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

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

(Stock Code: 1658)

First Quarterly Report of 2024

The Board of Directors (the "Board") of Postal Savings Bank of China Co., Ltd. (the "Bank") hereby announces the results of the Bank and its subsidiaries for the three months ended March 31, 2024. This announcement is made pursuant to Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong) and Rule 13.09 of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited.

1 IMPORTANT NOTICE

- 1.1 The Board, the board of supervisors, directors, supervisors and members of the senior management of the Bank undertake that the information in this quarterly report is true, accurate and complete and contains no false record, misleading statement or material omission, and they assume individual and joint legal liabilities for such information.
- 1.2 The First Quarterly Report of 2024 has been considered and approved at the meeting of the Board of the Bank held on April 29, 2024.
- 1.3 Mr. Liu Jianjun, Legal Representative of the Bank, Mr. Xu Xueming, Vice President in charge of finance of the Bank, and Ms. Deng Ping, General Manager of Finance and Accounting Department of the Bank, hereby warrant the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial information contained in this quarterly report.
- 1.4 These quarterly financial statements have not been audited.

2 MAJOR FINANCIAL DATA

2.1 Major accounting data and financial indicators

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

In RMB million, except for percentages or otherwise stated

Item	March 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Changes as compared with the prior year-end (%)
Total assets	16,331,949	15,726,631	3.85
Total loans to customers	8,522,074	8,148,893	4.58
Allowance for impairment losses on loans to customers ⁽¹⁾	232,166	233,648	(0.63)
Financial investments	5,521,391	5,387,588	2.48
Total liabilities	15,323,248	14,770,015	3.75
Customer deposits	14,628,047	13,955,963	4.82
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	1,006,927	954,873	5.45
Net assets per share (in RMB) ⁽²⁾	8.14	7.92	2.78

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

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

In RMB million, except for percentages or otherwise stated

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023	Changes as compared to the same period of the prior year (%)
Operating income	89,494	88,242	1.42
Net profit	25,957	26,285	(1.25)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank	25,926	26,280	(1.35)
Net cash generated from operating activities	225,146	24,216	829.74
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in RMB) ⁽¹⁾	0.25	0.27	(7.41)
Return on weighted average equity (% , annualized) ⁽¹⁾	12.36	14.37	Decreased by 2.01 percentage points

Note (1): Calculated in accordance with the Rules for the Compilation and Submission of Information Disclosure by Companies that Offer Securities to the Public No. 9 – Calculation and Disclosure of Return on Net Assets and Earnings per Share (Revision 2010) issued by the CSRC. There are no potential diluted ordinary shares of the Bank, so the diluted earnings per share is the same as the basic earnings per share. The calculation of relevant indicators excludes the impact of other equity instruments.

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

2.2 Changes in major accounting data and financial indicators and the reasons thereof

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	January to March 2024	January to March 2023	Change (%)	Major reasons for change
Net cash generated from operating activities	225,146	24,216	829.74	Primarily due to the year-on-year increase in cash received from customer deposits during the current period

2.3 Table of capital adequacy ratio

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	March 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	Consolidated	The Bank	Consolidated	The Bank
Core tier 1 capital – net	802,322	779,522	780,106	757,568
Tier 1 capital – net	1,002,470	979,508	950,258	927,554
Net capital	1,221,214	1,197,222	1,165,404	1,141,720
Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	9.41	9.23	9.53	9.33
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.76	11.59	11.61	11.42
Capital adequacy ratio (%)	14.33	14.17	14.23	14.06

Note (1): The Bank has measured the relevant data of capital adequacy ratio under the scope of consolidation and the Bank in accordance with the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks since January 1, 2024.

3 INFORMATION OF SHAREHOLDERS

3.1 Number of ordinary shareholders and shareholdings

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank had a total number of 162,562 ordinary shareholders (including 160,105 A-share holders and 2,457 H-share holders) and no holders of preference shares with voting rights restored or holders of special voting shares.

The shareholdings of top ten ordinary shareholders as at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Shareholdings of Top Ten Ordinary Shareholders

Share, except for percentages

Name of shareholder	Number of shares held	Shareholding percentage (%)	Number of shares subject to selling restrictions	Number of shares pledged, marked or locked-up	Nature of shareholder	Type of ordinary shares
China Post Group Corporation Limited	62,255,549,280	62.78	5,405,405,405	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares, H shares
HKSCC Nominees Limited	19,843,251,300	20.01	–	Unknown	Foreign legal entity	H shares
China Mobile Communications Group Co., Ltd.	6,777,108,433	6.83	6,777,108,433	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares
China Life Insurance Company Limited	1,730,893,405	1.75	–	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares
China Telecommunications Corporation Limited	1,117,223,218	1.13	–	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	895,031,665	0.90	–	–	Foreign legal entity	A shares
National Social Security Fund Portfolio 108	137,345,044	0.14	–	–	Others	A shares
New China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Traditional – General insurance products – 018L – CT001 Shanghai	137,232,221	0.14	–	–	Others	A shares
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited – Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 Trading Open-ended Index Fund	120,218,700	0.12	–	–	Others	A shares
Shanghai International Port (Group) Co., Ltd.	112,539,226	0.11	–	–	State-owned legal entity	A shares

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

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

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

Note (4): Except for HKSCC Nominees Limited, whose participation in margin trading, short selling or refinancing was unknown to the Bank, the rest of the top ten ordinary shareholders of the Bank did not participate in margin trading or short selling.

