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Listed banks in China: 2024 review and outlook



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Introduction

This report marks EY Greater China's 18th consecutive annual analysis on China's listed banks. The purpose of this report is to forecast the future development trajectory of China's banking industry based on the observations of the performance, operating models and regulatory environment of the listed banks in the Chinese mainland.

The report encompasses 58 listed banks that had released their 2024 annual reports as at 30 April 2025, including 15 A+H-share listed banks, 27 A-share listed banks and 16 H-share listed banks. These banks represent 83% of total assets across China's commercial banking sector, and 96% of the industry's aggregate net profits.

6 large banks

- Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC, A+H)
- China Construction Bank (CCB, A+H)
- Agricultural Bank of China (ABC, A+H)
- Bank of China (BOC, A+H)
- Bank of Communications (BOCOM, A+H)
- Postal Savings Bank of China (PSBC, A+H)

10 national joint-stock banks

- China Merchants Bank (CMB, A+H)
- Industrial Bank (IB, A)
- China CITIC Bank (CITIC, A+H)
- Ping An Bank (PAB, A)
- China Everbright Bank (CEB, A+H)
- Shanghai Pudong Development Bank (SPDB, A)
- China Minsheng Bank (CMBC, A+H)
- Huaxia Bank (HX, A)
- China Bohai Bank (CBHB, H)
- China Zheshang Bank (CZB, A+H)

30 city commercial banks

- Bank of Beijing (BOB, A)
- Bank of Shanghai (BSH, A)
- Bank of Jiangsu (BJS, A)

- Bank of Ningbo (BONB, A)
- Bank of Nanjing (BONJ, A)
- Huishang Bank (HSB, H)
- Shengjing Bank (SJB, H)
- Harbin Bank (HRB, H)
- Bank of Hangzhou (BHZ, A)
- Bank of Guiyang (BGY, A)
- Bank of Zhengzhou (BZZ, A+H)
- Bank of Tianjin (BTJ, H)
- Bank of Chengdu (BOCD, A)
- Zhongyuan Bank (ZYB, H)
- Bank of Chongqing (BCQ, A+H)
- Bank of Gansu (BGS, H)
- Bank of Qingdao (BQD, A+H)
- Bank of Changsha (BOCS, A)
- Jiangxi Bank (JXB, H)
- Bank of Jiujiang (BJJ, H)
- Bank of Xi'an (BOXA, A)
- Luzhou Bank (LZB, H)
- Jinshang Bank (JSB, H)
- Bank of Suzhou (BSZ, A)
- Bank of Guizhou (BGZ, H)
- Weihai City Commercial Bank (WHCCB, H)
- Xiamen Bank (XMB, A)
- Qilu Bank (QLB, A)
- Bank of Lanzhou (BLZ, A)
- Yibin City Commercial Bank (YBCCB, H)

12 rural commercial banks*

- Chongqing Rural Commercial Bank (CQRCB, A+H)
- Guangzhou Rural Commercial Bank (GRCB, H)
- Zijin Rural Commercial Bank (ZJRCB, A)
- Changshu Rural Commercial Bank (CSRCB, A)
- Wuxi Rural Commercial Bank (WXRCB, A)
- Jiangyin Rural Commercial Bank (JYRCB, A)
- Rural Commercial Bank of Zhangjiagang (ZJGRCB, A)
- Suzhou Rural Commercial Bank (SZRCB, A)
- Qingdao Rural Commercial Bank (QRCB, A)
- Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank (SRCB, A)
- Dongguan Rural Commercial Bank (DRCB, H)
- Bank of Ruifeng (BORF, A)

*Jilin Jiutai Rural Commercial Bank (JTRCB, H) is excluded since it has not yet released its 2024 annual report.

The data contained in this report, unless otherwise noted, are sourced from the annual reports published by the listed banks. Except for the data of 16 H-share listed banks from their financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, data of other banks are collected from their financial statements prepared under the Chinese Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises. We reclassified specific data to make them more comparable. For the listed banks that restated their financial statements, the restated figures are used in this report. Unless otherwise noted, the averages of all indicators of the listed banks are weighted averages.



