

Q&A Record for 2025 Interim Results Announcement of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

(Transcribed according to recording)

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Meeting form: Webcast

Attending management members: President Liu Jun, Senior Executive Vice President Wang Jingwu, Senior Executive Vice President Zhang Weiwu, Senior Executive Vice President Yao Mingde, Senior Executive Vice President Zhang Shouchuan, Chief Business Officer Tian Fenglin

Attending directors: Lu Yongzhen, Cao Liqun, Dong Yang, Zhong Mantao, Herbert Walter, Chen Guanting, Li Weiping

Number of attendees: 2,800

Qian Zhonghua: Welcome to the 2025 Interim Results Announcement of ICBC. I am Qian Zhonghua from Corporate Strategy and Investor Relations Department.

The 2025 Interim Results of ICBC have been released online. We have consistently attached great importance to investor relations management and are committed to maintaining close contact with global investment and research institutions, customers, and media friends through high-frequency and efficient communication. We especially cherish the long-term trust of our global shareholders and their firm recognition of ICBC's value. The global webcast of results announcement today serves as a key platform for us to fulfill our commitment to transparent communication and to engagement in in-depth interactions with the market. With this opportunity, we look forward to providing you with a detailed interpretation of ICBC's highlights in operations and development strategies during the first half of the year.

First, please allow me to introduce the attendees from our Senior Management: President Liu Jun, Senior Executive Vice President Wang Jingwu, Senior Executive Vice President Zhang Weiwu, Senior Executive Vice President Yao Mingde, Senior Executive Vice President Zhang Shouchuan, and Chief Business Officer Tian Fenglin. Directors Lu Yongzhen, Cao Liqun, Dong Yang, Zhong Mantao, Herbert Walter, Chen Guanting, and Li Weiping attend the meeting online. In addition, general managers of relevant departments at the Head Office also attend the meeting.

Next, we will invite Senior Executive Vice President Yao Mingde to present the overall picture and key highlights of ICBC's interim results in 2025.

Yao Mingde: Dear investors, analysts, and friends from the media.

Hello! Welcome to ICBC 2025 Interim Results Announcement. Thank you for your

interest and support. I would like to brief you on the basics of ICBC's operations in the first half of 2025.

In the first half of 2025, ICBC advanced its high-quality development while serving the ongoing economic recovery by adhering to the “five transformations” of intelligent risk control, modern layout, digital driver, diversified structure and ecological foundation. It maintained its strategic focus, leveraged its development opportunities, potential, and advantages, and continued with a development trend characterized by “Strong, Excellent, Large and Stable”. As a result, the Bank has delivered a strong performance marked by stable operations and steady progress.

First, operational results have shown steady progress, with increased resilience in development. As at the end of June 2025, ICBC's total assets exceeded RMB52 trillion; customer loans surpassed RMB30 trillion, representing an increase of RMB1.8 trillion from the end of the previous year; and customer deposits approached RMB37 trillion, representing an increase of RMB2.1 trillion from the end of the previous year, all of which maintain industry-leading levels. In the first half of the year, ICBC recorded an operating income of RMB409.1 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 1.8%. The share of non-interest income increased by 1.45 percentage points, indicating a continuously optimized income structure. Pre-provision profit amounted to RMB303.5 billion, increasing by 1.4%; net profit was RMB168.8 billion, maintaining a leading position among domestic peers. The annualized return on average total assets (ROA) and annualized return on weighted average equity (ROE) stood at 0.67% and 8.82%, respectively. The cost-to-income ratio was 25.27%, indicating good input-output efficiency. The net interest margin (NIM) was 1.30%, showing a narrowing decline; the capital adequacy ratio was 19.54%; and the allowance to NPLs was 217.71%, further strengthening the foundation for robust operations. The non-performing (NPL) ratio was 1.33%, and the special mention loan ratio was 1.91%, reflecting stable asset quality.

Based on such solid performance, the Bank distributed a cash dividend of RMB109.8 billion in 2024. Calculated based on the average share price in the first half of the year, the dividend yield of A-shares and H-shares recorded 4.44% and 6.16%, respectively. This year, the Bank will continue to implement interim dividends, with an expected cash dividend payout of RMB50.4 billion.

Second, assets and liabilities have grown steadily, and service quality and efficiency have been enhanced. As at the end of June 2025, the balance of customer loans increased by 6.4% compared to the end of the previous year; the balance of bond investments increased by 10.2%; and the scale of customer deposits increased by 5.9%. The credit structure was continuously optimized, with corporate loans up by RMB1.35 trillion, and the distribution of loans becoming more targeted and direct. Efforts were actively made to stimulate consumption, and personal consumption loans maintained rapid growth. The Bank has actively seized market opportunities and further advanced the financial work in “Five Priorities”. **In terms of technology finance**, the balance of technology loans reached RMB6 trillion, with a growth rate of 20%. **In terms of green finance**, the balance of green loans exceeded RMB6 trillion, with a growth rate of 16.4%, ranking first in the industry in terms of scale. **In terms of inclusive finance**, the balance of inclusive loans reached RMB3.4 trillion, with a growth rate of 17.3%, and the number of inclusive finance customers exceeded 2.43 million, representing an increase of 347,000. **In terms of pension finance**, the size of various pensions under management recorded RMB5.4 trillion, with a growth rate of

7.3%, serving over 210 million customers aged 55 and above. **In terms of digital finance**, loans to core industries of the digital economy exceeded RMB1 trillion, growing by 19.3%, achieving rapid growth. The number of personal mobile banking customers and users of e-CNY wallet maintained a leading position in the market.

Upholding the major responsibilities and core business in “industry” and the professional characteristics in “commerce”, we provided comprehensive financial solutions to a broad range of market entities. The balance of loans invested in the manufacturing industry stood over RMB5.2 trillion, including over RMB2.4 trillion in medium to long-term loans and over RMB100 billion in equipment renewal loans. We established a Sci-tech Finance Innovation Fund with a total size of RMB80 billion. The volume of corporate settlement business reached RMB1,016 trillion; the international settlement volume of domestic branches amounted to USD1.6 trillion; and cross-border RMB business reached RMB5.1 trillion.

Third, the “five transformations” have been solidly advanced, with further momentum generated for reform. In the first half of 2025, the Bank advanced the reform and development at a faster pace and constantly improved the framework of “five transformations” with constantly deepened content and upgraded measures, and the effects continued to emerge.

