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中 信 銀 行 股 份 有 限 公 司
China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited

(A joint stock limited company incorporated in the People's Republic of China with limited liability)
(Stock Code: 998)

REPORT FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2026

The board of directors (the “**Board of Directors**”) of China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited (the “**Bank**”) is pleased to announce the unaudited consolidated results of the Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “**Group**”) for the first quarter ended 31 March 2026 (the “**reporting period**”), which have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) Accounting Standards. This announcement is made in accordance with Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and Rule 13.09 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

This report is made in Chinese and English. Should there be any discrepancies between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

The Board of Directors, directors and senior management members of the Bank guarantee that the information contained in the *Report for the First Quarter of 2026 of China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited* (hereinafter referred to as the “**Report for the First Quarter of 2026**” or “**this report**”) does not include any false records, misleading statements or material omissions, and assume several and joint liabilities for its truthfulness, accuracy and completeness.

Mr. Fang Heying as Chairman and executive director of the Bank (performing the duties of the President on an acting basis, in charge of finance and accounting work) and Mr. Kang Chao as person in charge of the Finance and Accounting Department of the Bank hereby declare and guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial information contained in the Report for the First Quarter of 2026.

For the purpose of this report, amounts are expressed in Renminbi (RMB) unless otherwise stated.

1. BASIC INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Secretary to the Board of Directors	Zhang Qing
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Joint Company Secretaries	Zhang Qing, Cheung Yuet Fan (FCG, HKFCG) (resigned on 29 April 2026), Yeung Siu Wai Kitty (ACG, HKACG) (appointed on 29 April 2026)
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Customer Service and Complaint Hotline	95558
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Listing Venue, Stock Name and Stock Code	Ordinary shares	Shanghai Stock Exchange	CNCB	601998
	A-share Preference shares	Shanghai Stock Exchange	CITIC Excellent 1	360025
	H-share Ordinary shares	The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited	CITIC Bank	0998

2. PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL DATA

2.1 Principal Accounting Data and Financial Indicators

Unit: RMB million

Item	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	Increase/ (Decrease) over the end of the previous year (%)
Total assets	10,241,209	10,131,028	1.09
Total loans and advances to customers <i>(Note)</i>	5,999,503	5,862,172	2.34
Total liabilities	9,374,476	9,283,398	0.98
Total deposits from customers <i>(Note)</i>	6,187,248	6,049,275	2.28
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	847,725	828,813	2.28
Total equity attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Bank	742,777	723,865	2.61
Net asset per share attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Bank (RMB)	13.35	13.01	2.61

Note: For the convenience of analysis, total loans and advances to customers and total deposits from customers mentioned in this section and “3.1 Operating Results” do not include relevant accrued interest.

Unit: RMB million

Item	January-March 2026	January-March 2025	Year-on-year increase/ (decrease) (%)
Operating income	54,661	51,775	5.57
Net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	20,098	19,509	3.02
Annualized return on average assets	0.82%	0.83%	Down 0.01 percentage point
Annualized return on average equity	11.11%	11.40%	Down 0.29 percentage points
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.36	0.36	–
Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.36	0.36	–
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	188,185	37,993	395.31

Note: The Group's operating lease costs have been presented under operating expense starting from the 2025 Annual Report. For consistency in presentation, the comparative data for operating income of the same period of last year has been adjusted accordingly.

2.2 Changes in the Group's Major Accounting Data and Financial Indicators and Reasons

Items in the above-mentioned major accounting data and financial indicators that changed by more than 30% compared with the end of last year or the same period of the previous year and the reasons for the changes are as follows:

Unit: RMB million

Item	January-March 2026	Year-on-year increase/ (decrease) (%)	Reasons for changes
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	188,185	395.31	Net cash inflows generated from operating activities in this period were RMB188.185 billion, a year-on-year increase of RMB150.192 billion, mainly due to an increase in interbank cash inflows.

2.3 Note on Differences between the Financial Statements Prepared in accordance with the PRC Accounting Standards and the IFRS Accounting Standards Respectively

There is no difference between the Group's net assets attributable to the equity holders of the Bank as at the end of March 2026 and the Group's net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Bank for the reporting period, calculated as per the PRC Accounting Standards and those calculated as per the IFRS Accounting Standards.

3. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Operating Results

During the reporting period, faced with a complicated and changing external environment, the Group comprehensively implemented the decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as various regulatory requirements, actively promoted the development of the "Five Priorities" of the financial industry, and pushed ahead with the implementation of strategies. As a result, the overall business development remained sound.

During the reporting period, the Group recorded steady expansion in assets and liabilities, with the quality and efficiency of serving the real economy steadily improving. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's total assets recorded RMB10,241.209 billion, an increase of 1.09% over the end of the previous year. Total loans and advances to customers stood at RMB5,999.503 billion, representing an increase of RMB137.331 billion or 2.34% over the end of the previous year. Specifically, the balance of corporate loans (excluding discounted loans) was RMB3,506.454 billion, an increase of RMB213.249 billion or 6.48% over the end of the previous year; the balance of discounted loans stood at RMB150.448 billion, a decrease of RMB51.721 billion or 25.58% from the end of the previous year; the balance of personal loans (excluding credit card) was RMB1,891.184 billion, a decrease of RMB12.523 billion or 0.66% from the end of the previous year; and the balance of credit card loans was RMB451.417 billion, a decrease of RMB11.674 billion or 2.52% from the end of the previous year. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's total liabilities stood at RMB9,374.476 billion, an increase of 0.98% over the end of the previous year. Total deposits from customers recorded RMB6,187.248 billion, an increase of RMB137.973 billion or 2.28% over the end of the previous year. Specifically, the balance of corporate deposits was RMB4,370.955 billion, an increase of RMB115.929 billion or 2.72% over the end of the previous year; and the balance of personal deposits was RMB1,816.293 billion, an increase of RMB22.044 billion or 1.23% over the end of the previous year.

During the reporting period, the Group maintained stable growth in the operating results and realized a net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Bank of RMB20.098 billion, up by 3.02% year on year. Operating income was RMB54.661 billion, up by 5.57% year on year, of which net interest income was RMB36.270 billion, up by 1.66% year on year. In the first quarter, net interest margin was 1.61%, showing a trend of stabilization; net non-interest income¹ was RMB18.391 billion, up by 14.24% year on year.

¹ According to the *Notice on Strictly Enforcing Enterprise Accounting Standards and Effectively Completing the Preparation of 2025 Annual Financial Reports of Enterprises* issued by Ministry of Finance on 24 December 2025, the Group moved the income made due to the price spread between frequently bought and sold standard warehouse warrants from the item of fee and commission income/expense to the item of net trading gains. For the consistence in financial presentation, the comparative data from the same period of last year has been adjusted accordingly. As mentioned in 2.1 Principal Accounting Data and Financial Indicators, operating lease costs have been presented under operating expense and the comparative data of the previous period has been adjusted accordingly. Above adjustments exert no impact on the Group's total profit, net profit, total assets or net asset.