Contents

	Executive summary: The path to high-quality development in a low-interest rate environment	03
01	Stabilizing revenue and net profit through continued cost reduction and efficiency improvement	06
02	Serving the real economy to boost the development of new quality productive forces	25
03	Unlocking new engines for retail growth while steering through transformation	40
04	Fulfilling social responsibilities and institutionalizing sustainability practices	59
05	Enhancing systemic risk mitigation to reinforce the fundamentals of high-quality development	69
06	Embracing AI to accelerate comprehensive digital and intelligent transformation	82
07	Outlook	90
	Appendix: Comparison of key operating indicators of leading global banks	94

Executive summary:

The path to high-quality development in a low-interest rate environment

Impacted by factors such as persistently declining interest rates, rate cuts for outstanding mortgage loans, and ongoing fee reduction to support the real economy, the net interest margin (NIM) of the listed banks further narrowed in 2024. The average NIM stood at 1.52%, down 0.17 percentage point from 2023, marking a fifth consecutive year of decline and consistently remaining below 2% for the past three years. The current low-interest rate environment is expected to persist for the foreseeable future. While sustained low-interest rates facilitate alleviation of debt burdens for enterprises and households, stimulate business vitality, boost consumption and stabilize bank asset quality, they also have significant impacts on the operating income of the listed banks. In 2024, the net interest income of the listed banks decreased by 2.20% year-on-year (YOY), marking the second consecutive annual decline.

The banking industry is entering a cycle of low interest rates and narrowing interest margins while facing heightened macroeconomic uncertainties. Globally, the growth momentum of major economies remains weak amid persistent geopolitical conflicts, escalating trade tensions and increased financial market volatility. Domestically, effective demand is insufficient, and foundation for economic recovery remains fragile. Such a complex and volatile environment has posed significant challenges to the operations and development of the listed banks.

In response to the challenges, the listed banks have adopted a dual strategy of “addition and subtraction”. On the “addition” side, they are diversifying revenue streams by expanding non-interest income; replenishing capital through multiple channels to enhance their capacity to serve the real economy; aligning with national strategies by focusing on the development of technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, pension finance and digital finance (the “Five Major Financial Initiatives”) to explore new growth opportunities. On the “subtraction” side, they are optimizing liability allocation to reduce funding costs; improving operating efficiency to curb the growth of operating expenses; and strengthening risk management to lower credit costs.



Addition strategy I: Expanding revenue sources through multiple initiatives

To navigate the challenge of declining interest margins, the listed banks rode market tailwinds in 2024 by vigorously developing financial market business and advancing comprehensive operations. Other business income (excluding net interest income and net fee and commission income) increased by 25.93% YOY, accounting for 14.40% of total operating income, an increase of 2.96 percentage points from 2023. Notably, investment income and gains or losses from changes in fair value increased by 29.84% YOY.



Addition strategy II: Enhancing capital strength with multiple approaches

In 2024, the listed banks made substantive progress in implementing the New Capital Rules to replenish capital in a prudent and orderly manner, achieving a gradual improvement in capital adequacy ratios (CARs). At the end of 2024, the average common equity tier 1 CAR of the listed banks was 11.53%, up 0.47 percentage point from the end of 2023; the tier 1 CAR was 13.19%, up 0.45 percentage point from the end of 2023; the total CAR was 16.58%, up 0.67 percentage point from the end of 2023. Moving forward, the capital base of the listed banks will be reinforced with the implementation of China's incremental fiscal policies, including the capital injections into large banks by the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the issuance of special bonds by local governments to support capital replenishment for small- and medium-sized banks.



Addition strategy III: Developing the Five Major Financial Initiatives to tap into new business opportunities

The listed banks seized the opportunities in services around the Five Major Financial Initiatives and ramped up funding for key areas with a special focus on fostering new quality productive forces.

- For technology finance, the listed banks drove institutional and operational innovation by establishing dedicated divisions, specialized teams and tailored credit standards in 2024. Through enhanced collaboration with securities firms, guarantors and venture capital institutions, they built a full-lifecycle product ecosystem for technology enterprises, fueling high-quality development of new quality productive forces. As of the end of 2024, the four large state-owned banks - ICBC, ABC, BOC and CCB - reported total loans to strategic emerging industries of over RMB10 trillion, increasing by 22.62% YOY. BOCOM saw a 9.05% increase in loans to strategic emerging industries, and PSBC's financing balance for technology enterprises surged by over 40%. In addition, 10 joint-stock banks recorded total loans to technology enterprises exceeding RMB4.2 trillion, up 21.93% YOY.
- For green finance, the listed banks aligned their focus with the Beautiful China initiative, accelerating the iterative upgrading of green financial products to facilitate a holistic green transformation of economic and social development. In 2024, the 58 listed banks that disclosed green loans data reported a total balance of RMB27.72 trillion, a 20.60% YOY increase and 12.70 percentage points higher than their overall growth of loans.
- For inclusive finance, the listed banks in 2024 remained committed to their philosophy of "financial services for the people". Leveraging smart risk control and digitalized processes, they delivered more precise financial services. They also tailored inclusive finance products and services around industrial chains, supply chains and livelihood scenarios, channeling resourcing to micro- and small-sized enterprises ("MSEs"). As at 31 December 2024, the 53 listed banks that disclosed the data on inclusive loans had a total balance of RMB21.74 trillion, increasing by 18.33% YOY, 10.43 percentage points higher than their overall growth of loans.