Note (5): The above shareholders do not have special repurchase accounts nor do they involve delegation/entrustment of voting rights, abstention of voting rights, nor do any strategic investor or general legal entity become the top ten ordinary shareholders due to the participation in placement of new shares.

Shareholdings of the Top Ten Shareholders Not Subject to Selling Restrictions

Share

Name of shareholder	Number of circulating shares held not subject to selling restrictions	Type and number of shares	
		Type	Number
China Post Group Corporation Limited	56,850,143,875	A shares	56,769,443,875
		H shares	80,700,000
HKSCC Nominees Limited	19,843,251,300	H shares	19,843,251,300
China Life Insurance Company Limited	1,730,893,405	A shares	1,730,893,405
China Telecommunications Corporation Limited	1,117,223,218	A shares	1,117,223,218
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	895,031,665	A shares	895,031,665
National Social Security Fund Portfolio 108	137,345,044	A shares	137,345,044
New China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. – Traditional – General insurance products – 018L – CT001 Shanghai	137,232,221	A shares	137,232,221
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited – Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 Trading Open-ended Index Fund	120,218,700	A shares	120,218,700
Shanghai International Port (Group) Co., Ltd.	112,539,226	A shares	112,539,226
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund CSI 300 Trading Open-ended Index Initiating Fund	84,038,200	A shares	84,038,200

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

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

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

Note (4): Except for HKSCC Nominees Limited, whose participation in margin trading, short selling or refinancing was unknown to the Bank, the rest of the top ten shareholders not subject to selling restrictions of the Bank did not participate in margin trading or short selling.

Note (5): The above shareholders do not have special repurchase accounts nor do they involve delegation/entrustment of voting rights, abstention of voting rights, nor do any strategic investor or general legal entity become the top ten shareholders not subject to selling restrictions due to the participation in placement of new shares.

Lending of Shares by the Shareholders Holding More Than 5% of the Shares, the Top Ten Shareholders and the Top Ten Shareholders of Outstanding Shares Not Subject to Selling Restrictions through Participation in Refinancing

Share, except for percentages

Name of shareholder	Shares held in common accounts and credit accounts at the beginning of the reporting period		Shares lent through refinancing and unreturned at the beginning of the reporting period		Shares held in common accounts and credit accounts at the end of the reporting period		Shares lent through refinancing and unreturned at the end of the reporting period	
	Number in aggregate	Percentage (%)	Number in aggregate	Percentage (%)	Number in aggregate	Percentage (%)	Number in aggregate	Percentage (%)
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited – Huatai-PineBridge CSI 300 Trading Open-ended Index Fund	82,568,700	0.08	120,100	0.00	120,218,700	0.12	–	–
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund CSI 300 Trading Open-ended Index Initiating Fund	31,021,900	0.03	118,000	0.00	84,038,200	0.08	176,000	0.00

Changes in the Top Ten Shareholders and the Top Ten Shareholders of Outstanding Shares Not Subject to Selling Restrictions Compared with the Prior Year-End Due to Lending/Return Through Refinancing

Share, except for percentages

Name of shareholder	Addition/exit during the reporting period	Number of shares lent through refinancing and unreturned at the end of the reporting period		Number of shares held in the shareholders' common accounts and credit accounts and shares lent through refinancing and unreturned at the end of the reporting period	
		Number in aggregate	Percentage (%)	Number in aggregate	Percentage (%)
China Construction Bank Corporation – E Fund CSI 300 Trading Open-ended Index Initiating Fund	Addition	176,000	0.00	84,214,200	0.08
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd. – E Fund Yufeng Return Bond Fund	Exit	–	–	51,502,835	0.05

4 ANALYSIS ON OVERALL OPERATING ACTIVITIES IN THE FIRST QUARTER

4.1 Overview of operations

The year 2024 marks a critical year for achieving the goals of the 14th Five-Year Plan. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the Bank fully implemented the guiding principles of the 20th CPC National Congress, the second plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, the Central Economic Work Conference and the Central Financial Work Conference, grasped the positioning of major state-owned banks in the high-quality development of the financial sector, and adhered to the general principle of seeking progress while maintaining stability. Centering on the vision of building a first-class large retail bank, the Bank put emphasis on enhancing capability, pursuing innovation and strengthening management, advanced the “5 plus 1” strategic path¹, strengthened the development of major capabilities in six aspects², and accelerated the development of five differentiated growth poles³. It strengthened refined management on all fronts, persisted in the pursuit of long-term value, fostered intrinsic motivation for development, and achieved a good start for the year.