3.2 Key Businesses and Indicators

3.2.1 Supporting real economy

The Bank continued to improve the “combination of Five Policies”² mechanism, closely followed the “369N”³ major asset category allocation strategy, and optimized the allocation of credit resources. Tangible results were achieved in the corporate credit business in terms of volume growth, structural optimization and risk control. **Credit extension proceeded in a steady and orderly manner.** As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of corporate loans (excluding discounted bills) was RMB3,267.513 billion, an increase of RMB206.260 billion or 6.74% over the end of the previous year. Specifically, the balance of RMB corporate loans (excluding discounted bills) exceeded RMB3 trillion for the first time, maintaining a sound growth momentum from the previous year. **Industrial structure was further optimized,** with seven industries recording a quarterly increase of more than RMB10 billion in RMB corporate loans (excluding discounted bills), resulting in an optimized industrial distribution. Among them, manufacturing, leasing and business services, wholesale and retail sector registered the largest increases in loan extension. **Targeted efforts were made in key sectors.** The Bank, closely aligned with national industrial policies and major strategic deployments, stayed committed to serving the real economy and scaled up support for key sectors. The balances of loans to strategic emerging industries and medium- and long-term loans to the manufacturing sector recorded RMB794.126 billion and RMB382.747 billion, respectively, rising by 3.51% and 6.54% over the end of the previous year. This indicates that the Bank continuously strengthened credit support for key sectors of the real economy. **Differentiated policies were adopted in key areas.** Based on regional endowments, the Bank implemented a differentiated approach in credit extension, and deeply aligned with the development needs in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and the Chengdu-Chongqing area. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank recorded RMB2.22 trillion in the combined balances of RMB corporate loans (excluding discounted bills) in above four key areas, up by RMB172.830 billion over the end of last year, steadily improving the effectiveness of regional financial services. **Sustained progress was achieved in risk prevention and control.** As at the end of the reporting period, the non-performing loan ratio of the Bank’s corporate loans (excluding discounted bills) stood at 0.94%, a decrease of 0.10 percentage points over the end of the previous year, providing solid support for the sound and sustainable development of corporate banking business.

² Refers to industry research, credit policies, approval standards (guidelines), marketing guidelines, and evaluation and resource allocation.

³ Refers to a major asset category allocation strategy based on the four dimensions of customers, scenarios, fields and industries. Specifically, “3” serves as the foundation to enhance tiered management of three types of customers; “6” serves as the lever to drive marketing breakthroughs in six major scenarios; “9” serves as the benchmark to fully cover nine key fields, and “N” supports the commercialization of industry research outcomes.

The Bank actively implemented national and regulatory policies, continuously strengthened the development of retail business scenarios and innovation of product systems, and promoted the development of personal credit business in an orderly manner. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of personal loans of the Bank was RMB2,275.871 billion, including RMB1,825.138 billion in personal loans (excluding credit cards) and RMB450.733 billion in credit card loans. The Bank continued to regard personal housing loans as the “ballast stone” of its personal loan business, strengthened the management of existing inclusive finance customers, focused on high-quality customers in consumer loan extension, and continuously optimized the customer structure of consumer loans. During the reporting period, the Bank’s newly extended personal loans (excluding credit cards) amounted to RMB189.100 billion, of which personal inclusive loans totaled RMB56.875 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 17.04%. In the credit card business, the Bank closely followed consumption hotspots, deepened engagement in the ecosystem of food, housing, transportation, entertainment and shopping scenarios, and further stepped up efforts to benefit the people. Meanwhile, the Bank continuously expanded overseas transaction scenarios, continuously improved its overseas service system, and facilitated cross-border payments.

3.2.2 Promoting the development of the “Five Priorities” of the financial industry

Technology finance

The Bank firmly implemented the decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on technology finance, and continuously improved the quality and efficiency of technology finance business. During the reporting period, the Bank further improved its matrix management architecture that integrates the Head Office, branches and sub-branches, and coordinates the front, middle and back offices, and strengthened the three-dimensional service network of “Head Office and branch-level technology finance departments + pioneer sub-branches + technology sub-branches”. **In terms of customer development**, targeting high-tech and high-growth technology enterprises, the Bank continuously expanded the reach of services to leading technology enterprises and small and medium-sized technology enterprises. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s service coverage of enterprises that use specialized and sophisticated techniques to produce unique and novel products⁴ at the national level reached 92.56%. **In terms of product development**, centering on the characteristic scenarios of the real economy and regional resource endowments, the Bank focused

⁴ Calculated according to the list of the first seven batches of national-level enterprises that use specialized and sophisticated techniques to produce unique and novel products.

on the full-lifecycle financial needs of technology enterprises, continuously optimized product design, improved risk management and control mechanisms, and upgraded its product matrix for technology finance, so as to make financial services more targeted and better tailored to customer needs. **In terms of ecosystem empowerment**, the Bank deepened synergy with the CITIC Group and forged an ecosystem integrating internal coordination and external linkage to deliver diversified and relay-style comprehensive CITIC services. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of the Bank's technology loans⁵ amounted to RMB1,119.829 billion, representing an increase of 4.37% from the end of the previous year.

Green finance

During the reporting period, the Bank resolutely implemented the green development requirements introduced at the 20th National Congress and plenary sessions of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, continued to improve its green finance working mechanism, strengthened product innovation, and deepened coordination and collaboration. Guided by the “Five-Pronged”⁶ green finance service system and driven by the “1+N+N”⁷ green finance product system, the Bank promoted the continuous improvement in the quality and efficiency of green finance services. **The Bank maintained steady growth in green loan extension.** As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of the Bank's green loans reached RMB786.921 billion, representing an increase of 4.58% from the end of the previous year. **The Bank actively expanded various green finance business.** The Bank effectively supported the underwriting of green bonds, comprehensively promoting the green and low carbon development of related industries. And the Bank continuously increased its investment in green bonds, with sectors such as industry and consumption as key areas of investment, covering multiple categories including green assets backed securities and green financial bonds. The Bank accelerated works related to the compilation of the plan for transition financial planning to promote the application of sustainability linked loans in sectors such as steel and agriculture. In terms of green living, the number of users of the CITIC Carbon Account reached 30,938.6 thousand, an increase of 1,498.4 thousand from the end of the previous year, with a cumulative carbon emission reduction reaching 221.3 thousand tons.

⁵ Based on the statistical standards of the People's Bank of China.

⁶ Refers to the “Five Pronged” green finance service system consisting of green consultation, green investment, green financing, green living and carbon management.

⁷ Refers to green finance products offered by China CITIC Bank + green finance products offered by the Bank's subsidiaries + green finance products offered by CITIC Group's affiliated financial subsidiaries.

Inclusive finance

During the reporting period, **the Bank continued to strengthen top-level design** and earnestly studied and implemented national strategic deployments and key regulatory policies, such as the No.1 Document of the CPC Central Committee. The Bank convened quarterly meetings of the Inclusive Finance and Rural Revitalization Working Group, refined and strengthened the financing coordination mechanism for supporting micro and small-sized enterprises, and accelerated the implementation of interest subsidy policies for fixed asset loans to micro, small and medium-sized private enterprises and loans to business entities in the service sector. **The Bank kept improving its product system**, strengthened the application of AI and other technologies, and standardized the full-lifecycle management of products and systems. **The Bank carried out targeted marketing**, accelerated the integration of supply chain business, and launched the “Strong Chain Action”, taking supply chain business as a key scenario for transformation and development and a source of incremental growth. **The Bank continuously enhanced risk management**, improving the risk and compliance rules and management strategies, and refining risk control strategies and review and approval standards for key businesses. **The Bank made ongoing efforts to strengthen support mechanisms**, optimized the performance assessment system, and maintained the stability and continuity of policies and resources to fully unlock the endogenous development momentum at the primary level. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s balance of inclusive loans to micro and small-sized enterprises⁸ stood at RMB657.477 billion, representing an increase of RMB13.170 billion from the end of the previous year. The number of customers with a loan balance reached 315.2 thousand, representing an increase of 1,293 from the end of the previous year.