- For pension finance, the listed banks continued to expand their personal pension business by building a diversified service system encompassing pension account management, product design and service innovation, thereby supporting the growth of silver economy across multiple dimensions. By the end of 2024, among the 22 listed banks qualified for provision of personal pension services, 17 provided comprehensive services covering fund, commercial insurance, wealth management and savings. Despite new headwinds in retail banking, such as YOY declines in operating income and pre-tax profit contributions, pension finance emerged as a critical frontier for the listed banks to explore new drivers of retail growth.
- For digital finance, the listed banks refined their business operation systems to strengthen service capabilities and operational efficiency by accelerating innovation. At the same time, they actively explored new application scenarios and enabling mechanisms for emerging technologies, such as AI large models within traditional banking. These efforts aimed to optimize the financial supply structure, improve operational efficiency and strengthen security capabilities.
Twenty-five listed banks disclosed data of technology investment in their 2024 annual reports, with an aggregate amount of RMB197.274 billion, largely unchanged from the prior year. In a strategic pivot, they moved from capability building to outcome-led technology deployment, with sharper focus on return on investment and integration of technologies into operations. Twenty-seven listed banks disclosed the number of FinTech and IT personnel in their annual reports, which totaled over 161,200 at 2024 year-end, increasing by 11.84% YOY.



Subtraction strategy I: Reducing liability costs

To alleviate the pressure from declining net interest margins, the listed banks adopted a proactive, rational and forward-looking approach to asset-liability management. By enhancing market analysis and dynamically optimizing liability allocation, they effectively reduced funding costs. In 2024, the deposit rate of the listed banks was 1.82%, down 15 basis points from 2023.



Subtraction strategy II: Controlling expense growth

In 2024, the listed banks adhered to enterprise-wide cost management with a refined expense structure, controlling general operating and administrative expenses, while actively supporting technology innovation and digital operations, thus enhancing overall operational efficiency and effectiveness. The weighted-average cost-to-income ratio of the listed banks in 2024 was 32.47%, increasing by 0.31 percentage point YOY, but 0.67 percentage point lower than the increase recorded in 2023. Total operating and administrative expenses reached RMB1,902.050 billion, increasing by 1.08% from the prior year, 1.10 percentage points lower from the growth in 2023.



Subtraction strategy III: Safeguarding against emerging risks

In 2024, the listed banks maintained stable asset quality by strengthening risk control, continuously enhancing their capabilities in risk anticipation, response and resolution. At year-end, their non-performing loan ("NPL") balance totaled RMB2,286.667 billion, an increase of 129.899 billion YOY. However, the corresponding weighted average NPL ratio declined from 1.28% at the end of 2023 to 1.26%. The provision coverage ratio (PCR) of the listed banks remained stable, with the weighted average PCR standing at 237.10% by the end of 2024, a decrease of 3.34 percentage points from the end of 2023. The listed banks have also intensified efforts to prevent and control credit risk and reduce credit costs. In 2024, the credit cost ratio stood at 0.66%, down 0.10 percentage point YOY, while impairment losses recognized in the income statement decreased by 5.47% from 2023.

- In retail banking, they maintained strategic focus by adopting a refined and differentiated approach to meet diverse needs of customers for financing, wealth management and personal pension services. They also embraced AI-driven technology transformation to accelerate the shift towards digital and intelligent retail, exploring new drivers of high-quality development.
- In financial market business, the listed banks strengthened market analysis and optimized investment portfolios with flexible allocation of bonds, funds, asset management and other products.

In 2024, corporate banking, retail banking and financial market business of the listed banks contributed 40.87%, 44.70% and 11.69% of operating income, respectively, reflecting a more balanced pattern of business development.

Bolstered by multiple measures, the listed banks achieved operating income of RMB5.87 trillion in 2024, a marginal increase of 0.06% YOY, remaining largely flat, with an aggregated net profit of RMB2.22 trillion, growing by 2.42% YOY.

Moving further into 2025, China's economy is poised for sustained recovery, presenting the listed banks with expanded opportunities - though persistent uncertainties and challenges remain. To navigate this evolving landscape, the listed banks should closely follow policy guidance, accelerate transformation, seek business breakthroughs in supporting the real economy and national strategies to accumulate fresh momentum for growth.

In a prolonged low-interest rate environment, the listed banks should proactively leverage their inherent strengths and build a more resilient, balanced and robust structure in terms of revenue streams, business lines and asset portfolios. By establishing more precise risk control systems and creating more efficient operational frameworks, they can chart a high-quality development roadmap that aligns with their unique strengths - a path that enables them to navigate economic cycles, maintain strategic focus and embrace industry transformations.