Actively responding to the challenges of narrowing interest margin as well as the slowdown in income and profit growth in the banking industry, the Bank stayed committed to the general principle of making progress while maintaining stability and maintained a healthy and stable development momentum. Firstly, the earnings remained stable. During the reporting period, the Bank’s operating income amounted to RMB89,494 million, up by 1.42% year on year; net profit attributable to equity holders of the Bank stood at RMB25,926 million. Facing an environment of declining interest margins in the industry, it strove to maintain steady performance in interest margin with high-quality and differentiated development strategies, achieving a net interest margin of 1.92%, a decrease of 9 bps from the prior year, 2 bps less than the decrease in the same period of the prior year. The net interest income increased by 3.13% year on year, with the growth rate 0.13 percentage point higher than the growth rate in 2023. **Secondly, the ability to safeguard against risks was improved.** It strengthened risk management capability building on all fronts and incorporated refined risk control into the whole process of operations. It advanced the application of intelligent risk control tools in various fields, advanced the development of a whole-process digital risk monitoring system, and established a “technology flow” evaluation system for tech companies. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s NPL ratio was 0.84%, and asset quality remained stable. Its allowance to NPLs ratio stood at 326.87%, indicating adequate risk-offsetting capacity. **Thirdly, the refined management of assets and liabilities was continuously promoted.** In terms of the assets, it adhered to a holistic approach in managing credit and non-credit assets, and used risk-adjusted return on capital (RAROC) as a yardstick for asset allocation, achieving efficient allocation while maintaining moderate growth in its business scale. It struck a balance among quantity, pricing and risk in terms of credit business, and the balance of credit business as a differentiated growth pole reached RMB5.31 trillion, accounting for 62.34% of the total loan balance, which was 0.35 percentage point higher than the percentage at the prior year-end. Among them, the increment of micro loans and small enterprise loans targeting “Sannong” customers and MSEs both achieved record highs. In terms of the liabilities, it continued to improve the development mechanism of value deposits, continued to optimize liability structure in terms of category, maturity and interest rate, and continuously consolidated the existing advantage in liability cost. The cost of deposits in the first quarter was 1.48%, a decrease of 5 bps from the prior year-end.

¹ “5 plus 1” strategic path refers to digital finance, eco-finance, coordinated finance, industrial finance and green finance, and end-to-end risk management and compliance.

² Refers to “major capabilities in six aspects” including core business, system support, coordination and integration, technological facilitation, institutional drive and innovation leadership.

³ Refers to the five differentiated growth poles in Sannong finance, microfinance, proactive credit extension, wealth management and financial market business.

The Bank stayed true to the original aspiration of serving the people with financial services. Following the guiding principles of the Central Financial Work Conference, it leveraged its own resource advantage in serving the key sectors of the real economy, and made coordinated efforts in promoting “five priorities” of technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance, and digital finance as well as the building of five differentiated growth poles. While continuing to improve high-quality financial supply, it deepened its unique endowment advantages and strove to build new growth engines.

Firstly, the Bank vigorously supported rural revitalization and built itself as the main force for rural revitalization. It focused on rural specialty industries and promoted chain-style development of industrial clients. It focused on villages with strong industrial development and populous villages and promoted grid-based building of creditworthy villages. It put greater efforts on collaboration between China Post Group and the Bank, and improved the ability to precisely reach the five major customer groups of villages, cooperatives, farmers, agricultural enterprises and rural supermarkets¹. It initiated the reconstruction of the whole process of micro loans and a three-year action plan to enhance customer managers’ capabilities, and made solid progress in centralized operation of review and approval as well as post-loan management. It built the digital “Sannong” platform, and improved systematic operation and full lifecycle management of “Sannong” customers. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s balance of agro-related loans reached RMB2.33 trillion, an increase of RMB176,234 million from the prior year-end.

Secondly, focusing on the goal of building itself as a comprehensive service provider of inclusive finance, the Bank steadily accumulated strength and made consistent efforts. It enriched the supply of microfinance services and provided comprehensive “credit+” services for MSEs. It comprehensively promoted “PSBC Facilitates Corporate Operation”, a one-stop digital management platform for enterprises, to empower the digital transformation of enterprises, serving 14.0 thousand clients on a cumulative basis. Additionally, it carried out the first campaign of Inclusive Finance Promotion Month, conducted in-depth research on the needs of enterprises to optimize financial products and service models, and continuously improved the coverage, accessibility and satisfaction of inclusive financial services. As at the end of the reporting period, the balance of inclusive loans to MSEs stood at RMB1.58 trillion, accounting for more than 18% of total loans to customers, with the increment accounting for over 30% of the increment of total loans to customers. Both the percentage of inclusive loans to MSEs in total loans to customers and the percentage of the increment amount compared to the increment of total loans to customers readily ranked in the forefront of major state-owned banks.

Thirdly, aiming at serving new quality productive forces, the Bank deepened professional capacity building and went all out to become a driving force in technology finance. It built technology graph for the industrial chain of new quality productive forces, created a white list of tech MSEs and reached out to customers through proactive credit extension. The “technology flow” innovation capability evaluation system and risk identification system for tech companies were put into operation successfully, effectively addressing the issues of on-boarding and credit line assessment for high-growth tech companies. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank served 74.8 thousand tech companies, and the balance of loans increased by 13.97% compared to the prior year-end. The Bank continued to intensify support for high-tech manufacturers, strategic emerging industries, and specialized and sophisticated manufacturers that produce new and unique products. The medium to long-term loans to the manufacturing industry increased by 10.36% from the prior year-end.