Pension finance

The Bank fully implemented the national strategy of actively responding to population aging, comprehensively deepened its arrangements in pension finance, continuously upgraded the “Happiness+” pension finance service system, and contributed to the development of pension finance. The Bank optimized the financial services supporting the **first pillar**, providing services such as social security account management, fund custody and the distribution of social security benefits. It obtained social security card issuance qualification in more than 80 regions at the prefecture level or above, and the number of social security cards issued continued to grow. The Bank further deepened the business model for the **second pillar**, accelerated the digital and intelligent transformation of operations, and drove the improvements of pension finance custody business in both quantity and quality. As at the end of the reporting period, the scale of pension finance assets under custody reached RMB599.438 billion, covering 3,899 enterprises and public institutions. The Bank strengthened high-quality development

⁸ Refers to loans to micro and small businesses, and operating loans to self-employed individuals and micro and small business owners, with single-account total credit of less than RMB10 million (inclusive). The loan balance and the number of customers exclude bill discounting and re-discounting business data.

of the **third pillar**, enriched the supply of personal pension products, guaranteed diversified benefits for customers, upgraded the functions of the personal pension system, and improved customers' pension investment experience. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank recorded 3,074.5 thousand personal pension accounts, representing an increase of 4.79% from the end of the previous year. **The Bank consolidated its age-friendly service capabilities.** It published *The Era of Longevity: How to Manage Your Pension Funds*, a wealth management knowledge book for elderly customers, to strengthen financial knowledge education for the elderly, and continued to carry out the "Senior Reading Club" to enrich the life of retirement for the elderly. **The Bank vigorously promoted the development of the elderly care industry finance**, and strengthened support for key sectors such as elderly care institutions, medical institutions, pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of loans to the elderly care industry amounted to RMB2.476 billion, up by 0.24% from the end of the previous year.

Digital Finance

The Bank resolutely implemented the national strategic plan for developing digital finance. Guided by scenario-based, ecosystem-oriented, automated, intelligent, platform-based, and international development, the Bank further advanced digital finance to empower the other four priorities in finance, and continuously improved the quality and efficiency of digital finance services. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank's balance of loans to core industries of the digital economy⁹ reached RMB262.450 billion, up by 6.35% from the end of the previous year. **In terms of scenario-based development**, the next-generation retail acquiring platform was fully integrated with the "e-Manager" system, providing integrated payment collection and split settlement solutions for sectors such as supermarkets, catering and education, driving growth in transaction volume. **In terms of ecosystem-oriented development**, Xiaotianyuan was connected to main stream office ecosystem such as OA approval, HR and payroll function as well as Dingding, comprehensively improving the efficiency of ecosystem collaboration. **In terms of automated development**, automated operation was established in asset custody, realizing automation in transaction document processing, instruction sorting and attachment identification, with document and instruction automation rates reaching 30% and 56%, respectively, and the automation rate in key scenarios increasing by 6% from the end of last year. **In terms of intelligent development**, an intelligent quantitative investment and trading system was established for financial markets business, leveraging large models to generate trading strategies. The counter bond robot was launched, which enabled intelligent quotation for complex options, resulting in a 41% year-on-year increase in proprietary trading volume. The digital wealth advisor "Xiaoxin" had served more than 11.45 million customers on a cumulative basis¹⁰, contributing to the continuous improvements of customer services

⁹ Based on the statistical standards of the People's Bank of China.

¹⁰ During the reporting period, the digital wealth advisor "Xiaoxin" was integrated with "Axin", and the number of customers was adjusted accordingly.

in both quality and efficiency. **In terms of platform-based development**, leveraging digital technologies to empower the development of technology finance, the Bank established a service system centered on primary customer relationship managers, and built the “Polaris” intelligent evaluation platform serving 800 thousand technology enterprises. **In terms of international development**, the Bank introduced “supporting service for documentation in export letter of credit” and extended the service chain in letter of credit business with AI technology, improving customer efficiency in documentation.

3.2.3 Business Overview

For corporate banking business, the Bank remained committed to serving the real economy, aligned with national strategies, pushed ahead with the development of the “Five Priorities” in finance, and continuously refined working mechanisms and introduced new service models, to build up momentum for high-quality development. **In terms of the transaction banking business**, the Bank continued to enhance core products of supply chain finance and foster differentiated competitive advantages. Platform services capabilities were optimized and upgraded. As at the end of the reporting period, the number of corporate customers using electronic channels reached 1,375.6 thousand, an increase of 17.5 thousand over the end of the previous year. **In terms of investment banking business**, during the reporting period, the Bank underwrote 510 debt financing instruments with a total amount of RMB217.439 billion, and 72 sci-tech innovation bonds with a total amount of RMB37.761 billion, maintaining the leading position in the market by the number and scale of underwritten bonds. **In terms of international business**, in the first quarter, the volume of foreign exchange settlement and sales on behalf of customers reached USD70.884 billion, a year-on-year increase of 14.77%. The capability to serve corporate foreign exchange transactions and the competitive edge continued to be strengthened. The Bank cooperated with several leading or large platforms in cross-border e-commerce business, driving a year-on-year increase of 17.81% in transaction volume¹¹. **In terms of asset custody business**, the Bank made targeted efforts in key fields, further consolidating operating capability, risk control systems, and technological application. As at the end of the reporting period, the assets under custody reached RMB19.22 trillion¹², an increase of RMB765.128 billion over the end of the previous year. **In terms of wealth management for corporate customers**, the scale of corporate wealth management maintained steady and rapid growth. As at the end of the reporting period, the scale of corporate wealth management reached RMB383.842 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 10.80%. The Bank adhered to list-based targeted customer acquisition and the coordinated development of large, medium and small-sized customers. As at the end of the reporting period, the number of the Bank’s corporate customers reached 1,412.9 thousand, an increase of 1.79% from the end of the previous year.

¹¹ During the reporting period, the Bank adjusted the statistical scope for the cross-border e-commerce business, and the growth rate was calculated based on the adjusted data at the beginning of the period.

¹² The statistical scope excludes subsidiaries, and incremental data were calculated based on the adjusted data at the beginning of the period.

For the retail business, the Bank closely followed national strategies and policy orientations. Focusing on customers' needs for wealth management and asset allocation across the full lifecycle, the Bank continuously enhanced its capabilities in creating value and serving people's livelihoods. **The Bank actively implemented policies aimed at boosting consumption.** It focused on livelihood scenarios, optimized payment experience, and promoted the development of commercial districts to help expand domestic demand and stimulate consumption, driving the improvement of inclusive finance services in both quality and coverage. During the reporting period, quick transaction volume via debit cards rose by 5.09% year on year. For credit cards, the online transaction volume registered a 14.94% year-on-year increase. **In terms of wealth management business,** the Bank seized structural opportunities in the capital market, strengthened research-based product selection capabilities, enhanced advisory services centered on asset allocation, and delivered diversified products and asset allocation solutions for customers, achieving significant year on year increase in the scale of public and private offered funds and trust business of wealth management services. **In terms of retail credit business,** the Bank's personal loan business stepped up services for inclusive finance, intensified the supports to micro and small entities, enhanced management of existing high quality customers, expanded the base of personal inclusive customers and drove the extension of personal inclusive loans to grow by 17.04% year on year, while improving risk management level. For credit cards, the Bank integrated interest-bearing assets into diverse scenarios, growing the scenario-based installment volume by 46.54% year on year. The Bank further enhanced high-quality customer acquisition and operations. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank had 154 million accounts of personal customers, an increase of 1.10% from the end of the previous year.

The Bank closely followed the national strategies and policy orientations in its financial markets business. During the reporting period, the bill business provided RMB316.761 billion discount financing to a total of 7,575 enterprises. As at the end of the reporting period, discounted bills in key areas such as technology finance and strategic emerging industries accounted for 47.54% of the total. The Bank effectively performed its duty and obligations as a market maker in the interbank market, and consistently provided liquidity support for the market. During the reporting period, the market making of foreign exchange totaled USD1.04 trillion, an increase of 6.12% year on year, and the Bank's spot trading volume of foreign currency pairs consistently ranked among the top two in the interbank market¹³. The market making of bonds and derivatives totaled RMB4.03 trillion, an increase of 41.40% year on year. The Bank made an all-out effort across dimensions such as organizational structure, customer management, team building, resource coordination and integrated sales, deepened the ecosystem-based and systematic management of interbank customers, and accelerated the building of an interbank customer ecosystem. As at the end of the reporting period, the "CITIC Interbank+" platform had 3,226 contracted customers, an increase of 29 from the end of the previous year. During the reporting period, the total transaction volume via the platform reached RMB655.108 billion, up by 2.68% year on year. Dedicated to the new industrial landscape, CITIC Wealth Management Corporation Limited ("CITIC Wealth Management"), a subsidiary of the Bank, continuously strengthened product quality management, deepened investment research-driven development, accelerated digital and intelligent transformation, and promoted high-quality development of its asset management business. As at the end of the reporting period, the scale of wealth management products amounted to RMB2.38 trillion, an increase of 3.61% from the end of the previous year. Specifically, the wealth management products with a term of one year or above were worth RMB860.984 billion, accounting for 36.19% of the total and increasing by 2.06 percentage points from the end of the previous year, which indicated a further optimization in the product structure.