While implementing these strategies, the listed banks promoted the balanced development of the three major business segments of corporate banking, retail banking and financial market business:

- In corporate banking, the listed banks enhanced customer management and the synergistic application of credit, investment banking, transaction banking and international business products to drive continuous expansion and quality improvement of the customer base.



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01

Stabilizing revenue and net profit through continued cost reduction and efficiency improvement

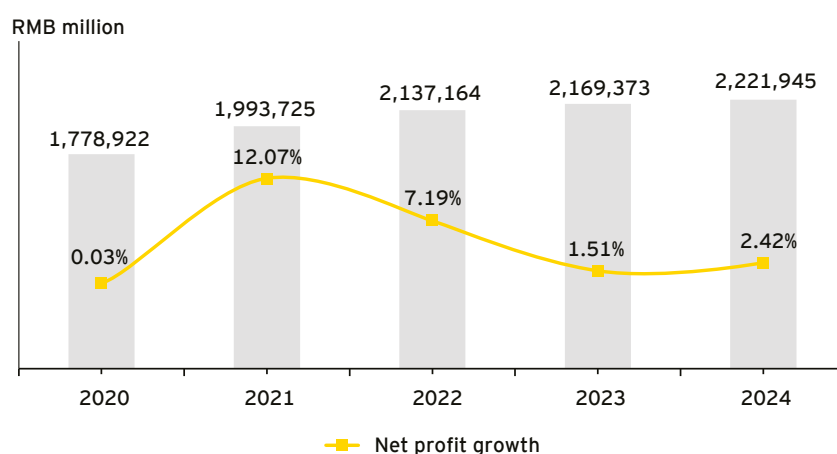
Navigating a complex and volatile macroeconomic landscape in 2024 marked by sluggish global economic growth, escalating geopolitical tensions and heightened financial market volatility, China's economy demonstrated notable resilience, with GDP expanding by 5.0% year-on-year. While persistent headwinds such as insufficient domestic demand and ongoing risk exposures remained, the listed banks achieved steady performance improvements by cutting costs and improving efficiency, sustaining net profit growth amid multifaceted operational challenges.

Net profit growth

 **2.42** percentage points

In 2024, China's listed banks realized a total net profit of RMB2,221,945 million, a year-on-year increase of 2.42%, up 0.91 percentage point from the growth rate of 1.51% in 2023. The results were divergent among the listed banks, with 48 listed banks reporting an increase in net profit growth and 10 seeing a decrease.

Net profit growth trend



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Large banks realized a total net profit of RMB1,421,563 million, growing by 2.02%, down 0.45 percentage point from 2023. Specifically, all six large banks recorded profit growth, with ABC leading at 4.76%.

National joint-stock banks realized a total net profit of RMB510,639 million, growing by 1.70%, up 4.88 percentage points from 2023. Seven banks saw an increase in net profit, while three reported declines. Specifically, SPDB recorded the highest net profit growth of 22.46%.

City commercial banks realized a total net profit of RMB239,482 million, growing by 6.73%, up 0.66 percentage point from 2023. Twenty-five city commercial banks saw an increase in net profit, while five reported declines. Specifically, LZB recorded the highest net profit growth of 28.37%.

Rural commercial banks realized a total net profit of RMB50,261 million, growing by 1.61%, down 3.08 percentage points from 2023. Two rural commercial banks saw a decrease in net profit, while ten reported increases. Specifically, CSRCB reported the highest net profit growth of 16.14%.

Net profit amount and growth rate* (Unit: RMB million)