¹ “villages, cooperatives, farmers, agricultural enterprises and rural supermarkets” refer to administrative villages, farmers’ cooperatives, family farms and large farming households, agro-related enterprises and rural supermarkets.

Fourthly, the Bank comprehensively deepened the application of digital finance in a bid to build a leading digital ecosystem-based bank. It continued to consolidate technological foundation represented by new-generation core systems, “PSBC Brain” and a multi-center integrated cloud container. The new-generation core system for corporate business was put into operation, empowering and upgrading the services for corporate customers. Moreover, it actively explored the intelligent application of large-scale AI models, and launched a technology R&D requirement writing assistant. It continued to promote the application of Robotic Process Automation (RPA) technology and realized the display and tracking for the panoramic view of inclusive financial business.

Fifthly, the Bank improved the three-dimensional pension financial system and unfolded a new chapter of pension financial service. It strengthened the strategic guidance and organizational support for pension finance, established an implementation working group for pension finance, and promoted the building of a three-dimensional pension financial system of “three horizontals and three verticals”. Leveraging its unique advantages, it continued to improve the personal pension service framework, enriched the supply of personal pension deposits, insurance and fund products, created a digitally intelligent pension finance service ecosystem on mobile banking, promoted the use of distinctive functions such as the Three Calculators, namely the Retirement Benefit Calculator, Pension Tax Relief Calculator and Retirement Simulation Calculator, as well as automatic contribution, and encouraged customers to adopt a scientific and rational approach to retirement investment. It also conducted in-depth research on financial aspects of the elderly care industry, and promoted the comprehensive financial service for the elderly care industry.

Sixthly, the Bank pressed ahead with the development of green finance and served the green transformation of industrial system, contributing to the conservation of lucid waters and lush mountains. It set clear annual work objectives and key tasks, actively explored and developed green products, and launched an innovative financial service model of “ESG loan + insurance” and the first “marine blue carbon loan for shellfish”. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s green loan balance exceeded RMB670.0 billion, an increase of approximately 6% over the prior year-end. It provided carbon accounting services to 4,163 corporate customers accumulatively.

Seventhly, the Bank kept improving its capability of creating values for customers and worked to become an important contributor to the wealth management market. It introduced innovative products and services, such as the “wealth management night market” section on its mobile banking, and provided around-the-clock trading for online agency sales of wealth management products, which created more values for customers with early interest accrual and quick redemption. The Bank established a comprehensive private banking framework, upgraded the dedicated service line for Dingfu customers¹, enriched non-financial value-added benefits and launched online certification for qualified investors, providing high-end customers with butler-style services. To strengthen empowerment and support, it unveiled a system function of a four-step work approach of “listening, proposing, implementing and reviewing” for wealth advisors, standardized the service process for Fujia customers and improved whole-process companion services for customers. As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank’s AUM (management of assets from personal customers) exceeded RMB16 trillion, an increase of RMB845,578 million over the prior year-end. The number of VIP customers totaled 53,820.4 thousand, up by 4.55% over the prior year-end; and the number of Fujia customers and above totaled 5,391.7 thousand, up by 8.65% over the prior year-end.

¹ The Bank regards customers with assets of RMB100,000 and above as VIP customers. Among them, customers with assets between RMB100,000 (inclusive) and RMB500,000 are Jingui customers, customers with assets between RMB500,000 (inclusive) and RMB6 million are Fujia customers, and customers with assets of RMB6 million and above are Dingfu customers.

Eighthly, the Bank continued to strengthen the new “1 plus N” operation and service system¹ of corporate banking and accelerated the building of differentiated and unique advantages. Focusing on comprehensive operations, it established tiered and classified management system based on the characteristics of customer groups. It deepened cooperation with customers by relying on all-round, three-dimensional comprehensive marketing services featuring “online + offline + remote + diversified tools”. As at the end of the reporting period, the number of the Bank’s corporate customers reached 1,639.8 thousand with an increase of 73.3 thousand, and the finance product aggregate (FPA) exceeded RMB5 trillion. Furthermore, it deeply engaged in the business ecosystem of core customers with priorities given to GBC synergy², rural revitalization, urban finance, industrial finance, technology finance and other fields, thus steadily improving the quality and efficiency of the services for customers with the Bank acting as the lead bank.

