,337,802	58,167,234	53,049,772
- Credit cards	37,633,946	33,129,620	37,633,946	33,129,620
Subtotal	674,804,125	652,591,589	618,601,950	609,225,161
Notes discounting	348,690	144,625	348,690	144,625
Subtotal	1,941,615,777	1,727,211,094	1,787,084,642	1,598,256,635
<i>At FVTOCI</i>				
Loans and advances to corporate customers	51,456,536	34,693,234	51,456,536	34,693,234
Notes discounting	102,130,391	131,222,710	102,130,391	131,222,710
Subtotal	153,586,927	165,915,944	153,586,927	165,915,944
Accrued interest	8,309,617	8,168,997	6,520,033	6,792,617
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(64,851,472)	(65,323,574)	(58,890,619)	(60,643,385)
Carrying amount	2,038,660,849	1,835,972,461	1,888,300,983	1,710,321,811

### (2) Analysed by type of security (excluding accrued interest)

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Credit loans	759,879,950	688,388,158	709,473,457	651,734,737
Guaranteed loans	852,716,088	722,082,366	795,682,549	669,445,309
Mortgage loans	414,221,416	417,041,347	371,256,115	384,530,923
Pledge loans	68,385,250	65,615,167	64,259,448	58,461,610
Total	2,095,202,704	1,893,127,038	1,940,671,569	1,764,172,579

## (3) Analysed by industry of customers (excluding accrued interest)

	The Group				The Bank			
	31/12/2024		31/12/2023		31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Leasing and business service	333,504,216	15.92	266,656,162	14.09	315,082,272	16.24	254,516,368	14.42
Manufacturing	303,293,709	14.48	253,983,389	13.42	285,700,616	14.72	239,655,900	13.58
Water, environment and public utility management	160,418,906	7.66	133,704,394	7.06	154,987,508	7.99	125,003,026	7.09
Wholesale and retail	129,921,824	6.20	122,263,878	6.46	126,210,094	6.50	119,815,395	6.79
Real estate	71,545,224	3.41	82,130,460	4.34	70,405,238	3.63	82,130,460	4.66
Scientific research and technological service	67,829,567	3.24	28,135,010	1.49	53,194,172	2.74	26,406,324	1.50
Construction	57,808,623	2.76	61,099,503	3.23	46,637,924	2.40	50,867,602	2.88
Transportation, storage and postal services	38,725,818	1.85	33,896,405	1.79	33,788,703	1.74	25,776,383	1.46
Electricity, thermal power, gas and water production and supply	37,551,331	1.79	34,702,617	1.83	28,608,361	1.47	20,385,967	1.16
Agriculture, forestry, husbandry and fishery	31,995,528	1.53	35,203,366	1.86	29,357,245	1.51	28,191,413	1.60
Information transmittal, software and information technology services	26,619,414	1.27	22,304,047	1.18	23,104,571	1.19	20,450,944	1.16
Financial industry	25,719,645	1.23	5,429,715	0.29	25,027,691	1.29	5,326,375	0.30
Culture, sports and entertainment	10,145,055	0.48	7,198,160	0.38	8,804,446	0.45	5,825,729	0.33
Resident services, repairs and other services	8,084,315	0.39	8,352,282	0.44	6,877,938	0.35	8,332,087	0.47
Hygiene and social work	4,657,177	0.22	3,697,368	0.20	4,325,499	0.22	3,219,309	0.18
Mining	3,896,696	0.19	4,107,594	0.22	2,383,458	0.12	2,930,569	0.17
Hospitality and catering	3,347,101	0.16	3,815,296	0.20	3,071,761	0.16	3,111,832	0.18
Others	2,855,349	0.12	2,488,468	0.11	2,023,041	0.12	1,634,400	0.09
Subtotal of loans and advances to corporate customers	1,317,919,498	62.90	1,109,168,114	58.59	1,219,590,538	62.84	1,023,580,083	58.02
Loans and advances to personal customers	674,804,125	32.21	652,591,589	34.47	618,601,950	31.88	609,225,161	34.53
Notes discounting	102,479,081	4.89	131,367,335	6.94	102,479,081	5.28	131,367,335	7.45
Total	2,095,202,704	100.00	1,893,127,038	100.00	1,940,671,569	100.00	1,764,172,579	100.00

## (4) Analysed by geographical sector (excluding accrued interest)

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Jiangsu	1,804,701,850	1,633,560,738	1,650,170,714	1,504,606,279
Yangtze River Delta (excluding Jiangsu)	142,934,149	122,606,425	142,934,149	122,606,425
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	73,415,193	69,491,079	73,415,193	69,491,079
Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region	74,151,512	67,468,796	74,151,513	67,468,796
Total	2,095,202,704	1,893,127,038	1,940,671,569	1,764,172,579

## (5) Overdue loans analysed by security type and overdue period (excluding accrued interest)

*The Group*

	31/12/2024				
	Within 3 months (inclusive)	3-12 months (inclusive)	1-3 years (inclusive)	Over 3 years	Total
Credit loans	6,694,594	5,373,119	324,311	10,817	12,402,841
Guaranteed loans	1,888,299	2,476,892	821,603	191,342	5,378,136
Mortgage loans	1,604,099	2,163,037	1,525,869	292,792	5,585,797
Pledge loans	25,489	132,838	27,092	-	185,419
Total	10,212,481	10,145,886	2,698,875	494,951	23,552,193

	31/12/2023				
	Within 3 months (inclusive)	3-12 months (inclusive)	1-3 years (inclusive)	Over 3 years	Total
Credit loans	7,067,042	4,478,131	405,208	120,684	12,071,065
Guaranteed loans	681,123	1,324,067	1,052,695	316,418	3,374,303
Mortgage loans	1,202,761	1,642,318	1,214,529	133,835	4,193,443
Pledge loans	9,647	19,195	61,548	-	90,390
Total	8,960,573	7,463,711	2,733,980	570,937	19,729,201

*The Bank*

	31/12/2024				
	Within 3 months (inclusive)	3-12 months (inclusive)	1-3 years (inclusive)	Over 3 years	Total
Credit loans	5,624,752	4,621,193	324,300	10,817	10,581,062
Guaranteed loans	1,872,596	2,476,644	821,589	191,342	5,362,171
Mortgage loans	1,478,258	1,955,716	1,356,038	285,557	5,075,569
Pledge loans	25,489	132,838	-	-	158,327
Total	9,001,095	9,186,391	2,501,927	487,716	21,177,129

	31/12/2023				
	Within 3 months (inclusive)	3-12 months (inclusive)	1-3 years (inclusive)	Over 3 years	Total
Credit loans	6,026,669	4,058,864	277,574	120,684	10,483,791
Guaranteed loans	670,374	1,317,990	1,052,695	316,418	3,357,477
Mortgage loans	1,088,435	1,437,586	1,074,659	133,835	3,734,515
Pledge loans	1,750	-	56,700	-	58,450
Total	7,787,228	6,814,440	2,461,628	570,937	17,634,233

Overdue loans represent loans, of which the whole or part of the principal or interest was overdue for one day or more.

## (6) Movements of provision for impairment losses of loans

(a) Movements of provision for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost

*The Group*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(40,276,507)	(12,135,455)	(12,911,612)	(65,323,574)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	(2,495,110)	2,495,110	-	-
- to Stage 2	1,821,064	(2,313,427)	492,363	-
- to Stage 3	-	944,869	(944,869)	-
Reversal/(Charge)	3,900,616	(2,026,440)	(22,472,929)	(20,598,753)
Write-off	-	-	24,876,379	24,876,379
Recoveries	-	-	(3,824,490)	(3,824,490)
Other movements	10,590	3,967	4,409	18,966
31/12/2024	(37,039,347)	(13,031,376)	(14,780,749)	(64,851,472)

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(35,078,871)	(9,461,988)	(13,641,249)	(58,182,108)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	(3,217,029)	3,217,029	-	-
- to Stage 2	1,944,785	(2,993,410)	1,048,625	-
- to Stage 3	-	1,108,596	(1,108,596)	-
Charge for the year	(3,922,300)	(4,004,725)	(14,216,336)	(22,143,361)
Write-off	-	-	17,022,166	17,022,166
Recoveries	-	-	(2,015,556)	(2,015,556)
Other movements	(3,092)	(957)	(666)	(4,715)
31/12/2023	(40,276,507)	(12,135,455)	(12,911,612)	(65,323,574)

*The Bank*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(36,896,441)	(11,540,366)	(12,206,578)	(60,643,385)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	(2,294,681)	2,294,681	-	-
- to Stage 2	1,780,315	(2,253,923)	473,608	-
- to Stage 3	-	719,360	(719,360)	-
Reversal/(Charge)	4,952,501	(1,763,965)	(20,992,139)	(17,803,603)
Write-off	-	-	22,843,633	22,843,633
Recoveries	-	-	(3,305,815)	(3,305,815)
Other movements	10,221	3,951	4,379	18,551
31/12/2024	(32,448,085)	(12,540,262)	(13,902,272)	(58,890,619)
	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(31,838,576)	(9,279,751)	(12,892,127)	(54,010,454)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	(3,215,269)	3,215,269	-	-
- to Stage 2	1,919,053	(2,966,485)	1,047,432	-
- to Stage 3	-	1,077,891	(1,077,891)	-
Charge for the year	(3,758,557)	(3,586,333)	(12,769,994)	(20,114,884)
Write-off	-	-	15,314,736	15,314,736
Recoveries	-	-	(1,828,068)	(1,828,068)
Other movements	(3,092)	(957)	(666)	(4,715)
31/12/2023	(36,896,441)	(11,540,366)	(12,206,578)	(60,643,385)

## (b) Movements of provision for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers measured at FVTOCI

*The Group and the Bank*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(492,545)	(13,450)	-	(505,995)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
(Charge)/Reversal	(68,699)	10,376	-	(58,323)
31/12/2024	(561,244)	(3,074)	-	(564,318)

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(1,444,920)	(4,080)	-	(1,449,000)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	5,548	(5,548)	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Reversal/(Charge)	946,827	(3,822)	-	943,005
31/12/2023	(492,545)	(13,450)	-	(505,995)

Provision for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers measured at FVTOCI is recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss for the current period and will not influence the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

**7. Financial investments**

	Note	The Group		The Bank	
		31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Held-for-trading financial assets	(1)	488,547,464	421,179,950	387,737,957	306,137,642
Debt investments	(2)	590,580,805	553,004,126	590,580,805	551,450,507
Other debt investments	(3)	446,891,438	254,668,286	407,035,219	218,377,277
Investment in other equity instruments	(4)	450,692	195,737	450,692	195,737
Total		1,526,470,399	1,229,048,099	1,385,804,673	1,076,161,163

## (1) Held-for-trading financial assets

Analysed by geographical location and type of issuer

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Bond investments (by type of issuer):				
In China				
- Government	3,228,417	20,932,349	2,697,871	20,901,970
- Policy banks	32,038,287	41,602,221	2,206,244	10,898,710
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	3,003,424	7,559,778	1,508,060	6,899,773
- Other institutions	64,538,776	57,089,448	49,689,531	39,885,128
Subtotal	102,808,904	127,183,796	56,101,706	78,585,581
Outside China				
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	1,350,486	2,450,674	1,350,486	2,450,674
- Other institutions	200,780	207,659	200,780	207,659
Subtotal	1,551,266	2,658,333	1,551,266	2,658,333
Subtotal of bond investments	104,360,170	129,842,129	57,652,972	81,243,914
Investment funds	336,729,864	247,997,006	293,468,687	198,553,399
Asset-backed securities	14,467,045	4,972,779	14,467,045	4,972,779
Investments in wealth management products	3,929,762	3,528,816	2,104,809	2,666,247
Investments in asset management plans and trust plans	937,393	2,545,782	937,393	2,545,782
Equity Investments	2,037,192	353,194	2,037,192	353,194
Other investments	26,086,038	31,940,244	17,069,859	15,802,327
Total	488,547,464	421,179,950	387,737,957	306,137,642

At the balance sheet date, some held-for-trading financial assets were pledged as collateral for repurchase transactions (refer to Note V, 41(1) for details). No other investments were subject to material restriction on realisation.

## (2) Debt investments

## (a) Analysed by geographical location and type of issuer

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Bond investments (by type of issuer):				
In China				
- Government	439,939,864	390,756,401	439,939,864	389,256,565
- Policy banks	11,007,773	18,197,005	11,007,773	18,197,005
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	-	1,150,000	-	1,450,000
- Other institutions	20,023,922	26,418,215	20,023,922	26,418,215
Subtotal	470,971,559	436,521,621	470,971,559	435,321,785
Outside China				
- Government	821,874	468,743	821,874	468,743
- Policy banks	233,163	247,891	233,163	247,891
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	8,836,905	8,738,057	8,836,905	8,738,057
- Other institutions	59,031,310	35,972,315	59,031,310	35,972,315
Subtotal	68,923,252	45,427,006	68,923,252	45,427,006
Subtotal of bond investments	539,894,811	481,948,627	539,894,811	480,748,791
Asset management plans and trust plans	25,402,613	51,023,251	25,402,613	51,023,251
Asset-backed securities	7,229,151	17,699,307	7,229,151	17,699,307
Other investments	18,233,299	4,484,886	18,233,299	4,148,150
Subtotal	590,759,874	555,156,071	590,759,874	553,619,499
Accrued interest	6,164,116	6,406,694	6,164,116	6,389,547
Less: Provision for impairment losses	(6,343,185)	(8,558,639)	(6,343,185)	(8,558,539)
Total	590,580,805	553,004,126	590,580,805	551,450,507

At the balance sheet date, some debt investments were pledged as collateral for repurchase transactions (refer to Note V, 41(1) for details). No other investments were subject to material restriction on realisation.

## (b) Movements of provision for impairment losses of debt investments

*The Group*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(2,566,154)	(2,492,216)	(3,500,269)	(8,558,639)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	(19,052)	19,052	-	-
- to Stage 2	94,487	(94,487)	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	827,742	(827,742)	-
Reversal	855,817	562,905	863,055	2,281,777
Written-off	-	-	833,323	833,323
Recoveries	-	-	(868,335)	(868,335)
Other movements	(1,514)	-	(29,797)	(31,311)
31/12/2024	(1,636,416)	(1,177,004)	(3,529,765)	(6,343,185)

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(6,095,710)	(3,951,176)	(4,267,824)	(14,314,710)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	569,922	(804,607)	234,685	-
- to Stage 3	-	841,216	(841,216)	-
Reversal/(Charge)	2,999,073	1,422,946	(1,688,268)	2,733,751
Written-off and other movements	(39,439)	(595)	3,062,354	3,022,320
31/12/2023	(2,566,154)	(2,492,216)	(3,500,269)	(8,558,639)

*The Bank*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(2,566,054)	(2,492,216)	(3,500,269)	(8,558,539)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	(19,052)	19,052	-	-
- to Stage 2	94,487	(94,487)	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	827,742	(827,742)	-
Reversal	855,717	562,905	863,055	2,281,677
Written-off	-	-	833,323	833,323
Recoveries	-	-	(868,335)	(868,335)
Other movements	(1,514)	-	(29,797)	(31,311)
31/12/2024	(1,636,416)	(1,177,004)	(3,529,765)	(6,343,185)
	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(6,095,625)	(3,951,176)	(4,267,824)	(14,314,625)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	569,922	(804,607)	234,685	-
- to Stage 3	-	841,216	(841,216)	-
Reversal/(Charge)	2,999,088	1,422,946	(1,688,268)	2,733,766
Written-off and other movements	(39,439)	(595)	3,062,354	3,022,320
31/12/2023	(2,566,054)	(2,492,216)	(3,500,269)	(8,558,539)

## (3) Other debt investments

## (a) Analysed by geographical location and type of issuer

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Bond investments (by type of issuer):				
In China				
- Government	179,158,736	93,260,398	176,845,746	92,781,414
- Policy banks	89,125,769	61,474,720	53,127,498	27,088,288
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	25,110,069	20,705,265	24,229,358	19,333,046
- Other institutions	92,253,817	40,672,963	92,253,817	40,621,281
Subtotal	385,648,391	216,113,346	346,456,419	179,824,029
Outside China				
- Government	10,806,352	1,667,370	10,806,352	1,667,370
- Policy banks	-	183,121	-	183,121
- Commercial banks and other financial institutions	5,108,921	7,559,941	5,108,921	7,559,941
- Other institutions	20,698,970	19,063,822	20,698,970	19,063,822
Subtotal	36,614,243	28,474,254	36,614,243	28,474,254
Subtotal of bond investments	422,262,634	244,587,600	383,070,662	208,298,283
Asset-backed securities	11,118,970	1,956,207	11,118,970	1,956,207
Other investments	8,921,169	5,600,935	8,921,169	5,600,935
Subtotal	442,302,773	252,144,742	403,110,801	215,855,425
Accrued interest	4,588,665	2,523,544	3,924,418	2,521,852
Total	446,891,438	254,668,286	407,035,219	218,377,277

At the balance sheet date, some of other debt investments were pledged as collateral for repurchase transactions (refer to Note V, 41(1) for details). No other investments were subject to material restriction on realisation.

## (b) Movements of provision for impairment losses of other debt investments

*The Group*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(459,346)	(183,077)	(383,576)	(1,025,999)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	25,000	(25,000)	-
(Charge)/Reversal	(365,225)	106,406	(16,484)	(275,303)
Other movements	(1,039)	-	(19,527)	(20,566)
31/12/2024	(825,610)	(51,671)	(444,587)	(1,321,868)

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(1,426,562)	(28,345)	(233,399)	(1,688,306)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	236,066	(469,466)	233,400	-
- to Stage 3	-	198,055	(198,055)	-
Reversal/(Charge)	731,150	116,679	(185,522)	662,307
31/12/2023	(459,346)	(183,077)	(383,576)	(1,025,999)

*The Bank*

	2024			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2024	(459,313)	(183,077)	(383,576)	(1,025,966)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	25,000	(25,000)	-
(Charge)/Reversal	(365,276)	106,406	(16,484)	(275,354)
Other movements	(1,058)	-	(19,527)	(20,585)
31/12/2024	(825,647)	(51,671)	(444,587)	(1,321,905)

	2023			
	Stage 1 12-month ECLs	Stage 2 Lifetime ECLs	Stage 3 Lifetime ECLs	Total
1/1/2023	(1,418,256)	(28,345)	(233,399)	(1,680,000)
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	236,066	(469,466)	233,400	-
- to Stage 3	-	198,055	(198,055)	-
Reversal/(Charge)	722,877	116,679	(185,522)	654,034
31/12/2023	(459,313)	(183,077)	(383,576)	(1,025,966)

Provision for impairment losses of financial assets measured at FVTOCI is recognised in other comprehensive income. Impairment losses or gains are recognised in profit or loss for the current period and will not influence the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet.

*(4) Investment in other equity instruments**The Group and the Bank*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity Investments	450,692	195,737

The Group designates investments in non-held-for-trading equity instruments as financial assets at FVTOCI. In the reporting period, dividend income recognised for investments in such equity investments was RMB13.87 million (2023: RMB13.92 million).

## 8. Long-term equity investments

### The Bank

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Investments in subsidiaries		
-Suyin Financial Leasing	2,460,000	2,460,000
-Suyin Wealth Management Co., Ltd. ("Suyin Wealth Management")	2,000,000	2,000,000
-Suyin KGI Consumer Finance Co., Ltd. ("Suyin KGI Consumer Finance")	2,370,513	2,370,513
-Suyin County Bank	73,800	73,800
Carrying amount	6,904,313	6,904,313

Movements of long-term equity investments in current year:

	2024			
Investee	Opening balance	Additional investment	Closing balance	Closing balance of provision for impairment losses
Suyin Financial Leasing	2,460,000	-	2,460,000	-
Suyin Wealth Management	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance	2,370,513	-	2,370,513	-
Suyin County Bank	73,800	-	73,800	-
Total	6,904,313	-	6,904,313	-

Refer to Note VI, 1 for details of the Bank's other subsidiaries.

## 9. Fixed assets

### The Group

	Buildings	Electronic equipment	Transportation vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Cost					
1/1/2024	9,274,986	785,386	2,346,071	1,200,668	13,607,111
Additions	38,887	73,427	291,917	44,215	448,446
Transfer from construction in progress	3,364	-	-	-	3,364
Disposals or retirement	(99,147)	(43,053)	(14,942)	(117,956)	(275,098)
31/12/2024	9,218,090	815,760	2,623,046	1,126,927	13,783,823
Accumulated depreciation					
1/1/2024	(3,763,566)	(582,415)	(212,688)	(701,526)	(5,260,195)
Charge for the year	(412,122)	(96,717)	(171,953)	(91,392)	(772,184)
Disposals or retirement	31,906	39,615	10,568	113,387	195,476
31/12/2024	(4,143,782)	(639,517)	(374,073)	(679,531)	(5,836,903)
Provision for impairment losses					
1/1/2024 & 31/12/2024	(4,710)	-	-	-	(4,710)
Carrying amount					
1/1/2024	5,506,710	202,971	2,133,383	499,142	8,342,206
31/12/2024	5,069,598	176,243	2,248,973	447,396	7,942,210

	Buildings	Electronic equipment	Transportation vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Cost					
1/1/2023	8,007,586	774,918	957,733	1,070,162	10,810,399
Additions	137,419	132,423	1,400,553	239,476	1,909,871
Transfer from construction in progress	1,158,554	-	-	-	1,158,554
Disposals or retirement	(28,573)	(121,955)	(12,215)	(108,970)	(271,713)
31/12/2023	9,274,986	785,386	2,346,071	1,200,668	13,607,111
Accumulated depreciation					
1/1/2023	(3,408,313)	(608,185)	(129,506)	(684,536)	(4,830,540)
Charge for the year	(370,243)	(88,270)	(94,786)	(94,090)	(647,389)
Disposals or retirement	14,990	114,040	11,604	77,100	217,734
31/12/2023	(3,763,566)	(582,415)	(212,688)	(701,526)	(5,260,195)
Provision for impairment losses					
1/1/2023 & 31/12/2023	(4,710)	-	-	-	(4,710)
Carrying amount					
1/1/2023	4,594,563	166,733	828,227	385,626	5,975,149
31/12/2023	5,506,710	202,971	2,133,383	499,142	8,342,206

As at 31 December 2024, there were no significant amounts of temporarily idle fixed assets (31 December 2023: Nil).