In terms of intelligent risk control, guided by the principles of “comprehensive management, active prevention, and smart control”, the Bank continuously enhanced its group-wide enterprise risk management system, deepened the application of intelligent risk control transformation, and focused on the high-quality implementation of 9+X types of risk prevention and control, laying a solid foundation for high-level security. The risk control mechanism was improved by appointing risk officers in the first-line departments of the Head Office, domestic branches, overseas institutions, and integrated subsidiaries, with full deployment of risk officers at tier-two domestic branches. As at the end of June, the NPL ratio decreased by 0.01 percentage points compared to the end of the previous year, and the allowance to NPLs increased by 2.8 percentage points, further enhancing the Bank’s risk resilience. Effective progress was made in managing key risk areas.

In terms of modern layout, by focusing on the needs of the country and the function of finance, the Bank promoted high-efficiency alignment among financial resources, business layout, development models, and modernization efforts. While consolidating its strengths in the “three traditional pillars” of industry and commerce, retail banking, and technology, the Bank rapidly expanded its presence in “new tracks”, such as new financial infrastructure, new business, and serving new quality productive forces. The volume of RMB interbank clearing transactions exceeded 2.9 billion; the number of CIPS direct participants increased to 37; binding with third-party payment platforms drove consumption of RMB8.4 trillion; 1.49 million new corporate settlement accounts were opened; the number of ICBC Treasury customers exceeded 13,000; the total size of custody business reached RMB29.9 trillion. Investment banking and mega asset management business developed steadily. The mega wealth management platform was solidly built, with continuous enhancement in intelligent quantitative trading. The balance of personal financial assets under management exceeded RMB24 trillion, maintaining a leading position across the market. The Bank’s advantages in wealth management business, such as fund consignment, insurance, and wealth management products were further strengthened.

Support was given to high-level opening-up. The Bank's international operating network spans 69 countries and regions worldwide, with more than 400 overseas institutions established. It serves as RMB clearing banks in 12 countries, with a strategic focus on the "one core, three corridors" layout. ICBC leads three multilateral platforms, i.e., the BRICS Business Council, the China-Europe Business Council, and the Belt and Road Bankers Roundtable, and two bilateral platforms (the China-German Economic Advisory Committee and the China-Spain Business Advisory Council). As the chair of the BRICS Business Council Chinese Chapter, we lived up to our responsibilities, and actively promoted the "Greater BRICS Cooperation" to be stable and far-reaching. The China-Europe Business Council continues to expand, with 110 members across 17 European countries. The Bank has deepened the development of the BRBR mechanism, which now includes 190 member and observer institutions from 75 countries and regions. It successfully issued global multi-currency offshore green bonds with a "carbon neutrality" theme, contributing financial strength to global economic and trade cooperation and sustainable development. The Bank will soon co-host the ASEAN Plus Three Industrial Chain & Supply Chain Partnering Conference with the Ministry of Commerce.

In terms of digital driver, the Bank comprehensively deepened the construction of "D-ICBC", strengthened technical and data support, accelerated the cultivation of new quality productive forces, and enhanced three external platforms while upgrading three internal platforms. The number of monthly active mobile banking customers exceeded 265 million, and "ICBC e-Life" had 21.15 million monthly active users. The volume of transactions through the open banking "Digital Financial Partner" platform reached RMB249 trillion. The coverage rate of "ICBC Counter Express" platform launched in outlets reached 86.5%. The intelligent marketing agent for corporate banking was launched, and a new "itinerant" model for the personal marketing PAD was developed. Leveraging the Smart Brain, targeted marketing reached 167 million customers, resulting in an increase of RMB1.18 trillion in customer financial assets. The "AI+" Action was carried out to launch over 100 new application scenarios. The intelligent ratio of smart inquiry and trading in financial markets reached 96%. AI supported the front-, middle-, and back-office of credit operations, serving more than 20,000 credit practitioners cumulatively. The AI wealth assistant achieved a user satisfaction rate of 91%.

In terms of diversified structure, the Bank proactively responded to changes such as declining interest rates and narrowing NIMs by optimizing its structure to create a new development paradigm characterized by diversified drivers and efficient synergy. Business structure, product structure, and asset-liability structure were further optimized. The share of incremental "retail + inclusive" loans increased by 5.3 percentage points. The Bank coordinated its four major business segments—Head Office, domestic and overseas branches, and integrated subsidiaries—and continuously improved its international and comprehensive operation management system. Overseas institutions had total assets of USD460 billion and achieved a pre-tax profit of USD2.6 billion in the first half of the year. The Bank also promoted its domestic integrated subsidiaries to focus on their major responsibilities and core business, enhance professional operations, and leverage licensing advantages to further strengthen customer service capabilities, value creation capabilities, and market competitiveness. In the first half of the year, these subsidiaries achieved a combined net profit of RMB8.3 billion.

In terms of ecological foundation, the Bank advanced the GBC+ project in greater depth, and solidified the capital chain, customer chain, service chain, and value chain. Customer ecosystem development emphasized both quality and scale, while scenario building and digital marketing progressed in parallel, continuously driving the operation transformation of outlets. The themed campaign of GBC+ “Long March” was carried out, and significant results were achieved through coordinated marketing. Focusing on 22 GBC+ Head-Office-level key scenarios, the Bank acquired 190,000 new G-end and B-end customers, generating RMB192.2 billion in new deposits. Meanwhile, it reached 64.59 million C-end customers, attracting RMB668.1 billion agency business. The transformation of online and offline channels was accelerated. The average financial assets per outlet for personal customers reached RMB1.53 billion, leading comparable peers and increasing by 8.7% from the beginning of the year. The average corporate settlement accounts per outlet recorded a net increase of 64.2. The number of corporate customers exceeded 14 million, and the number of personal customers surpassed 770 million. Both the average financial assets per account and the proportion of younger customers steadily increased. One-stop service was created to achieve million-level customer acquisition and billion-level live customer activation. At the same time, we insisted on organically integrating the concepts of ESG and sustainable development into our operations and development, further consolidating the governance structure, and continuously improving the sustainable information disclosure system.

Looking ahead to the second half of 2025, ICBC will resolutely implement the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, accelerate the exploration of comprehensive financial solutions, strengthen intelligent risk control, improve modern layout, enhance the digital driver, optimize diversified structure, and consolidate ecological foundation. Moreover, ICBC will enhance its strength in “three traditional pillars” including industry and commerce, retail banking, and technology, and broaden the “new tracks” of development including new financial infrastructure, new business and serving new quality productive forces. With higher-quality development, ICBC will create stable and sustainable value returns for the majority of domestic and overseas shareholders!

This concludes the report.

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, Senior Executive Vice President Yao.

Now we will proceed to the Q&A session. For more investors, analysts and media friends to have the opportunity to ask questions, we suggest that you ask one question.