Based on continuous capacity building, innovation and reform, the Bank accelerated the implementation of refined management. It formulated an implementation plan for refined management, and constantly pursued high efficiency and optimal results in resource allocation, business development, customer service, risk management, operational management and other areas. **Firstly, it continued to optimize business processes.** It took solid steps in implementing a three-year work plan for transition to intensive operation, and improved intensive operation capability. Pre-lending, lending and post-lending processes for retail credit were reshaped through an intensive operation model. Centralized approval of consumer credit business by Head Office maintained normal operation during the Spring Festival holiday, with the final approval accounting for more than 70% of businesses nationwide; and the centralized post-loan acceptance service points covered 40% of urban areas. By doing so, the Bank moved faster to build itself into a more asset-light, more efficient, and modern first-class commercial bank. **Secondly, the Bank kept improving customer services.** The Bank accelerated the development of mobile banking as a main platform for customer interaction, enriched the growth system for mobile banking users, steadily promoted the development of authorization function system, and steadily optimized digital risk control. In doing so, it was able to provide customers with 24/7, multi-scenario online services. It continuously optimized the layout of offline outlets to give full play to its channel advantages of a large number of outlets with wide coverage. It strengthened the coverage of financial services in key areas like new cities, new areas, new industrial parks and top 1,000 towns. It improved the image of outlets, expedited indoor image renovations, and launched a new round of renovation of old outlets. Over 5,100 outlets underwent interior renovation for a new image on an accumulative basis. Moreover, it doubled efforts in promoting “PSBC Care Stations” and set up a total of 5,094 “PSBC Care Stations”. **Thirdly, the Bank continuously transformed business operations.** It accelerated the promotion of proactive credit extension, and improved the “source of fresh water” from list customers. It streamlined and optimized the online product application process. It continuously optimized various risk control strategies such as customer on-boarding, risk pricing, and credit limit approval, achieving a balance between risk control and customer experience. As at the end of the reporting period, the approved credit amount of proactive credit extension reached RMB365,927 million on a cumulative basis and the loan balance amounted to RMB223,382 million, with an NPL ratio below 0.5%. Altogether, risk control achieved good results. Furthermore, the Bank fully launched the building of “future-oriented” technology system 3.0 to enhance the adaptability of the “future-oriented” technology to tech companies and promoted the implementation of full-process application mechanisms. In the first quarter, 3,621 customers were approved by using the “future-oriented” model, with an approved amount of RMB341,962 million.

With lofty aspirations and a long journey ahead, the Bank remains steadfast in its unwavering commitment to excellence. In the face of challenging external environment and intensified competition in the industry, the Bank will adhere to a long-term perspective, maintain confidence in its development, and improve development efficiency and management effectiveness with capability building as the foundation, innovation and optimization as the driver and refined management as the guarantee. It will focus on the “five priorities”, grasp firmly the market opportunities, seek progress while maintaining stability, and forge ahead with perseverance. It will work to build differentiated competitiveness, strive to grow better and stronger, and make more contributions to the building of a financial powerhouse.

¹ The new “1 plus N” operation and service system refers to a system under which the Bank carries out reform and in-depth application of the operation mechanism, and develops a marketing support service system that integrates the front, middle and back offices by focusing on the six dimensions of customer, product, collaboration, service, risk and technology.

² GBC synergy refers to the collaborative creation of a full-chain marketing loop to serve customers at the government (G), business (B), and consumer (C) ends.

4.2 Financial performance

4.2.1 Financial results

During the reporting period, the Bank's operating income amounted to RMB89,494 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB1,252 million, or 1.42%. The net profit amounted to RMB25,957 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB328 million, or 1.25%. Annualized return on average total assets was 0.65%. Annualized return on weighted average equity was 12.36%.

Net interest income

The Bank's net interest income amounted to RMB71,573 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB2,175 million, or 3.13%. The growth was mainly driven by the steady growth in the scale of interest earning assets and the optimization of asset-liability structure as the Bank adhered to the differentiated development strategy and continued to promote refined management of assets and liabilities. Net interest margin was 1.92%, and net interest spread was 1.90%.

Net fee and commission income

The Bank's net fee and commission income amounted to RMB9,476 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB2,110 million, or 18.21%, primarily due to a decrease in the income from bancassurance under the impact of the filing-implementation consistency policy. Nevertheless, by focusing on the ten major products of intermediary business, the Bank comprehensively expanded the income sources of intermediary business, thus achieving rapid growth in income from investment banking, transaction banking, corporate finance, etc.

Operating expenses

The Bank's operating expenses amounted to RMB53,741 million, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB3,584 million, or 7.15%.

Credit impairment losses

The Bank's credit impairment losses amounted to RMB6,984 million, representing a year-on-year decrease of RMB1,636 million, or 18.98%.

4.2.2 Assets and liabilities and equity

Assets

As at the end of the reporting period, the Bank's total assets amounted to RMB16,331,949 million, representing an increase of RMB605,318 million, or 3.85% compared with the prior year-end. Total loans to customers amounted to RMB8,522,074 million, representing an increase of RMB373,181 million, or 4.58% from the prior year-end. Among them, personal loans amounted to RMB4,641,202 million, representing an increase of RMB170,954 million, or 3.82% from the prior year-end. It is mainly because the Bank further implemented the country's rural revitalization strategy, and continued to increase credit supply in key fields of rural revitalization, resulting in a rapid growth in personal micro loans. Corporate loans amounted to RMB3,482,386 million, representing an increase of RMB267,915 million, or 8.33% compared with the prior year-end, primarily because the Bank followed major national strategic plans, continuously increased support for the real economy and increased credit allocation to enterprises in fields such as advanced manufacturing, strategic emerging industries, specialized and sophisticated enterprises that produce new and unique products, inclusive finance and green finance, resulting in a relatively rapid growth in the scale of small business loans and corporate loans. Discounted bills amounted to RMB398,486 million, representing a decrease of RMB65,688 million, or 14.15% compared with the prior year-end.