¹³ According to China Foreign Exchange Trade System (CFETS).

Special Column	Wealth Management Business
<p>The Bank adhered to the principle of “system-driven growth, long-term orientation, and professional excellence”, kept abreast with the trends of the era of greater wealth management and the changes in customers’ demand for investment and financing, and built its professional capability system in wealth management. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of retail assets under management (including market value) of the Group stood at RMB5.50 trillion, an increase of 2.60% from the end of the previous year. The Bank further deepened customer acquisition and tiered management. It expanded customer acquisition through the integration of high-quality scenarios and improved its customer acquisition capabilities in corporate-retail integrated scenarios and integrated deposit acquiring and loan extending scenarios. During the reporting period, the number of newly added personal payroll customers of the Bank rose by 14.66% year on year. The number of personal customers acquired through the “Lighting Project”, an initiative integrating corporate banking and retail banking scenarios, increased by 87.42% year on year. The proportion of credit card customers acquired in high-quality scenarios covering dining, accommodation, travel, entertainment and shopping rose to 53.86%. The Bank refined its tiered customer management system and strengthened management and chain-based migration of ordinary customers, wealthy customers, and VIP customers to private banking customers. The number of private banking customers exceeded the threshold of 100,000, and the average AUM of wealthy customers or above increased year on year. The Bank built professional capabilities in wealth management. It optimized the payment and settlement system, and systematically promoted the accumulation of personal settlement deposits focusing on four major payment scenarios, namely consumption, repayment and bill payment, transfer, and collection, driving a year-on-year increase in the proportion of average daily demand deposits. The Bank enhanced professional capabilities in asset allocation, made targeted efforts to promote “brilliant project” and improved its VIP customer management capability with unified methods, tools and execution. The Bank strengthened its risk management capability for retail credit business, establishing and improving the fraud risk control system for personal loans covering full process of pre-loan, in-loan and post-loan stages. The early delinquency rates of major products, including personal housing loans, real estate-backed business loans, instant credit loans, and auto loans, all declined year on year, and the quality of newly emerged assets showed an improving trend.</p>	

Special Column	Comprehensive Financing Business
<p>During the reporting period, the Bank continued to forge an ecosystem featuring “commercial banking + investment banking + collaboration + matchmaking” and build a comprehensive financing service system. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group’s comprehensive financing balance stood at RMB15.23 trillion, representing an increase of 1.10% from the end of the previous year. The “greater commercial banking” ecosystem of the Bank, focusing on characteristic sectors including local government bonds, chain finance, inclusive finance, and cross-border finance, delivered targeted support to key areas of the real economy. In alignment with major national strategies, the Bank provided governments at all levels with comprehensive financial advisory services related to debt resolution and special-purpose bond design throughout lifecycles and covering all scenarios. For chain finance, the Bank actively explored new financing models for chain franchising, continuously expanded customer acquisition by extending supply chains of major customers, and supported a new supply chain finance model that reduces reliance on core enterprises without disconnecting from them. For inclusive finance, the Bank strengthened support for the financing coordination mechanism for small and micro-sized enterprises, made full use of loan interest subsidy policies for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and service sectors, and empowered operating institutions to deliver targeted services. For cross-border finance, the Bank leveraged products, including cross-border loans, export credits, and cross-border mergers and acquisitions, to meet the financing needs of enterprises engaged in cross-border business and global expansion. The “greater investment banking” ecosystem of the Bank concentrated on the debt capital market and equity capital market, maintaining market leadership in terms of the underwriting volume and number of debt financing instruments. The Bank continued to deepen engagement with listed companies and expanded the reach of services in its equity capital market business. The “greater collaboration” ecosystem of the Bank integrated CITIC’s resources and summarized “CITIC’s Top 10 Comprehensive Financial Models”¹⁴ to develop standardized customer service solutions. Focusing on technology enterprises, share repurchase and shareholding increase, pension finance, among other key scenarios, the Bank steadily advanced the application of comprehensive financial scenarios and strengthened collaborative service capabilities. The “greater matchmaking” ecosystem of the Bank was further improved, aiming to deliver a multi-tiered, wide-</p>	

¹⁴ “CITIC Top 10 Comprehensive Financial Models” include the “CITIC United Fleet” customer acquisition model, the integrated solution model for revitalizing assets to resolve government debts, the enhanced bank-government cooperation model represented by the “Foreign Enterprises China Tour” program, the diversified and continuous comprehensive financing model for technology enterprises combining equity, loans, bonds and guarantees, the coordinated model for capital market business expansion, the collaborative risk mitigation model based on “AMC, trust and industry+”, the joint product innovation and integrated service model, the empowerment model integrating “research, strategy and risk control”, the domestic and overseas coordinated model for cross-border financial services supporting Chinese enterprises going global, and the collaborative service model for agency investment and trading in the financial market.

ranging and full-coverage cooperation channel system. Centering on customers' needs across its full balance sheets, the Bank kept expanding the “toolkit” of matching services, evolving from a credit intermediary to a service intermediary that integrates “financing + intelligence”.

Special Column	Investment and Trading Business
<p>Focusing on the four main lines of investment, agency, asset management, and custody, the Bank made all-out efforts to build a diversified, coordinated, agile, efficient, professional and leading investment and trading service system. The Bank deepened engagement in proprietary investment and trading. It continued to build globalized, multi-asset and multi-strategy investment and trading capabilities, improved the diversified asset allocation system covering interest rates, credit, equities, alternative assets and “fixed income+” products, continuously expanded business boundaries and explored the depth of operation. During the reporting period, the Bank invested over RMB300 billion in credit bonds and local government bonds, and RMB1.021 billion in market-oriented debt-to-equity swap projects. The Bank upgraded its comprehensive agency financial services. It coordinated efforts to improve the institutional system, optimize the product matrix and allocate resources in a targeted manner, and deepened tiered and categorized management, engagement with strategic customers and collaboration across business lines. The Bank improved the integrated operation and customer management mechanism for the Head Office and branches, and significantly enhanced comprehensive services for interbank customers. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank served more than 2,000 core financial institution customers. The Bank built a first-class professional asset management platform. Relying on the expertise of CITIC Wealth Management, the Bank strengthened the investment and trading capabilities across major asset categories on the investment side, deepened the front and back office collaboration model¹⁵ on the service side, and accelerated the development of strategy platforms and digital and intelligent operations on the support side, to forge a development pattern driven by the dual engines of “multi-asset and multi-strategy portfolio investment + investment advisory services”. The Bank further tapped into the traffic value of custody services. It strengthened linkage and empowerment between custody and businesses such as agency distribution and investment, focused on service innovation and ecosystem operation, and prioritized engagement in core areas including mutual funds, pension finance, cross-border business, wealth management and trusts. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s custody scale reached RMB19.22 trillion, representing an increase of 4.15% from the end of the previous year.</p>	

¹⁵ Refers to a model where wealth management serves as the front office and asset management as the back office. Supported by full-asset allocation capabilities and multi-strategy investment capabilities, the Bank aims to build a full-spectrum CITIC wealth management product shelf to meet customers’ comprehensive wealth management needs.