Please move onto the first question.

Q1 (BofA Securities): First of all, congratulations to the Management! The operating environment is indeed complex and volatile, yet ICBC has consistently maintained a steady development momentum, finding certainty amid uncertainty. What are the business highlights ICBC presented in the first half of the year? What is the outlook for the operating income and profit in 2025 and will ICBC maintain its positive growth? Thank you.

Liu Jun: Thank you for your question. I’ll take your question.

Let me first take you back to our Annual Results Announcement in March of this year. At that time, I made a commitment to our investors that ICBC would move in line with the market, while performing above the market average to deliver reasonable

returns to our stakeholders. As a mega commercial bank, we always stay in sync with the market and accurately reflect the operation of the national economy. ICBC plays the role of a leading bank, and acts as a main force, a ballast stone, and a stabilizer. If the stabilizer operates at an excessively high speed, it might not fulfill its stabilizing function effectively. Therefore, we have always believed that steadiness may prove to be the fastest path, and balance may prove to be the best approach. Upholding this philosophy, we continue to promote ICBC's operational transformation and high-quality development. I would like to elaborate on our performance in the first half of the year from three perspectives.

First, let us assess whether ICBC's "interim performance" has truly found certainty amid uncertainty from a financial perspective, that is, a longitudinal view over time. The Management has always placed high importance on operating income, as ICBC's strong market influence stems from its powerful value creation capability. Our contribution to profit and taxes is significant not only domestically but also globally, and is fully comparable to that of world-class banks in the international market.

We focus on operating income, not just in terms of absolute volume, but also in terms of quality. In the first half of the year, the Group achieved operating income of RMB409.1 billion, representing an increase of 1.8%. The year-on-year growth rate turned positive, marking the best performance in the same period over the past three years. If we extend the time horizon a bit further, we recorded a positive year-on-year growth in single-quarter revenue in three out of the past four quarters, indicating that ICBC's revenue growth is stabilizing and beginning to turn upward.

This judgment is mainly based on an analysis of our income structure. As a large commercial bank that primarily engages in indirect financing, net interest income constitutes the majority of operating income and remains our "main course". In the first half of the year, net interest income declined marginally by 0.1%, essentially flat, which is a relatively strong performance among major banks and has provided stable support for total revenue. This was made possible, on the one hand, by balancing volume and pricing. And on the other hand, following the LPR cut, we also promptly lowered our posted deposit rates, effectively offsetting the impact on our NIM. Through stringent control of debt costs, we ensured the stability of our net interest margin and net interest income. This also sent a clear message to the market that as a large state-owned commercial bank, we remain committed to conducting business at a reasonable pricing midpoint. In the first half of the year, non-interest income amounted to RMB95.5 billion, of which net fee and commission income was RMB67 billion, down by 0.6%. As the impact of one-off factors gradually faded, the decline in fee-based income also narrowed rapidly. Other non-interest income totaled RMB28.5 billion, an increase of 38%, making a significant contribution to income growth.

While progress was made on the income side, the cost side, particularly asset quality control, also remained robust, further boosting our confidence to stay focused on long-term development. As at the end of June, the Group's NPL ratio stood at 1.33%, down by 1 basis point. As I mentioned at the Annual Results Announcement in March, the combination of a steadily declining NPL ratio and a steadily increasing provision coverage ratio has created a favorable "megaphone-shaped" pattern of quality. In the first half of the year, the Group's allowance to NPLs reached 217.71%. Notably, the total impairment allowance measured at the Group level exceeded RMB1 trillion for the first time, which is of critical importance for the sound operation of a large

commercial bank.

Next, let us turn to the second dimension, that is, comparing ICBC horizontally against our industry peers, to assess ICBC’s “interim performance”. As a listed company, it has always been our objective to share the fruits of value creation with our stakeholders. Looking at our performance in the capital market over the past two years, being a shareholder of ICBC, by most measures, is a fortunate position.

First, on the stock price. In 2024, the (non-dividend adjusted) prices of A-shares and H-shares of ICBC rose by 44.8% and 36.4%, respectively. In the first half of this year, the increases were 9.7% and 19.4%, respectively, both outperforming the overall banking sector and performing well among large banks. Many investors, analysts, and media friends often wonder whether ICBC, given its size and scale, is hard to pivot. My view is that, as a key financial force in the national economy and as a leading bank, ICBC must advance in step with the national economy, continuously calibrate its course in line with economic trends, and refine its strategies to ensure this large vessel sails steadily. Prudent operation is not only a hallmark and strength of ICBC but also a responsibility and commitment.

Next, on dividends. For fiscal year 2024, the Bank distributed RMB109.8 billion in cash dividends, continuing to rank as the listed company with the largest total cash dividend on the A-share market. This year, we still plan to implement an interim dividend of RMB50.4 billion, with a dividend payout ratio remaining stable at above 30%.

Third, on dividend yield. Although the recent increase in share price has led to a decline in dividend yield for ICBC’s A- and H-shares, this trend aligns closely with that of the overall banking sector. Based on the latest share prices as at August 28, the dividend yield for A- and H-shares still stands at approximately 4.2% and 5.8%, respectively. This level is higher than the cost of long-term funds and compares favorably with certain wealth management products. From a returns perspective, ICBC stock remains a compelling investment target. Moreover, you will see that as a large listed bank, ICBC shares embody many characteristics of fixed income products, providing the public with steady and sustained dividends that represent a return on ICBC’s development achievements.

Third, let us review ICBC’s “interim performance” from the perspective of operation and management, that is, from a structural dimension. ICBC’s goal is to build a world-class modern financial institution with Chinese characteristics and to act as the leading bank in building the country into a financial powerhouse. Therefore, international and comprehensive operations are not only indispensable components of our development, but also necessary choices to navigate a low interest margin environment and to better serve the new development paradigm. Based on data from the first half of the year, domestic branches remain our base camp and primary stronghold, providing stable momentum for the Group’s growth. International and comprehensive operations, meanwhile, represent a new stronghold for us—our new growth curve and new “secondary energy”—delivering incremental contributions that will continue to grow steadily over time. In the first half of the year, these two areas contributed 9.8% to Group revenue and 13% to Group pre-tax profit, both higher than that of the previous year.