Liabilities

The Bank's total liabilities amounted to RMB15,323,248 million, representing an increase of RMB553,233 million, or 3.75% compared with the prior year-end. Customer deposits amounted to RMB14,628,047 million, representing an increase of RMB672,084 million, or 4.82% compared with the prior year-end. Among them, personal deposits amounted to RMB13,132,369 million, representing an increase of RMB637,513 million, or 5.10% compared with the prior year-end, mainly because the Bank adhered to the philosophy of maintaining high-quality deposit development, kept optimizing the structure of deposits and realized growth in deposits with maturities of one year or less. Corporate deposits amounted to RMB1,492,581 million, representing an increase of RMB34,144 million, or 2.34% compared with the prior year-end.

Equity

The Bank's total equity amounted to RMB1,008,701 million, representing an increase of RMB52,085 million, or 5.44% compared with the prior year-end, mainly driven by the proceeds of RMB30 billion raised by the issuance of perpetual bonds by the Bank and the net profit of RMB25,957 million.

4.2.3 Asset quality and capital adequacy ratio

As at the end of the reporting period, the NPL balance of the Bank amounted to RMB71,586 million, representing an increase of RMB4,126 million compared with the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 0.84%, representing an increase of 0.01 percentage point over the prior year-end. The balance of special mention loans amounted to RMB60,602 million, representing an increase of RMB5,650 million compared with the prior year-end. Special mention loan ratio was 0.71%, representing an increase of 0.03 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. The balance of overdue loans was RMB84,055 million, representing an increase of RMB10,026 million compared with the prior year-end. The overdue loan ratio was 0.99%, representing an increase of 0.08 percentage point compared with the prior year-end. Allowance to NPLs ratio was 326.87%, representing a decrease of 20.70 percentage points compared with the prior year-end. During the reporting period, newly generated NPLs stood at RMB17,093 million, with an annualized NPL formation ratio of 0.81%.

The core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio of the Bank was 9.41%, representing a decrease of 0.12 percentage point compared with the prior year-end; tier 1 capital adequacy ratio was 11.76%, representing an increase of 0.15 percentage point compared with the prior year-end; capital adequacy ratio was 14.33%, representing an increase of 0.10 percentage point compared with the prior year-end, all meeting the regulatory requirements.

4.3 Financial statements and supplementary information

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

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

5 OTHER REMINDERS

With the approval of the National Financial Regulatory Administration and the People's Bank of China, the Bank issued RMB30 billion write-down undated capital bonds in the national interbank bond market in March 2024, with all proceeds used to replenish additional tier 1 capital in accordance with applicable laws and approval of the competent authorities.

For other significant events disclosed by the Bank during the reporting period in accordance with regulatory requirements, please refer to the announcements published by the Bank.

6 RELEASE OF QUARTERLY REPORT

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

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

Beijing, the PRC
April 29, 2024

As at the date of this announcement, the Board of the Bank comprises Mr. Liu Jianjun and Ms. Yao Hong as Executive Directors; Mr. Han Wenbo, Mr. Chen Donghao, Mr. Wei Qiang, Mr. Huang Jie, Mr. Liu Yue and Mr. Ding Xiangming as Non-executive Directors; Mr. Wen Tiejun, Mr. Chung Shui Ming Timpson, Mr. Hu Xiang, Ms. Pan Yingli and Mr. Tang Zhihong as Independent Non-executive Directors.

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

APPENDIX I FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IFRSs

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	January to March 2024 (unaudited)	January to March 2023 (unaudited)
Interest income	127,402	121,197
Interest expense	(55,829)	(51,799)
Net interest income	71,573	69,398
Fee and commission income	14,541	21,473
Fee and commission expense	(5,065)	(9,887)
Net fee and commission income	9,476	11,586
Net trading gains	1,127	1,067
Net gains on investment securities	6,680	6,366
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	735	–
Net other operating gains	(97)	(175)
Operating income	89,494	88,242
Operating expenses	(53,741)	(50,157)
Credit impairment losses	(6,984)	(8,620)
Impairment losses on other assets	(9)	(1)
Profit before income tax	28,760	29,464
Income tax expenses	(2,803)	(3,179)
Net profit	25,957	26,285
Net profit attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	25,926	26,280
Non-controlling interests	31	5

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

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	January to March 2024 (unaudited)	January to March 2023 (unaudited)
Other comprehensive income		
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
– Changes in fair value of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4	(47)
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
– Net gains/(losses) on investments in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,441	(205)
Total comprehensive income for the period	27,402	26,033
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Bank	27,371	26,028
Non-controlling interests	31	5
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in RMB Yuan)	0.25	0.27

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2023 (audited)
Assets		
Cash and deposits with central bank	1,309,651	1,337,501
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	233,081	189,216
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	315,740	297,742
Derivative financial assets	2,374	2,154
Financial assets held under resale agreements	471,512	409,526
Loans and advances to customers	8,289,908	7,915,245
Financial investments		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	980,210	888,516
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments	530,525	503,536
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments	6,050	7,326
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,004,606	3,988,210
Interests in associates	673	673
Property and equipment	55,801	55,220
Deferred tax assets	61,245	62,508
Other assets	70,573	69,258
Total assets	16,331,949	15,726,631
Liabilities		
Borrowings from central bank	28,313	33,835
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	128,608	95,303
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	57,814	60,212
Derivative financial liabilities	2,854	3,595
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	211,599	273,364
Customer deposits	14,628,047	13,955,963
Income tax payable	54	79
Debt securities issued	170,432	261,138
Deferred tax liabilities	6	4
Other liabilities	95,521	86,522
Total liabilities	15,323,248	14,770,015