As at 31 December 2024, title deeds were not yet finalised for the Group's buildings with the carrying amount of RMB9 million (31 December 2023: RMB10 million). The Group's management believed that the Group had the right to legally and effectively occupy or use the above-mentioned buildings.

As at 31 December 2024, for above fixed assets, the carrying amount of transportation vehicles and other equipment leased out by the Group through operating leases is RMB2,473 million (31 December 2023: RMB2,392 million).

## 10. Construction in progress

### The Group

	2024	2023
Opening balance	342,702	1,087,010
Additions	31,473	414,246
Decrease (transfer to fixed assets)	(3,364)	(1,158,554)
Closing balance	370,811	342,702

## 11. Intangible assets

### The Group

	Land use right	Computer software	Total
Cost			
1/1/2024	735,507	653,217	1,388,724
Additions	-	64,260	64,260
Disposals for the year	(9,004)	(1,638)	(10,642)
31/12/2024	726,503	715,839	1,442,342
Accumulated amortisation			
1/1/2024	(252,436)	(601,650)	(854,086)
Charge for the year	(18,501)	(46,082)	(64,583)
Disposals for the year	3,767	1,385	5,152
31/12/2024	(267,170)	(646,347)	(913,517)
Provision for impairment losses			
1/1/2024 & 31/12/2024	(160)	-	(160)
Carrying amount			
1/1/2024	482,911	51,567	534,478
31/12/2024	459,173	69,492	528,665

	Land use right	Computer software	Total
Cost			
1/1/2023	741,354	606,625	1,347,979
Additions	-	55,320	55,320
Disposals for the year	(5,847)	(8,728)	(14,575)
31/12/2023	735,507	653,217	1,388,724
Accumulated amortisation			
1/1/2023	(235,673)	(531,598)	(767,271)
Charge for the year	(18,602)	(73,980)	(92,582)
Disposals for the year	1,839	3,928	5,767
31/12/2023	(252,436)	(601,650)	(854,086)
Provision for impairment losses			
1/1/2023 & 31/12/2023	(160)	-	(160)
Carrying amount			
1/1/2023	505,521	75,027	580,548
31/12/2023	482,911	51,567	534,478

## 12. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

(1) Analysed by nature

*The Group*

		31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Note	Deductible/(taxable) temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	Deductible/(taxable) temporary differences	Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for impairment losses of assets		53,076,803	13,269,201	60,676,580	15,169,145
Employee benefits payable		8,373,884	2,093,471	4,098,446	1,024,612
Others	(a)	2,862,941	715,735	4,706,011	1,176,502
Subtotal		64,313,628	16,078,407	69,481,037	17,370,259
Amount offset		(21,856,419)	(5,464,105)	(10,426,648)	(2,606,662)
Balance after offsetting		42,457,209	10,614,302	59,054,389	14,763,597
Deferred tax liabilities					
Changes in fair value		(20,462,324)	(5,115,581)	(7,707,139)	(1,926,785)
Others	(a)	(1,462,287)	(365,572)	(2,727,540)	(681,885)
Subtotal		(21,924,611)	(5,481,153)	(10,434,679)	(2,608,670)
Amount offset		21,856,419	5,464,105	10,426,648	2,606,662
Balance after offsetting		(68,192)	(17,048)	(8,031)	(2,008)

(a) Others mainly represented the taxable temporary differences arising from the book-tax difference of re-valued value increase of right-of-use assets and fixed assets, as well as the deductible temporary differences arising from lease liabilities and inter-temporal costs.

(2) Movements of deferred income tax

*The Group*

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

		2024			
	Note	Opening balance	Movements for the year recognised in profit or loss	Movements for the year recognised in equity	Closing balance
Deferred taxes					
- Provision for impairment losses of assets	(a)	15,169,145	(1,811,396)	(88,548)	13,269,201
- Employee benefits payable		1,024,612	1,068,859	-	2,093,471
- Changes in fair value	(b)	(1,926,785)	(913,525)	(2,275,271)	(5,115,581)
- Others		494,617	(144,454)	-	350,163
Total		14,761,589	(1,800,516)	(2,363,819)	10,597,254

		2023			
	Note	Opening balance	Movements for the year recognised in profit or loss	Movements for the year recognised in equity	Closing balance
Deferred taxes					
- Provision for impairment losses of assets	(a)	15,995,946	(1,226,061)	399,260	15,169,145
- Employee benefits payable		852,000	172,612	-	1,024,612
- Changes in fair value	(b)	(139,529)	(1,005,034)	(782,222)	(1,926,785)
- Others		934,357	(439,740)	-	494,617
Total		17,642,774	(2,498,223)	(382,962)	14,761,589

(a) The Group made provision for impairment losses on financial assets according to the ASBEs. The amount of impairment losses deductible for income tax purposes was determined at the balance sheet date according to the relevant income tax regulations.

(b) Net gains or losses from changes in fair value of financial instruments are subject to tax or tax reduction when realised.

### 13. Other assets

#### The Group

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Amounts to be settled and liquidated		3,795,945	7,992,799
Precious metals		7,335,753	2,784,863
Right-of-use assets	(1)	1,635,049	1,583,581
Tax assets		2,108,795	1,446,660
Deposits and margins		1,165,860	907,276
Long-term prepaid expenses	(2)	434,935	448,300
Interest receivable		521,345	333,671
Repossessed assets	(3)	321,705	314,593
Other receivables	(4)	200,204	162,671
Prepayments	(5)	628,060	144,806
Total		18,147,651	16,119,220

#### (1) Right-of-use assets

#### The Group

	Leased buildings
Cost	
1/1/2024	2,611,280
Additions	577,001
Decrease	(207,699)
31/12/2024	2,980,582
Accumulated depreciation	
1/1/2024	(1,027,699)
Charge for the year	(482,853)
Decrease	165,019
31/12/2024	(1,345,533)
Provision for impairment losses	
1/1/2024 & 31/12/2024	-
Carrying amount	
1/1/2024	1,583,581
31/12/2024	1,635,049

	Leased buildings
Cost	
1/1/2023	2,306,139
Additions	686,757
Decrease	(381,616)
31/12/2023	2,611,280
Accumulated depreciation	
1/1/2023	(874,494)
Charge for the year	(477,189)
Decrease	323,984
31/12/2023	(1,027,699)
Provision for impairment losses	
1/1/2023 & 31/12/2023	-
Carrying amount	
1/1/2023	1,431,645
31/12/2023	1,583,581

## (2) Long-term prepaid expenses

*The Group*

	2024			
	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation for the year	Closing balance
Long-term prepaid expenses	448,300	230,794	(244,159)	434,935

	2023			
	Opening balance	Additions	Amortisation for the year	Closing balance
Long-term prepaid expenses	431,517	229,205	(212,422)	448,300

Long-term prepaid expenses mainly included leasehold improvements and prepaid lease expenses.

(3) The repossessed assets are mainly buildings. As at 31 December 2024, the Group and the Bank made a provision for impairment losses of the repossessed assets amounting to RMB163,167,710 (31 December 2023: RMB163,167,710).

## (4) Other receivables analysed by aging

*The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Within 1 year (inclusive)	154,026	148,019
1-2 years (inclusive)	58,979	30,478
2-3 years (inclusive)	21,104	59,874
Over 3 years	83,198	44,930
Subtotal	317,307	283,301
Less: Bad debt provision	(117,103)	(120,630)
Total	200,204	162,671

(5) Prepayments mainly consisted of prepayments for the house purchase and renovation of the head office and business outlets and prepayments to information technology companies for system upgrades.

#### 14. Provision for impairment losses of assets

##### The Group

		2024			
Impaired asset items	Note V	Opening balance	(Reversal)/ Charge	Written-off and others	Closing balance
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	2	20,117	(8,676)	92	11,533
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	245,638	120,275	24	365,937
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	5	1,003	187	-	1,190
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	6	65,323,574	20,598,753	(21,070,855)	64,851,472
Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTOCI	6	505,995	58,323	-	564,318
Debt investments	7	8,558,639	(2,281,777)	66,323	6,343,185
Other debt investments	7	1,025,999	275,303	20,566	1,321,868
Fixed assets	9	4,710	-	-	4,710
Intangible assets	11	160	-	-	160
Other assets	13	283,798	48,732	(52,260)	280,270
<b>Total</b>		<b>75,969,633</b>	<b>18,811,120</b>	<b>(21,036,110)</b>	<b>73,744,643</b>

		2023			
Impaired asset items	Note V	Opening balance	(Reversal)/ Charge	Written-off and others	Closing balance
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	2	74,770	(54,798)	145	20,117
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	636,894	(391,274)	18	245,638
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	5	6,333	(5,330)	-	1,003
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	6	58,182,108	22,143,361	(15,001,895)	65,323,574
Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTOCI	6	1,449,000	(943,005)	-	505,995
Debt investments	7	14,314,710	(2,733,751)	(3,022,320)	8,558,639
Other debt investments	7	1,688,306	(662,307)	-	1,025,999
Fixed assets	9	4,710	-	-	4,710
Intangible assets	11	160	-	-	160
Other assets	13	116,550	171,863	(4,615)	283,798
<b>Total</b>		<b>76,473,541</b>	<b>17,524,759</b>	<b>(18,028,667)</b>	<b>75,969,633</b>

*The Bank*

		2024			
Impaired asset items	Note V	Opening balance	(Reversal)/ Charge	Written-off and others	Closing balance
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	2	16,018	(5,615)	92	10,495
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	307,306	85,891	23	393,220
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	5	939	251	-	1,190
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	6	60,643,385	17,803,603	(19,556,369)	58,890,619
Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTOCI	6	505,995	58,323	-	564,318
Debt investments	7	8,558,539	(2,281,677)	66,323	6,343,185
Other debt investments	7	1,025,966	275,354	20,585	1,321,905
Fixed assets		4,710	-	-	4,710
Intangible assets		160	-	-	160
Other assets		278,485	51,770	(52,719)	277,536
<b>Total</b>		<b>71,341,503</b>	<b>15,987,900</b>	<b>(19,522,065)</b>	<b>67,807,338</b>

		2023			
Impaired asset items	Note V	Opening balance	(Reversal)/ Charge	Written-off and others	Closing balance
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	2	72,852	(56,979)	145	16,018
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3	790,590	(483,301)	17	307,306
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	5	5,880	(4,941)	-	939
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	6	54,010,454	20,114,884	(13,481,953)	60,643,385
Loans and advances to customers measured at FVTOCI	6	1,449,000	(943,005)	-	505,995
Debt investments	7	14,314,625	(2,733,766)	(3,022,320)	8,558,539
Other debt investments	7	1,680,000	(654,034)	-	1,025,966
Fixed assets		4,710	-	-	4,710
Intangible assets		160	-	-	160
Other assets		113,093	170,894	(5,502)	278,485
<b>Total</b>		<b>72,441,364</b>	<b>15,409,752</b>	<b>(16,509,613)</b>	<b>71,341,503</b>

## 15. Deposits from banks and other financial institutions

Analysed by location and type of institutions

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In China				
- Banks	65,424,566	24,734,684	65,745,174	24,880,819
- Other financial institutions	253,539,356	266,603,327	254,771,608	271,003,231
Subtotal	318,963,922	291,338,011	320,516,782	295,884,050
Outside China				
- Other financial institutions	1,880	3,785	1,880	3,785
Subtotal	318,965,802	291,341,796	320,518,662	295,887,835
Accrued interest	1,217,499	2,243,079	1,218,317	2,244,727
Total	320,183,301	293,584,875	321,736,979	298,132,562

## 16. Taking from banks and other financial institutions

Analysed by location and type of institutions

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In China				
- Banks	164,825,181	138,686,251	61,143,470	53,822,555
- Other financial institutions	1,710,309	2,250,000	10,309	-
Subtotal	166,535,490	140,936,251	61,153,779	53,822,555
Outside China				
- Banks	7,854,047	8,853,825	7,854,047	8,853,825
Subtotal	174,389,537	149,790,076	69,007,826	62,676,380
Accrued interest	1,115,629	1,416,377	391,666	669,055
Total	175,505,166	151,206,453	69,399,492	63,345,435

## 17. Held-for-trading financial liabilities

		The Group		The Bank	
	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other shareholders' interests in consolidated structured entities	(1)	3,313,970	7,314,507	-	-
Short position of bonds		298,359	527,788	298,359	527,788
Financial liabilities related to precious metals		368,108	61,231	368,108	61,231
Total		3,980,437	7,903,526	666,467	589,019

(1) Other shareholders' interests in consolidated structured entities are designated as at FVTPL. As at 31 December 2024, the above fair value does not have any significant change due to credit risk change.

## 18. Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements

## (1) Analysed by type of collateral for the sales under repurchase agreements

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities				
- Government bonds	70,993,060	71,426,413	52,888,571	46,068,310
- Bonds issued by banks and other financial institutions	23,731,040	18,549,597	17,801,049	18,549,597
- Other institutions	434,645	-	434,645	-
Commercial acceptances	4,004,741	4,204,115	4,004,741	4,204,115
Subtotal	99,163,486	94,180,125	75,129,006	68,822,022
Accrued interest	98,667	147,121	90,715	131,571
Total	99,262,153	94,327,246	75,219,721	68,953,593

## (2) Analysed by location and type of counterparties

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
In China				
- Banks	56,250,726	43,986,739	32,216,246	18,628,636
- Central bank	29,642,250	38,298,705	29,642,250	38,298,705
Subtotal	85,892,976	82,285,444	61,858,496	56,927,341
Outside China				
- Banks	13,270,510	11,894,681	13,270,510	11,894,681
Subtotal	99,163,486	94,180,125	75,129,006	68,822,022
Accrued interest	98,667	147,121	90,715	131,571
Total	99,262,153	94,327,246	75,219,721	68,953,593

## 19. Deposits from customers

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Demand deposits				
- Corporate customers	481,043,331	426,758,520	480,865,120	426,613,079
- Personal customers	101,044,812	92,580,154	100,998,816	92,545,005
Subtotal	582,088,143	519,338,674	581,863,936	519,158,084
Time deposits (Including notice deposits)				
- Corporate customers	680,723,063	504,587,720	680,322,514	504,184,430
- Personal customers	721,893,033	615,536,668	721,116,028	614,858,667
Subtotal	1,402,616,096	1,120,124,388	1,401,438,542	1,119,043,097
Guarantee deposits				
- Bank acceptances	59,628,787	144,187,255	59,603,505	144,187,255
- Letters of credit	15,425,426	21,999,349	15,425,426	21,999,349
- Letters of guarantee	4,964,971	5,563,533	4,964,971	5,563,533
- Guarantees	2,976,794	2,661,623	2,976,794	2,661,623
- Note pool	3,007,008	4,841,634	3,007,008	4,841,634
- Others	26,033,355	37,014,172	26,033,355	37,014,172
Subtotal	112,036,341	216,267,566	112,011,059	216,267,566
Treasury deposits	18,645,000	18,650,000	18,645,000	18,650,000
Outward remittances	379,260	55,599	379,260	55,599
Outstanding remittances	76,389	896,632	75,669	895,912
Fiscal deposits	9,872	2,305	9,872	2,305
Subtotal	2,115,851,101	1,875,335,164	2,114,423,338	1,874,072,563
Accrued interest	44,803,999	39,613,273	44,768,087	39,579,002
Total	2,160,655,100	1,914,948,437	2,159,191,425	1,913,651,565

## 20. Employee benefits payable

### The Group

	2024			
	Opening balance	Amount incurred in the year	Payments	Closing balance
Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	12,055,358	8,923,689	(8,354,760)	12,624,287
Staff welfare	-	434,810	(434,810)	-
Social insurance contributions				
- Medical insurance	4,404	361,776	(360,275)	5,905
- Work injury insurance	1,417	8,742	(8,709)	1,450
- Maternity insurance	1,514	28,188	(28,199)	1,503
Housing funds	8,550	568,066	(570,493)	6,123
Union running costs and employee education costs	40,598	152,352	(180,078)	12,872
Defined contribution plan				
- Basic pension insurance	10,239	673,774	(669,565)	14,448
- Unemployment insurance	2,547	22,275	(22,246)	2,576
- Enterprise annuity and others	451,843	521,730	(555,910)	417,663
Total	12,576,470	11,695,402	(11,185,045)	13,086,827

	2023			
	Opening balance	Amount incurred in the year	Payments	Closing balance
Wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	9,800,489	8,599,377	(6,344,508)	12,055,358
Staff welfare	-	495,963	(495,963)	-
Social insurance contributions				
- Medical insurance	3,837	328,960	(328,393)	4,404
- Work injury insurance	883	7,630	(7,096)	1,417
- Maternity insurance	1,506	25,749	(25,741)	1,514
Housing funds	3,252	527,110	(521,812)	8,550
Union running costs and employee education costs	43,529	183,356	(186,287)	40,598
Defined contribution plan				
- Basic pension insurance	9,629	617,188	(616,578)	10,239
- Unemployment insurance	2,535	19,142	(19,130)	2,547
- Enterprise annuity and others	413,495	504,061	(465,713)	451,843
Total	10,279,155	11,308,536	(9,011,221)	12,576,470

## 21. Taxes payable

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Enterprise income tax payable	1,555,680	4,166,327	971,754	3,663,385
VAT and surcharges payable	2,113,448	1,400,359	1,706,308	1,327,299
Other taxes payable	112,345	109,081	105,722	102,149
Total	3,781,473	5,675,767	2,783,784	5,092,833

## 22. Provisions

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loss allowance of credit commitments	2,001,999	2,419,299	2,001,948	2,419,247
Estimated losses on litigations	360	90,425	360	90,425
Total	2,002,359	2,509,724	2,002,308	2,509,672

## 23. Debt securities issued

Analysed by types of debt securities issued:

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Interbank certificate of deposits	506,832,271	268,617,440	506,832,271	268,617,440
General financial bonds	134,672,852	102,283,357	119,987,849	94,989,562
Tier 2 capital bonds	-	19,997,502	-	19,997,502
Subtotal	641,505,123	390,898,299	626,820,120	383,604,504
Accrued interest	1,574,593	1,512,200	1,464,826	1,393,261
Total	643,079,716	392,410,499	628,284,946	384,997,765

Movements of debt securities issued (excluding accrued interest):

### The Group

		2024				
	Note	Opening balance	Issuance/Increase	Repayment/ decrease	Amortisation of discounts or premiums	Closing balance
Interbank certificate of deposits	(1)	268,617,440	1,236,004,108	(1,006,130,000)	8,340,723	506,832,271
General financial bonds	(2)	102,283,357	40,685,399	(8,300,000)	4,096	134,672,852
Tier 2 capital bonds	(3)	19,997,502	-	(20,000,000)	2,498	-
Total		390,898,299	1,276,689,507	(1,034,430,000)	8,347,317	641,505,123

		2023				
	Note	Opening balance	Issuance/Increase	Repayment/ decrease	Amortisation of discounts or premiums	Closing balance
Interbank certificate of deposits	(1)	379,232,353	718,755,992	(837,610,000)	8,239,095	268,617,440
General financial bonds	(2)	57,288,146	51,994,367	(7,000,000)	844	102,283,357
Tier 2 capital bonds	(3)	19,997,618	-	-	(116)	19,997,502
Convertible corporate bonds		20,359,669	-	(20,991,658)	631,989	-
Total		476,877,786	770,750,359	(865,601,658)	8,871,812	390,898,299

*The Bank*

		2024				
	Note	Opening balance	Issuance/Increase	Repayment/ decrease	Amortisation of discounts or premiums	Closing balance
Interbank certificate of deposits	(1)	268,617,440	1,236,004,108	(1,006,130,000)	8,340,723	506,832,271
General financial bonds	(2)	94,989,562	29,998,800	(5,000,000)	(513)	119,987,849
Tier 2 capital bonds	(3)	19,997,502	-	(20,000,000)	2,498	-
Total		383,604,504	1,266,002,908	(1,031,130,000)	8,342,708	626,820,120

		2023				
	Note	Opening balance	Issuance/Increase	Repayment/ decrease	Amortisation of discounts or premiums	Closing balance
Interbank certificate of deposits	(1)	379,232,353	718,755,992	(837,610,000)	8,239,095	268,617,440
General financial bonds	(2)	49,995,522	49,998,000	(5,000,000)	(3,960)	94,989,562
Tier 2 capital bonds	(3)	19,997,618	-	-	(116)	19,997,502
Convertible corporate bonds		20,359,669	-	(20,991,658)	631,989	-
Total		469,585,162	768,753,992	(863,601,658)	8,867,008	383,604,504

(1) As at 31 December 2024, the Group and the Bank held 96 undue interbank certificates of deposits that were publicly issued in the inter-bank market. The maximum maturity is 366 days. The interest rate ranges from 1.69% to 2.50% (As at 31 December 2023, the Group and the Bank held 103 undue interbank certificates of deposits that were publicly issued in the inter-bank market. The maximum maturity is 365 days. The interest rate ranges from 2.00% to 2.85%).