ICBC is advancing along the path of the “Five Transformations”, aligning with the conclusion of the “14th Five-Year Plan” this year and the commencement of the “15th

Five-Year Plan” next year, to accelerate the high-quality advancement of relevant initiatives. For example, in comprehensive operation, by carrying out the AIC equity investment pilot program, we have comprehensively advanced the signing of regional funds, achieving full coverage across all 18 pilot areas, while maintaining market leadership in both fund establishment and project investment scale. Currently, the Group’s assets carry a high proportion of “debt” components. We aim to seize policy opportunity to grow long-term and patient capital, providing customers with more equity and equity-like investment and financing product portfolios, thereby enhancing the flexibility of our balance sheet and creating a more diversified product and income structure. In terms of international operation, we are working to replicate our domestic advantage as the largest RMB asset bank into overseas markets, and build a new platform and new channels for RMB asset investment and trading across both domestic and international markets, thus supporting the prudent and steady advancement of RMB internationalization. On that note, I am pleased to share some good news. In the first half of the year, ICBC expanded its RMB clearing banks network overseas by one more institution, bringing the total to 12, and was granted RMB asset custody mandates by several global customers.

Just now, the analyst raised the question of whether ICBC’s full-year net profit can return to positive growth. We will certainly strive toward this direction. As I mentioned earlier, ICBC always stays in sync with and advances in step with the national economy. Our balance sheet reflects the outcomes of the national economy, and our trajectory aligns broadly with China’s high-quality economic transformation. We hope that the “annual performance” we present at year-end will show further improvement over the interim numbers, and that this progress will be tangible, representing real contributions to serving the real economy, preventing and defusing risks, and further deepening financial reform.

Thank you all!

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, President Liu. Please move onto the second question.

Q2 (Economic Daily): Thank you. We noticed that ICBC’s overall asset quality remained stable in the first half of this year. Could you please share what major measures ICBC has taken in credit risk prevention and control? Specifically, regarding personal consumption loans, how did ICBC perform in terms of loan pricing and asset quality? Thank you.

Liu Jun: I would like to invite Senior Executive Vice President Wang Jingwu to answer this question.

Wang Jingwu: Thank you, *Economic Daily*, for your attention to our asset quality.

In the first half of this year, ICBC thoroughly implemented the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee on financial work, made overall plans for high-quality development and high-level security, and proactively managed credit risks in accordance with the path of “comprehensive management, active prevention and smart control” to be a ballast stone for maintaining financial stability. As at the end of June, the Group’s NPL ratio stood at 1.33%, down by 1 basis point from the beginning of the year; the allowance to NPLs rose to 217.71%, further enhancing our risk resilience.

The improvement in asset quality reflects the results of our reforms in risk management mechanisms. Specifically, we focused on building a safe and sound bank

through “three continuations”.

First, we continued to strengthen optimized investment and lending. We closely aligned with national strategic priorities, coordinated with the package of incremental policy measures, and established a credit policy framework suited to a modernized industrial system. We implemented the “three alignments” with the arrangements of the CPC’s Central Committee, with ICBC’s own strategy, and with regional characteristics. Referring to the national balance sheet, we conducted a comprehensive portfolio allocation and segmentation of all assets, achieving better balance across industries, regions, customers, and products. This has helped enhance the efficiency of credit resource allocation and capital utilization and lay a solid foundation for long-term asset quality improvement. Specifically, by aligning with modernization efforts, we actively met financing needs in key areas such as “Renewal and Trade-in” and “Major Strategies and Key Fields” projects, and further advanced the “Five Priorities” of finance. We supported the accelerated cultivation and development of new quality productive forces, and promoted the optimization of existing structure with incremental structure. As a result, loan growth in key sectors, including manufacturing, technological innovation, green finance, inclusive finance, and agriculture-related finance, exceeded the Group’s average loan growth.

Second, we continued to enhance the risk control system. We further strengthened the construction of the enterprise risk management framework, reinforced oversight of the Risk Control Committee and the duty performance of risk officers. We iteratively upgraded the “Three Gates and Seven-color Pools” intelligent credit risk control system. At the access stage, we established a three-dimensional policy framework covering “sector, region, and industrial chain”, steadily advanced the implementation of new credit approval rules at tier-two branches, and strengthened risk screening and early warning. During the duration management stage, we continuously strengthened duration management, with a focus on risk prevention and mitigation in key areas. At the disposal stage, we operated a high-quality direct sales and direct management mechanism for risk assets, further enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of risk asset operations. With the rollout of these measures, our ability to proactively defend against risks has been significantly improved.

Third, we continued to reinforce intelligent risk control. We adhered to digital and intelligent empowerment, deepened the application of new technologies such as AI large models in risk control, and continuously enhanced intelligent risk control capabilities. The enterprise-level intelligent risk control platform has been applied across all domestic branches and in more than 130 risk decision-making scenarios, achieving intelligent risk screening and early warning in five major markets, i.e., commodities, foreign exchange, bonds, money, and equities. We launched the industry’s first AI-based credit intelligent agent matrix, “AI-Credit Matrix”, which features functions such as intelligent information capture and risk analysis. We developed the AI-powered credit review assistant, “ICBC eXaminer”, which facilitates rapid analysis and accessibility of policies and data. We also optimized the “ICBC e-Prevention” credit risk monitoring system by enriching statistical monitoring content and refining data empowerment tools. In addition, we expanded the application of satellite remote sensing monitoring to more scenarios, with broader uses in agricultural fields such as crop planting and forestry.

Regarding the asset quality of personal consumption loans, ICBC actively implemented the requirements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council

on the special action to boost consumption, increased resource allocation, innovated service models, and expanded the supply of consumer finance to effectively support domestic demand, stimulate consumption, and improve people's livelihood. In the first half of the year, the Bank's personal consumption loans increased by more than 10% compared with the beginning of the year. In terms of pricing, we strictly followed the market interest rate pricing self-discipline mechanism, and set prices reasonably while ensuring commercial sustainability and balancing volume with pricing. In terms of asset quality, due to market environment and other factors, the banking industry as a whole experienced some downward pressure in retail loan asset quality. Taking into account the pace of risk resolution and other factors, ICBC's status was generally in line with market trends and remained within a reasonable range compared with peers.

In the second half of the year, although external risks and challenges remain, China's economy retains a solid foundation, strong resilience, and great potential. The long-term supportive conditions and fundamental trend of sustained growth remain unchanged. With the accelerated implementation of the package of policies to stabilize the economy, and with policy dividends from boosting domestic demand and promoting consumption continuing to be released, we expect the deterioration trend of personal consumption loans to gradually slow down. We will adhere to the principle of not raising operating costs and not disrupting the market environment, continue to increase the supply of consumer loans, strengthen the "entrance end" management of personal loan products, and comprehensively, dynamically and continuously optimize product access criteria, policies and rules, and management requirements. We will also strengthen end-to-end management of substantive risks in personal loans. At the same time, we will adhere to the direction of intelligent risk control driven by data, integrated into scenarios, based on customer segmentation, and refined through model iteration, and ensure precise matching of products and customers to achieve long-term sound development.