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2024 (unaudited)	As at December 31, 2023 (audited)
Equity		
Share capital	99,161	99,161
Other equity instruments		
– Perpetual bonds	199,986	169,986
Capital reserve	162,681	162,682
Other reserves	274,794	273,740
Retained earnings	270,305	249,304
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Bank	1,006,927	954,873
Non-controlling interests	1,774	1,743
Total equity	1,008,701	956,616
Total equity and liabilities	16,331,949	15,726,631

Liu Jianjun

(On behalf of the Board)

Yao Hong

(On behalf of the Board)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	January to March 2024 (unaudited)	January to March 2023 (unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	28,760	29,464
Adjustments for:		
Amortization of intangible assets and other assets	549	422
Depreciation of property and equipment, and right-of-use assets	2,312	2,157
Impairment loss on assets	6,993	8,621
– Credit impairment losses	6,984	8,620
– Impairment losses on other assets	9	1
Interest income arising from financial investments	(35,014)	(33,573)
Interest expense arising from debt securities issued	1,710	897
Net gains on investment securities	(7,415)	(6,366)
Unrealized exchange losses/(gains)	(886)	348
Net losses/(gains) from disposal of property and equipment and other assets	(5)	(2)
Subtotal	(2,996)	1,968
NET DECREASE/(INCREASE) IN OPERATING ASSETS		
Deposits with central bank	7,749	(25,932)
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	(39,359)	(23,420)
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	(3,173)	(19,453)
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(6,287)	(23,225)
Financial assets held under resale agreements	9,697	(9,838)
Loans and advances to customers	(381,688)	(417,698)
Other operating assets	(3,793)	(10,581)
Subtotal	(416,854)	(530,147)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN OPERATING LIABILITIES		
Borrowings from central bank	(5,448)	6,152
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	33,255	(12,785)
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	(2,317)	14,997
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	(61,933)	22,203
Customer deposits	703,809	553,694
Other operating liabilities	(22,249)	(30,972)
Subtotal	645,117	553,289
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX		
Income tax paid	(121)	(894)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	225,146	24,216
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:		
Interest received	94,857	91,581
Interest paid	(84,263)	(78,219)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE THREE-MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(All amounts in RMB million unless otherwise stated)

	January to March 2024 (unaudited)	January to March 2023 (unaudited)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from disposal/redemption of financial investments	442,699	357,637
Cash received from income arising from financial investments	42,417	45,130
Cash received from disposal of property and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets	55	11
Cash paid for purchase of financial investments	(548,363)	(403,846)
Cash paid for purchase of property and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets	(2,577)	(2,266)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(65,769)	(3,334)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from issuance of ordinary shares	–	45,000
Cash received from issuance of perpetual bonds	30,000	–
Cash received from issuance of debt securities	–	10,000
Cash paid for dividends and interests	(7,022)	(6,767)
Cash paid for issuance of ordinary shares	–	(20)
Cash paid for issuance of perpetual bonds	(1)	–
Cash paid for repayment of debt securities	(90,710)	–
Cash paid to repay principal and interest of lease liabilities	(913)	(973)
NET CASH (USED IN)/GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(68,646)	47,240
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(6)	(81)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	90,725	68,041
Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	453,227	239,980
BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	543,952	308,021

APPENDIX II SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Pillar 3 Information Required to Be Disclosed Under the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks

In accordance with the Basel III final version issued by the Basel Committee and the actual situation of China's banking industry, the National Financial Regulatory Administration promulgated the Rules on Capital Management of Commercial Banks (hereinafter referred to as the "Rules") on November 1, 2023. This section was prepared in accordance with the relevant concepts and rules of capital adequacy ratios under the Rules instead of the financial reporting and accounting principles. Pursuant to the requirements of the Information Disclosure Contents and Requirements of Commercial Banks in Appendix 22 to the Rules and the relevant regulatory documents, the Bank discloses the following information:

1. Table KM1: Key Metrics (at consolidated group level)

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	a
	March 31, 2024
Available capital (amounts)	
1 Core tier 1 capital – net	802,322
2 Tier 1 capital – net	1,002,470
3 Net capital	1,221,214
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)	
4 Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	8,523,447
4a Total risk-weighted assets (pre-floor)	8,523,447
Capital adequacy ratio	
5 Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	9.41
5a Core tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	9.41
6 Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	11.76
6a Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	11.76
7 Capital adequacy ratio (%)	14.33
7a Capital adequacy ratio (%) (pre-floor ratio)	14.33
Additional capital requirements at all levels	
8 Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.50
9 Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	–
10 Bank G-SIB or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	0.50
11 Total of bank core tier 1 capital specific buffer requirements (%) (row 8 + row 9 + row 10)	3.00
12 Net core tier 1 capital available as a percentage of RWA after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	4.41
Leverage ratio	
13 Balance of on- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustments	16,951,270
14 Leverage ratio (%)	5.91
14a Leverage ratio a (%)	5.91
14b Leverage ratio b (%)	5.95
14c Leverage ratio c (%)	5.95
Liquidity coverage ratio	
15 High-quality liquid assets	2,925,137
16 Net cash outflow	1,035,196
17 Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	282.57
Net stable funding ratio	
18 Total available stable funding	13,873,254
19 Total required stable funding	8,367,044
20 Net stable funding ratio (%)	165.81