(2) As at the balance sheet date, details of general financial bonds issued by the Group and the Bank are shown as follows (excluding accrued interest):

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in March 2024	(a)	-	1,299,763
Fixed-rate innovation and entrepreneurship financial bonds maturing in April 2024	(b)	-	4,998,769
Fixed-rate green financial bonds maturing in April 2024	(c)	-	1,999,339
Fixed-rate small & micro financial bonds maturing in March 2025	(d)	9,998,498	9,999,058
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in August 2025	(e)	1,999,336	1,998,222
Fixed-rate Agricultural, Rural Areas and Farmers (ARF) financial bonds maturing in September 2025	(f)	7,998,967	7,999,298
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in November 2025	(g)	19,998,135	19,998,677
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in June 2026	(h)	25,997,157	25,996,812
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in July 2026	(i)	23,997,493	23,997,179
Fixed-rate small & micro financial bonds maturing in October 2026	(j)	1,997,507	1,996,471
Fixed-rate green financial bonds maturing in March 2027	(k)	1,198,452	-
Fixed-rate green financial bonds maturing in March 2027	(l)	9,999,241	-
Fixed-rate green financial bonds maturing in March 2027	(m)	9,999,241	-
Fixed-rate green financial bonds maturing in May 2027	(n)	1,498,289	-
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in July 2027	(o)	1,000,000	-
Fixed-rate green financial bonds maturing in August 2027	(p)	1,998,320	-
Fixed rate Agricultural, Rural Areas and Farmers (ARF) financial bonds maturing in September 2027	(q)	1,999,788	1,999,769
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in November 2027	(r)	9,999,329	-
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in November 2027	(s)	1,997,261	-
Fixed-rate general financial bonds maturing in December 2027	(t)	2,995,838	-
Total		134,672,852	102,283,357

- (a) On 18 March 2021, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 3.65% and the interest is settled once a year. The bonds have been paid in full at maturity on 25 March 2024.
- (b) On 8 April 2021, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate innovation and entrepreneurship financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 3.48% and the interest is settled once a year. The bonds have been paid in full at maturity on 12 April 2024.
- (c) On 16 April 2021, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking green financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 3.55% and the interest is settled once a year. The bonds have been paid in full at maturity on 22 April 2024.
- (d) On 16 March 2022, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate small & micro financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.99% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (e) On 1 August 2022, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking freight logistics themed bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.72% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (f) On 26 September 2022, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate Agricultural, Rural Areas and Farmers (ARF) financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.48% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (g) On 16 November 2022, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.80% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (h) On 1 June 2023, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.73% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (i) On 25 July 2023, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.62% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (j) On 17 October 2023, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking small & micro financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.80% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (k) On 1 March 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking green financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.45% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (l) On 13 March 2024, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate green financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.38% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (m) On 13 March 2024, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate green financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.38% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (n) On 27 May 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking green financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.20% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (o) On 23 July 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin KGI Consumer Finance issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.15% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (p) On 1 August 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate non-banking green financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 1.97% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (q) On 26 September 2022, the Bank issued 5-year fixed-rate Agricultural, Rural Areas and Farmers (ARF) financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.86% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (r) On 4 November 2024, the Bank issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.13% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (s) On 5 November 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 2.18% and the interest is settled once a year.
- (t) On 6 December 2024, the Bank's subsidiary Suyin Financial Leasing issued 3-year fixed-rate general financial bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 1.95% and the interest is settled once a year.

(3) As at the balance sheet date, tier 2 capital bonds issued by the Group and the Bank are as follows (excluding accrued interest):

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Fixed-rate tier 2 capital bonds maturing in September 2029	(a)	-	19,997,502

(a) On 26 September 2019, the Group issued 10-year fixed-rate tier 2 capital bonds. The coupon interest rate per annum is 4.18% and the interest is settled once a year. After obtaining approval from regulators, the Group has the option to redeem all the bonds at face value on the last day of the bonds' fifth interest-bearing year (i.e., on 26 September 2024). The bonds have been redeemed in full on 27 September 2024.

## 24. Other liabilities

### *The Group*

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Amounts to be settled and liquidated		54,244,300	33,859,574
Security deposits for finance leases and the advance payment for fulfilment		7,881,800	7,149,502
Lease liabilities	(1)	1,523,578	1,467,412
Contract liabilities		302,897	359,921
Dividends payable		5,720,953	91,447
Others		1,887,157	1,408,015
<b>Total</b>		<b>71,560,685</b>	<b>44,335,871</b>

### (1) Lease liabilities

Analysis of the Group's lease liabilities by maturity date - undiscounted analysis:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Within 1 year	442,937	406,561
1-2 years	371,943	359,966
2-3 years	307,020	266,401
3-5 years	332,412	328,392
Over 5 years	200,457	250,726
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities</b>	<b>1,654,769</b>	<b>1,612,046</b>
<b>Lease liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet</b>	<b>1,523,578</b>	<b>1,467,412</b>

## 25. Share capital

### *The Group and the Bank*

	Note	2024	2023
Opening balance		18,351,324	14,769,657
Conversion of convertible corporate bonds	(1)	-	3,581,667
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>18,351,324</b>	<b>18,351,324</b>

(1) In 2023, the convertible corporate bonds of Bank of Jiangsu with a par value of RMB19,995 million were converted into 3,581,667,000 ordinary A shares, which matured on 19 October 2023. After the conversion, the Bank's share capital was 18,351,324,000 shares.

## 26. Other equity instruments

### *The Group and the Bank*

	Note	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Preference shares	(1)	19,977,830	19,977,830
Perpetual bonds	(2)	49,996,928	19,996,928
Total		69,974,758	39,974,758

#### (1) Preference shares

(a) Preference shares that remain outstanding at the end of the year are set out as follows:

Outstanding financial instruments	Issue date	Accounting classification	Initial dividend rate %	Issue price RMB	Quantity (million shares)	Amount (RMB 1 million)	Maturity date	Conditions for conversion	Conversion
Domestic preference shares	28/11/2017	Equity	5.20	RMB 100 per share	200	20,000	Perpetual	Mandatory	None
Less: Issue fees						(22)			
Carrying amount						19,978			

#### (b) Major terms

##### (i) Dividends

Fixed dividend rate is adopted for 5 years after issuance of the domestic preference shares and is reset every 5 years thereafter (determined at the sum of the benchmark rate and the fixed premium). The fixed premium is the difference between the dividend rate and the benchmark rate at the time of issuance of the domestic preference shares and may not be adjusted during the term of the preference shares. Dividends will be paid annually. Since 28 November 2022, the benchmark rate for the second interest-bearing period of the preference shares "Suyinyou 1" is 2.55%, and the fixed premium is 1.31%. Therefore, the coupon dividend rate is 3.86%.

##### (ii) Conditions for the distribution of dividends

The Group could pay dividends to domestic preference shareholders if the Group still has distributable after-tax profit after making up previous years' losses, transferring to the statutory surplus reserve and general reserves according to law under the criteria of the Bank's financial statement, provided that the Group's capital adequacy ratio meets the capital regulation requirements for commercial banks. Preference shareholders of the Group are senior to the ordinary shareholders on the right to dividends.

The Group may elect to cancel all or part of dividend distribution for domestic preference shares after such cancellation is passed by a shareholder's meeting from time to time. Such cancellation does not constitute a default.

##### (iii) Dividend stopper

If the Group cancels all or part of the dividend distribution for domestic preference shares, the Group shall not distribute any profit to ordinary shareholders from the day next to the day when such cancellation is passed by a shareholder's meeting till the Group pays the dividends in full.

##### (iv) Order and method of liquidation

The preference shareholders will be subordinated to the depositors, ordinary creditors, and holders of Tier 2 capital bonds and convertible bonds, but will be senior to the ordinary shareholders in a liquidation.

##### (v) Conditions for mandatory conversion

Upon the occurrence of a trigger event for other Tier 1 capital instrument trigger event (i.e., the core Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio falls to 5.125% or below), the Group shall have the right to convert all or part of the preference shares into ordinary A shares at the total par value without the consent of the preference shareholders, and restore the core Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of the Group to above 5.125%.

Upon the occurrence of a trigger event for Tier 2 capital instruments, the Group shall have the right to convert all or part of the remaining domestic preference shares issued into ordinary A shares at the total par value without the consent of the preference shareholders. The trigger event for Tier 2 capital instruments refers to the following earlier of the two situations: (1) the former CBIRC has determined that the Group would become non-viable if there is no conversion or write-down of capital; or (2) the relevant authorities have determined that capital injection by a public sector or equivalent support is necessary, without which the Group would become non-viable.

If domestic preference shares are converted to ordinary A shares, they may not be converted to preference shares again.

(vi) Terms of redemption

After five years have elapsed since the date of issuance, upon the approval of the National Financial Regulatory Administration, the Group has the right to redeem all or part of domestic preference shares at the interest accrual date of each year. The redemption price of domestic preference shares is the par value plus the declared but unpaid dividend in the current period.

The redemption period of domestic preference shares ranges from 5 years after the date of issuance to the date when all the shares are redeemed or converted.

(vii) Dividend setting mechanism

Non-cumulative dividend payment is adopted for domestic preference shares, which does not cumulate the unpaid dividend to the next interest accrual year. After the distribution of dividend at the agreed dividend rate, preference shareholders of the Group will not participate in the distribution of residual profits with ordinary shareholders. Preference shareholders of the Group are senior to the ordinary shareholders on the right to dividends.

The Group shall distribute dividends for the preference shares in cash. The principal for interest accrual is the total par value of the remaining preference shares of the corresponding issued tranche (i.e., the product of the issue price of the domestic preference shares and the number of the remaining preference shares issued).

(c) Changes in preference shares outstanding at the end of the year are set out as follows:

The Bank's preference shares outstanding remained unchanged during the year.

For details of dividends distributed to the Bank's preference shareholders, refer to Note V, 31.

(2) Perpetual bonds

(a) Perpetual bonds that remain outstanding at the end of the year are set out as follows:

Outstanding financial instruments	Issue date	Accounting classification	Initial interest rate	Issue price RMB	Quantity (million shares)	Amount (RMB 1 million)	Maturity date	Conditions for conversion	Conversion
Domestic perpetual bonds	1/4/2020	Equity	3.80%	RMB100 per share	200	20,000	Perpetual	None	None
Domestic perpetual bonds	3/6/2024	Equity	2.50%	RMB100 per share	200	20,000	Perpetual	None	None
Domestic perpetual bonds	26/8/2024	Equity	2.28%	RMB100 per share	100	10,000	Perpetual	None	None

(b) Major terms

(i) With the approvals of relevant regulators, the Bank issued RMB20 billion capital bonds without a fixed term ("perpetual bonds") in China's national inter-bank bond market on 1 April 2020. Each perpetual bond has a par value of RMB100, and the annual coupon rate is 3.80% for the first 5 years and is reset every 5 years. The rate is determined by a benchmark rate plus the initial fixed spread. The initial fixed spread is the difference between the interest rate at the time of issuance and the benchmark rate and will remain unchanged during the duration of the bonds.

(ii) With the approvals of relevant regulators, the Bank issued RMB20 billion capital bonds without a fixed term in China's national inter-bank bond market on 3 June 2024. Each perpetual bond has a par value of RMB100, and the annual coupon rate is 2.5% for the first 5 years and is reset every 5 years. The rate is determined by a benchmark rate plus the initial fixed spread. The initial fixed spread is the difference between the interest rate at the time of issuance and the benchmark rate and will remain unchanged during the duration of the bonds.

(iii) With the approvals of relevant regulators, the Bank issued RMB10 billion capital bonds without a fixed term in China's national inter-bank bond market on 26 August 2024. Each perpetual bond has a par value of RMB100, and the annual coupon rate is 2.28% for the first

5 years and is reset every 5 years. The rate is determined by a benchmark rate plus the initial fixed spread. The initial fixed spread is the difference between the interest rate at the time of issuance and the benchmark rate and will remain unchanged during the duration of the bonds.

(iv) The duration of the above perpetual bonds is the same as the term of continuing operation of the Bank. Five years after the issuance date of the perpetual bonds, the Bank shall have the right to redeem the perpetual bonds in whole or in part on each interest payment date (including the fifth interest payment date since the issuance). Upon the issuance of the perpetual bonds, in the event that the perpetual bonds are not classified as other Tier 1 capital bonds due to unpredictable changes in regulations, the Bank shall have the right to redeem the Perpetual Bond fully instead of partly.

(v) The priority of claims in respect of the above perpetual bonds will be subordinated to claims of depositors, general creditors, and subordinated debts that rank senior to the perpetual bonds; will rank in priority to all classes of shares held by the Bank's shareholders and rank pari passu with the claims in respect of other Tier 1 capital instruments.

(vi) Upon the occurrence of a Non-Viability Trigger Event, the issuer has the right to write down all or part of the principal of the above perpetual bonds without the consent of the bondholders. The above bonds will be written down according to the proportion of the existing par value in the total existing par value of all other Tier 1 capital instruments with the same trigger event.

(vii) The above perpetual bonds adopt the non-cumulative interest payments. The Bank shall have the right to cancel, in whole or in part, distributions on the above perpetual bonds and any such cancellation shall not constitute an event of default. The Bank may, at its sole discretion, use the interest from the cancelled distributions to meet other obligations as they fall due. However, the Bank shall not distribute profits to ordinary shareholders until resumption of full interest payment.

(c) Changes in perpetual bonds outstanding at the end of the year:

	1/1/2024		Increase		31/12/2024	
	Quantity (million shares)	Amount (RMB1 million)	Quantity (million shares)	Amount (RMB1 million)	Quantity (million shares)	Amount (RMB1 million)
Outstanding financial instruments						
Domestic perpetual bonds	200	20,000	300	30,000	500	50,000

For details of interest distribution to the Bank's perpetual bond holders, refer to Note V, 31.

(3) Relevant information of amounts attributable to holders of equity instruments

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity attributable to shareholders of the Bank	303,589,817	250,409,988
- Equity attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	233,615,059	210,435,230
- Equity attributable to holders of the Bank's other equity instruments	69,974,758	39,974,758
Equity attributable to minority shareholders	10,068,401	8,706,043
- Equity attributable to minority ordinary shareholders	10,068,401	8,706,043

## 27. Capital reserve

### The Group

	2024		
	Opening balance	Decrease Note (1)	Closing balance
Share premium	47,905,210	(1,448)	47,903,762

	2023		
	Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
Share premium	27,699,781	20,205,429	47,905,210

*The Bank*

	2024		
	Opening balance	Additions Note (1)	Closing balance
Share premium	47,813,205	(1,448)	47,811,757

	2023		
	Opening balance	Additions	Closing balance
Share premium	27,619,843	20,193,362	47,813,205

(1) As described in Note V, 26(2), the Bank issued capital bonds without a fixed term with a total size of RMB20 billion and RMB10 billion, respectively, in China's national inter-bank bond market on 3 June 2024 and 26 August 2024, and the underwriting fee for the issuance of the bonds amounting to RMB1,448 thousand was charged to capital surplus.

**28. Other comprehensive income***The Group*

	2024						
	Opening balance	Amount incurred for current period before tax	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the Bank after tax	Attributable to minority interest after tax	Closing balance of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Bank
Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss							
- Changes in fair values of investments in other equity instruments	(34,063)	254,955	-	(63,739)	191,216	-	157,153
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss							
- Changes in fair values of debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,032,289	10,605,789	(1,752,058)	(2,211,532)	6,634,378	7,821	7,666,667
- Credit loss allowance for debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,148,988	354,192	-	(88,548)	265,644	-	1,414,632
- Cash flow hedges reserve	20,666	44,309	-	-	22,708	21,601	43,374
- Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	905	812	-	-	416	396	1,321

Total	2,168,785	11,260,057	(1,752,058)	(2,363,819)	7,114,362	29,818	9,283,147
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	2023						
	Opening balance	Amount incurred for current period before tax	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the Bank after tax	Attributable to minority interest after tax	Closing balance of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Bank
Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss							
- Changes in fair values of investments in other equity instruments	(12,847)	(28,287)	-	7,071	(21,216)	-	(34,063)
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss							
- Changes in fair values of debt instruments at FVTOCI	(1,344,943)	3,724,217	(556,887)	(789,293)	2,377,232	805	1,032,289
- Credit loss allowance for debt instruments at FVTOCI	2,351,007	(1,605,312)	-	399,260	(1,202,019)	(4,033)	1,148,988
- Cash flow hedges reserve	-	40,324	-	-	20,666	19,658	20,666
- Translation differences of financial statements denominated in foreign currencies	700	400	-	-	205	195	905
Total	993,917	2,131,342	(556,887)	(382,962)	1,174,868	16,625	2,168,785

*The Bank*

	2024					
	Opening balance	Amount incurred for current period before tax	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the Bank after tax	Closing balance of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Bank
Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss						
- Changes in fair values of investments in other equity instruments	(34,063)	254,955	-	(63,739)	191,216	157,153
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
- Changes in fair values of debt instruments at FVTOCI	333,660	11,416,167	(1,687,051)	(2,434,389)	7,294,727	7,628,387
- Credit loss allowance for debt instruments at FVTOCI	1,148,971	354,261	-	(88,565)	265,696	1,414,667
Total	1,448,568	12,025,383	(1,687,051)	(2,586,693)	7,751,639	9,200,207

	2023					
	Opening balance	Amount incurred for current period before tax	Less: Amount previously included in other comprehensive income and transferred to profit or loss for the period	Less: Income tax expenses	Attributable to the Bank after tax	Closing balance of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the Bank
Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss						
- Changes in fair values of investments in other equity instruments	(12,847)	(28,287)	-	7,071	(21,216)	(34,063)
Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
- Changes in fair values of debt instruments at FVTOCI	(1,339,799)	2,779,728	(549,841)	(556,428)	1,673,459	333,660
- Credit loss allowance for debt instruments at FVTOCI	2,346,750	(1,597,039)	-	399,260	(1,197,779)	1,148,971
Total	994,104	1,154,402	(549,841)	(150,097)	454,464	1,448,568

## 29. Surplus reserve

### *The Group and the Bank*

	Statutory surplus reserve	Discretionary surplus reserve	Total
1/1/2023	13,147,028	13,372,164	26,519,192
Profit distribution	2,329,945	2,329,945	4,659,890
31/12/2023	15,476,973	15,702,109	31,179,082
Profit distribution	2,679,992	2,679,992	5,359,984
31/12/2024	18,156,965	18,382,101	36,539,066

In accordance with the Company Law of the People's Republic of China and the Bank's Articles of Association, the Bank is required to transfer 10% of its net profit to the statutory surplus reserve. The transfer may be ceased if the balance of the statutory surplus reserve has reached 50% of the Bank's registered capital. With the approval of the general meeting of shareholders, the statutory surplus reserve may be used to make up for the losses of previous years or be transferred to capital, and in the case of transferring the statutory surplus reserve to capital, the balance of the statutory surplus reserve after the transfer shall not be less than 25% of the registered capital prior to the transfer.

After the appropriation of the statutory surplus reserve, the Bank may, subject to the approval of the general meeting of shareholders, transfer its net profit to the discretionary surplus reserve in accordance with a certain percentage of the net profit of the previous year; With the approval of the general meeting of shareholders, the discretionary surplus reserve may be used to make up for the losses of previous years or be transferred to capital.

As at 1 January 2017, the Bank's accumulated statutory surplus reserve exceeded 50% of the Bank's registered capital. According to the resolutions of the general meetings of shareholders held on 17 May 2024 and 3 July 2023, respectively, the Bank continued to transfer

10% of its net profit of the previous year to the statutory surplus reserve.

### 30. General risk reserve

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Opening balance	47,031,435	42,027,725	45,073,454	40,303,635
Profit distribution	7,776,104	5,003,710	7,248,818	4,769,819
Closing balance	54,807,539	47,031,435	52,322,272	45,073,454

Pursuant to the Notice on Issuing the Administrative Measures for the Provision of Reserves of Financial Enterprises (Cai Jin [2012] No.20) issued by the MOF on 30 March 2012, the balance of the Bank's general risk reserve should, in principle, not be less than 1.5% of the closing balance of risk assets.

The general risk reserve of the Group also includes other general risk reserve made by the Bank's subsidiaries in accordance with the applicable regulations of the industries to which they belong.