Special Column	Payment & Settlement Business
<p>The Bank fully promoted the development of payment and settlement business. During the reporting period, the Bank continued to enhance its comprehensive service capabilities in three aspects, including platforms, products and scenarios, to establish a competitive edge in payment and settlement markets. The Bank improved the services delivered through the “five major settlement platforms”. The industry-specific professional version of Xiaotianyuan was launched to better meet the needs of small and medium-sized enterprises in management, with registered customers reaching 292.8 thousand, an increase of 30.7 thousand from the end of the previous year. Tianyuan Treasury continued to expand its coverage and completed the launch of key projects for central and state-owned enterprises, serving 5,100 group customers and seeing the transaction volume double year on year. For corporate online banking, the Bank upgraded sub-portal sections for international business and electronic bills, improving the online processing efficiency of inclusive finance services and enhancing the batch processing performance of account management. The mobile banking app for corporate customers has added nearly 30 key product functions and services, including cross-border instant loans and supply chain finance, enhancing mobile working efficiency for customers. The Bank optimized and upgraded customer experience with products. The unified management of “bills, letters, payments and e-CNY”¹⁶ was strengthened. The process integration of asset pools, as well as online issuance of supply chain bills were promoted. Nearly 100 experience and performance upgrades were completed for asset pools, intelligent electronic bills and bill treasury, etc. During the reporting period, the Bank was officially designated by the People’s Bank of China as an e-CNY authorized operator among banking institutions, with the basic functions of relevant e-CNY settlement tools improved at a faster pace. The Bank enhanced service efficiency in key industrial scenarios. It deepened engagement in major consumer sectors such as new energy vehicles, consumer electronics, new retail chain business, and food and beverages, and vigorously promoted business model innovation, with its competitive advantages in supply chain finance even more pronounced. During the reporting period, the Bank provided nearly RMB400 billion in supply chain financing to 26,900 enterprises.</p>	

¹⁶ Refers to bills, domestic letters of credit, cash management, letters of guarantee and e-CNY.

Special Column	Cross-border Financial Services
<p>During the reporting period, guided by the philosophy of delivering “specialized, swift, smart and secure” (4S) services, the Bank further improved its full-chain, full-scenario and full-lifecycle product portfolio, as well as a cross-border financial service system with cross-border “financing + settlement + trading” as the cornerstone. The Bank continuously improved its cross-border financing capabilities on all fronts. It enhanced the upgrades of products and services, including trade finance, cross-border direct loans, cross-border fixed-asset loans, and cross-border mergers and acquisitions, and accelerated the matching of corporate financing projects and efficient approval. The balance of cross-border loans to non-resident enterprises across the Bank reached RMB152.310 billion, an increase of 16.44% from the end of the previous year. The Bank implemented key financing projects in countries such as Cameroon and Uzbekistan, actively providing cross-border financing to support leading private enterprises in globalization. The Bank continuously enhanced its international settlement capabilities. The Bank continued to support enterprises going global for settlement with minor currencies by launching the upgraded “Foreign Exchange at Your Side” 3.0 program, introducing collection services in two minor currencies, i.e., Indian rupee and Brazilian real. Currently, the Bank can provide settlement and payment services for nearly 100 currencies. During the reporting period, the transaction volume realized via cross-border e-commerce platform services reached USD9.812 billion, up by 17.81% year on year. The Bank continuously improved its cross-border transaction service capability. It further integrated products and services covering cross-border financing, asset recommendation, foreign exchange hedging and interest rate risk management, steadily improved trade facilitation services, and stepped up cross-border RMB collection and payment and foreign exchange hedging services for corporate customers. During the reporting period, the volume of agency foreign exchange derivatives recorded a year-on-year increase of 17.88%.</p>	

Special Column	Building a Digital and Intelligent Bank
<p>The Bank firmly advanced the strategy of building its strength in science and technology, optimized the integrated system of business, technology, data and intelligence, sped up the implementation of intelligent scenarios, and continuously fostered new drivers and advantages for digital and intelligent competition. During the reporting period, the agile organizational mechanism basically took shape. The Bank launched a new organizational structure for information technology comprising “one department and three centers”¹⁷, establishing 64 special integrated teams that cover all business departments at the Head Office. The co-creation rate of technology business requirements exceeded 90%, with more than 1,600 integrated requirements fulfilled cumulatively. The Bank built a technology and service system with core competitiveness, comprehensively strengthening technology-empowered business development. The “AI+” initiative was advanced at a faster pace. The coordination mechanism for the Bank’s digital and intelligent transformation was further improved. AI application gathered pace across business scenarios, including intelligent analysis for corporate banking, intelligent customer service in retail banking, intelligent quantitative strategies for financial markets, financial and accounting regulatory Q&A, and next-generation intelligent centralized operation platforms. Version 1.0 of the corporate product knowledge base was released, and the development of high-quality datasets in various fields was advanced in an orderly manner, comprehensively improving intelligent decision-making and targeted services. The Bank orderly advanced major initiatives, with e-CNY, Xiaotianyuan 2.0, and the next-generation core system of China CITIC Bank International Limited, among other key projects, all started.</p>	

¹⁷ The new “one department and three centers” refer to the Financial Technology Department, the Software Development Center, the Data Management Center, and the Technology Operation Center.

3.3 Risk Management

The Bank continued to improve the comprehensive risk management system featuring “effective risk control and vigorous development promotion”, strengthened the transmission of risk appetite, and kept promoting a sound risk compliance culture. It pressed ahead with the “combination of Five Policies”, conducted industry research, timely formulated credit policies, and guided target credit extension and withdrawal with the focus on the “Five Priorities” of finance and the main theme of economic development during the “15th Five-Year Plan” period. It further reformed and refined risk management systems and mechanisms, strengthened whole-process management of credit business, and strengthened consolidated unified credit extension and proactive post-loan management. It strictly prevented risks in key areas such as retail banking, real estate, and local government debts, took targeted measures to defuse and dispose of risks by category, intensified efforts in cash recovery and tapped into the value of assets written off. While ensuring the overall stability of asset quality, it enhanced the value contribution. The Bank strengthened the look-through management of subsidiaries and improved the joint risk prevention and control capabilities of the parent company and its subsidiaries. The Bank accelerated the building of a digital and intelligent risk control system, enhanced data governance, iterated and refined models and risk control tools, built a robust enterprise-level risk control middle platform and advanced intelligent applications, thereby boosting management effectiveness and efficiency.

Risk management in the real estate industry

The Bank resolutely acted on the decisions and plans made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, implemented the urban real estate financing coordination mechanism, the “Sixteen Financial Measures” and other relevant policies and requirements, continued to practice the overall strategy of “improving quality, stabilizing existing quantity and optimizing increment”, and worked faster to build new models for real estate development. The Bank was prudent in extending credit to new real estate projects, supported affordable housing projects and “good housing” projects that are safe, comfortable, green, and smart, and gave priority to real estate projects developed by high-quality real estate enterprises and in economically advantageous regions while taking into account factors including regions, customer profile and project layout. The Bank made good use of the whitelist under the financing coordination mechanism and actively supported the timely delivery of housing projects. It supported the extension and repayment schedule adjustments for eligible real estate development loans to facilitate project completion and delivery. As at the end of the reporting period, the Group’s balance of corporate real estate financing that bore credit risk, including loans, bank acceptance drafts, letters of guarantee, bond investments and non-standard investments, stood at RMB373.920 billion, a decline of RMB6.605 billion from the end of the previous year. Specifically, the balance of corporate real estate loans was RMB294.877 billion, a decline of RMB2.576 billion from the end of the previous year. The Group’s balance of corporate real estate financing through agency sale, wealth management product investments, debt financing instruments sponsored, etc., that did not bear credit risk was RMB87.821 billion, a decline of RMB9.337 billion from the end of the previous year.

In terms of personal housing loans, the Bank actively implemented national and regional policy requirements and met home buyers' reasonable housing purchase demand, achieving sound development of personal housing loan business. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of personal housing loans of the Bank reached RMB1,084.508 billion, a decrease of RMB3.163 billion from the end of the previous year. Specifically, the balance of personal housing loans in first and second-tier cities as well as economically developed areas such as Yangtze River Delta and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area accounted for 89.64% of the balance of the Bank's total personal housing loans at the end of the reporting period, an increase of 0.03 percentage points from the end of the previous year. As at the end of the reporting period, the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio of the personal housing loans of the Bank stood at 0.52%, up by 0.11 percentage points from the end of the previous year, while the special mention ratio stood at 0.53%, up by 0.06 percentage points from the end of the previous year. The overall risk of the personal housing loan business was under control.