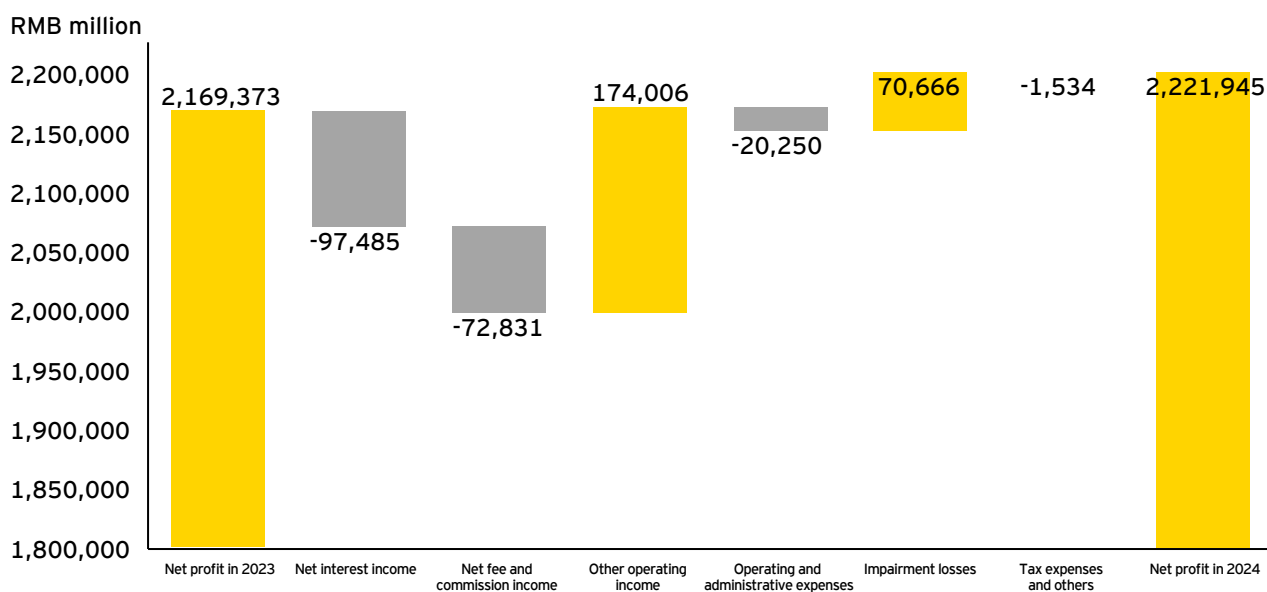
	2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC**	362,110	3.40%	365,116	0.83%	366,946	0.50%
CCB**	324,863	6.89%	332,460	2.34%	336,282	1.15%
ABC**	258,866	7.00%	269,820	4.23%	282,671	4.76%
BOC**	236,725	4.13%	246,371	4.07%	252,719	2.58%
BOCOM**	91,955	3.39%	93,252	1.41%	94,229	1.05%
PSBC	85,355	11.53%	86,424	1.25%	88,716	2.65%
Large banks	1,359,874	5.51%	1,393,443	2.47%	1,421,563	2.02%
CMB	139,294	15.28%	148,006	6.25%	149,559	1.05%
IB	92,414	10.26%	77,654	-15.97%	77,491	-0.21%
CITIC	62,950	11.66%	68,062	8.12%	69,468	2.07%
SPDB	51,997	-3.29%	37,429	-28.02%	45,835	22.46%
PAB	45,516	25.26%	46,455	2.06%	44,508	-4.19%
CEB	45,040	3.21%	41,076	-8.80%	41,911	2.03%
CMBC	35,777	2.65%	35,986	0.58%	32,722	-9.07%
HX	25,490	6.64%	26,845	5.32%	28,196	5.03%
CZB	13,989	8.31%	15,493	10.75%	15,693	1.29%
CBHB	6,107	-29.24%	5,081	-16.80%	5,256	3.44%
National joint-stock banks	518,574	9.16%	502,087	-3.18%	510,639	1.70%
BJS	26,352	29.12%	30,013	13.89%	33,306	10.97%
BONB	23,132	17.97%	25,609	10.71%	27,221	6.29%
BOB	24,930	11.33%	25,732	3.22%	25,890	0.61%
BSH	22,318	1.08%	22,572	1.14%	23,560	4.38%
BONJ	18,544	16.15%	18,630	0.46%	20,365	9.31%
BHZ	11,679	26.11%	14,383	23.15%	16,983	18.07%
HSB	13,683	16.11%	14,991	9.56%	15,917	6.18%
BOCD	10,043	28.25%	11,672	16.22%	12,850	10.09%
BOCS	7,144	8.74%	7,852	9.91%	7,909	0.73%
BCQ	5,117	5.31%	5,229	2.19%	5,521	5.58%
BGY	6,246	-0.16%	5,634	-9.80%	5,314	-5.68%
BSZ	4,117	25.25%	4,797	16.52%	5,273	9.92%
QLB	3,631	18.20%	4,269	17.57%	4,945	15.84%
BQD	3,168	5.85%	3,671	15.88%	4,405	19.99%
BTJ	3,563	10.86%	3,767	5.73%	3,830	1.67%
BGZ	3,829	3.32%	3,653	-4.60%	3,779	3.45%
ZYB	3,825	5.28%	3,206	-16.18%	3,470	8.23%
XMB	2,572	16.22%	2,752	7.00%	2,706	-1.67%
BOXA	2,426	-13.57%	2,465	1.61%	2,561	3.89%
WHCCB	2,078	9.83%	2,116	1.83%	2,198	3.88%
BLZ	1,773	10.61%	1,913	7.90%	1,942	1.52%
BZZ	2,600	-23.48%	1,859	-28.50%	1,863	0.21%
JSB	1,835	9.29%	2,001	9.05%	1,750	-12.54%
LZB	808	10.08%	994	23.02%	1,276	28.37%
JXB	1,601	-24.20%	1,074	-32.92%	1,098	2.23%
HRB	713	78.70%	888	24.54%	1,082	21.85%
BJJ	1,680	-5.88%	745	-55.65%	762	2.28%
SJB	1,019	136.43%	765	-24.93%	643	-15.95%
BGS	604	5.41%	647	7.12%	585	-9.58%
YBCCB	433	32.01%	477	10.16%	478	0.21%
City commercial banks	211,463	13.16%	224,376	6.11%	239,482	6.73%
SRCB	11,393	13.40%	12,487	9.60%	12,608	0.97%
CQRCB	10,478	7.82%	11,125	6.17%	11,789	5.97%
DRCB	6,083	6.66%	5,346	-12.12%	4,861	-9.07%
CSRCB	2,927	25.03%	3,507	19.82%	4,073	16.14%
QRCB	2,346	-24.13%	2,603	10.95%	2,849	9.45%
GRCB	4,038	6.94%	3,260	-19.27%	2,416	-25.89%
WXRCB	2,012	24.35%	2,208	9.74%	2,253	2.04%
JYRCB	1,617	25.84%	2,020	24.92%	2,022	0.10%
SZRCB	1,509	29.97%	1,745	15.64%	1,946	11.52%
BORF	1,551	19.77%	1,749	12.77%	1,944	11.15%
ZJGRCB	1,699	27.08%	1,798	5.83%	1,876	4.34%
ZJRCB	1,600	5.61%	1,619	1.19%	1,624	0.31%
Rural commercial banks	47,253	10.18%	49,467	4.69%	50,261	1.61%
All listed banks	2,137,164	7.19%	2,169,373	1.51%	2,221,945	2.42%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Net profits of the listed banks are presented in RMB million, on which the calculation of growth rates is based.

** ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC and BOCOM have restated their data for 2022.

Analysis of profit drivers



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

In 2024, the listed banks' net profit increased by RMB52,572 million from 2023, mainly due to two factors: 1) on the revenue side, rapid growth in other operating income offset the declines in both net interest income and net fee and commission income, keeping the overall operating income stable; and 2) on the expense side, while

operating and administrative expenses rose by RMB20,250 million year-on-year, credit impairment losses and other impairment losses decreased by RMB70,666 million. The combined impacts of the two factors resulted in a modest year-on-year growth in net profits.



Increase in operating income

 **0.06** percentage points

In 2024, the operating income of the listed banks reached RMB5,870,251 million, increasing by 0.06% from 2023.

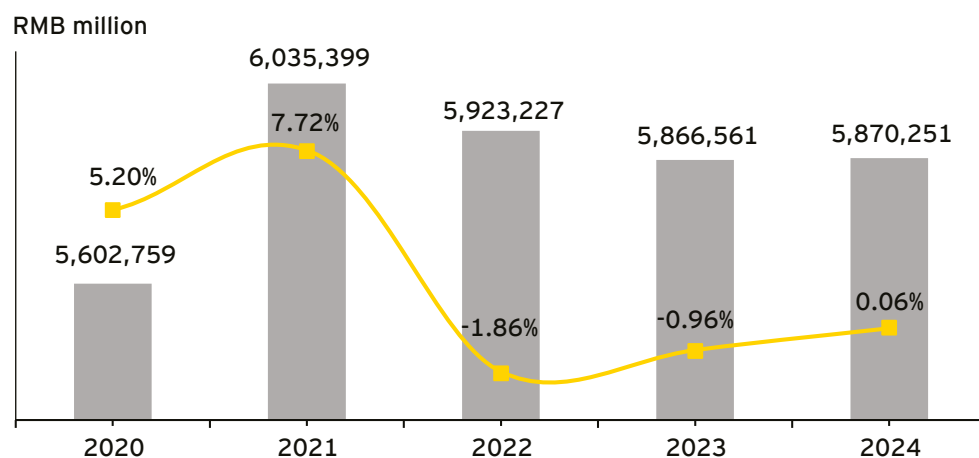
The operating income of large banks decreased by 0.27% year-on-year, 0.25 percentage point higher than the decline in 2023. ICBC and CCB reported year-on-year declines in operating income, while the other four large banks recorded increases. Specifically, ABC achieved the highest growth rate at 2.26%.