### 31. Profit distribution

(1) On 27 November 2024, the board of directors of the Bank, authorised by the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders adopted on 25 April 2024, deliberated and approved the 2024 Interim Profit Distribution Plan, and decided on the following plan for profit distribution:

- Cash dividends of RMB3.062 (including tax) per 10 shares were distributed to all shareholders of record, totalling RMB5,619 million in cash dividends.

(2) Pursuant to the resolution approved at the eleventh meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors on 16 August 2024, the Bank distributed a cash dividend of RMB3.86 (including tax) per preferred share on 28 November 2024 based on a nominal dividend rate of 3.86%, which resulted in a total cash dividend of RMB772 million.

(3) On 25 April 2024, the board of directors of the Bank deliberated and approved the 2023 Profit Distribution Plan, which was deliberated and approved by the general meeting of shareholders of the Bank on 17 May 2024. Based on the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders, the following profit distribution plan was decided:

- Transfer 10% of the profit after tax of 2023 to the statutory surplus reserve;
- Transfer 10% of the profit after tax of 2023 to the discretionary surplus reserve;
- Transfer an amount of RMB4,770 million to the general risk reserve; and
- Distribute a cash dividend of RMB4.7 (including tax) per 10 shares to all registered shareholders, totalling RMB8,625 million in cash dividends.

(4) On 1 April 2024, the Bank distributed a total of RMB760 million in interest on perpetual bonds based on the coupon rate of 3.80%.

(5) Pursuant to the resolution approved at the first meeting of the sixth session of the board of directors on 12 October 2023, the Bank distributed a cash dividend of RMB3.86 (including tax) per preferred share on 28 November 2023 based on a nominal dividend rate of 3.86%, which resulted in a total cash dividend of RMB772 million.

(6) Pursuant to the resolution approved at the 2023 second extraordinary general meeting of shareholders on 3 July 2023, the following profit distribution plan was decided:

- Transfer 10% of the profit after tax of 2022 to the statutory surplus reserve;
- Transfer 10% of the profit after tax of 2022 to the discretionary surplus reserve;
- Transfer an amount of RMB4,072 million to the general risk reserve; and
- Distribute a cash dividend of RMB5.156 (including tax) per 10 shares to all registered shareholders, totalling RMB7,615 million in cash dividends.

(7) On 1 April 2023, the Bank distributed a total of RMB760 million in interest on perpetual bonds based on the coupon rate of 3.80%.

### 32. Net interest income

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loans and advances to customers				
- Loans to corporate customers	53,809,747	49,011,779	47,979,037	43,577,280
- Loans to personal customers	41,543,186	43,096,724	36,218,313	39,054,834
- Notes discounting	1,742,600	2,238,323	1,742,600	2,238,323
Investments in debt instruments	26,659,390	25,074,153	26,633,778	25,044,092
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	3,867,716	3,204,082	4,186,001	3,612,756
Deposits with the central bank	2,144,673	2,128,529	2,143,468	2,127,459
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	497,204	532,445	348,767	378,685
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	437,819	686,322	435,542	676,225
Interest income	130,702,335	125,972,357	119,687,506	116,709,654
Deposits from customers				
- Corporate customers	(23,091,080)	(24,676,617)	(23,082,477)	(24,667,146)
- Personal customers	(20,201,358)	(17,977,993)	(20,179,924)	(17,957,417)
Debt securities issued	(12,101,930)	(12,024,905)	(11,877,502)	(11,821,422)
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	(7,973,210)	(6,599,736)	(7,995,815)	(6,612,736)
Loans from the central bank	(4,656,909)	(5,057,002)	(4,650,148)	(5,050,311)
Taking from banks and other financial institutions	(4,714,531)	(4,940,590)	(2,100,219)	(2,621,874)
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	(1,865,667)	(1,911,027)	(1,862,911)	(1,909,745)
Others	(140,888)	(139,644)	(139,386)	(124,844)
Interest expenses	(74,745,573)	(73,327,514)	(71,888,382)	(70,765,495)
Net interest income	55,956,762	52,644,843	47,799,124	45,944,159

### 33. Net fee and commission income

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Agency fee income	3,086,418	3,367,748	1,571,699	2,118,045
Fee and commission income from credit commitments	1,255,684	1,176,198	1,243,863	1,176,175
Fee and commission income from custody and other fiduciary business	687,589	747,037	687,589	747,037
Bank card fee income	184,284	166,585	184,266	166,579
Settlement and clearing fee income	276,799	114,581	276,758	114,558
Consultancy and advisory fee income	1,939	2,927	1,939	2,927
Underwriting and other fee income	789,084	633,065	789,084	635,035
Fee and commission income	6,281,797	6,208,141	4,755,198	4,960,356
Settlement and clearing fee expenses	(1,177,901)	(547,197)	(1,170,823)	(547,195)
Bank card fee expenses	(275,329)	(165,575)	(275,320)	(165,555)
Others	(411,636)	(1,219,114)	(235,442)	(1,124,756)
Fee and commission expenses	(1,864,866)	(1,931,886)	(1,681,585)	(1,837,506)
Net fee and commission income	4,416,931	4,276,255	3,073,613	3,122,850

## 34. Investment income

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Income and loss from financial instruments during the hold period				
- Held-for-trading financial assets	12,492,288	12,222,865	12,418,239	12,194,894
- Investment in other equity instruments	13,873	13,920	13,873	13,920
Income and loss from disposal of financial instruments				
- Loans and advances to customers at FVTOCI	849,297	516,195	849,297	516,195
- Debt instruments at amortised cost	8,691	57,135	8,691	57,135
- Other debt investments	902,761	40,692	837,754	33,646
- Derivative financial instruments	(1,148,636)	(93,500)	(1,148,636)	(93,500)
- Held-for-trading financial assets	1,405,443	(572,174)	1,405,443	(572,174)
- Held-for-trading financial liabilities and others	126,423	(63,651)	126,423	(63,651)
Income from long-term equity investments under cost method	-	-	137,350	-
Total	14,650,140	12,121,482	14,648,434	12,086,465

## 35. Net gains from changes in fair value

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Held-for-trading financial assets	3,753,692	3,848,432	3,809,066	3,845,645
Derivative financial instruments	9,235	(33,682)	9,235	(34,670)
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	(29,840)	(7,226)	(29,840)	(7,226)
Others	22,795	12,101	22,795	12,101
Total	3,755,882	3,819,625	3,811,256	3,815,850

## 36. General and administrative expenses

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Staff costs				
- Wages and bonuses	8,923,689	8,599,377	8,284,549	8,031,589
- Social security contributions and supplementary insurance	1,606,422	1,464,060	1,542,366	1,411,195
- Others	1,115,017	1,196,791	1,048,232	1,139,518
Subtotal	11,645,128	11,260,228	10,875,147	10,582,302
General expenses	6,976,567	5,264,526	6,062,527	4,387,018
Depreciation and amortisation	1,361,758	1,300,860	1,313,545	1,255,869
Total	19,983,453	17,825,614	18,251,219	16,225,189

## 37. Impairment losses on credit

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Loans and advances to customers measured at amortised cost	20,598,753	22,143,361	17,803,603	20,114,884
Debt investments	(2,281,777)	(2,733,751)	(2,281,677)	(2,733,766)
Provisions	(434,469)	(785,255)	(434,469)	(785,237)
Other debt investments	275,303	(662,307)	275,354	(654,034)
Loans and advances to customers at FVTOCI	58,323	(943,005)	58,323	(943,005)
Other assets	48,732	8,695	51,770	7,726
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	120,275	(391,274)	85,891	(483,301)
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	(8,676)	(54,798)	(5,615)	(56,979)
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	187	(5,330)	251	(4,941)
Total	18,376,651	16,576,336	15,553,431	14,461,347

## 38. Income tax expenses

## (1) Composition of income tax expenses

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current income tax	6,161,092	6,182,928	4,663,686	4,910,767
Deferred income tax	1,800,516	2,498,223	2,057,611	2,686,437
Total	7,961,608	8,681,151	6,721,297	7,597,204

## (2) Reconciliation of income tax expenses to accounting profit

	Note	The Group		The Bank	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
Total profit		41,268,011	38,694,291	36,291,006	34,397,129
Income tax expense calculated at the applicable rate of 25%		10,317,003	9,673,573	9,072,752	8,599,282
Effect of non-taxable income and deduction of interest expenses	(a)	(6,334,581)	(5,282,041)	(6,317,738)	(5,271,812)
Effect of non-deductible expenses and others		3,979,186	4,289,619	3,966,283	4,269,734
Income tax expenses		7,961,608	8,681,151	6,721,297	7,597,204

(a) It mainly consists of interest income from government and local government bonds, and fund dividends, as well as deduction of interest expenses on perpetual bonds.

### 39. Earnings per share

#### (1) Basic earnings per share

The Group's basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Bank.

##### *The Group*

	Note	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	(a)	30,311,213	27,218,352
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in thousands)	(b)	18,351,324	16,126,853
Basic earnings per share (RMB)		1.65	1.69

#### (a) Calculation of consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank:

		2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank		31,843,213	28,750,352
Effect of preferred stock dividend announcement		(772,000)	(772,000)
Effect of perpetual bonds interest announcement		(760,000)	(760,000)
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank		30,311,213	27,218,352

#### (b) Calculation of weighted average number of ordinary shares:

		2024	2023
Issued ordinary shares at the beginning of the year (in thousands)		18,351,324	14,769,657
Effect of conversion of convertible corporate bonds (in thousands)		-	1,357,196
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in thousands)		18,351,324	16,126,853

#### (2) Diluted earnings per share

The Group's diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit (diluted) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (diluted) of the Bank.

##### *The Group*

	Note	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit (diluted) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	(a)	30,311,213	27,760,521
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (diluted) (in thousands)	(b)	18,351,324	18,243,339
Diluted earnings per share (RMB)		1.65	1.52

#### (a) Calculation of consolidated net profit (diluted) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank:

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	30,311,213	27,218,352
Diluted adjustments:		
Interest recognised on the liability component of convertible corporate bonds (after tax)	-	542,169
Consolidated net profit (diluted) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	30,311,213	27,760,521

## (b) Calculation of weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted):

	2024	2023
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (in thousands)	18,351,324	16,126,853
Diluted adjustments:		
Effect of full conversion of convertible corporate bonds (in thousands)	-	2,116,486
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (diluted) (in thousands)	18,351,324	18,243,339

## 40. Notes to the cash flow statement

## (1) Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Net profit	33,306,403	30,013,140	29,569,709	26,799,925
Add/(Less):				
Impairment losses on credit	18,376,651	16,576,336	15,553,431	14,461,347
Impairment losses on assets	-	163,168	-	163,168
Depreciation and amortisation	1,563,779	1,429,582	1,323,480	1,263,090
Net income from disposals of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(65,696)	(19,433)	(65,614)	(26,148)
Net gains from changes in fair value	(3,755,882)	(3,819,625)	(3,811,256)	(3,815,850)
Net foreign exchange gains or losses	515,241	(306,596)	579,929	(296,673)
Investment income	(12,048,027)	(9,207,504)	(12,046,321)	(9,172,487)
Interest income from investments in debt instruments	(26,659,390)	(25,074,153)	(26,633,778)	(25,044,092)
Interest expense on issuance of debt securities	12,101,930	12,024,905	11,877,502	11,821,422
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	54,649	54,539	53,831	53,325
Deferred income tax	1,800,516	2,498,223	2,057,611	2,686,437
Increase in operating receivables	(226,094,517)	(276,984,658)	(198,573,401)	(243,985,283)
Increase in operating payables	237,749,984	466,250,946	217,200,836	437,866,834
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	36,845,641	213,598,870	37,085,959	212,775,015

## (2) Net changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	The Group		The Bank	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	67,759,047	69,569,121	53,887,884	67,605,621
Less: Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	(69,569,121)	(63,953,659)	(67,605,621)	(57,714,355)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,810,074)	5,615,462	(13,717,737)	9,891,266

## (3) Analysis of cash and cash equivalents:

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Cash	2,062,933	2,165,146	2,059,869	2,162,136
Unrestricted deposits with the central bank	10,019,339	19,799,161	10,006,910	19,782,176
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions with original maturities not exceeding 3 months	30,757,394	31,322,421	25,280,567	26,389,286
Placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturities not exceeding 3 months	8,822,993	9,260,895	8,572,993	14,250,893
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements with original maturities not exceeding 3 months	16,096,388	7,021,498	7,967,545	5,021,130
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	67,759,047	69,569,121	53,887,884	67,605,621

## (4) Movements in liabilities arising from financing activities:

*The Group*

	Debt securities issued	Dividends payable	Lease liabilities	Total
1/1/2024	392,410,499	91,447	1,467,412	393,969,358
Cash flows from financing activities	238,567,287	(8,745,442)	(532,783)	229,289,062
Non-cash movement				
- Interest expenses	12,101,930	-	54,649	12,156,579
- New leases	-	-	577,001	577,001
- Termination of lease	-	-	(42,701)	(42,701)
- Dividends declared	-	14,374,948	-	14,374,948
31/12/2024	643,079,716	5,720,953	1,523,578	650,324,247

	Debt securities issued	Dividends payable	Lease liabilities	Total
1/1/2023	478,305,197	82,167	1,286,285	479,673,649
Cash flows from financing activities	(76,932,374)	(7,605,941)	(544,349)	(85,082,664)
Non-cash movement				
- Interest expenses	12,024,905	-	54,539	12,079,444
- New leases	-	-	686,757	686,757
- Termination of lease	-	-	(15,820)	(15,820)
- Dividends declared	-	7,615,221	-	7,615,221
- Convertible bond to equity	(20,987,229)	-	-	(20,987,229)
31/12/2023	392,410,499	91,447	1,467,412	393,969,358

#### 41. Collaterals

##### (1) Assets held as collateral

The carrying amounts at the balance sheet date of the Group's pledged liabilities (excluding accrued interest) relating to assets held as collateral are as follows:

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loans from the central bank	136,849,616	219,663,859	-	219,663,859
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	62,348,630	55,123,916	61,862,694	55,123,916
Deposits from customers	59,034,396	18,650,000	59,034,396	18,650,000
Taking from banks and other financial institutions	923,217	1,796,851	136,530,616	-
Other liabilities	-	28,119	-	-
Total	259,155,859	295,262,745	257,427,706	293,437,775

The above transactions were conducted on normal standard terms for the underlying business.

##### (a) Carrying amounts of collateral analysed by type

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities				
- Government bonds	231,232,073	342,748,260	230,777,073	342,748,260
- Bonds issued by banks and other financial institutions	15,132,754	10,082,197	15,132,754	10,082,197
- Bonds issued by other institutions	-	1,629,451	-	1,629,451
Subtotal	246,364,827	354,459,908	245,909,827	354,459,908
Notes	4,008,939	4,204,115	4,008,939	4,204,115
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	4,494,580	1,913,119	-	-
Total	254,868,346	360,577,142	249,918,766	358,664,023

##### (b) Carrying amounts of collateral analysed by asset items

	The Group		The Bank	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Debt investments	219,948,517	342,159,400	219,948,517	342,159,400
Other debt investments	26,416,310	12,216,994	25,961,310	12,216,994
Loans and advances to customers	4,008,939	4,204,115	4,008,939	4,204,115
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	4,494,580	1,913,119	-	-
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	83,514	-	83,514
Total	254,868,346	360,577,142	249,918,766	358,664,023

**(2) Collaterals received**

The Group enters into resale transactions and securities lending transactions, etc. on normal commercial terms and holds collateral under the transaction items accordingly. At each balance sheet date, the Group did not hold collateral that could be directly disposed of or repledged if the counterparties had not defaulted.

**42. Transfer of financial assets**

In the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into certain transactions that result in the transfer of recognised financial assets to third parties. When these transfers of financial assets qualify for derecognition, the related financial assets are derecognised in whole or in part. When the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the related financial asset transfers do not qualify for derecognition, and the Group continues to recognise the said assets in the balance sheet.

***Repurchase transactions and securities lending transactions***

Transferred financial assets not derecognised in whole mainly consist of securities delivered as collateral to the counterparties in repurchase transactions and securities lent in securities lending transactions, under which the counterparties may sell or repledge the above securities as collateral without any default to the Group, but at the same time, they are required to undertake the obligation of returning the above securities to the Group on the maturity date specified in the agreement. For the above transactions, the Group has not derecognised the related securities as the Group considers that the Group retains most of the risks and rewards of the related securities.

The following table analyses the carrying amounts of financial assets and related financial liabilities which have been transferred by the Group to third parties and do not qualify for derecognition:

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of related liabilities	Carrying amount of transferred assets	Carrying amount of related liabilities
Repurchase transactions	19,659,281	13,270,510	16,507,780	13,698,106
Securities lending transactions	42,449,140	-	13,103,568	-
Total	62,108,421	13,270,510	29,611,348	13,698,106

***Credit assets securitisation***

The Group conducts asset securitisation operations in which credit assets are sold to special purpose trusts, which in turn issue asset-backed securities to investors. The Group may hold a portion of the investments in senior tranche and subordinated tranche in these credit asset transfer operations, thus retaining a portion of the risks and rewards of the transferred credit assets. The Group analyses and determines whether to derecognise the related credit assets in accordance with the extent of the transfer of risks and rewards.

For credit asset securitisations that meet the conditions for derecognition, the Group fully derecognises the transferred credit assets. In 2024, credit assets transferred through such credit asset securitisation transactions amounted to RMB492 million (2023: RMB741 million).

For credit assets for which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the transferred credit assets and which the Group retains control over, the Group recognises the asset on the balance sheet to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement and derecognises the remainder. The extent of continuing involvement in the transferred financial asset is the extent to which the Group bears the risks or rewards of changes in the value of the transferred financial asset. In 2024, the Group had no new securitised credit assets that it continued to be involved in (2023: Nil). As at 31 December 2024, the Group continued to recognise related assets with an aggregate value of RMB2,680 million (31 December 2023: RMB2,342 million). The Group acts as the loan service agency of the above specific purpose trusts, manages the credit assets transferred to the specific purpose trusts and receives the corresponding handling fees as the loan asset manager. In 2024 and 2023, the Group did not provide financial support to the above specific purpose trusts.

***Transfer of non-performing assets***

In 2024, the Group transferred non-performing loans and financial investments directly to third parties amounting to RMB4,943 million (2023: RMB2,920 million) and RMB298 million (2023: RMB200 million), respectively, both of which were derecognised.

## VI. INTERESTS IN OTHER ENTITIES

### 1. Interests in subsidiaries and structured entities included in the scope of consolidation

Composition of the Group

Major subsidiaries directly held through establishment:

Name	The Bank's shareholding ratio (Note a)		The Bank's proportion of voting right (Note a)		Registered capital		Place of operation and registration and date of establishment	Principal operating activities
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	31/12/2023		
Suyin County Bank (Note b)	41%	41%	51%	51%	180,000	180,000	Jiangsu, 10 June 2010	Commercial banking
Suyin Financial Leasing (Note c)	51.25%	51.25%	51.25%	51.25%	6,000,000	4,000,000	Jiangsu, 13 May 2015	Lease business
Suyin Wealth Management	100%	100%	100%	100%	2,000,000	2,000,000	Jiangsu, 20 August 2020	Wealth management
Suyin KGI Consumer Finance	56.44%	56.44%	56.44%	56.44%	4,200,000	4,200,000	Jiangsu, 2 March 2021	Consumer finance

(a) The Bank's shareholding proportion and the Bank's proportion of voting right represent the proportion of shares and voting rights held directly or indirectly by the Bank as at the reporting date after the Bank acquired control of the corresponding subsidiaries through establishment.

(b) Pursuant to the agreement with other shareholders of Suyin County Bank, the Bank holds 51% of the voting rights in the general meeting of shareholders of Suyin County Bank. Therefore, the Bank considers that it exercises control over Suyin County Bank and includes it in the scope of the consolidated financial statements.

(c) On 8 April 2024, Suyin Financial Leasing increased its registered capital by transferring retained profits, after which the registered capital of the Bank increased from RMB4 billion to RMB6 billion, and all the existing shareholders increased their capital in the same proportion according to the original shareholding ratio, with the composition of shareholders and shareholding ratio remaining unchanged.

The management of the Group determines whether the Group controls the relevant investees and structured entities in accordance with the control elements of ASBES.

The Group participates in the operating activities of investees mainly through holding equity interests in the investees and exercising the corresponding voting rights. In determining whether the Group exercises control over an investee, the Group mainly assesses the purpose of the establishment of the investee, its related activities and decision-making mechanism, the proportion of the Group's voting rights, and the Group's ability to influence variable returns through its voting and other rights. Through the above assessment, if the Group considers that it exercises control over the investee, the investee will be included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements.

The Group manages or invests in a number of structured entities, mainly including investment funds, trust plans, asset-backed securities, asset management plans and wealth management products. In order to determine whether it controls such structured entities, the Group mainly assesses the overall economic interest in such structured entities (including the income expected to be generated from the direct holding and the management fee) and the scope of its decision-making power over such structured entities through the decision-making and participation in the establishment of the relevant structured entities as well as the relevant contractual arrangements, etc. The Group considers that it is able to control such structured entities and includes such structured entities in the scope of consolidated financial statements if it has both power over the structured entities through arrangements such as investment contracts, variable returns from participating in the structured entities' related activities and the ability to influence variable returns by using the Group's power over the structured entities. The structured entities included in the Group's scope of consolidation are mainly asset management plans and trust plans in which the Group has invested. The Group is not required to include such structured entities in the scope of the consolidated financial statements if the Group does not have substantial power over the main operations of such structured entities or if the proportion of the overall economic interest in the structured entities over which the Group has power is not significant enough to cause the Group to act as an agent rather than as a principal. For information on structured entities in which the Group has an interest or in which it acts as an originator but which are not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements, please refer to Note VI.2.