2. Table OV1: Overview of Risk-Weighted Assets

In RMB million, except for percentages

		a	c
		Risk-weighted assets	Minimum capital requirements
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
1	Credit risk	7,972,545	637,804
2	Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk, credit valuation adjustment risk, asset management products in banking book and securitisation exposures in banking book)	7,531,440	602,515
3	Of which: standardised approach	7,531,440	602,515
4	Of which: risk exposures arising from the liquidation of securities, commodities and foreign exchange transaction clearing	–	–
5	Of which: the undeducted part of the threshold deductions	251,343	20,107
6	Of which: foundation internal ratings-based approach	–	–
7	Of which: supervisory slotting approach	–	–
8	Of which: advanced internal ratings-based approach	–	–
9	Counterparty credit risk	3,574	286
10	Of which: standardised approach	3,574	286
11	Of which: current risk exposure approach	–	–
12	Of which: other approaches	–	–
13	Credit valuation adjustment risk	476	38
14	Asset management products in banking book	409,815	32,785
15	Of which: look-through approach	56,123	4,490
16	Of which: mandate-based approach	341,403	27,312
17	Of which: 1250% risk weight is applied	12,289	983
18	Securitisation exposures in banking book	27,240	2,179
19	Of which: securitisation internal ratings-based approach	–	–
20	Of which: securitisation external ratings-based approach	20,074	1,606
21	Of which: securitisation standardised approach	7,166	573
22	Market risk	82,400	6,592
23	Of which: standardised approach	82,400	6,592
24	Of which: internal model approach	–	–
25	Of which: simplified standardised approach	–	–
26	Capital charge for switch between trading book and banking book	–	–
27	Operational risk	468,502	37,480
28	Additional adjustments resulting from the application of the capital floor	–	–
29	Total	8,523,447	681,876

3. Table LR1: Summary Comparison of Accounting Assets vs Leverage Ratio Exposure Measure

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	a
	March 31, 2024
1 Total consolidated assets	16,331,949
2 Adjustments for consolidation	–
3 Adjustments for customer assets	–
4 Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	4,054
5 Adjustments for securities financing transactions	4,788
6 Adjustments for off-balance sheet items	616,322
7 Adjustments for asset securitisation transactions	–
8 Adjustments for unsettled financial assets	–
9 Adjustments for cash pooling transactions	–
10 Adjustments for deposit reserves (if any)	–
11 Adjustments for prudent valuation and provision for impairment	–
12 Other adjustments	(5,843)
13 Balance of on- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustments	16,951,270

4. Table LR2: Leverage Ratio Common Disclosure

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	a
	March 31, 2024
Balance of on-balance sheet assets	
1 On-balance sheet assets (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	16,120,752
2 Less: provision for impairment	(262,689)
3 Less: tier 1 capital deductions	(5,843)
4 Balance of on-balance sheet assets after adjustments (excluding derivatives and securities financing transactions)	15,852,220
Balance of derivative assets	
5 Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions (where applicable net of eligible margin and/or with bilateral netting)	960
6 Potential risk exposure associated with all derivatives transactions	5,468
7 Total amount of collateral deducted from the balance sheet	–
8 Less: assets receivable arising from provision of eligible margin	–
9 Less: balance of derivative assets arising from transactions with central counterparties when clearing services are provided to customers	–
10 Effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	–
11 Less: deductible effective notional amount of written credit derivatives	–
12 Balance of derivative assets	6,428

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	a
	March 31, 2024
Balance of securities financing transaction assets	
13 Balance of accounting assets for securities financing transactions	471,512
14 Less: deductible balance of securities financing transaction assets	–
15 Counterparty credit risk exposure for securities financing transactions	4,788
16 Balance of securities financing transaction assets formed by securities financing transactions as agent	–
17 Balance of securities financing transaction assets	476,300
Balance of off-balance sheet items	
18 Balance of off-balance sheet items	2,844,809
19 Less: balance of off-balance sheet items adjusted for credit conversion	(2,223,582)
20 Less: provision for impairment	(4,905)
21 Balance of off-balance sheet items after adjustments	616,322
Tier 1 capital – net and the balance of on- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustments	
22 Tier 1 capital – net	1,002,470
23 Balance of on- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustments	16,951,270
Leverage ratio	
24 Leverage ratio	5.91
24a Leverage ratio a	5.91
25 Minimum leverage requirements	4.00
26 Additional leverage requirements	0.25
Disclosure of various averages	
27 Quarterly and daily average balance of securities financing transactions	375,616
27a Quarter-end balance of securities financing transactions	471,512
28 Balance of on- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustments a	16,855,374
28a Balance of on- and off-balance sheet assets after adjustments b	16,855,374
29 Leverage ratio b	5.95
29a Leverage ratio c	5.95

5. Table LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio

In RMB million, except for percentages

Item	a
	After adjustment
	March 31, 2024
High-quality liquid assets	2,925,137
Net cash outflow ⁽¹⁾	1,035,196
Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	282.57

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