Thank you!

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, Senior Executive Vice President Wang. Please move onto the third question.

Q3 (Hong Kong Commercial Daily): Thank you. My question is about serving opening-up. At the Results Release in March this year, President Liu mentioned that in the next stage ICBC will adhere to the "Three Major Pillars", with the first being international and comprehensive operations. Could you please share what new progress ICBC made in the first half of this year in advancing international and comprehensive operations? What measures and achievements have been made in supporting foreign trade enterprises to "go global" and in serving high-level opening-up? Thank you.

Liu Jun: I would like to invite Senior Executive Vice President Zhang Weiwu to answer this question.

Zhang Weiwu: Thank you for your question.

Promoting international and comprehensive operations, as President Liu just mentioned, is not only a standard configuration for ICBC but also a necessary choice to address the low interest margin environment and better serve the new development paradigm. It is a market-oriented choice for us to build a modern financial model and

create value for customers, as well as the route must be taken by ICBC to strengthen its core competitiveness, achieve high-quality development, and build a world-class bank.

ICBC made steady progress in international operation in the first half of the year. As at the end of June, our overseas institutional network covered 69 countries and regions, with 250 branches and subsidiaries established in 30 Belt and Road participating countries. We fully implemented the “one bank, one policy” management model to strengthen refined management of overseas institutions. Overseas institutions had total assets of nearly USD460 billion, contributing 9.5% of Group pre-tax profit, with steadily improving contributions; asset quality remained stable, and regulatory ratings of overseas institutions were improved. In the first half of the year, we were newly authorized to serve as an RMB clearing bank in Türkiye, expanding our RMB clearing bank network to 12 countries. Overseas institutions also served as presidents or vice presidents of Chinese-funded chambers of commerce in 37 countries and regions, playing important roles in facilitating bilateral economic and trade exchanges.

Comprehensive operation also advanced steadily in the first half of the year. Focusing closely on customer needs, we leveraged the licensing advantages of subsidiaries in funds, financial leasing, insurance, debt-for-equity swaps, and wealth management, to accelerate the transition toward comprehensive financial solutions. As at the end of June, the main domestic integrated subsidiaries achieved a combined net profit of over RMB8.3 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 25%. Each subsidiary focused on strengthening its core business and enhancing its specialization, contributing new profit growth points to the Group while playing an important role in advancing the “Five Priorities” of finance and supporting the high-quality development of the real economy. For example, in new investments made by ICBC Investment, technology finance accounted for 46%; ICBC Credit Suisse’s pension investment management scale exceeded RMB1.1 trillion; ICBC Wealth Management’s average daily product scale approached RMB2 trillion, effectively meeting residents’ diverse wealth management needs; ICBC-AXA fully leveraged its insurance protection function, with pension insurance premium income reaching 25 times that of the same period last year; and ICBC Leasing’s newly invested leasing assets increased by 14.1% year-on-year in the first half of the year.

For your second question regards serving high-level opening-up, in the first half of the year, with a focus on supporting China’s high-level opening-up and high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, ICBC served global customers with a global ICBC and contributed to the building of a strong trade nation and a financial powerhouse. Our efforts were mainly reflected in three areas:

First, we improved the quality and efficiency of services for foreign trade and foreign investment. We launched the “Chunrong Action 2025” and the “ICBC e Trade” service system for new foreign trade business patterns. In the first half of the year, we processed RMB285.6 billion in settlement for new business patterns in cross-border e-commerce, up 9% year-on-year, serving more than 100,000 micro-, small- and medium-sized e-commerce enterprises. We officially launched the overseas version of “Cross-border e-Business Connect”, which has significantly improved the efficiency of enterprises’ cross-border collections. ICBC became the first to achieve full coverage of FT account systems in the five major free trade zones nationwide. The offshore RMB transaction volume of FT headquarters increased by 26% year-on-year,

while deposit and loan balances of FT headquarters grew by 120% and 46%, respectively, compared with the beginning of the year. We continued to improve comprehensive financial solutions for multinational corporations, with global cash management customers increasing by 19% compared with the beginning of the year, and the settlement volume of Global Pay up 27% year-on-year. With a focus on Chinese-funded enterprises “going global” and on high-quality Belt and Road services, we supported more than 500 “going global” projects, with loan commitments exceeding USD130 billion, covering key regions such as Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and Africa.

Second, we advanced the internationalization of RMB in a steady, prudent, and solid way. We continued to implement the “Chunxu Action”, and actively supported global market participants’ demand for cross-border RMB services. In the first half of the year, cross-border RMB business volume exceeded RMB5 trillion, increasing by 6% year-on-year; RMB clearing volume handled by overseas clearing banks reached RMB60 trillion, increasing by 23% year-on-year. We continued to strengthen clearing infrastructure, promoted Standard Bank Group to become the first foreign-funded CIPS direct participant in Africa, and facilitated interconnection of cross-border QR code payments between China and Vietnam. We also issued nearly RMB57 billion in Panda bonds for overseas customers and acted as lead underwriter for several landmark projects.

Third, we contributed to advancing international cooperation in a deeper and more practical way. We lived up to our responsibilities as the chair of the BRICS Business Council Chinese Chapter, and actively promoted the “Greater BRICS Cooperation”. We deepened the construction of the BRBR mechanism, and expanded its membership to 190 institutions from 75 countries and regions. China-EU Entrepreneur Roundtable was held, and the membership of China-EU Business Council expanded to 110, covering 17 countries in Europe. Furthermore, we served China International Import Expo, China International Supply Chain Expo and other international exhibitions solidly, to contribute financial strength to global economic and trade cooperation and sustainable development.

Once again, thank you for your attention to ICBC’s international and comprehensive operations.

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, Senior Executive Vice President Zhang. Please move onto the fourth question.

Q4 (Guosen Securities): Thank you for giving me the opportunity to ask a question. I am concerned about the NIM issue. We observed that the decline in ICBC’s NIM in the first half of this year was smaller than the same period last year. Can this stabilization trend continue? What impact did the LPR cut and the adjustment of posted deposit rates in May have on ICBC’s NIM? What results has ICBC achieved in reducing deposit costs in the first half of the year? And what is ICBC’s outlook for NIM for the full year? Thank you.

Liu Jun: I would like to invite Senior Executive Vice President Yao Mingde to answer this question.

Yao Mingde: Thank you for your question.

Regarding your questions, I would like to answer them in two parts.