## 2. Interests in structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

### (1) Basic information on structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

The Group determines whether to include structured entities in the scope of consolidated financial statements in accordance with the definition of 'control' in ASBEs and the relevant principles set out in Note VI.1, taking into account relevant agreements and the Group's investments in structured entities.

Structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements of the Group include investment funds, trust plans, asset-backed securities, asset management plans and wealth management products originated by third-party institutions directly held by the Group, as well as non-principal-protected wealth management products and asset-backed securities originated by the Group. The purpose of these structured entities is mainly to manage investors' assets, which are financed by issuing investment products to investors. The Group's interest in these structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements mainly consists of holding investments directly or receiving income from management and other service fees through the management of these structured entities.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's interests in the above structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements through directly held investments are presented under the relevant asset and liability items in the Group's consolidated balance sheet and their carrying amounts/maximum loss exposures as follows:

	31/12/2024			
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Debt investments	Other debt investments	Total
Investment funds	296,496,905	-	-	296,496,905
Trust plan	213,178	22,012,529	-	22,225,707
Asset-backed securities	11,812,338	7,256,798	11,181,550	30,250,686
Asset management plans	724,215	644,330	-	1,368,545
Wealth management products	3,929,762	-	-	3,929,762
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,176,398</b>	<b>29,913,657</b>	<b>11,181,550</b>	<b>354,271,605</b>

	31/12/2023			
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Debt investments	Other debt investments	Total
Investment funds	199,156,797	-	-	199,156,797
Trust plan	1,851,372	41,757,705	-	43,609,077
Asset-backed securities	4,972,779	17,761,543	1,962,342	24,696,664
Asset management plans	694,410	3,567,044	-	4,261,454
Wealth management products	3,528,816	-	-	3,528,816
<b>Total</b>	<b>210,204,174</b>	<b>63,086,292</b>	<b>1,962,342</b>	<b>275,252,808</b>

The maximum loss exposure for investment funds and wealth management products is their fair value at the reporting date. The maximum loss exposure for trust plans, asset-backed securities and asset management plans is their fair value or amortised cost at the reporting date, depending on the classification in which they are recognised.

### (2) Interests in structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements that are originated by third-party institutions

The Group has interests in structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements that are originated by third-party institutions through directly held investments. As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's interests in these structured entities originated by third-party institutions through directly held investments are presented under the relevant asset and liability items in the Group's consolidated balance sheet and their carrying amounts/maximum loss exposures as follows:

	31/12/2024			
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Debt investments	Other debt investments	Total
Investment funds	296,496,905	-	-	296,496,905
Trust plan	213,178	22,012,529	-	22,225,707
Asset-backed securities	11,811,592	7,255,748	11,181,550	30,248,890
Asset management plans	724,215	644,330	-	1,368,545
Wealth management products	2,905,930	-	-	2,905,930
Total	312,151,820	29,912,607	11,181,550	353,245,977

	31/12/2023			
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Debt investments	Other debt investments	Total
Investment funds	199,156,797	-	-	199,156,797
Trust plan	1,851,372	41,757,705	-	43,609,077
Asset-backed securities	2,628,759	17,760,903	1,962,342	22,352,004
Asset management plans	694,410	3,567,044	-	4,261,454
Wealth management products	2,666,247	-	-	2,666,247
Total	206,997,585	63,085,652	1,962,342	272,045,579

The maximum loss exposure for investment funds and wealth management products is their fair value at the reporting date. The maximum loss exposure for trust plans, asset-backed securities and asset management plans is their fair value or amortised cost at the reporting date, depending on the classification in which they are recognised.

(3) Interests in structured entities of which the Group is the originator but which are not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

The Group is determined as the originator of a structured entity on the basis that it played a significant role in originating the establishment of structured entity or organising other relevant parties to jointly establish the structured entity, and that the structured entity serves as an extension of the Group's primary operations and maintained close business relations with the Group after the establishment.

Based on the above basis of determination, the structured entities not included in the scope of consolidation of which the Group is the originator mainly include non-principal-protected wealth management products and asset-backed securities issued by the Group. As at 31 December 2024, the income from management and other service fees of the Bank has been included in the "Agency fee income" and "Fee and commission income from custody and other fiduciary business", which are set out in Note V, 33.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Group's interests in these structured entities originated by the Group through directly held investments are presented under the relevant asset and liability items in the Group's consolidated balance sheet and their carrying amounts/maximum loss exposures as follows:

	31/12/2024		
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Debt investments	Total
Asset-backed securities and wealth management products	1,024,578	1,050	1,025,628

	31/12/2023		
	Held-for-trading financial assets	Debt investments	Total
Asset-backed securities and wealth management products	3,206,589	640	3,207,229

The maximum loss exposure for asset-backed securities and wealth management products is their carrying amount measured at amortised cost or fair value at the reporting date.

As at 31 December 2024, the balances of non-principal-protected wealth management products and asset-backed securities originated by the Group but not included in the scope of the Group's consolidated financial statements amounted to RMB633.2 billion (31 December 2023: RMB525.2 billion).

(4) Structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements in which the Group no longer held interest at the balance sheet date:

Structured entities not included in the scope of consolidated financial statements in which the Group no longer held interest mainly consist of non-principal-protected wealth management products issued by the Group. The fee and commission income earned by the Group on such non-principal-protected wealth management products was not significant in both 2024 and 2023.

The total issuance of non-principal-protected wealth management products issued by the Group after 1 January 2024 and maturing before 31 December 2024 amounted to RMB5.2 billion (the total issuance of non-principal-protected wealth management products issued by the Group after 1 January 2023 and maturing before 31 December 2023 amounted to RMB9.1 billion).

## VII. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Group has 4 reporting segments: corporate banking, personal banking, treasury business and others. Each reporting segment is a separate business segment which offers different products and services. Due to their unique business models and market strategies, these segments require separate management.

### *Corporate banking*

This segment provides various financial products and services to corporate customers, government authorities, and financial institutions, including loans and advances to corporate customers, trade financing, finance leases, deposit services, agency services, corporate wealth management, remittance and settlement services.

### *Personal banking*

This segment provides various financial products and services to individual customers, such as personal loans, deposit services, personal wealth management, remittance services, securities agency services, and card services.

### *Treasury business*

This segment engages in interbank borrowings and lending, repurchase agreements, debt instrument investments and trading, derivative financial instruments trading, foreign exchange trading, custody services, and guarantees in the interbank market and over-the-counter. It also manages the Group's liquidity levels, including issuing debt securities.

### *Others*

This segment primarily comprises other operations that are not directly attributable or reasonably allocable to any specific segment.

Segment accounting policies are consistent with those for the consolidated financial statements.

Internal charges and transfer pricing are determined by reference to market prices and have been reflected in the performance of each segment. Interest income and expenses arising from transactions with third parties are presented under "Net interest income/(expenses) from external transactions". Net interest income and expenses arising from internal charges and transfer pricing adjustments are presented under "Net interest income/(expenses) among segments".

Segment income, expenses, assets and liabilities comprise items directly attributable to a segment as well as items allocated to that segment on a reasonable basis. These figures are included in the balances and transactions between segments that were eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. Segment capital expenditure represents the total costs incurred on fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets acquired by the segment during the accounting period.

The operating segment profit, assets and liabilities are summarised as follows:

*The Group*

	2024				
	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Treasury business	Others	Total
Net interest income from external transactions	33,798,458	20,419,818	1,738,486	-	55,956,762
Net interest (expenses)/income among segments	1,525,980	2,444,731	(3,970,711)	-	-
Net interest income/(expenses)	35,324,438	22,864,549	(2,232,225)	-	55,956,762
Fee and commission income	3,130,365	2,586,930	564,502	-	6,281,797
Fee and commission expenses	(1,192,574)	(546,006)	(126,286)	-	(1,864,866)
Net fee and commission income	1,937,791	2,040,924	438,216	-	4,416,931
Investment income	-	-	14,512,790	137,350	14,650,140
Other income	393,628	11,934	-	87,681	493,243
Net gains from changes in fair value	-	-	3,755,882	-	3,755,882
Net foreign exchange gains	272,022	9,639	852,476	-	1,134,137
Other operating income	-	-	-	342,421	342,421
Gains on disposal of assets	-	-	-	65,696	65,696
Operating income	37,927,879	24,927,046	17,327,139	633,148	80,815,212
Taxes and surcharges	(493,968)	(346,314)	(98,595)	(8,326)	(947,203)
General and administrative expenses	(10,339,086)	(8,306,882)	(1,212,000)	(125,485)	(19,983,453)
Impairment losses on credit	(5,595,065)	(11,793,666)	(976,694)	(11,226)	(18,376,651)
Other operating costs	-	-	-	(202,021)	(202,021)
Operating expenses	(16,428,119)	(20,446,862)	(2,287,289)	(347,058)	(39,509,328)
Operating profit	21,499,760	4,480,184	15,039,850	286,090	41,305,884
Add: Non-operating income	-	-	-	21,842	21,842
Less: Non-operating expenses	-	-	-	(59,715)	(59,715)
Total profit	21,499,760	4,480,184	15,039,850	248,217	41,268,011
Other segment information:					
Depreciation and amortisation	(872,942)	(477,339)	(89,841)	(123,657)	(1,563,779)
Capital expenditure	294,591	468,099	26,367	-	789,057

	2023				
	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Treasury business	Others	Total
Net interest income/(expenses) from external transactions	29,978,497	25,843,401	(3,177,055)	-	52,644,843
Net interest income/(expenses) among segments	8,190,342	(812,529)	(7,377,813)	-	-
Net interest income/(expenses)	38,168,839	25,030,872	(10,554,868)	-	52,644,843
Fee and commission income	2,197,985	1,151,376	2,858,780	-	6,208,141
Fee and commission expenses	(621,711)	(1,124,818)	(185,357)	-	(1,931,886)
Net fee and commission income	1,576,274	26,558	2,673,423	-	4,276,255
Investment income	-	-	12,121,482	-	12,121,482
Other income	596,752	131	-	155,503	752,386
Net gains from changes in fair value	-	-	3,819,625	-	3,819,625
Net foreign exchange gains	140,228	3,889	297,416	-	441,533
Other operating income	-	-	-	217,876	217,876
(Losses)/Gains on disposal of assets	-	-	(7)	19,440	19,433
Operating income	40,482,093	25,061,450	8,357,071	392,819	74,293,433
Taxes and surcharges	(476,919)	(307,989)	(61,053)	(801)	(846,762)
General and administrative expenses	(9,285,624)	(7,320,901)	(1,096,371)	(122,718)	(17,825,614)
Impairment losses on credit	(10,789,731)	(7,583,818)	1,797,087	126	(16,576,336)
Impairment losses on assets	(163,168)	-	-	-	(163,168)
Other operating costs	-	-	-	(128,722)	(128,722)
Operating expenses	(20,715,442)	(15,212,708)	639,663	(252,115)	(35,540,602)
Operating profit	19,766,651	9,848,742	8,996,734	140,704	38,752,831
Add: Non-operating income	-	-	-	16,888	16,888
Less: Non-operating expenses	-	-	-	(75,428)	(75,428)
Total profit	19,766,651	9,848,742	8,996,734	82,164	38,694,291
Other segment information:					
Depreciation and amortisation	(745,450)	(489,514)	(65,283)	(129,335)	(1,429,582)
Capital expenditure	2,174,472	426,180	57,210	-	2,657,862

	31/12/2024				
	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Treasury business	Others	Total
Total assets	1,390,325,274	724,498,484	1,835,216,818	2,000,994	3,952,041,570
Total liabilities	1,288,415,169	957,500,415	1,391,804,878	662,890	3,638,383,352
Other segment information:					
Credit commitments	445,820,803	64,254,355	-	-	510,075,158

	31/12/2023				
	Corporate banking	Personal banking	Treasury business	Others	Total
Total assets	1,229,726,169	703,198,373	1,467,901,469	2,535,826	3,403,361,837
Total liabilities	1,227,714,296	743,686,495	1,172,238,780	606,235	3,144,245,806
Other segment information:					
Credit commitments	451,970,063	60,515,017	-	-	512,485,080

## VIII. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### 1. Credit commitments

The Group's credit commitments include unutilised loan commitments and credit card overdraft facilities that have been approved of and contracted for, issued and accepted bank acceptances, financial guarantees, and letter of credit services.

The amounts of loan commitments and credit card limits refer to the full utilisation of these commitments. Bank acceptances involve the Group's commitment to honour customers' drafts, with the expectation that most will settle concurrently with customer payments. The commitment amounts of letters of guarantees and letters of credit represent potential maximum losses if the counterparty fails to fulfil obligations.

It should be noted that loan commitments and credit card limits may not be fully utilised prior to expiration; thus, the amounts stated below do not represent expected future cash outflows.

#### *The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Loan commitments		
- Original maturity less than 1 year	9,774,313	5,767,971
- Original maturity more than 1 year (inclusive)	52,732,101	55,001,388
Available credit card limit	64,254,355	60,515,017
Subtotal	126,760,769	121,284,376
Bank acceptances	298,054,643	295,475,158
Letters of guarantee	43,286,821	43,293,236
Letters of credit	41,972,925	52,432,310
Subtotal	383,314,389	391,200,704
Total	510,075,158	512,485,080

### 2. Credit risk weighted assets of credit commitments

#### *The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Credit risk weighted assets of credit commitments	161,621,320	114,887,617

The credit risk weighted amount of credit commitments is calculated and determined in accordance with the *Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks*.

### 3. Capital expenditure commitments

The Group's capital expenditure commitments at each balance sheet date are as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Contracted for but not paid	113,975	123,410
Approved but not contracted for	14,333	58,062

#### 4. Bond underwriting and redemption commitments

As a bond underwriter for Chinese government bonds, the Group is obliged to redeem the bonds if the bondholders request for the redemption of the bonds before the maturity date. The redemption amount prior to the bond's maturity is calculated based on the par value plus any unpaid interest up to the redemption date. The accrued interest for holders of debt securities issued is calculated in accordance with the relevant rules set by the Ministry of Finance and the People's Bank of China, and the redemption amount may differ from the fair value of similar bonds traded in the market on the redemption date. The Group's commitments to redeem government bonds sold but not yet matured at par value at the balance sheet date are set out below:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Redemption obligations	16,988,964	14,765,253

At the balance sheet date, the Group and the Bank had no outstanding bond underwriting commitments.

#### 5. Outstanding litigations and disputes

As at 31 December 2024, of the litigation cases in which the Group had not yet been finally adjudicated, the Group was a defendant in a total of 40 cases involving an amount of RMB172 million (31 December 2023: the Group was a defendant in a total of 54 cases involving an amount of RMB536 million), and the Group had made provisions for possible losses based on the existing facts and circumstances of the case in the amount of RMB 0.36 million (31 December 2023: RMB90.43 million). Management believes that the final judgement and execution of these matters would not have a material impact on the Group's financial position or results of operations.

### IX. ENTRUSTED LOAN BUSINESS

The Group's entrusted business includes accepting entrustments from government authorities, enterprises, or individuals to issue entrusted loans with funds provided by these entities and individuals. The Group does not assume any credit risk in its entrusted loan business. The Group only acts as an agent to hold and manage these assets and liabilities in accordance with the instructions of the principals and receives a handling fee for the services provided. As the entrusted assets are not assets of the Group, they are not recognised in the balance sheet and the excess funds are reflected in "deposits from customers".

#### *The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Entrusted loans	59,338,760	54,363,834
Entrusted loan funds	59,338,760	54,363,834

### X. RISK MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Group mainly has exposure to the following risks from financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Market risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and their changes during the year, as well as the Group's objectives, policies, processes and methods of measurement and analysis, and changes during the year.

#### *Risk management system*

The objective of the Group's risk management is to control risks within an acceptable range on the premise of meeting the requirements of external regulators, debtors and other stakeholders for sound operation, and to maximise the interests of shareholders.

The Group has established a centralised, matrix-type risk management organisation and structure system, and has formulated corresponding policies, processes and provided corresponding techniques and tools for the identification, measurement, monitoring and control of each major risk faced.

The Board of Directors of the Group is responsible for determining the Bank's risk appetite and risk management strategy, deciding on risk management policies, organisational structure and basic management system, assuming the ultimate responsibility for comprehensive risk management and supervising the implementation of the same by the senior management. The Risk Management Committee under the Board of Directors is responsible for performing corresponding risk management duties authorised by the Board of Directors. The senior management of the Bank is responsible for implementing the risk management policies and building basic management system determined by the Board, formulating and improving the risk management regulations, managing the risks in the Bank's various business operations, and regularly reporting to the Board of Directors and the Board of Supervisors the risk status of the Bank. The Internal Control and Risk Management Committee under the senior management of the Group is the deliberative and decision-making body for the Bank's internal control and risk management. The Risk Management Department is the functional department leading the overall risk management.

At the branch level, the Bank has established an Internal Control and Risk Management Committee, a Risk Director and a Risk Compliance Department to lead the branch's comprehensive risk management. The Risk Director of the branch is subject to dual-line management and assessment by the risk management line of the Head Office and the branch president, and shall make dual-line report to both of them. The Group has also set up risk management teams in major business departments. The risk management teams are under the management of the business departments in terms of personnel relations and are subject to the guidance and supervision of the Risk Management Department in terms of business. The Internal Audit Department will review the implementation of risk management policies and the effectiveness of internal control on a regular and irregular basis.

At the same time, under the framework of the Group's overall risk management policy, each of the Group's subsidiaries, taking into account its own actual situation, has developed its own risk management system, built up a risk management organisational structure, appointed senior management personnel in charge of risk, and regularly submitted its subsidiary's comprehensive risk management report in accordance with the requirements of the Head Office, promoting comprehensive risk management.

## 1. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument should fail to meet its obligations, resulting in a financial loss to the other party.

To identify, assess, monitor and manage credit risk, the Group has established a reporting structure, credit policies and procedures catering for effective credit risk management and implemented systematic control procedures. The Group continuously improves its risk management system, optimising and adjusting the credit and non-credit business approval process, strengthening the control of credit risk in the process, and clarifying the functions and responsibilities of the credit and non-credit business approval process. The Risk Management Department is responsible for overall credit risk management of the Bank and, in conjunction with relevant departments, developing credit policies and management mechanisms for a certain period of time in accordance with relevant national laws and regulations, monetary policies and the Group's operating policies, carrying out continuous risk management of credit and non-credit business.

The Group's credit risk management policies cover key aspects such as credit investigation, credit approval and post-loan management. For credit investigation, the Group conducts customer credit risk ratings and credit business debt rating and completes credit and non-credit investigation reports; for credit approval, the credit and non-credit business is subject to the approval of authorised approvers; for post-loan management, the Group conducts a continuous monitoring of granted loans and early warning on any negative events that will have an impact on the borrower's ability for repayment on a timely basis and take appropriate action to prevent and control risk.

The Group has developed a series of policies to mitigate credit risk through various measures. Among these, obtaining collaterals, deposits, and securing guarantees from companies or individuals are key methods for controlling credit risk. Specific collaterals accepted by the Group include: buildings and other attached facilities, land use rights, machinery and equipment, construction in progress, transportation vehicles, inventories, certificates of deposits, equity, bonds, funds, notes, accounts receivable, warehouse receipts, and rights to receive returns, etc. To strictly control credit risk, the Group will require the borrower to provide additional collaterals or guarantors once there's evidence indicating the impairment of individual credit assets.

The Group optimise the credit risk structure by setting exposure limits on individual borrowers, groups, industries and countries.

To ensure that the Group's financial asset risk classification mechanism complies with the Measures for the Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Bank, the classification is dynamically adjusted in real-time, at least once every quarter. Financial assets are classified by their level of risk into the five categories of Pass, Special-Mention, Substandard, Doubtful, and Loss, with the latter three collectively referred to as "non-performing assets".

The basic definition of the five-level categories of financial assets is as follows:

Pass: The debtor is capable of meeting its contractual obligations and there is no objective evidence indicating that the principal, interests, and income cannot be paid in full and on time.

Special-Mention: The debtor is currently capable of paying the principal, interests, and income notwithstanding a number of factors that might adversely affect its capacity to meet its contractual obligations.

Substandard: The debtor is incapable of paying the principal, interests, or income in full or the financial assets have undergone credit impairment.

Doubtful: The debtor is incapable of paying the principal, interests, or income in full and the financial assets have undergone significant credit impairment.

Loss: None or only a minimum fraction of the financial assets can be recovered after exhausting all available options.

#### (1) Measurement of ECLs

This Group uses the ECL model to recognise provisions for impairments of financial assets measured at amortised cost and at FVTOCI, as well as loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.