3.4 Asset Quality

The Group adhered to the principle of substantive risk judgment and strictly conducted the risk classification of assets to truly reflect asset quality. During the reporting period, the Group upheld the business philosophy of steady development, actively adapted to market changes, continuously made efforts to make risk management more proactive and forward-looking, further optimized the credit structure, improved the refined management of the whole process of credit extension, and intensified efforts to defuse risks and dispose of non-performing assets.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group's balance of NPLs registered RMB68.745 billion, an increase of RMB1.529 billion over the end of the previous year; the NPL ratio was 1.15%, unchanged from the end of the previous year; allowance coverage ratio posted 202.45%, down by 1.16 percentage points over the end of the previous year; and the ratio of allowance for loan impairment losses to total loans recorded 2.32%, down by 0.01 percentage point over the end of the previous year.

Item	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
NPL ratio	1.15%	1.15%
Allowance coverage ratio	202.45%	203.61%
Allowance for loan impairment losses to total loans	2.32%	2.33%

Five-Category Loan Classification

Unit: RMB million

Item	31 March 2026		31 December 2025	
	Balance	Proportion (%)	Balance	Proportion (%)
Performing loans	5,930,758	98.85	5,794,956	98.85
Pass	5,832,633	97.22	5,699,698	97.23
Special mention	98,125	1.63	95,258	1.62
Non-performing loans	68,745	1.15	67,216	1.15
Substandard	17,181	0.29	17,394	0.30
Doubtful	27,571	0.46	26,320	0.45
Loss	23,993	0.40	23,502	0.40
Total loans	5,999,503	100.00	5,862,172	100.00

3.5 Capital Adequacy Ratio

The Group calculated and disclosed its capital adequacy ratios according to the *Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks* promulgated by the National Financial Regulatory Administration. During the reporting period, the Group met the regulatory capital requirements. In addition to meeting the minimum regulatory capital requirements, the Group also fulfilled requirements on reserve capital, countercyclical capital and additional capital, of which the requirement on reserve capital was 2.5%, the requirement on countercyclical capital was 0% and the requirement on additional capital was 0.5%.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Group recorded a core tier-one capital adequacy ratio of 9.33%, a tier-one capital adequacy ratio of 10.69%, and a capital adequacy ratio of 12.51%. The Bank recorded a core tier-one capital adequacy ratio of 8.89%, a tier-one capital adequacy ratio of 10.32%, and a capital adequacy ratio of 12.24%.

Unit: RMB million

Item	Regulatory value	31 March 2026		31 December 2025	
		The Group	The Bank	The Group	The Bank
Net core tier-one capital	–	748,300	650,421	728,608	631,769
Net tier-one capital	–	857,626	755,369	837,718	736,716
Net capital	–	1,003,390	895,807	983,968	876,809
Including:					
Minimum requirement on core tier-one capital	5.00%	400,981	365,985	384,217	351,588
Minimum requirement on tier-one capital	6.00%	481,178	439,181	461,060	421,906
Minimum requirement on capital	8.00%	641,570	585,575	614,747	562,541
Requirement on reserve capital	2.50%	200,491	182,992	192,108	175,794
Requirement on countercyclical capital	–	–	–	–	–
Requirement on additional capital	0.50%	40,098	36,598	38,422	35,159
Total risk-weighted assets	–	8,019,629	7,319,691	7,684,339	7,031,759
Core tier-one capital adequacy ratio	≥8.00%	9.33%	8.89%	9.48%	8.98%
Tier-one capital adequacy ratio	≥9.00%	10.69%	10.32%	10.90%	10.48%
Capital adequacy ratio	≥11.00%	12.51%	12.24%	12.80%	12.47%

Note: The Group calculated and disclosed its capital adequacy ratios according to the *Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks* (NFRA Decree [2023] No.4).

3.6 Leverage Ratio

Unit: RMB million

Item	Regulatory value	31 March 2026	31 December 2025	30 September 2025	30 June 2025
Leverage ratio	≥4.25%	7.10%	7.09%	7.12%	6.98%
Net tier-one capital	–	857,626	837,718	832,253	823,348
Adjusted balance of on-and off-balance sheet assets	–	12,071,957	11,807,185	11,695,240	11,796,803

Note: The Group calculated and disclosed its leverage ratio according to the *Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks* (NFRA Decree [2023] No.4).

3.7 Liquidity Coverage Ratio

Unit: RMB million

Item	Regulatory value	31 March 2026	31 December 2025
Liquidity coverage ratio	≥100.00%	125.29%	144.22%
Eligible premium liquid assets	–	1,228,207	1,080,670
Net cash outflow in the coming 30 days	–	980,253	749,299

Note: The Group calculated and disclosed its liquidity coverage ratio according to the *Rules on Liquidity Coverage Ratio Information Disclosure of Commercial Banks* (CBRC Issue [2015] No. 52).

4. SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

4.1 Total Number of Ordinary Shareholders and Number of Preference Shareholders with Restored Voting Rights and Shareholdings of Top Ten Shareholders as at the End of the Reporting Period

Total number of ordinary shareholders as at the end of the reporting period (accounts)	110,738
Including: A-share ordinary shareholders (accounts)	86,490
H-share ordinary shareholders (accounts)	24,248

Shareholdings of Top Ten Ordinary Shareholders (not including shares lent via refinancing)							
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Class of shares	Number of shares held at the end of the period (shares)	Shareholding percentage (%)	Number of shares subject to restrictions on sale	Status	Shares pledged/ marked/frozen Quantity
China CITIC Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	State-owned legal person	A share, H share	36,028,393,412	64.75	None	None	–
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited	Overseas legal person	H share	11,853,244,196	21.30	None	Unknown	–
China National Tobacco Corporation	State-owned legal person	A share	2,584,406,960	4.64	None	None	–
China Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products – 005L – CT001 Shanghai	Other	A share	1,205,897,142	2.17	None	None	–
China Securities Finance Corporation Limited	State-owned legal person	A share	966,900,484	1.74	None	None	–
Central Huijin Asset Management Ltd.	State-owned legal person	A share	267,137,050	0.48	None	None	–
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	Overseas legal person	A share	229,810,144	0.41	None	None	–
China Construction Bank Corporation	State-owned legal person	H share	168,599,268	0.30	None	None	–
China Life Insurance Company Limited – Dividend – Individual Dividend – 005L – FH002 Shanghai	Other	A share	109,499,389	0.20	None	None	–
China Construction Bank Corporation – Huatai-PineBridge CSI Dividend Low Volatility Exchange-Traded Open-ended Index Securities Investment Fund	Other	A share	79,041,889	0.14	None	None	–

Notes:

- (1) The Bank had no preference shareholders with voting rights restored. All shares of the Bank held by the above-mentioned shareholders were shares not subject to restrictions on sale.
- (2) The shareholdings of A shareholders and H shareholders in the table above were calculated based on the Bank's share registers respectively maintained with China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shanghai Branch and Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited.
- (3) Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited. The total number of shares held by Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited is the aggregate number of H shares it held in its capacity as nominee on behalf of all institutional and individual investors registered with the company as at the end of the reporting period. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited is an institution that is designated by others to hold shares, including the Shanghai Stock Connect shares held by Hong Kong and overseas investors, on behalf of others in its capacity as a nominee shareholder.
- (4) China CITIC Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. ("**CITIC Financial Holdings**") is a wholly-owned subsidiary of CITIC Corporation Limited. As at the end of the reporting period, CITIC Corporation Limited and its subsidiary together owned 36,610,129,412 shares of the Bank, accounting for 65.79% of the Bank's total shares, including 33,264,829,933 A shares and 3,345,299,479 H shares. CITIC Financial Holdings directly owned 36,028,393,412 shares of the Bank, accounting for 64.75% of the Bank's total shares, including 33,264,829,933 A shares and 2,763,563,479 H shares.
- (5) Summit Idea Limited confirmed that, as at the end of the reporting period, it held via Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited 2,292,579,000 H shares of the Bank, accounting for 4.12% of the Bank's total shares. Summit Idea Limited is a wholly-owned affiliate of Quzhou Xin'an Development Co., Ltd. ("**Quzhou Development**"). In addition to the aforementioned stake, Hong Kong Xinhua Investment Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Quzhou Development, also owned 153,686,000 H shares of the Bank via Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited, taking up 0.28% of the Bank's total shares.
- (6) Note on related party relations or concerted actions between ordinary shareholders listed in the above table: Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited. Central Huijin Investment Ltd. owned 100% equity of Central Huijin Asset Management Ltd. and 66.70% equity of China Securities Finance Corporation Limited. According to the *2025 Annual Report of China Construction Bank Corporation*, as at 31 December 2025, Central Huijin Investment Ltd., Central Huijin Asset Management Ltd. and China Securities Finance Corporation Limited collectively held 55.64% equity of China Construction Bank Corporation. According to public available information, China Construction Bank Corporation is the custodian of China Construction Bank Corporation – Huatai-PineBridge CSI Dividend Low Volatility Exchange-Traded Open-ended Index Securities Investment Fund. Based on publicly available information, the Bank came to the preliminary conclusion that there was a related party relation between China Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products – 005L – CT001 Shanghai and China Life Insurance Company Limited – Dividend – Individual Dividend – 005L – FH002 Shanghai. Except for these, the Bank was not aware of any related party relations or concerted actions between the shareholders listed in the above table.
- (7) As far as the Bank was aware, save for Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Nominees Limited (unknown), during the reporting period, the shareholders listed in the above table did not participate in margin trading and short selling or refinancing.

4.2 Total Number of Preference Shareholders and Shareholdings of Top Ten Preference Shareholders as at the End of the Reporting Period

Total number of preference shareholders as at the end of the reporting period (accounts) 57

Shareholdings of Top Ten Preference Shareholders						
Name of shareholder	Nature of shareholder	Number of shares held (shares)	Shareholding percentage (%)	Number of shares subject to restrictions on sale	Shares pledged/frozen/marked Status	Quantity
China Mobile Communications Group Co., Ltd.	State-owned legal person	43,860,000	12.53	–	–	–
China Life Insurance Company Limited – Dividend – Individual Dividend – 005L – FH002 Shanghai	Other	38,430,000	10.98	–	–	–
China Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products – 005L – CT001 Shanghai	Other	38,400,000	10.97	–	–	–
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Universal – Individual Universal Insurance	Other	30,700,000	8.77	–	–	–
Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Dividend – Dividends for Individual Insurance	Other	30,700,000	8.77	–	–	–
Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products	Other	19,290,000	5.51	–	–	–
CITIC Trust Co., Ltd. – CITIC Trust Youyue No. 3 Collective Capital Trust Plan	Other	15,400,000	4.40	–	–	–
Ping An Trust Co., Ltd. – Ping An Trust Wenyue No.10 Collective Capital Trust Plan	Other	14,575,000	4.16	–	–	–
Hwabao Trust Co., Ltd. – Hwabao Trust – Multi-strategy Youying No. 4 Securities Investment Collective Capital Trust Plan	Other	10,520,000	3.01	–	–	–
China Fund – CMB – China Fund Baofu No. 3 Collective Asset Management Plan	Other	7,401,300	2.11	–	–	–

- Notes:* (1) The shareholdings of the preference shareholders were calculated based on the information contained in the preference-share register of the Bank.
- (2) Note on related relations or concerted actions of the above preference shareholders: Based on publicly available information, the Bank reached the preliminary conclusion that there was related relation between China Life Insurance Company Limited – Dividend – Individual Dividend – 005L – FH002 Shanghai and China Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products – 005L – CT001 Shanghai, and among Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Universal – Individual Universal Insurance, Ping An Life Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Dividend – Dividends for Individual Insurance, Ping An Property & Casualty Insurance Company of China, Ltd. – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products, and Ping An Trust Co., Ltd. – Ping An Trust Wenyong No. 10 Collective Capital Trust Plan.
- (3) As at 31 March 2026, China Life Insurance Company Limited – Dividend – Individual Dividend – 005L – FH002 Shanghai and China Life Insurance Company Limited – Traditional – Ordinary Insurance Products – 005L – CT001 Shanghai were top 10 ordinary shareholders as well as top 10 preference shareholders of the Bank.
- (4) Save as disclosed above, the Bank was not aware of any other related relation or concerted action between the above-mentioned preference shareholders or between the above-mentioned preference shareholders and the top 10 ordinary shareholders.
- (5) “Shareholding percentage” means the percentage of preference shares held by preference shareholders in the total number of issued preference shares.

5. OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS

5.1 Other Information Required to be Disclosed by Regulators

In February 2026, the People’s Bank of China and the National Financial Regulatory Administration jointly issued the list of China’s systemically important banks for 2025. The Bank was placed in the second Group of the list, with its group classification unchanged. In accordance with the *Measures for the Assessment of Systemically Important Banks*, the Bank’s various assessment indicators for systemically important banks as at the end of 2024 are as follows:

Unit: RMB million

Level 1 indicators	Level 2 indicators	31 December 2024
Size	Adjusted balance of on-and off-balance sheet assets	11,026,641.60
Interconnectedness	Intra-financial institution assets	1,639,201.66
	Intra-financial institution liabilities	2,104,950.15
	Issuance of securities and other funding instruments	763,983.09
Substitutability	Payments settled through payment systems or correspondent banks	314,811,190.01
	Assets under custody	16,415,264.55
	Agency and distribution business	5,249,514.64
	Total number of licensed operating institutions established by the Bank within the domestic territory (unit)	1,473
	Number of corporate customers (account)	1,434,922
Complexity	Number of personal customers (account)	219,180,491
	Derivatives	8,791,015.13
	Securities measured at fair value	603,293.76
	Assets of non-bank affiliates	593,580.22
	Wealth management business	1,992,674.81
	Overseas claims and liabilities	937,535.94

Note: The assessment data in this table are calculated in accordance with the standards set out in the *Measures for the Assessment of Systemically Important Banks* (Yinfa [2020] No. 289). Certain indicators may differ from those in the annual report and the assessment indicators for global systemically important banks.

5.2 Capital Increase in CITIC Financial Leasing

On 4 February 2026, the Board of Directors of the Bank reviewed and approved the *Proposal on Capital Replenishment Plan of CITIC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.*, and agreed that the Bank will inject RMB2.0 billion in cash into CITIC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd. (“**CITIC Financial Leasing**”) using its own funds. Upon completion of the capital increase, the registered capital of CITIC Financial Leasing will increase from RMB10.0 billion to RMB12.0 billion, and the Bank will still hold 100% of the equity interest of CITIC Financial Leasing. For details, please refer to the Announcement on *Resolutions of the Meeting of the Board of Directors of China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited* and the *Announcement of China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited on Capital Increase in CITIC Financial Leasing Co., Ltd.* published on the websites of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn), HKEXnews (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Bank (www.citicbank.com) on 5 February 2026.

5.3 Others

Please refer to relevant announcements published on the websites of Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn), HKEXnews (www.hkexnews.hk) and the Bank (www.citicbank.com) for detailed information on other important events disclosed by the Bank as per regulatory requirements during the reporting period.

6. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See the Appendix.