The first concerns whether the stabilization trend of NIM can continue.

From the figures, the Bank's NIM in the first half of the year was 1.3%, decreasing by 12 basis points from last year, but the year-on-year decline narrowed by 6 basis points. Taken together, although NIM is still on a downward trajectory, the marginal decline has already narrowed. We believe that the stabilization trend of a narrowing NIM decline seen in the first half is sustainable. This is mainly attributable to ICBC's comprehensive assessment of banking operation strategies under the low-margin environment and the proactive and effective asset-liability management measures we have taken based on such assessments.

First, we paid greater attention to the duration management of asset-liability portfolios, which enhanced our resilience to external shocks. In responding to domestic and international monetary policy environments, we appropriately extended asset duration in RMB, while adopting a short-duration strategy in foreign currencies. We moderately increased the interest rate sensitivity of the balance sheet to stabilize the fundamentals of net interest income. In response to the LPR cut in May, we proactively adjusted posted deposit rates, offsetting downward pressure of 1 basis point on NIM. In terms of managing funding volatility, ICBC fully leveraged its advantage as a leading global funding bank and diversified funding sources, and maintained reasonable funding and financing costs to support NIM stability.

Second, on the liability side, we placed greater emphasis on managing the funding cost, which has also been a key factor in stabilizing NIM. The advantage of lower overall cost is sustainable. As at the end of June, the average interest rate on domestic RMB general deposits decreased by 26 basis points compared with the beginning of the year, with an additional decrease of 21 basis points year-on-year; the interest rate on newly absorbed RMB time deposits fell by 34 basis points compared with the beginning of the year, with an additional decrease of 5 basis points year-on-year. The downward trend in the funding cost is expected to continue at a faster pace. Operations at low cost are sustainable. By leveraging our solid foundation and strong comprehensive service capabilities in custody, settlement, and depository business, we effectively attracted and retained low-cost funds, and gained a considerable competitive edge in controlling interbank deposit costs. The strategy of phasing out high-cost liabilities is also sustainable. Through diversified liability arrangements and refined management of renewals upon maturity, ICBC successfully saved over RMB10 billion in interest expenses in the first half of the year.

Third, on the asset side, we focused more on optimizing asset structure, which has also created a late-mover advantage for NIM recovery. We paid more attention to the structure of overall growth. With our strong foundation in corporate banking, inclusive finance, and fin-tech, we hold significant competitive advantages. In the first half of the year, technology loans grew by 20%, higher than the industry average of 12.5%; inclusive loans grew by 17.3%, also above the industry average of 11.5%; loans to core industries of the digital economy increased by 19.3%, compared with the industry average of 11.5%. Targeted allocation of credit resources to the "Five Priorities" not only holds strategic significance but also reflects our stronger pricing capabilities in these areas. We paid closer attention to marginal improvements in pricing, adhering to the principle of risk-based pricing, and strictly following regulatory requirements to curb disorderly price competition, and prevent irrational declines in interest rates of loans. By the end of June, the average interest rate on newly issued RMB loans had dropped to 2.82%, decreasing by 22 basis points from

2024, with the decline relatively better than comparable peers. We also emphasized precise risk prevention and control. By coordinating development with security, ICBC continuously strengthened the combined force of the “three lines of defense”, steadily improved credit asset quality, and provided a solid foundation of safety to support NIM stability.

The second part concerns the outlook for NIM in the second half of the year.

We expect that the downward trend of NIM will remain a common phenomenon across the industry in the second half, but the pace of decline will narrow further. NIM reflects the comprehensive balance of multiple objectives for commercial banks, including supporting the real economy through reasonable concessions, ensuring stable growth, and maintaining commercial sustainability. It is closely related to three key factors. First, the impact of monetary policy on both assets and liabilities; second, the trend in credit demand; and third, banks’ capacity to adjust their asset structure.

Upholding the major responsibilities and core business in “industry” and the professional characteristics in “commerce”, ICBC is accurately aligning with national strategies, actively optimizing its credit structure, persistently advancing the “Five Priorities”, and continuing to enhance the overall returns and risk resilience of asset portfolios. Based on the above assessment, we are firmly confident in the trend of marginal stabilization of NIM in the future.

Thank you.

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, Senior Executive Vice President Yao. Please move onto the fifth question.

Q5 (China Business Times): Thank you. My question is about investment and financing. In the first half of the year, ICBC’s total investment and financing continued to maintain a leading position in the market. Could you please share which specific areas ICBC has directed its investments to? Not long ago, the Central Urban Work Conference pointed out that efforts should be made to build a vibrant and innovative city and carefully cultivate an innovative ecology. What achievements and highlights did ICBC have in supporting technological innovation and new quality productive forces? In addition, earlier the Management also mentioned the expansion of the AIC equity investment pilot program in the first half of the year. Could you please share ICBC’s specific progress and results in this area? What strategic plans does ICBC have going forward? Thank you.

Liu Jun: I would like to invite Senior Executive Vice President Zhang Shouchuan to answer this question.

Zhang Shouchuan: First of all, thank you very much for your question.

As you observed, ICBC’s investment and financing business maintained its industry-leading position in the first half of the year. In fact, we rank first among peers. We understand that high-quality investment and financing is both an important support for ICBC to fulfill its financial functions and mission, and a key “engine” for ICBC’s own high-quality development and value creation for customers and investors alike.

In the first half of this year, ICBC thoroughly implemented the decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, effectively carried

out both existing and incremental policies, and fully supported the “Four Stabilities” (stabilizing employment, enterprises, markets, and expectations), thus playing its role as the main force in serving the real economy and fulfilling its responsibility as a leading bank. Specifically, there are four key features:

First, the total volume increased year-on-year, and both credit supply and bond investment reached new milestones. As at the end of June, the combined balance of credit supply and bond investment exceeded RMB45 trillion, representing an increase of more than RMB3 trillion from the beginning of the year. Both the total and incremental volume of investment and financing remained market-leading, with an additional increase of RMB330 billion year-on-year. This included an increase of RMB1.78 trillion in RMB loans from domestic branches and an increase of RMB1.23 trillion in RMB bond investment. Both indicators showed additional increases compared to those in the same period last year, injecting ample financial “vitality” into the real economy.