The Group assesses expected credit losses in combination with forward-looking information, and complex models and assumptions are used in the measurement of expected credit losses. These models and assumptions involve future macroeconomic conditions and borrowers' credit conditions (e.g., likelihood of customer defaults and corresponding losses). In accordance with accounting standards, judgments, assumptions, and estimates are applied in the measurement of expected credit losses, including:

- (a) Risk grouping
- (b) Stage division
- (c) Models and parameters
- (d) Forward-looking information
- (e) Sensitivity analysis and management overlays

#### Risk grouping

According to the credit risk characteristics such as type of product, type of customer, industry to which the customer belongs and market distribution, the Group divides credit risk exposure into asset portfolios such as corporate, retail, credit card, interbank and bond investment to calculate expected credit losses. Among them, the corporate business is further subdivided into real estate related business and general corporate business, and the retail business is further subdivided into secured retail business and unsecured retail business.

#### Stage division

Financial instruments are categorised into three risk stages based on whether credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition. Allowance for expected credit losses is then made accordingly. The three risk stages are defined in Note III, 7(7)

#### *Judgements of significant increase in credit risk*

The criteria for determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The principal or interest of a financial asset is overdue by more than 30 days;
- A substantial change in probability of default due to changes in credit ratings;
- Adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant decrease in the debtor's ability to meet its debt obligations;
- An actual or expected significant adverse change in the operating capacities of the debtor;
- Other objective evidence indicating there is a significant increase in credit risk of a financial asset.

#### *Definition of credit-impaired assets*

To assess whether a financial asset is credit impaired, the Group generally considers the following factors:

- The principal or interest of a financial asset is overdue by more than 90 days;

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- A breach of contract by the debtor, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- The creditor(s) of the debtor, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the debtor's financial difficulty, having granted to the debtor a concession(s) that the creditor(s) would not otherwise consider;
- It is probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisations;
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- Other objective evidence indicating there is an impairment of a financial asset.

A financial asset may be credit-impaired due to the common effect of multiple events, which is not necessarily the result of an individually identifiable event.

#### Models and parameters

For financial assets other than impaired loans and advances to corporate customers, and financial investments, the Group measures the provision for impairment at 12-month ECL or lifetime ECL, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether the financial instruments are credit-impaired. Expected credit loss is the result of discounting and weighted averaging the product of three key parameters: Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD), and Exposure at Default (EAD). Definitions of these parameters are as follows:

- Probability of default (PD): refers to the probability that the debtor will default within the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime. The Group adjusts PD based on internal rating model outcomes and incorporates forward-looking information to reflect the impact of macroeconomic changes on future PD.
- Loss given default (LGD): refers to the proportion of the amount of losses from a debt default to the risk exposure of the default debt.
- Exposure at default (EAD): refers to the amount that a debt shall be repaid in the event of a default.

The Group determines ECL by estimating the PD, LGD and EAD of a single debt in future periods. By multiplying these three parameters, the Group effectively calculates ECL for each future period. The results are then discounted to the reporting date and aggregated. The discount rate used in the calculation of ECL is the initial effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

For impaired loans and advances to corporate customers, and financial investments, ECLs are measured using the discounted cash flow method. If objective evidence indicates that a financial asset is credit impaired, ECL is the difference between the gross carrying amount of financial assets and the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at original effective interest rate. When estimating ECL, management considers the following factors:

- Sustainability of the borrower's business plan;
- Ability to improve performance when financial difficulties arise;
- Recoverable amounts of assets and expected recoveries in bankruptcy liquidation;
- Other financial resources and realizable amounts of collateral; and
- Expected timing of cash inflows.

#### *Collateral held*

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's and the Bank's credit-impaired loans and advances to corporate customers amounted to RMB11,359 million and RMB10,842 million, respectively (31 December 2023: RMB10,691 million and RMB10,224 million, respectively), in which the collateral coverage for such loans was RMB3,668 million and RMB3,154 million, respectively (31 December 2023: RMB3,937 million and RMB3,485 million, respectively).

#### Forward-looking information

The Group has constructed a forward-looking model for the probability of default and established a regression model linking cumulative year-on-year growth rates of gross domestic product (GDP) and other macroeconomic indicators to risk factors, driving the calculation of expected credit losses calculations with the forecast results of macro indicators, thereby realising a "forward-looking" calculation of expected credit losses.

The Group determines the optimistic, baseline and pessimistic scenarios and their weightings based on the results of macro data analysis and expert judgement, enabling the calculation of weighted average ECL. In 2024, the weight of baseline scenarios accounted for the highest proportion, and the weight of other scenarios was less than 25%.

In 2024, the key macroeconomic assumptions used by the Group across various macroeconomic scenarios included the cumulative year-on-year growth rate of GDP, the cumulative year-on-year growth rate of aggregate financing to the real economy (stock), and the current year-on-year growth rate of broad money supply (M2). Among these, the predicted range for the cumulative year-on-year growth rate of GDP in 2025 is 4.5%-5.2%.

#### Sensitivity analysis and management overlays

Expected credit losses are sensitive to parameters used in the model, forward-looking macroeconomic variables, the weighted probabilities under the three scenarios and other factors considered when applying expert judgement. Changes in these input parameters, assumptions, models and judgements will have an impact on the significant increase in credit risk and the measurement of expected credit losses.

The Group uses management overlays to adjust the amount of expected credit losses when, in the opinion of management, the potential impact of economic fluctuations cannot be reflected in a timely manner by appropriately adjusting the above model parameters. At 31 December 2024, the amount of additional provision for impairment losses due to consideration of the management overlays was not significant relative to the overall balance of provision for impairment losses.

There have been no significant changes in estimate techniques or key assumptions during the reporting period.

#### (2) Maximum exposure to credit risk

At the balance sheet date, the Group's exposure to credit risk for financial instruments included in the scope of impairment is analysed as follows. The aggregate of the gross carrying amount of the following financial assets and the provision for impairment represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to those assets.

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deposits with the central bank	140,211,779	152,072,691
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	35,370,739	36,969,218
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	148,507,595	97,340,987
Derivative financial assets	7,055,496	2,667,228
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	16,098,141	7,023,804
Loans and advances to customers	2,038,660,849	1,835,972,461
Financial investments		
Held-for-trading financial assets	488,547,464	421,179,950
Debt investments	590,580,805	553,004,126
Other debt investments	446,891,438	254,668,286
Others	5,683,354	9,396,417
Subtotal	3,917,607,660	3,370,295,168
Credit commitments	508,073,159	510,065,781
Maximum exposure to credit risk	4,425,680,819	3,880,360,949

## (3) Credit Quality Analysis of Financial Instruments

At the balance sheet date, the risk stages of the Group's financial instruments included in the scope of impairment are classified as follows:

	31/12/2024						
	Gross carrying amount			Provision for impairment losses			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Financial assets at amortised cost							
Deposits with the central bank	140,211,779	-	-	140,211,779	-	-	-
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	35,382,272	-	-	35,382,272	(11,533)	-	-
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	148,873,532	-	-	148,873,532	(365,937)	-	-
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	16,099,331	-	-	16,099,331	(1,190)	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	1,840,161,106	91,019,432	18,744,856	1,949,925,394	(37,039,347)	(13,031,376)	(14,780,749)
Debt investments	582,717,122	8,891,456	5,315,412	596,923,990	(1,636,416)	(1,177,004)	(3,529,765)
Total	2,763,445,142	99,910,888	24,060,268	2,887,416,298	(39,054,423)	(14,208,380)	(18,310,514)
Financial assets at FVTOCI							
Loans and advances to customers	153,377,370	209,557	-	153,586,927	-	-	-
Other debt investments	446,364,443	424,503	102,492	446,891,438	-	-	-
Total	599,741,813	634,060	102,492	600,478,365	-	-	-
Credit commitments	505,302,810	4,731,603	40,745	510,075,158	(1,830,834)	(147,459)	(23,706)
							(2,001,999)

31/12/2023									
	Gross carrying amount			Provision for impairment losses					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	
Financial assets at amortised cost									
Deposits with the central bank	152,072,691	-	-	152,072,691	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	36,989,335	-	-	36,989,335	(20,117)	-	-	(20,117)	(20,117)
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	97,586,625	-	-	97,586,625	(245,638)	-	-	(245,638)	(245,638)
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	7,024,807	-	-	7,024,807	(1,003)	-	-	(1,003)	(1,003)
Loans and advances to customers	1,649,742,615	68,733,461	16,904,015	1,735,380,091	(40,276,508)	(12,135,454)	(12,911,612)	(65,323,574)	(65,323,574)
Debt investments	543,150,336	13,269,905	5,142,524	561,562,765	(2,566,154)	(2,492,216)	(3,500,269)	(8,558,639)	(8,558,639)
Total	2,486,566,409	82,003,366	22,046,539	2,590,616,314	(43,109,420)	(14,627,670)	(16,411,881)	(74,148,971)	(74,148,971)
Financial assets at FVTOCI									
Loans and advances to customers	165,121,552	794,392	-	165,915,944	-	-	-	-	-
Other debt investments	253,593,230	639,795	435,261	254,668,286	-	-	-	-	-
Total	418,714,782	1,434,187	435,261	420,584,230	-	-	-	-	-
Credit commitments	507,217,270	5,250,993	16,817	512,485,080	(2,181,417)	(229,735)	(8,147)	(2,419,299)	(2,419,299)

## (4) Distribution of interbank receivables by counterparty ratings

Interbank receivables include deposits with banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets purchased under resale agreements. At 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the counterparties of interbank receivables were mainly banks and non-banking financial institutions in Chinese mainland (Notes V.2, V.3 and V.5), whose internal ratings were mainly A or above.

## (5) Credit ratings of bonds and other investments (excluding accrued interest)

The Group uses the credit rating method to monitor credit risks of bonds and other investment portfolios. The ratings of bonds and other investments refer to the ratings of rating agencies recognised by the PBOC.

At the balance sheet date, the distribution of gross carrying amounts of bonds and other investments included in the scope of impairment by investment ratings is as follows:

*The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Grade A to AAA	970,230,810	733,033,072
Lower than Grade A	7,461,721	12,534,281
No rating	55,370,116	61,733,460
Total	1,033,062,647	807,300,813

**2. Market risk**

Market risk refers to the risk of losses in the Group's on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet business due to adverse changes in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates and other prices). The Group's market risk arises mainly from interest rate and exchange rate risks associated with its various asset and liability businesses and products involved in market operations.

The Group's market risk management covers the entire process of identification, measurement, monitoring, and control. In accordance with regulatory requirements, the Group has established a market risk management system. The Group's Board of Directors and its Risk Management Committee lead the market risk management and are responsible for approving strategies, procedures, quantitative standards, and exposure limits related to market risk. The senior management and its Internal Control and Risk Management Committee are responsible for formulating, periodically reviewing, and supervising the implementation of policies, procedures, and specific operating instructions for market risk management. The Group's Risk Management Department serves as the lead department for market risk management.

The Group's interest rate risk mainly comprises structural interest rate risk arising from the commercial banks' interest-bearing assets and liabilities positions, as well as the risk of changes in the market value of fund trading positions. Interest rate risk is inherent in many of the Group's businesses, with mismatches in the repricing terms of interest-bearing assets and liabilities being the primary source of this risk. The Group manages this risk primarily through interest rate repricing gap analysis and sensitivity analysis.

The Group's exchange risk primarily originates from foreign exchange exposure arising from the mismatch of currency structure between foreign currency assets and liabilities, and foreign exchange exposure arising from currency derivatives. Given that the Group's core business is denominated in Renminbi, its foreign exchange exposure is not material. The Group's management closely monitors the exposure in accordance with limits for exchange rate risk management.

The Group differentiates between banking book and trading book when managing market risk. Through risk monitoring methods such as gap analysis, exposure analysis, sensitivity analysis, risk value analysis, and stress testing, the Group identifies, measures, and monitors market risk across various businesses. Additionally, the Group employs a market risk limit system comprising business limits, stop-loss limits, and risk limits to monitor the utilisation with market risk limits across all business activities.

## (1) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the possibility of loss due to adverse changes in market interest rates. The Group's interest rate risk mainly reflects the risk arising from the mismatch of interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities and changes in the market value of funding trading positions.

The Group manages interest rate risk mainly through asset portfolio construction and adjustment. The Group regularly monitors indicators such as interest rate sensitivity gaps and employs exposure analyses to measure asset and liability repricing characteristics.

The Group holds regular meetings of the Asset and Liability Management Committee to adjust the structure of assets and liabilities in accordance with the trend of market interest rates and to manage interest rate risk exposure.

#### *Benchmark interest rate reform*

The Group attaches great importance to benchmark interest rate reform matters, advancing the implementation of relevant initiatives steadily. The Group has steadily promoted the conversion in strict accordance with the cessation timetable of each LIBOR variety, realising a smooth transition between the old and new benchmark interest rates and maintaining orderly operations in related businesses.

#### *(a) Analysis of repricing date structure*

The following tables indicate the distribution of financial assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date by the expected next repricing dates or by maturity dates, depending on which is earlier:

#### *The Group*

	31/12/2024					
	Non-interest-bearing	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Financial assets</b>						
Cash and deposits with the central bank	4,576,057	137,698,655	-	-	-	142,274,712
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,518,008	68,307,179	55,007,599	59,045,548	-	183,878,334
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	2,943	16,095,198	-	-	-	16,098,141
Loans and advances to customers (Note i)	8,309,617	899,436,400	593,176,201	340,511,245	197,227,386	2,038,660,849
Investments (Note ii)	358,330,234	73,327,492	139,671,637	427,034,473	528,106,563	1,526,470,399
Other financial assets	12,738,850	-	-	-	-	12,738,850
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>385,475,709</b>	<b>1,194,864,924</b>	<b>787,855,437</b>	<b>826,591,266</b>	<b>725,333,949</b>	<b>3,920,121,285</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>						
Loans from the central bank	1,424,625	31,089,992	105,759,625	-	-	138,274,242
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	2,333,128	309,575,273	182,743,763	479,490	556,813	495,688,467
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	3,980,437	-	-	-	-	3,980,437
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	98,667	93,314,415	5,849,071	-	-	99,262,153
Deposits from customers	44,803,999	1,061,239,065	451,927,175	602,684,861	-	2,160,655,100
Debt securities issued	1,574,593	151,092,511	395,734,696	94,677,916	-	643,079,716
Other financial liabilities	76,243,961	111,595	289,285	927,977	194,721	77,767,539
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>130,459,410</b>	<b>1,646,422,851</b>	<b>1,142,303,615</b>	<b>698,770,244</b>	<b>751,534</b>	<b>3,618,707,654</b>
<b>Net exposure/(gap)</b>	<b>255,016,299</b>	<b>(451,557,927)</b>	<b>(354,448,178)</b>	<b>127,821,022</b>	<b>724,582,415</b>	<b>301,413,631</b>

	31/12/2023					
	Non-interest-bearing	Within 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and deposits with the central bank	3,563,587	150,674,250	-	-	-	154,237,837
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,677,598	66,573,619	39,794,454	26,264,534	-	134,310,205
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	3,309	7,020,495	-	-	-	7,023,804
Loans and advances to customers (Note i)	8,168,997	911,713,955	546,375,911	216,181,879	153,531,719	1,835,972,461
Investments (Note ii)	263,661,693	106,072,559	132,768,893	378,857,248	347,687,706	1,229,048,099
Other financial assets	12,063,645	-	-	-	-	12,063,645
Total financial assets	289,138,829	1,242,054,878	718,939,258	621,303,661	501,219,425	3,372,656,051
Financial liabilities						
Loans from the central bank	2,187,082	32,536,000	187,467,858	-	-	222,190,940
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	3,659,456	226,019,195	213,315,826	1,796,851	-	444,791,328
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	7,903,526	-	-	-	-	7,903,526
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	147,121	91,878,115	2,302,010	-	-	94,327,246
Deposits from customers	39,613,273	982,016,116	336,168,591	557,150,457	-	1,914,948,437
Debt securities issued	1,512,200	108,708,253	168,207,060	93,985,484	19,997,502	392,410,499
Other financial liabilities	44,926,575	91,878	275,768	871,136	228,630	46,393,987
Total financial liabilities	99,949,233	1,441,249,557	907,737,113	653,803,928	20,226,132	3,122,965,963
Net exposure/(gap)	189,189,596	(199,194,679)	(188,797,855)	(32,500,267)	480,993,293	249,690,088

(i) For loans and advances to customers, the category "Within 3 months" includes overdue amounts (net of provision for impairment losses) of RMB10,453 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: RMB7,877 million). Overdue refers to principal or interest overdue by one day or more.

(ii) Investments include financial assets held for trading, debt investments, other debt investments and other investments in equity instruments. For financial investments, the category "Within 3 months" includes overdue amounts (net of provision for impairment losses) of RMB2,333 million as at 31 December 2024 (31 December 2023: RMB2,349 million). Overdue refers to principal or interest overdue by one day or more.

(b) Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The Group uses sensitivity analysis to measure the potential effect of changes in interest rates on the Group's net interest income and equity. The following table shows the sensitivity of the Group's net interest income and equity to possible changes in interest rates with all other variables held constant. The effect on net interest income is the effect of a certain change in interest rates on net interest income arising from financial assets and liabilities held at the end of the period that are expected to reprice at interest rates within the next year. The effect on equity includes the effect on equity of changes in the fair value of other fixed rate debt investments held at the end of the period arising from the revaluation of those investments as a result of change in a certain interest rate.

*The Group*

	Sensitivity of net interest income	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Change in interest rate (basis points)		
+200	(1,813,829)	2,177,515
-200	1,813,829	(2,584,191)

	Sensitivity of equity	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Change in interest rate (basis points)		
+200	(39,645,607)	(10,856,617)
-200	40,910,029	12,619,182

This sensitivity analysis is based on a static interest rate risk structure of assets and liabilities. The analysis reflects the effects of repricing of assets and liabilities over the next year on the Group's annualised net interest income and equity under the following assumptions:

- (i) Changes in business after the balance sheet date is not taken into account, and the analysis is based on the static gap at the balance sheet date;
- (ii) All assets and liabilities that reprice or mature within one year are assumed to reprice or mature during the relevant period;
- (iii) Interest rates on deposits with the central bank and demand deposits with and from customers remain unchanged;
- (iv) The yield curve shifts in parallel with changes in interest rates;
- (v) There are no other changes to the assets or liabilities portfolio;
- (vi) Other variables (including exchange rates) remain constant; and
- (vii) Effect of interest rate changes on customer behaviour, market prices and off-balance sheet items is not considered.

Based on the above assumptions, the actual changes in the Group's net interest income and shareholders' equity as a result of changes in interest rates may differ from the results of this sensitivity analysis.

## (2) Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk refers to the possibility of loss due to adverse changes in market exchange rates. The Group mainly operates in Renminbi, with some transactions involving USD, EUR and HKD, and fewer transactions in other currencies. Foreign exchange transactions of the Group mainly involve foreign currency treasury business, foreign currency deposit and lending business, foreign exchange trading on behalf of customers, and currency derivative transactions. The Group's exchange rate risk mainly arises from the mismatch of currency structure of foreign currency assets and liabilities and currency derivatives.

The Group manages exchange rate risk by setting foreign exchange exposure limits. The Group monitors the transaction volume and balance of its business in various currencies on a daily basis, matches assets and liabilities in different currencies through foreign exchange transactions, and manages the foreign currency asset and liability portfolio and structural positions through the appropriate use of derivative financial instruments. The Group also conducted sensitivity analysis on exchange rate risk on a regular basis.

### (a) Exposure to exchange rate risk

The Group's exposure to exchange rate risk at the balance sheet date is as follows:

*The Group*

	31/12/2024			
	RMB	USD Equivalent to RMB	Other currencies Equivalent to RMB	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits with the central bank	135,480,140	6,574,641	219,931	142,274,712
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	166,304,174	8,076,421	9,497,739	183,878,334
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	16,098,141	-	-	16,098,141
Loans and advances to customers	2,023,390,207	13,663,868	1,606,774	2,038,660,849
Investments (Note i)	1,438,251,158	81,064,058	7,155,183	1,526,470,399
Other financial assets	6,931,600	5,512,098	295,152	12,738,850
Total financial assets	3,786,455,420	114,891,086	18,774,779	3,920,121,285
Financial liabilities				
Loans from the central bank	138,274,242	-	-	138,274,242
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	469,049,443	26,637,137	1,887	495,688,467
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	3,980,437	-	-	3,980,437
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	75,649,734	23,612,419	-	99,262,153
Deposits from customers	2,067,321,656	72,865,486	20,467,958	2,160,655,100
Debt securities issued	643,079,716	-	-	643,079,716
Other financial liabilities	75,021,905	1,466,904	1,278,730	77,767,539
Total financial liabilities	3,472,377,133	124,581,946	21,748,575	3,618,707,654
Net position	314,078,287	(9,690,860)	(2,973,796)	301,413,631
Credit commitments	476,077,387	22,723,645	9,272,127	508,073,159
Derivative financial instruments (Note ii)	(16,947,826)	19,190,674	(2,182,197)	60,651

	31/12/2023			
	RMB	USD Equivalent to RMB	Other currencies Equivalent to RMB	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and deposits with the central bank	148,152,290	5,812,743	272,804	154,237,837
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	118,642,621	5,554,320	10,113,264	134,310,205
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	7,023,804	-	-	7,023,804
Loans and advances to customers	1,824,083,145	10,628,963	1,260,353	1,835,972,461
Investments (Note i)	1,160,231,609	61,694,329	7,122,161	1,229,048,099
Other financial assets	10,381,230	1,281,516	400,899	12,063,645
Total financial assets	3,268,514,699	84,971,871	19,169,481	3,372,656,051
Financial liabilities				
Loans from the central bank	222,190,940	-	-	222,190,940
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	426,313,183	18,474,497	3,648	444,791,328
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	7,903,526	-	-	7,903,526
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	80,530,084	13,796,231	931	94,327,246
Deposits from customers	1,834,217,891	69,299,685	11,430,861	1,914,948,437
Debt securities issued	392,410,499	-	-	392,410,499
Other financial liabilities	45,043,747	942,378	407,862	46,393,987
Total financial liabilities	3,008,609,870	102,512,791	11,843,302	3,122,965,963
Net position	259,904,829	(17,540,920)	7,326,179	249,690,088
Credit commitments	476,728,098	24,195,069	9,142,614	510,065,781
Derivative financial instruments (Note ii)	(8,335,536)	13,080,667	(4,651,893)	93,238

(i) Investments include financial assets held for trading, debt investments, other debt investments and other investments in equity instruments.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments reflect the net value of the derivative financial instrument contracts.