China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the Period of Three Months Ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in millions of Renminbi unless otherwise stated)

	2026	2025
	January – March	January – March
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Interest income	67,455	73,133
Interest expense	(31,185)	(37,456)
Net interest income	36,270	35,677
Fee and commission income	10,059	9,575
Fee and commission expense	(1,033)	(1,168)
Net fee and commission income	9,026	8,407
Net trading gain	1,872	1,295
Net gain from investment securities	6,196	5,791
Net hedging loss	(2)	(2)
Other net operating income	1,299	607
Operating income	54,661	51,775
Operating expenses	(15,094)	(14,728)
Net operating profit before impairment	39,567	37,047
Credit impairment losses	(16,091)	(14,403)
Impairment losses on other assets	–	(14)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures	69	212
Profit before tax	23,545	22,842
Income tax expense	(3,056)	(3,059)
Profit for the period	20,489	19,783
Profit attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	20,098	19,509
Non-controlling interests	391	274
Earnings per share attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Bank		
Basic earnings per share (RMB)	0.36	0.36
Diluted earnings per share (RMB)	0.36	0.36

China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Period of Three Months Ended 31 March 2026
(Amounts in millions of Renminbi unless otherwise stated)

	2026	2025
	January –	January –
	March	March
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Profit for the period	<u>20,489</u>	<u>19,783</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
I. Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
– Fair value changes on financial investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(29)	20
II. Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
– Other comprehensive income transferable to profit or loss under equity method	(19)	(41)
– Fair value changes on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(173)	(6,689)
– Impairment allowance on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8)	(12)
– Exchange difference on translation of foreign financial statements	<u>(1,089)</u>	<u>(491)</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>(1,318)</u>	<u>(7,213)</u>
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u><u>19,171</u></u>	<u><u>12,570</u></u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	18,912	12,191
Non-controlling interests	<u>259</u>	<u>379</u>

China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

31 March 2026

(Amounts in millions of Renminbi unless otherwise stated)

	2026	2025
	31 March	<u>31 December</u>
	Unaudited	Audited
Assets		
Cash and balances with central banks	402,855	386,916
Deposits with banks and non-bank financial institutions	99,244	141,197
Precious metals	28,846	28,851
Placements with and loans to banks and non-bank financial institutions	391,110	446,098
Derivative financial assets	46,748	41,026
Financial assets held under resale agreements	93,186	169,640
Loans and advances to customers	5,882,188	5,746,871
Financial investments		
– at fair value through profit or loss	750,072	678,778
– at amortized cost	1,292,021	1,312,900
– at fair value through other comprehensive income	995,960	926,913
– designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,193	8,234
Investments in associates and joint ventures	9,834	8,787
Investment properties	510	520
Property, plant and equipment	78,893	74,534
Right-of-use assets	10,271	10,337
Intangible assets	2,227	2,513
Goodwill	899	916
Deferred tax assets	53,503	54,670
Other assets	94,649	91,327
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	<u>10,241,209</u>	<u>10,131,028</u>

	2026	2025
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>31 December</u>
	Unaudited	Audited
Liabilities		
Borrowings from central banks	228,483	204,025
Deposits from banks and non-bank financial institutions	1,110,814	936,672
Placements from banks and non-bank financial institutions	168,401	159,013
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,190	1,296
Derivative financial liabilities	44,172	44,364
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	349,040	477,502
Deposits from customers	6,253,842	6,127,012
Accrued staff costs	16,974	20,977
Taxes payable	4,993	4,642
Debt securities issued	1,101,136	1,214,339
Lease liabilities	10,234	10,249
Provisions	10,790	10,218
Deferred tax liabilities	125	128
Other liabilities	71,282	72,961
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	<u>9,374,476</u>	<u>9,283,398</u>

	2026	2025
	<u>31 March</u>	<u>31 December</u>
	Unaudited	Audited
Equity		
Share capital	55,645	55,645
Other equity instruments	104,948	104,948
Capital reserve	95,566	95,566
Other comprehensive income	1,821	3,007
Surplus reserve	74,099	74,099
General reserve	120,413	120,314
Retained earnings	<u>395,233</u>	<u>375,234</u>
Total equity attributable to the equity holders of the Bank	847,725	828,813
Non-controlling interests	<u>19,008</u>	<u>18,817</u>
Total equity	<u><u>866,733</u></u>	<u><u>847,630</u></u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u><u>10,241,209</u></u>	<u><u>10,131,028</u></u>

Approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2026.

Fang Heying

Chairman, Executive Director

(performing the duties of the President on an acting basis, in charge of finance and accounting work)

Kang Chao

General Manager of the Finance and Accounting Department

(Company stamp)

China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited**Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows**

For the Period of Three Months Ended 31 March 2026

(Amounts in millions of Renminbi unless otherwise stated)

	2026	2025
	January –	January –
	March	March
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Operating activities		
Profit before tax	23,545	22,842
Adjustments for:		
– revaluation (gains)/losses on investments, derivatives and investment properties	(703)	2,135
– net investment gains	(5,032)	(5,815)
– net gains on disposal of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other assets	(48)	(4)
– unrealised foreign exchange losses	349	1,290
– credit impairment losses	16,091	14,403
– impairment losses on other assets	–	14
– depreciation and amortisation	1,165	963
– interest expense on debt securities issued	5,280	6,514
– dividend income from equity investment	(6)	(10)
– depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities	785	858
– income tax paid	(3,097)	(3,052)
Subtotal	<u>38,329</u>	<u>40,138</u>

	2026	2025
	January – March	January – March
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in balances with central banks	2,252	2,111
Decrease in deposits with banks and non-bank financial institutions	8,147	7,398
Decrease/(Increase) in placements with and loans to banks and non-bank financial institutions	57,786	(67,495)
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets held for trading	(34,541)	18,102
Decrease in financial assets held under resale agreements	77,981	38,017
Increase in loans and advances to customers	(155,006)	(158,922)
Increase/(Decrease) in borrowings from central banks	24,390	(14,042)
Increase/(Decrease) in deposits from banks and non-bank financial institutions	173,262	(145,591)
Increase in placements from banks and non-bank financial institutions	7,847	15,838
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,911	1,048
(Decrease)/Increase in financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	(128,330)	106,218
Increase in deposits from customers	147,820	251,883
Increase in other operating assets	(22,772)	(46,864)
Decrease in other operating liabilities	(11,891)	(9,846)
Subtotal	<u>149,856</u>	<u>(2,145)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u><u>188,185</u></u>	<u><u>37,993</u></u>

	2026	2025
	January – March	January – March
	Unaudited	Unaudited
Investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal and redemption of investments	1,872,900	979,473
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment, land use rights and other assets	80	21
Cash received from equity investment income	98	251
Payments on acquisition of investments	(1,989,963)	(1,107,828)
Payments on acquisition of property, plant and equipment, land use rights and other assets	(9,958)	(8,272)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(126,843)</u>	<u>(136,355)</u>
Financing activities		
Cash received from debt securities issued	364,901	388,079
Cash paid for redemption of debt securities issued	(478,497)	(271,320)
Interest paid on debt securities issued	(4,706)	(5,148)
Cash paid for dividends	(68)	(2,593)
Cash paid in connection with other financing activities	(663)	(752)
Net cash flows (used in)/from financing activities	<u>(119,033)</u>	<u>108,266</u>
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents	(57,691)	9,904
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January	332,412	262,779
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(1,828)	(859)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March	<u>272,893</u>	<u>271,824</u>
Cash flows from operating activities include:		
Interest received	<u>69,455</u>	<u>72,823</u>
Interest paid, excluding interest paid for debt securities issued	<u>(35,465)</u>	<u>(32,452)</u>

By Order of the Board of Directors
China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited
FANG Heying
Chairman

Beijing, the PRC
29 April 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the executive directors of the Bank are Mr. Fang Heying (Chairman) and Mr. Hu Gang; the non-executive directors are Mr. Wei Qiang, Mr. Wang Yankang and Mr. Fu Yamin; and the independent non-executive directors are Mr. Liu Tsz Bun Bennett, Mr. Zhou Bowen, Mr. Wang Huacheng and Ms. Song Fangxiu.