Second, regarding the direction, loans were granted in a more targeted and direct way. We maintained rapid loan growth in fields such as “Major Strategies and Key Fields” and “Renewal and Trade-in” and technology finance. Technology finance spearheaded the “Five Priorities”, with loans for manufacturing, strategic emerging industries, inclusive finance, green finance, private enterprises, and agriculture-related sectors all growing by more than 10% compared with the beginning of the year. Balances and increments of loans to technology, green finance, and core digital economy industries remained market-leading. We strengthened financial services for the “Major Strategies and Key Fields” and “Renewal and Trade-in”, as well as food and energy security. Projects on the first batch of “Renewal and Trade-in” lists were fully aligned with, and medium- to long-term corporate loans increased by more than RMB800 billion compared with the beginning of the year, accounting for over 60%. At the same time, we actively aligned with the real estate financing coordination mechanism. Real estate development loans grew steadily, effectively supporting the building of a new model for the real estate sector.

Third, we placed greater emphasis on our major responsibilities and core business, with manufacturing loans exceeding RMB5 trillion. “Industry” represents the major responsibilities and core business of ICBC. We focused on and increased financial support to advanced manufacturing industry clusters and large-scale equipment renewal and transformation. As at the end of June, the balance of loans invested in the manufacturing industry stood over RMB5.2 trillion, of which over RMB 2.4 trillion were medium- to long-term loans, and over RMB 100 billion were equipment renewal loans; In terms of these, we ranked first in the market. At the same time, we strengthened the professional characteristics in “commerce” by proactively integrating into the new development paradigm and the construction of a unified national market. We enhanced cooperation with players in circulation field, including platforms and large retailers, to support export-to-domestic sales and promote the integration of domestic and foreign trade. We summarize this as “one financing and three settlements”. Financing refers to trade financing, while the three settlements refer to settlement through RMB settlement accounts, cross-border RMB settlement, and international balance of payments settlement. We maintained market-leading positions in indicators in all these four areas.

Fourth, we further increased efforts to serve domestic demand, with incremental “retail + inclusive” loans accounting for a higher proportion. We accelerated the

structural transformation of personal loans, improved the financing product chain for the housing ecosystem, and optimized consumer and merchant financial service systems. We focused on key consumption scenarios, launching the “ICBC I Go” campaign, with personal consumption loans growing by more than 10% and personal business loans by 11%. We enhanced product supply and service innovation in loans to county areas, agriculture-related field, and self-employed businesses, and online credit-based business loans. Inclusive loans grew by 17%; among them, inclusive loans to corporate customers increased by RMB320 billion, which is the highest level in the same period historically and the largest among comparable peers.

This answers your first question regarding investment and financing. The second question concerns ICBC’s support for technological innovation and new quality productive forces.

ICBC conscientiously implemented the guidelines proposed by the Central Financial Work Conference and the Central Urban Work Conference, insisted on upholding fundamental principles and breaking new ground, speeded up the improvement of technology finance’s systems and mechanisms, fully supported the development of innovative cities, innovative ecosystems, and new quality productive forces, and supported greater self-reliance and strength in science and technology. The specific measures mainly include three aspects:

First, ICBC drove progress across the three ends of equity, loan, and bond to actively support the cultivation of new quality productive forces. We focused on and increased financial supply to the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries, the growth and development of the eight emerging industries, and the forward-looking arrangements for the nine future industries. On the equity side, we established a technology innovation fund with a total size of RMB80 billion and realized the full coverage of all 18 AIC equity investment pilot areas nationwide. The business scale remained the largest, leading the industry. On the loan side, the balance of technology loans reached RMB6 trillion, increasing by more than RMB1 trillion from the beginning of the year; loans to strategic emerging industries exceeded RMB4 trillion, increasing by more than RMB700 billion compared with the beginning of the year. Both balances and increments led the market. On the bond side we took the lead in launching the first batch of technology innovation bonds, with a maximum single issuance scale of RMB20 billion, ranking among the market leaders in both underwriting and investment scale.

Second, ICBC continuously strengthened the four-tier driver to expand the coverage of technology finance services. We fully leveraged the four-tier driver of the Head Office, branch-level technology finance centers, technology sub-branches, and technology outlets, to proactively meet and empower the full life-cycle financial needs of technology-based enterprises. As at the end of June, the number of technology enterprises with outstanding loans reached 110,000, an increase of 15,000 from the beginning of the year. Among them, the number of high-tech enterprises, SRDI enterprises, and “Little Giant” firms grew by 10,500, 6,700, and 2,300, respectively. The loan coverage rate for “Little Giant” firms increased significantly by 16 percentage points from the beginning of the year, reaching about 44% at present. We rank first in the industry in all these indicators.

Third, ICBC continuously improved the “five-special” mechanism to efficiently support high-level technological self-reliance. As I mentioned earlier, the four-tier

driver refers to our four levels of specialized institutions. In addition, we launched the “ICBC Sci-tech Innovation Partnership” special action. In the first quarter of this year, under the leadership of President Liu, we released a comprehensive financial service plan themed “Technology Finance Supports Intelligent Manufacturing” in Suzhou. We have innovated exclusive products, and promoted product innovation such as points-based loans, R&D loans, and intellectual property financing to enhance product adaptability. We also strengthened specialized risk control, developed exclusive rating models, credit models, and review systems for technology enterprises, and introduced the management measures for exemption from liability upon due diligence of technology finance, thereby improving targeted risk control capabilities. Furthermore, we enhanced exclusive support by exploring the establishment of an ecosystem platform for technology achievement transformation and technology finance, to better serve all types of innovation-oriented entities.

Your third question concerns the AIC equity investment business.

ICBC has actively implemented national incremental policies and positioned the AIC equity investment business as an important lever to support the cultivation of new quality productive forces. By leveraging the catalytic role of funds and coordinating with industrial capital, local state-owned capital, and social capital, we directed patient capital precisely to the frontlines of technological innovation and industrial development. As at the end of June, ICBC’s AIC pilot funds have reached an intended signing scale of over RMB150 billion, with 28 funds established and committed capital over RMB33 billion, focusing on supporting industries such as integrated circuits, next-generation information technology, new energy, advanced manufacturing, and biomedicines. This area of business has achieved several market-leading distinctions, such as the largest signed scale, the most funds established, the highest committed capital, and the strongest implementation.