(b) Exchange rate sensitivity analysis

The Group uses sensitivity analysis to measure the potential effect of changes in exchange rates on the Group's net profit and equity. The following table shows the effect on net profit and equity of possible changes in the exchange rates of various foreign currencies against the RMB with an assumption that all other variables held constant.

*The Group*

	Sensitivity of net profit and equity	
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Changes in exchange rate		
5% appreciation against RMB	162,893	(66,974)
5% depreciation against RMB	(162,893)	66,974

- (i) Changes in business after the balance sheet date is not taken into account, and the analysis is based on the static gap at the balance sheet date;
- (ii) The sensitivity of exchange rate refers to the foreign exchange gains or losses caused by exchange rate fluctuations of 5% in the closing (midpoint) exchange rate of each currency against RMB on the reporting day.
- (iii) Fluctuation in exchange rates by 5% as of the balance sheet date represents hypothetical change in exchange rate over the next full year starting from the balance sheet date;
- (iv) Since the proportion of non-USD foreign currency assets and liabilities relative to total assets and total liabilities is not significant, the sensitivity analysis assumes that the effect of exchange rate changes on the Group's net profit and equity is calculated based on the converted USD equivalent amounts for other currencies.
- (v) When calculating the foreign exchange exposures, exposures from foreign currency spot, forward and swap foreign exchange exposures are included;
- (vi) Other variables (including interest rates) remain constant; and
- (vii) Effect of exchange rate changes on customer behaviour and market prices is not considered.

This sensitivity analysis is based on a static interest rate risk structure of assets and liabilities and does not take into account measures that the Group could potentially take to eliminate the adverse effects of foreign exchange exposure on net profit and equity.

Based on the above assumptions, the actual changes in the Group's net profit and equity as a result of changes in interest rates may differ from the results of this sensitivity analysis.

### 3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that a commercial bank will not be able to obtain sufficient funds at a reasonable cost or in a timely manner to meet the needs of its business development or to repay its debts as they fall due and other payment obligations.

The Group has established a liquidity risk governance structure comprising the Board of Directors and its Risk Management Committee, the senior management and its Asset and Liability Management Committee. The Group's Risk Management Department is leading the management of liquidity risk, while the Treasurer established under the Planning and Finance Department is centrally responsible for the specific work of liquidity risk management. The Group adopts liquidity indicators and liquidity gap measurement and other methods to measure liquidity risk, and uses a combination of regular stress tests and ad hoc and specialised stress tests to analyse the ability to withstand liquidity events or liquidity crises. The Group has established limit management and early warning and monitoring mechanisms, formulated emergency response plans and set up a Liquidity Emergency Task Force to address liquidity risk. Additionally, the Group has constructed a liquidity risk reporting mechanism, conducting monthly foreign and domestic currency liquidity risk monitoring reports and quarterly liquidity stress tests.

The majority of our Group's assets are funded by customer deposits, which primarily include corporate deposits, personal deposits, and interbank deposits. These customer deposits have been growing steadily over recent years, with diverse types and terms, forming a diversified, dispersed, and relatively stable source of funding.

## (1) Residual maturity analysis

The following tables present the analysis of financial assets and liabilities at each balance sheet date based on the relevant residual maturity:

## The Group

		31/12/2024							
		Indefinite	Overdue/repayable on demand	Within 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets									
Cash and deposits with the central bank		130,192,412	12,082,300	-	-	-	-	-	142,274,712
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions		-	28,397,873	14,405,887	26,219,916	55,251,640	59,603,018	-	183,878,334
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements		-	-	16,098,141	-	-	-	-	16,098,141
Loans and advances to customers		-	10,453,220	265,399,610	260,483,120	682,880,267	489,173,738	330,270,894	2,038,660,849
Investments (Note a)		343,147,510	2,333,154	18,960,493	40,601,763	152,408,180	437,808,759	531,210,540	1,526,470,399
Other financial assets		-	5,683,354	1,333,050	1,232,832	2,615,513	1,874,096	5	12,738,850
Total financial assets		473,339,922	58,949,901	316,197,181	328,537,631	893,155,600	988,459,611	861,481,439	3,920,121,285
Financial liabilities									
Loans from the central bank		-	-	15,238,648	16,520,077	106,515,517	-	-	138,274,242
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions		-	52,641,076	130,976,539	127,421,384	183,611,944	479,987	557,537	495,688,467
Held-for-trading financial liabilities		3,313,970	666,467	-	-	-	-	-	3,980,437
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		-	-	89,290,354	4,068,968	5,902,831	-	-	99,262,153
Deposits from customers		-	601,875,038	220,219,777	250,220,931	461,719,323	626,620,031	-	2,160,655,100
Debt securities issued		-	-	31,877,392	119,856,906	396,667,502	94,677,916	-	643,079,716
Other financial liabilities		-	60,216,480	1,978,476	2,321,784	4,552,522	7,853,207	845,070	77,767,539
Total financial liabilities		3,313,970	715,399,061	489,581,186	520,410,050	1,158,969,639	729,631,141	1,402,607	3,618,707,654
Net position		470,025,952	(656,449,160)	(173,384,005)	(191,872,419)	(265,814,039)	258,828,470	860,078,832	301,413,631
Nominal amount of derivative financial instruments		-	-	214,200,622	175,131,646	377,895,739	96,970,870	40,000	864,238,877

31/12/2023									
	Indefinite	Overdue/repayable on demand	Within 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	
Financial assets									
Cash and deposits with the central bank	132,265,220	21,972,617	-	-	-	-	-	154,237,837	
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	-	28,213,911	18,022,352	20,963,567	40,421,253	26,689,122	-	134,310,205	
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	-	-	7,023,804	-	-	-	-	7,023,804	
Loans and advances to customers	-	7,877,053	269,595,700	243,887,046	605,564,242	419,625,305	289,423,115	1,835,972,461	
Investments (Note a)	249,980,727	2,349,080	27,552,165	74,669,738	135,337,919	387,570,017	351,588,453	1,229,048,099	
Other financial assets	-	9,396,417	638,467	691,255	903,579	433,927	-	12,063,645	
Total financial assets	382,245,947	69,809,078	322,832,488	340,211,606	782,226,993	834,318,371	641,011,568	3,372,656,051	
Financial liabilities									
Loans from the central bank	-	-	15,242,633	18,070,544	188,877,763	-	-	222,190,940	
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	-	40,459,105	71,717,256	115,587,878	215,209,332	1,817,757	-	444,791,328	
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	7,314,507	589,019	-	-	-	-	-	7,903,526	
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	-	-	88,429,779	3,527,740	2,369,727	-	-	94,327,246	
Deposits from customers	-	552,982,590	210,783,459	227,915,381	344,987,173	578,279,834	-	1,914,948,437	
Debt securities issued	-	-	36,590,239	72,390,709	169,446,565	93,985,484	19,997,502	392,410,499	
Other financial liabilities	-	32,411,091	1,577,353	2,631,163	7,253,867	1,713,045	807,468	46,393,987	
Total financial liabilities	7,314,507	626,441,805	424,340,719	440,123,415	928,144,427	675,796,120	20,804,970	3,122,965,963	
Net position	374,931,440	(556,632,727)	(101,508,231)	(99,911,809)	(145,917,434)	158,522,251	620,206,598	249,690,088	
Nominal amount of derivative financial instruments	-	-	163,281,997	147,552,185	267,069,830	63,045,397	20,000	640,969,409	

(a) Investments include financial assets held for trading, debt investments, other debt investments and other investments in equity instruments.

## (2) Analysis of undiscounted contractual cash flows

The following tables present the analysis of undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities at each balance sheet date. The actual cash flows of these financial instruments may differ significantly from those analysed in the tables below.

*The Group*

31/12/2024									
	Carrying amount	Undiscounted cash flows	Indefinite	Overdue/repayable on demand	Within 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Loans from the central bank	138,274,242	139,749,265	-	-	15,247,131	16,581,206	107,920,928	-	-
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	495,688,467	499,515,831	-	52,641,076	131,337,189	128,178,749	186,176,883	585,357	596,577
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	3,980,437	3,980,437	3,313,970	666,467	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	99,262,153	99,426,405	-	-	89,313,700	4,088,920	6,023,785	-	-
Deposits from customers	2,160,655,100	2,201,091,500	-	601,875,038	220,415,631	251,155,416	467,720,303	659,925,112	-
Debt securities issued	643,079,716	661,991,798	-	-	32,518,913	121,818,870	409,616,215	98,037,800	-
Other financial liabilities	70,772,694	70,903,885	-	60,216,480	775,389	968,362	1,900,141	6,192,707	850,806
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	3,611,712,809	3,676,659,121	3,313,970	715,399,061	489,607,953	522,791,523	1,179,358,255	764,740,976	1,447,383
Derivative financial instruments									
Derivative financial instruments settled on gross basis									
- Total cash inflows		566,209	-	-	94,862	130,655	182,570	158,122	-
- Total cash outflows		415,775,006 (415,208,797)	-	-	144,462,091 (144,367,229)	65,881,525 (65,750,870)	198,562,652 (198,380,082)	6,868,738 (6,710,616)	-
Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis		(505,558)	-	-	30,198	(225,662)	(277,655)	(32,444)	5
Total derivative financial instruments		60,651	-	-	125,060	(95,007)	(95,085)	125,678	5
Credit commitments		510,075,158	-	74,354,288	76,601,885	122,432,138	156,930,186	75,833,637	3,923,024

31/12/2023										
	Carrying amount	Undiscounted cash flows	Indefinite	Overdue/repayable on demand	Within 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities										
Loans from the central bank	222,190,940	225,449,441	-	-	15,260,736	18,153,601	192,035,104	-	-	
Deposits and taking from banks and other financial institutions	444,791,328	448,883,061	-	40,459,105	71,782,013	116,246,045	218,336,132	2,059,766	-	
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	7,903,526	7,903,526	7,314,507	589,019	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	94,327,246	94,454,653	-	-	88,482,801	3,557,342	2,414,510	-	-	
Deposits from customers	1,914,948,437	1,929,456,411	-	552,982,590	211,288,251	228,451,251	347,659,450	589,074,869	-	
Debt securities issued	392,410,499	405,314,650	-	-	36,630,000	72,806,450	173,625,600	101,416,600	20,836,000	
Other financial liabilities	43,819,997	43,964,631	-	32,411,091	1,208,455	1,900,071	6,345,076	1,270,386	829,552	
Total non-derivative financial liabilities	3,120,391,973	3,155,426,373	7,314,507	626,441,805	424,652,256	441,114,760	940,415,872	693,821,621	21,665,552	
Derivative financial instruments										
Derivative financial instruments settled on gross basis		640,802	-	-	372,084	173,805	175,934	(81,021)	-	
- Total cash inflows		207,605,301	-	-	87,572,096	26,697,036	86,171,379	7,164,790	-	
- Total cash outflows		(206,964,499)	-	-	(87,200,012)	(26,523,231)	(85,995,445)	(7,245,811)	-	
Derivative financial instruments settled on net basis		(547,564)	-	-	(109,533)	(219,506)	(207,179)	(11,334)	(12)	
Total derivative financial instruments		93,238	-	-	262,551	(45,701)	(31,245)	(92,355)	(12)	
Credit commitments		512,485,080	-	74,014,758	91,907,970	130,126,704	139,995,618	73,014,034	3,425,996	

#### 4. Operational risk

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss caused by problematic internal procedures, employees, IT systems and external events, including legal risk but excluding strategic risk and reputation risk.

The Group has established an operational risk governance structure comprising the Board of Directors and its Risk Management Committee, the senior management and Internal Control and Risk Management Committee. The Legal Compliance Department is responsible for overall management of operational risk across the Bank.

The Group implements closed-loop management of operational risk identification, assessment, monitoring, and control through the establishment of dedicated or part-time operational risk management teams, routine inspection mechanisms, bottom-up reporting mechanisms, and feedback and improvement mechanisms for risk incidents. This management system encompasses the following aspects:

- Strengthening risk prevention and improving management mechanisms;
- Sorting out business and management processes through the application of the three major tools for operational risk. The Group conducts Operational Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) and utilises the Governance, Risk, and Compliance (GRC) System to monitor key risk indicators, collect loss data, and identify potential risks;
- Leveraging off-site compliance monitoring platform to enhance automated surveillance of operational risks;
- Refining the division of labour and clarifying job responsibilities to ensure segregation of incompatible duties;
- Conducting internal training, risk assessments, internal control inspections, and employee behaviour reviews;
- Identifying risks and implementing supervision on rectification. The Group carries out comprehensive and special self-inspections, large-scale risk investigations, rolling inspections across various lines of business, and special inspections to identify and block risks and hidden dangers. A rectification supervision mechanism has been established to formulate and implement rectification plans for identified issues; and
- Employee rotation and mandatory leave policies.

#### 5. Country risk

Country risk refers to the risk that economic, political and social changes and events in a certain country or region may render the debtors in that country or region unable or unwilling to pay their debts to the Group, or cause losses to the commercial presence of the Group in that country or region, or expose the Group to other forms of losses.

The Group continuously improves its country risk identification, measurement, monitoring and control system, revises the country risk management policy and system, optimises the rating system and implements country classification management. The Group also has strengthened country risk monitoring and limit management, and adopted market exit strategies or strategies for transferring business between countries or regions to mitigate country risks. During the reporting period, the Group's country risks were generally manageable.

### XI. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### 1. Fair value measurement

##### (1) Fair value hierarchy

The following tables present the closing fair value of the Group's assets and liabilities continuously measured at fair value at each balance sheet date and the hierarchy of their fair value measurement. As at 31 December 2024, the Group's assets and liabilities that are not continuously measured at fair value are not significant. The level to which the fair value measurement results belong is determined by the lowest level to which the inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement as a whole belong. The three levels of inputs are defined below:

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that they can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following tables present the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value at the balance sheet date by the three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

*The Group*

	31/12/2024			
	Level 1 fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	Total
Continuous fair value measurement				
Assets				
Derivative financial assets	-	7,055,496	-	7,055,496
Loans and advances to customers	-	146,008,539	7,578,388	153,586,927
Held-for-trading financial assets				
- Investment funds	249,811,935	86,917,929	-	336,729,864
- Bond investments	-	104,360,170	-	104,360,170
- Wealth management products	2,920,076	1,009,686	-	3,929,762
- Asset management plans and trust plans	-	-	937,393	937,393
- Asset-backed securities	-	14,467,045	-	14,467,045
- Equity investments	375,450	-	1,661,742	2,037,192
- Other investments	-	26,086,038	-	26,086,038
Other debt investments				
- Bond investments	-	426,422,575	313,248	426,735,823
- Asset-backed securities	-	11,179,234	-	11,179,234
- Other investments	-	8,976,381	-	8,976,381
Investment in other equity instruments				
- Equity investments	-	-	450,692	450,692
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	253,107,461	832,483,093	10,941,463	1,096,532,017
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	6,994,845	-	6,994,845
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	666,467	3,313,970	-	3,980,437
Total liabilities measured continuously at fair value	666,467	10,308,815	-	10,975,282

	31/12/2023			Total
	Level 1 fair value measurement	Level 2 fair value measurement	Level 3 fair value measurement	
Continuous fair value measurement				
Assets				
Derivative financial assets	-	2,667,228	-	2,667,228
Loans and advances to customers	-	152,093,336	13,822,608	165,915,944
Held-for-trading financial assets				
- Investment funds	174,092,663	73,904,343	-	247,997,006
- Bond investments	-	129,842,129	-	129,842,129
- Wealth management products	2,826,076	702,740	-	3,528,816
- Asset management plans and trust plans	-	-	2,545,782	2,545,782
- Asset-backed securities	-	4,972,779	-	4,972,779
- Equity investments	241,486	-	111,708	353,194
- Other investments	-	31,940,244	-	31,940,244
Other debt investments				
- Bond investments	-	246,792,504	312,505	247,105,009
- Asset-backed securities	-	1,962,342	-	1,962,342
- Other investments	-	5,600,935	-	5,600,935
Investment in other equity instruments				
- Equity investments	-	-	195,737	195,737
Total assets continuously measured at fair value	177,160,225	650,478,580	16,988,340	844,627,145
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	2,573,990	-	2,573,990
Held-for-trading financial liabilities	3,118,226	4,785,300	-	7,903,526
Total liabilities measured continuously at fair value	3,118,226	7,359,290	-	10,477,516

## (2) Level 1 fair value measurement

For those with reliable quoted prices in active markets (e.g. authorised stock exchanges or actively traded open-ended fund managers), the closing price or redemption price in an active market on the last trading day before the balance sheet date is used as the fair value.

## (3) Level 2 fair value measurement

The Group's financial instruments falling within Level 2 fair value measurement mainly include bond investments, notes discounted, investment funds, wealth management products and derivative financial instruments. The fair value of bonds is determined based on quoted prices from relevant securities clearing agencies or exchange valuation systems. The relevant quotation agencies use observable inputs reflecting market conditions in the process of forming the quotations; the discounted cash flow method is adopted for notes discounted, and key parameters used in the discounted cash flow model involve relevant yield curve, etc. The relevant yield curve uses observable inputs reflecting market conditions in the process of forming the quotations; the fair value of investment funds and wealth management products is determined in accordance with the net asset value per share published by the manager. Relevant institutions incorporate observable inputs reflecting market conditions during the valuation process. For derivatives such as foreign exchange forwards, swaps, and interest rate swaps, fair value is determined by discounting expected future receivables and payables under the contracts and calculating the net present value of the contracts. The discount rates used are derived from corresponding market interest rate curves for the respective currencies, while exchange rates are obtained from systematic quotes in relevant trading markets. The quote providers incorporate observable inputs reflecting market conditions in the process of forming the quotations.

## (4) Level 3 fair value measurement

The Group has established relevant processes to determine appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for continuous Level 3 fair value measurements and regularly reviews the appropriateness of these processes and the determination of fair values.

Quantitative information on Level 3 fair value measurements is as follows:

	Fair value at 31 December 2024	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range/value
Notes discounted	7,578,388	Discounted cash flow method	Risk-adjusted discount rates	[0.45%, 6.30%]
Unlisted equity instruments	1,200,859	Reference trading market method	N/A	N/A
Unlisted equity instruments	911,575	Comparable firms approach	Liquidity discount	20%
Open-ended asset management plans and trust plans	819,532	Reference trading market method	N/A	N/A
Bond investments	313,248	Cost method	N/A	N/A
Fixed-term asset management plans and trust plans	113,423	Reference trading market method	N/A	N/A
Fixed-term asset management plans and trust plans	4,438	Discounted cash flow method	Risk-adjusted discount rates	5.94%
Total	10,941,463			

	Fair value at 31 December 2023	Valuation techniques	Unobservable inputs	Range/value
Notes discounted	13,822,608	Discounted cash flow method	Risk-adjusted discount rates	[0.41%, 1.47%]
Fixed-term asset management plans and trust plans	1,753,945	Reference trading market method	Risk-adjusted discount rates	[4.60%, 5.94%]
Open-ended asset management plans and trust plans	791,837	Reference trading market method	N/A	N/A
Bond investments	312,505	Cost method	N/A	N/A
Unlisted equity instruments	307,445	Comparable firms approach	Liquidity discount	20%
Total	16,988,340			

The Group uses valuation techniques involving unobservable market data to determine the value of certain expected return wealth management products, asset management plans, trust plans, notes discounted, and over-the-counter total return swaps held or invested in by the Group. The valuation model used is the discounted cash flow model. Unobservable inputs involved in this valuation model include, among others, risk-adjusted discount rates.

For unlisted equity instruments, the Group determines their fair values using the price-to-book ratio of comparable listed companies and adjusts for liquidity discounts. The liquidity discount adjustment in the above model is an unobservable input.

The fair value of certain asset management plans, trust plans, and net-value-based wealth management products held or invested in by the Group is determined using the reference trading market method.