Looking ahead, ICBC will fully leverage the Group’s advantage in providing comprehensive financial services and strengthen the “capital + scenario + governance” three-in-one collaborative mechanism. We will adhere to long-term, strategic, value, and responsible investing principles to further expand the role of the AIC equity investment business. Our considerations focus on three main aspects: **First**, further increasing investment efforts. We will continue to expand the scale of AIC equity investment funds, fully meet the equity financing needs of technology enterprises in pilot areas, and enhance the coverage of quality enterprises. By targeting at emerging and future industries, we will strengthen investment and research capabilities to direct more financial resources toward earlier-stage, smaller-scale, and hard-tech projects. **Second**, further deepening the investment-lending coordination. We will continuously strengthen the effective supply of adaptive products to meet the diversified needs of customers, leverage the driving role of the equity investment business, and enhance settlement, credit, custody, investment banking, asset management, and private banking services, and other comprehensive financial services. **Third**, further innovating risk control mechanisms. We will support high-quality development, and refine and improve risk identification standards, investment risk appetite, and valuation methodologies for equity investment business across ICBC Group. We will also enhance mechanisms covering equity investment decision-making, proactive management, project exit, and exemption from liability upon due diligence. By strengthening risk early warning information sharing between the Bank and subsidiaries and optimizing independent

risk management mechanisms at subsidiaries, we will promote the high-quality development of the AIC equity investment business.

In summary, ICBC will continue to attach great importance to its investment and financing business. As President Liu and the Management mentioned earlier, ICBC is building customer-centered, market-oriented comprehensive financial solutions with the “four integrations” (integrating financing, intelligence, technology, and connectivity) at the core. Through leading financial technology and professional services, we will inject strong momentum into the implementation of national policies, the development of the real economy, and ICBC’s own high-quality development.

Once again, thank you for your attention to ICBC’s investment and financing business. Thank you.

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, Senior Executive Vice President Zhang. Please move onto the sixth question.

Q6 (CICC): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to ask this question. My question concerns capital and dividends, because ICBC is the most important high-dividend investment target in the market. We have noticed that four comparable major banks completed capital injections this year, and could you please share ICBC’s capital planning? In addition, since last year ICBC has implemented twice-a-year dividend distributions, which has enhanced investors’ sense of gain, could you elaborate on the future dividend policy? Is there any possibility of raising the dividend payout ratio in the future? These are my questions, thank you.

Liu Jun: I would like to invite Senior Executive Vice President Yao Mingde to answer this question.

Yao Mingde: Thank you for your question.

As you observed, in the first half of the year, Bank of China, China Construction Bank, Bank of Communications, and Postal Savings Bank of China successfully implemented capital injections. These were well received by institutional investors and the capital market and produced very good results. ICBC has been paying close attention to this and has maintained active communication with regulators and shareholders. Beyond this, from the perspective of capital management, we mainly focus on two areas.

First, ICBC’s capital adequacy ratio remains industry-leading. As at the end of June 2025, ICBC’s capital adequacy ratio was 19.54%, an increase of 15 basis points compared with the end of the previous year, ranking among the leading positions domestically and internationally, and providing a solid capital base for supporting business growth. Key measures include: (i) Optimizing capital allocation. ICBC proactively promoted asset structure adjustment and layout optimization, strengthened development in the “Five Priorities” and light-capital fields, and continuously improved capital efficiency. (ii) Balancing capital supply and demand in a scientific manner. On the internal side, profit retention was the primary source of capital replenishment. After dividend distribution in the first half, ICBC retained RMB105.9 billion of profit, all of which was used to replenish capital, ranking first among peers. On the external side, we replenished capital in an orderly manner. By seizing favorable market windows, ICBC issued RMB190 billion in capital instruments by August, reducing the interest payment cost of outstanding capital instruments by 24

basis points compared with the beginning of the year, which effectively controlled capital costs. (iii) Strengthening capital constraints. We carried out capital optimization and potential tapping, and cleaned up inefficient capital usage. In the first half, the growth rate of risk-weighted assets was 4.4%, two percentage points lower than the 6.4% growth rate of credit assets.

Second, ICBC made forward-looking capital planning under the “15th Five-Year Plan”. Key measures include: (i) Maintaining a sound capital adequacy ratio. We followed a path of capital-intensive growth, and comprehensively considered business development and regulatory requirements to keep our capital adequacy ratio at an optimal level. (ii) Improving diversified capital replenishment channels. We continued to make internal capital replenishment the core, while reasonably conducting external replenishment. Our new round of capital instrument issuance plan has already been approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders and will next be submitted for regulatory approval. (iii) Striving to enhance capital returns. By optimizing our global asset layout, strengthening capital efficiency evaluation, and maintaining reasonable capital return levels, we aim to create strong returns for shareholders.

Second, regarding dividends.

ICBC has long attached great importance to shareholder returns. Since our listing in 2006, we have consistently maintained a high level of dividend distribution, with the dividend payout ratio remaining above 30% in recent years. Since listing, we have delivered over RMB1.5 trillion in cash dividends to shareholders, making us the listed company with the largest cash dividend payout in the A-share market. In 2024, ICBC’s A-shares and H-shares rose by 44.8% and 36.4%, respectively, while in the first half of this year they increased by 9.7% and 19.4%, respectively. Based on the average share price in the first half, the dividend yield of A-shares and H-shares reached 4.44% and 6.16%, respectively. Such a yield represents very high investment value in the market.

In 2024, in order to further enhance investors’ sense of gain, ICBC increased the frequency of dividend distributions and, for the first time, introduced interim dividends, achieving two dividend distributions per year. Among them, the interim dividend amounted to RMB51.1 billion, and the year-end dividend amounted to RMB58.7 billion. The bank distributed the total annual cash dividend of RMB109.8 billion, or RMB0.308 per share, and is the A-shared listed company with the highest dividend payout for the year. In addition, in the 2024 year-end dividend scheme, we also offered H-share shareholders the option of receiving dividends in RMB, to meet the diverse funding needs of investors and further enhance investment convenience and attractiveness.

Looking ahead, ICBC will proactively adapt to the low interest rate environment, stimulate new drivers of high-quality development, and focus on both operating income growth and risk management to strengthen our financial services and market competitiveness. Based on a comprehensive consideration of shareholder returns, profit retention, and capital replenishment, we will maintain a reasonable dividend payout ratio and continue to create long-term, stable, and sustainable value returns for shareholders and investors through sound and sustainable operating results.

Thank you.

Qian Zhonghua: Thank you, Senior Executive Vice President Yao. Dear investors,

analysts, and media friends, due to time constraints, the Q&A session of today's Interim Results Announcement concludes here. We thank the Management for their professional insights and candid discussions, and we thank all our guests for their full participation.

ICBC will always adhere to open and transparent communication and value every deep interaction with the capital market and the public. If you have any further questions, our investor relations and public relations teams are more than happy to engage further with you. Once again, thank you for your long-term attention and trust. ICBC will continue to strengthen its core competitiveness, fully serve the overall economic and social development, and create long-term, stable, and sustainable investment returns for global investors.

The 2025 Interim Results Announcement of ICBC has now concluded. Thank you!

Wish you a great weekend!