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, replacing the original unobservable inputs in the model with other reasonable unobservable inputs would not significantly impact the results of fair value measurements.

The assumptions and methods described above provide a consistent basis for calculating the fair value of the Group's assets and liabilities. However, the fair values disclosed by the financial institutions may not be fully comparable as other institutions may use different methods and assumptions.

Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of continuous Level 3 fair value measurement assets is as follows:

*The Group*

2024

	Opening balance	Total gains or losses for the year		Purchases and settlements		Closing balance	For assets held at the end of the year, unrealised gains for the year in profit or loss
		Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Purchases	Settlements		
ASSETS							
Loans and advances to customers							
- Notes discounted	13,822,608	506,325	(5,613)	248,287,312	(255,032,244)	7,578,388	-
Held-for-trading financial assets							
- Investments in asset management plans and trust plans	2,545,782	820,886	-	-	(2,429,275)	937,393	129,062
- Equity investments	111,708	83,705	-	1,466,329	-	1,661,742	83,705
Other debt investments							
- Bond investments	312,505	743	-	-	-	313,248	743
Investment in other equity instruments							
- Equity investments	195,737	-	254,955	-	-	450,692	-
Total	16,988,340	1,411,659	249,342	249,753,641	(257,461,519)	10,941,463	213,510

2023

	Opening balance	Total gains or losses for the year		Purchases and settlements		Closing balance	For assets held at the end of the year, unrealised gains for the year in profit or loss
		Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Purchases	Settlements		
ASSETS							
Derivative financial assets							
- Interest rate derivatives	3,219	-	-	-	(3,219)	-	-
Loans and advances to customers							
- Notes discounted	13,548,162	328,814	(12,855)	609,874,220	(609,915,733)	13,822,608	-
Held-for-trading financial assets							
- Investments in wealth management products	20,992,246	218,484	-	-	(21,210,730)	-	-
- Investments in asset management plans and trust plans	10,814,947	735,085	-	25,400,000	(34,404,250)	2,545,782	(219,910)
- Equity investments	99,204	12,504	-	-	-	111,708	12,504
Other debt investments							
- Bond investments	316,646	9,249	-	-	(13,390)	312,505	9,249
Investment in other equity instruments							
- Equity investments	224,024	-	(28,287)	-	-	195,737	-
Total	45,998,448	1,304,136	(41,142)	635,274,220	(665,547,322)	16,988,340	(198,157)

Details of above gains or losses recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income in 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	2024	2023
Realised gains recognised in profit or loss for the year		
- Interest income	468,462	270,642
- Investment income	729,687	1,231,651
Unrealised gains or losses recognised in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the year		
- Net gains/(losses) on changes in fair value	213,510	(198,157)
Gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Changes in fair values of loans and advances to customers at FVTOCI	(5,613)	(12,855)
Changes in fair values of investments in other equity instruments	254,955	(28,287)

For continuous level 3 fair value measurement items, the sensitivity analysis of unobservable inputs is as follows:

The fair value of expected return wealth management products, asset management plans, trust plans, notes discounted, and over-the-counter total return swaps held or invested in by the Group is determined by discounting the expected cash flows associated with the above assets through a risk-adjusted discount rate. The discount rates used have been adjusted for factors such as counterparty credit risk. The fair value measurements are negatively correlated with the risk-adjusted discount rate.

For unlisted equity instruments, the Group determines their fair values using the price-to-book ratio of comparable listed companies and adjusts for liquidity discounts. The fair value measurements are negatively correlated with liquidity discounts.

## 2. Transfers of fair value measurement items among levels

During the reporting period, there were no significant transfers of assets and liabilities measured at fair value among levels.

## 3. Changes in valuation techniques and reasons for changes

During the reporting period, there were no significant changes in valuation techniques for fair value measurement.

## 4. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

As at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, there are no significant differences between the carrying amounts and fair values of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities, except for the following items.

	31/12/2024			
	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying amount
Financial assets				
Debt investments	608,159,855	23,796,785	631,956,640	590,580,805
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities issued	645,962,854	-	645,962,854	643,079,716
	31/12/2023			
	Level 2	Level 3	Fair value	Carrying amount
Financial assets				
Debt investments	511,463,341	48,627,103	560,090,444	553,004,126
Financial liabilities				
Debt securities issued	392,976,856	-	392,976,856	392,410,499

For the above financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value, the Group mainly determines their fair values by the following methods:

(1) The fair values of bonds, asset-backed securities, interbank certificates of deposit investments, and debt securities issued in debt investments is determined using the quoted price from the valuation systems of relevant securities settlement institutions. The quote providers incorporate observable inputs reflecting market conditions in the process of forming the quotations.

(2) Asset management plan and trust plan investments in debt investments do not have quoted prices in active markets or quoted prices from institutions that can be referred to, therefore the Group estimates the fair value of such investments using the discounted cash flow method, and the discount rate used is the yield curve of the Group adjusted for the credit risk of the relevant investments at the end of the reporting period.

## XII. RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS AND TRANSACTIONS

### 1. Shareholding proportion of the Group's major shareholders in the reporting period

Name of company	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Jiangsu International Trust Corporation Limited ("Jiangsu Trust")	6.98%	6.58%
Jiangsu Phoenix Publishing & Media Group Corporation Limited ("Phoenix Group")	6.93%	6.93%
Huatai Securities Co., Ltd. ("Huatai Securities")	5.03%	5.03%
Wuxi Construction and Development Investment Co., Ltd.	3.87%	3.87%
Jiangsu Broadcasting Corporation	3.00%	3.00%
Jiangsu Communications Holding Co., Ltd.	1.92%	1.92%
Suzhou International Development Group Co., Ltd.	1.92%	1.91%
Nantong State-owned Assets Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	1.22%	1.22%

In addition to the major shareholders identified in accordance with the ASBEs and the Measures for the Administration of Information Disclosure by Listed Companies, the above companies also include major shareholders identified in accordance with the relevant requirements of the Interim Measures for the Equity Management of Commercial Banks.

According to the Interim Measures for the Equity Management of Commercial Banks, major shareholders of a commercial bank are those who hold or control more than 5% of the shares or voting rights of the commercial bank, or those who hold less than 5% of the total capital or shares, but who have significant influence on the operation and management of the commercial bank. Significant influence includes, but is not limited to, the appointment of directors, supervisors or senior managers to a commercial bank, and influencing the financial and operational management decisions through agreements or other means.

## 2. Related party transactions

The significant transaction amounts with related parties and significant balances of transactions with related parties and significant off-balance sheet items as at the balance sheet date:

	Jiangsu Trust and its subsidiaries	Phoenix Group and its subsidiaries	Huatai Securities and its subsidiaries	Other related legal persons	Related natural persons	Total	Percentage of associated transaction amount/balances
Significant transaction amounts in 2024:							
Interest income	8,014	-	3,086	528,937	9,497	549,534	0.42%
Interest expenses	(19,346)	(133,936)	(15,682)	(265,672)	(8,877)	(443,513)	0.59%
Fee and commission income	4	6	-	24,919	13	24,942	0.40%
Investment income	10,307	-	-	66,985	-	77,292	0.53%
Net gains from changes in fair value	645	-	2,597	45,668	-	48,910	1.30%
General and administrative expenses	-	-	-	(391)	-	(391)	0.00%
Issue costs paid	-	-	(169)	-	-	(169)	N/A
Significant balances of transactions with related parties as at 31 December 2024:							
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	1,022,042	-	1,022,042	2.89%
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	1,000,254	-	-	5,074,733	-	6,074,987	4.09%
Derivative financial assets	-	-	75,083	22,062	-	97,145	1.38%
Loans and advances to customers	180,573	-	-	12,498,642	231,649	12,910,864	0.63%
Held-for-trading financial assets	225,288	-	-	1,632,588	-	1,857,876	0.38%
Debt investments	100,091	-	-	412,709	-	512,800	0.09%
Other debt investments	360,198	-	101,096	8,214,955	-	8,676,249	1.94%
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	(29,478)	(813)	(1,231,507)	(512,734)	-	(1,774,532)	0.55%
Taking from banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	(2,576,961)	-	(2,576,961)	1.47%
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	(69,994)	(26,375)	-	(96,369)	1.38%
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreement	-	-	-	(3,637,655)	-	(3,637,655)	3.66%
Deposits from customers	(4,704,089)	(1,438,579)	(8,814)	(14,798,822)	(730,943)	(21,681,247)	1.00%
Other liabilities	-	-	-	(35)	-	(35)	0.00%
Major off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2024:							
Loan commitments	-	-	-	1,899,000	-	1,899,000	3.04%
Available credit card limit	-	-	-	-	119,105	119,105	0.19%
Bank acceptances	-	10,694	-	533,280	-	543,974	0.18%
Letters of guarantee issued	-	-	-	1,101,273	-	1,101,273	2.54%
Letters of credit issued	-	-	-	33,879	-	33,879	0.08%
Entrusted loans	-	-	-	64,000	-	64,000	0.11%

	Jiangsu Trust and its subsidiaries	Phoenix Group and its subsidiaries	Huatai Securities and its subsidiaries	Other related legal persons	Related natural persons	Total	Percentage of associated transaction amount/balances
Significant transaction amounts in 2023:							
Interest income	5,190	-	22,954	377,500	10,015	415,659	0.33%
Interest expenses	(5,237)	(43,187)	(24,075)	(233,548)	(7,417)	(313,464)	0.43%
Fee and commission income	86	75	415	26,204	15	26,795	0.43%
Fee and commission expenses	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	0.01%
Investment income	-	-	-	22,207	-	22,207	0.18%
Net gains from changes in fair value	-	-	8,408	68,733	-	77,141	2.02%
General and administrative expenses	-	(170)	-	(5,338)	-	(5,508)	0.03%
Issue costs paid	-	-	(398)	-	-	(398)	N/A
Significant balances of transactions with related parties as at 31 December 2023:							
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	-	-	-	1,282,275	-	1,282,275	3.47%
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	826,400	-	1,000,270	533,736	-	2,360,406	2.42%
Derivative financial assets	-	-	10,785	45,627	-	56,412	2.12%
Loans and advances to customers	60,262	-	48,051	15,920,027	240,399	16,268,739	0.89%
Held-for-trading financial assets	-	-	-	2,977,636	-	2,977,636	0.71%
Debt investments	-	-	-	795,967	-	795,967	0.14%
Other debt investments	-	-	240,734	3,189,276	-	3,430,010	1.35%
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	-	(809)	(1,241,895)	(1,481,309)	-	(2,724,013)	0.93%
Taking from banks and other financial institutions	-	(251,332)	-	(4,647,758)	-	(4,899,090)	3.24%
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	(6,211)	(16,089)	-	(22,300)	0.87%
Deposits from customers	(45,019)	(1,137,934)	(49,426)	(10,154,424)	(597,660)	(11,984,463)	0.63%
Other liabilities	-	-	(70)	(35)	-	(105)	0.01%
Major off-balance sheet items as at 31 December 2023:							
Loan commitments	-	-	-	2,079,000	-	2,079,000	3.42%
Available credit card limit	-	-	-	-	113,487	113,487	0.19%
Bank acceptances	2,378	13,864	-	208,556	-	224,798	0.08%
Letters of guarantee issued	-	-	-	1,571,972	-	1,571,972	3.63%
Letters of credit issued	37,136	-	-	50,463	-	87,599	0.17%
Entrusted loans	-	-	-	64,000	-	64,000	0.12%

The above-mentioned transactions with related parties are conducted in accordance with general business terms and normal business procedures, and the pricing principles are consistent with independent third-party transactions.

### 3. Transactions with its key management personnel

Remuneration of key management personnel:

	2024	2023
Payment for remuneration of key management personnel	16,720	23,456

The Group's key management personnel refer to those who have the authority and responsibility to plan, direct and control, directly or indirectly, the activities of the Group, including directors, supervisors and senior management. The Group conducts normal banking transactions with key management personnel in the ordinary course of business. The transactions and balances between the Group and key management personnel were not significant in both 2024 and 2023.

### 4. Transactions with subsidiaries

Significant transaction amounts with subsidiaries during the reporting period:

	2024	2023
Interest income	363,757	468,015
Interest expenses	(22,605)	(13,000)
Fee and commission income	649	2,002
Other operating income	18,844	4,119

Significant transactions balances with subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	150,026	-
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	14,475,486	16,821,682
Debt investments	-	308,947
Other debt investments	309,946	-
Other assets	470	2,586
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	(1,562,249)	(4,547,687)
Deposits from customers	(9,768)	(681)
Derivative financial liabilities	(69,005)	(18,558)
Other liabilities	(174)	-

Major off-balance sheet items with subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Letters of credit issued	-	858,000
Bank acceptances	26,765	-

All intra-group transactions and balances have been eliminated in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

## 5. Transactions with annuity plan

In addition to contributions to the Group's annuity fund, no significant related party transactions have been made during the reporting period.

## 6. Significant related party transactions

In 2024, there was no significant related party transactions between the Bank and related parties (2023: Nil).

The significant related party transaction refers to a single transaction conducted between the Bank and a related party accounts for more than 1% of the net capital of the Bank, or the total balance with the related party accounts for more than 5% of the Bank's net capital after the transaction.

## XIII. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's capital management includes capital adequacy ratio management, capital financing management and economic capital management, of which the primary focus is on capital adequacy ratio management. The capital adequacy ratio of commercial banks should meet the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks, and the Group calculates the capital adequacy ratio in accordance with the regulatory guidelines. The Group's capital is divided into core Tier 1 capital, other Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital.

Capital adequacy ratio management is the core of the capital management of the Group. The capital adequacy ratio reflects the Group's ability to operate soundly and to resist risks. The main objective in capital adequacy ratio management is to prudently set the capital adequacy target based on the actual risk profile, the capital adequacy level of advanced industry peers and the Group's operating conditions, on the basis of meeting the statutory regulatory requirements. The Group forecasts, plans and manages its capital adequacy ratio using scenario simulations, stress tests and other methods based on factors such as strategic development plans, business expansion and trends in risk changes.

### *Capital allocation*

The objective of capital allocation for specific businesses or activities within the Group is to achieve balanced development of economic value added and risk adjusted return on capital. The Group's policies on capital management and allocation are reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors.

The amount of capital allocated to each business or activity is determined primarily on the basis of regulatory capital requirements. However, in certain cases, regulatory requirements may not accurately address the varying degree of risks associated with different activities. In such cases, capital requirements may be adjusted according to the risk characteristics of different businesses. The Planning and Finance Department manages the process of allocating capital to specific businesses and activities.

*The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Constituent parts of capital		
Core Tier 1 capital:		
Share capital	18,351,324	18,351,324
Capital reserve	47,903,762	47,905,210
Surplus reserve	36,539,066	31,179,082
General risk reserve	54,807,539	47,031,435
Retained profits	66,730,221	63,799,394
Portion of minority shareholders' capital which may be included	5,236,935	3,960,793
Others	9,283,147	2,168,785
Total core Tier 1 capital	238,851,994	214,396,023
Adjustments:		
Other intangible assets (excluding land use rights) net of related deferred tax liabilities	(60,966)	(51,567)
Amounts deductible from other net deferred tax assets that rely on future profitability	-	-
Total adjustments	(60,966)	(51,567)
Net core Tier 1 capital	238,791,028	214,344,456
Other Tier 1 capital:		
Other Tier 1 capital instruments	69,974,758	39,974,758
Portion of minority shareholders' capital which may be included	698,258	601,439
Total other Tier 1 capital	70,673,016	40,576,197
Net Tier 1 capital	309,464,044	254,920,653
Tier 2 capital:		
Tier 2 capital instruments and their premium	-	20,000,000
Provision for loan losses in excess of regulator limits	29,266,689	25,423,553
Portion of minority shareholders' capital which may be included	1,396,516	1,202,878
Net Tier 2 capital	30,663,205	46,626,431
Net capital	340,127,249	301,547,084

**XIV. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

The Bank's Board of Directors held a meeting on 18 April 2025 and approved the 2024 profit distribution plan and submitted it to the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders for consideration and approval.

**XV. COMPARATIVE FIGURES**

Certain items in the financial statements for the comparative period have been presented as disclosed in the financial statements for the current period.

## BANK OF JIANGSU COMPANY LIMITED

### Supplemental Information to the Financial Statements

(Expressed in thousands of Renminbi, unless otherwise stated)

#### 1. NON-RECURRING PROFIT OR LOSS

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.1 - Non-Recurring Profit and Loss (2023 Revision)* issued by China Securities Regulatory Commission ( "CSRC" ), the Group's non-recurring profit or loss are as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Profit or loss on disposal of non-current assets		65,696	19,433
Government grants		493,243	752,386
Other profit or loss that meets the definition of non-recurring profit or loss		(37,873)	(58,540)
Net non-recurring profit or loss	(1)	521,066	713,279
Tax effect of the above items		(134,612)	(187,292)
Total		386,454	525,987
Including: Non-recurring profit or loss attributable to net profit of shareholders of the Bank		379,132	505,601
Non-recurring profit or loss attributable to net profit of minority interests		7,322	20,386

(1) According to the *Explanatory Announcement on Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No.1 - Non-Recurring Profit and Loss (2023 Revision)* of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, non-recurring profit or loss are defined as gains and losses arising from transactions and events that are not directly related to the Company's normal business operations and, although related to the Company's normal business operations, are special in nature and occasional in nature, thus affecting the users of the financial statements to make a correct judgment on the Company's operating results and profitability. The above non-recurring profit or loss are accounted for in other income, gains on disposal of assets, non-operating income or non-operating expenses.

Profit or loss on entrusted investments or assets management, reversal of credit loss allowances on impaired financial assets, investment income from holding and disposing of held-for-trading financial assets and other debt investments, and custodian fees earned from entrusted operation are the Group's normal operating items, and are not included in the scope of disclosure of non-recurring profit or loss.

#### 2. RETURN ON NET ASSETS AND EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

The Group's return on net assets and EPS calculated in accordance with the *Preparation Rules for Information Disclosure by Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 9 - Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets and Earnings per Share (2010 Revision)* issued by CSRC and the relevant provisions of the accounting standards are as follows:

	Weighted average return on net assets (%)		Basic earnings per share (RMB)		Diluted earnings per share (RMB)	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to shareholders of the Bank	13.59	14.52	1.65	1.69	1.65	1.52
Consolidated net profit after deduction of non-recurring profits or losses attributable to shareholders of the Bank	13.42	14.25	1.63	1.66	1.63	1.49

(1) Calculation of earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

For details of calculation of basic earnings per share, refer to Note V, 39.

## (b) Basic earnings per share after non-recurring profit or loss

The Group's basic earnings per share after non-recurring profit or loss is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Bank:

*The Group*

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	30,311,213	27,218,352
Non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	(379,132)	(505,601)
Consolidated net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	29,932,081	26,712,751
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares of the Bank (in thousands)	18,351,324	16,126,853
Basic earnings per share after non-recurring profit or loss (in RMB)	1.63	1.66

## (c) Diluted earnings per share

For details of calculation of diluted earnings per share, refer to Note V, 39.

## (d) Diluted earnings per share after non-recurring profit or loss

The Group's diluted earnings per share after non-recurring profit or loss is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit (diluted) after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (diluted) of the Bank:

*The Group*

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit (diluted) attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	30,311,213	27,760,521
Non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	(379,132)	(505,601)
Consolidated net profit (diluted) after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	29,932,081	27,254,920
Weighted average number of outstanding ordinary shares (diluted) of the Bank (in thousands)	18,351,324	18,243,339
Diluted earnings per share after non-recurring profit or loss (in RMB)	1.63	1.49

## (2) Calculation of weighted average return on net assets

## (a) Weighted average return on net assets

The Group's weighted average return on net assets is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank:

*The Group*

	Note	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank		30,311,213	27,218,352
Weighted average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	(i)	223,055,647	187,418,801
Weighted average return on net assets		13.59%	14.52%

(i) Calculation of weighted average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank:

	2024	2023
Opening balance of weighted average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	210,435,230	168,657,972
Effect of consolidated comprehensive income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	18,712,787	14,196,610
Other effects attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	(6,092,370)	4,564,219
Closing balance of weighted average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	223,055,647	187,418,801

(b) Weighted average return on net assets after non-recurring profit or loss

The Group's weighted average return on net assets after non-recurring profit or loss is calculated by dividing the consolidated net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weight average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank:

*The Group*

	2024	2023
Consolidated net profit after non-recurring profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	29,932,081	26,712,751
Weight average number of consolidated net assets attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	223,055,647	187,418,801
Weighted average return on net assets after non-recurring profit or loss	13.42%	14.25%

### 3. LEVERAGE RATIO

For details of the Group's leverage ratio, please refer to the "Investor Relations - Regulatory Information Disclosure" on the Bank's website ([www.jsbchina.cn](http://www.jsbchina.cn)).

### 4. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's core Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio calculated in accordance with the Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks and other relevant regulations are as follows:

*The Group*

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Core Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	9.12%	9.46%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	11.82%	11.25%
Capital adequacy ratio	12.99%	13.31%
Net core Tier 1 capital	238,791,028	214,344,456
Net Tier 1 capital	309,464,044	254,920,653
Net capital	340,127,249	301,547,084
Total risk-weighted assets	2,617,817,931	2,266,040,689