The operating income of national joint-stock commercial banks decreased by 1.25% year-on-year, 2.46 percentage points lower than the decline in 2023. CZB, CITIC, HX, CBHB and IB reported year-on-year increase in operating income, while the other five experienced declines. Specifically, CZB achieved the highest growth rate at 6.19%.

The operating income of city commercial banks increased by 5.06% year-on-year, up 3.92 percentage points from 2023. Twenty-three city commercial banks reported year-on-year increases in operating income, while seven saw declines.

The operating income of rural commercial banks increased by 0.16% year-on-year, up 2.48 percentage points from 2023. Ten rural commercial banks reported year-on-year increase in operating income, while two experienced declines. BORF recorded the highest growth rate at 15.27%.

Changes in operating income



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.




Operating income amount and growth rate* (Unit: RMB million)						
	2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC**	875,734	-7.11%	843,070	-3.73%	821,803	-2.52%
CCB**	783,760	-4.91%	769,736	-1.79%	750,151	-2.54%
ABC**	694,652	-3.51%	694,828	0.03%	710,555	2.26%
BOC**	585,367	-3.33%	622,889	6.41%	630,090	1.16%
BOCOM**	256,796	-4.68%	257,595	0.31%	259,826	0.87%
PSBC	334,956	5.08%	342,507	2.25%	348,775	1.83%
Large banks	3,531,265	-4.06%	3,530,625	-0.02%	3,521,200	-0.27%
CMB	344,783	4.08%	339,123	-1.64%	337,488	-0.48%
IB	222,374	0.51%	210,831	-5.19%	212,226	0.66%
CITIC	211,392	3.34%	205,896	-2.60%	213,646	3.76%
SPDB	188,622	-1.24%	173,434	-8.05%	170,748	-1.55%
PAB	179,895	6.21%	164,699	-8.45%	146,695	-10.93%
CEB	151,632	-0.73%	145,685	-3.92%	135,415	-7.05%
CMBC	142,476	-15.60%	140,817	-1.16%	136,290	-3.21%
HX	93,808	-2.15%	93,207	-0.64%	97,146	4.23%
CZB	61,085	12.14%	63,704	4.29%	67,650	6.19%
CBHB	26,465	-9.35%	24,997	-5.55%	25,482	1.94%
National joint-stock banks	1,622,532	0.25%	1,562,393	-3.71%	1,542,786	-1.25%
BJS	70,570	10.66%	74,293	5.28%	80,815	8.78%
BONB	57,879	9.67%	61,585	6.40%	66,631	8.19%
BOB	66,276	0.00%	66,711	0.66%	69,917	4.81%
BSH	53,112	-5.55%	50,564	-4.80%	52,986	4.79%
BONJ	44,606	8.99%	45,160	1.24%	50,273	11.32%
BHZ	32,932	12.16%	35,016	6.33%	38,381	9.61%
HSB	36,230	2.02%	36,365	0.37%	37,128	2.10%
BOCD	20,241	13.14%	21,702	7.22%	22,982	5.90%
BOCS	22,868	9.58%	24,803	8.46%	25,936	4.57%
BCQ	13,465	-7.23%	13,211	-1.89%	13,679	3.54%
BGY	15,643	4.26%	15,096	-3.50%	14,931	-1.09%
BSZ	11,763	8.62%	11,866	0.88%	12,224	3.02%
QLB	11,064	8.82%	11,952	8.03%	12,496	4.55%
BQD	11,644	4.56%	12,472	7.11%	13,498	8.23%
BTJ	15,759	-10.94%	16,456	4.42%	16,709	1.54%
BGZ	11,990	2.16%	11,345	-5.38%	12,418	9.46%
ZYB	25,611	32.82%	26,183	2.23%	25,955	-0.87%
XMB	5,895	10.89%	5,603	-4.95%	5,759	2.78%
BOXA	6,568	-8.82%	7,205	9.70%	8,190	13.67%
WHCCB	8,291	12.39%	8,735	5.36%	9,316	6.65%
BLZ	7,450	-4.93%	8,016	7.60%	7,854	-2.02%
BZZ	15,101	2.03%	13,667	-9.50%	12,877	-5.78%
JSB	5,260	-2.43%	5,802	10.30%	5,791	-0.19%
LZB	3,902	3.34%	4,770	22.25%	5,209	9.20%
JXB	12,714	14.09%	11,297	-11.15%	11,559	2.32%
HRB	12,871	4.47%	13,242	2.88%	14,243	7.56%
BJJ	10,870	5.04%	10,358	-4.71%	10,388	0.29%
SJB	16,153	4.44%	10,040	-37.84%	8,577	-14.57%
BGS	6,527	3.97%	6,665	2.11%	5,954	-10.67%
YBCCB	1,867	15.18%	2,170	16.23%	2,180	0.46%
City commercial banks	635,122	5.35%	642,350	1.14%	674,856	5.06%
SRCB	25,627	6.05%	26,414	3.07%	26,641	0.86%
CQRCB	28,991	-6.00%	27,956	-3.57%	28,261	1.09%
DRCB	13,236	1.85%	13,260	0.18%	12,312	-7.15%
CSRCB	8,809	15.08%	9,870	12.04%	10,909	10.53%
QRCB	9,944	-3.43%	10,325	3.83%	11,033	6.86%
GRCB	22,545	-3.99%	18,154	-19.48%	15,832	-12.79%
WXRCB	4,480	3.01%	4,538	1.29%	4,726	4.14%
JYRCB	3,780	12.27%	3,865	2.25%	3,962	2.51%
SZRCB	4,037	5.29%	4,046	0.22%	4,174	3.16%
BORF	3,525	6.50%	3,804	7.91%	4,385	15.27%
ZJGRCB	4,827	4.57%	4,541	-5.93%	4,711	3.74%
ZJRCB	4,507	0.11%	4,420	-1.93%	4,463	0.97%
Rural commercial banks	134,308	0.67%	131,193	-2.32%	131,409	0.16%
All listed banks	5,923,227	-1.86%	5,866,561	-0.96%	5,870,251	0.06%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Operating income of the listed banks is presented in RMB million, on which the calculation of growth rates is based.

** ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC and BOCOM have restated their data for 2022.

Changes in operating income streams

	2022	2023	2024
 Net interest income	76.94%	75.38%	73.67%
 Net fee and commission income	14.20%	13.18%	11.93%
 Other operating income	8.86%	11.44%	14.40%

From the perspective of operating income structure of the listed banks, net interest income accounted for the highest proportion, reaching 73.67%, down 1.71 percentage points from 2023, mainly due to narrowing net interest margin (NIM); net fee and commission income accounted for 11.93%, down 1.25 percentage points from 2023; other operating income accounted for 14.40%, up 2.96 percentage points from 2023, mainly due to the increase in investment income and other non-interest income amid bond market volatility.

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.



Decline in net interest income



In 2024, the net interest income of the listed banks totaled RMB4,324,543 million, a year-on-year decrease of 2.20%. This decrease was primarily dragged by persistently declining market interest rates throughout 2024, coupled with the listed banks' ongoing initiatives to reduce fees in support of the real economy, which resulted in continued narrowing of NIM, extending the downward trend in net interest income from 2023.

Large banks saw a year-on-year decrease of 1.58% in net interest income in 2024, a milder decrease as compared with 2023. Specifically, BOCOM, ABC and PSBC reported year-on-year increases in net interest income, mainly driven by reasonable allocation of assets and liabilities or growth in the scale of related businesses. The remaining three large banks experienced declines in net interest income.

National joint-stock banks exhibited a year-on-year decrease of 5.00% in net interest income in 2024, outpacing the decline in 2023. Specifically, both CITIC and IB reported an increase in net interest income, mainly driven by the growth in interest-earning assets and measures to effectively arrest the decline in NIM. The remaining eight national joint-stock banks all experienced year-on-year decreases in net interest income.

City commercial banks recorded a year-on-year increase of 1.50%. Specifically, 16 city commercial banks recorded an increase in net interest income, while the other 14 reported a decrease.

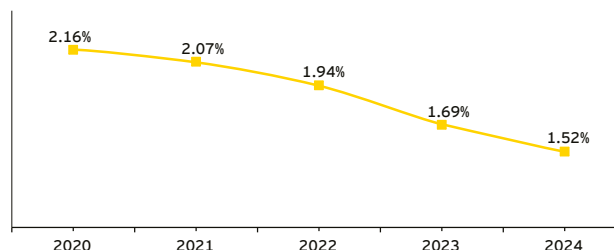
Rural commercial banks reported a year-on-year decrease of 6.16% in net interest income in 2024, with CSRCB being the only gainer in this indicator.

Narrowing NIM



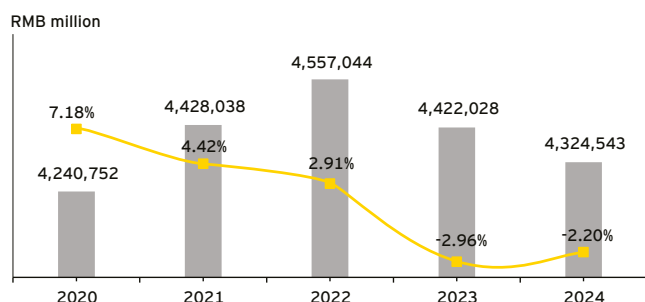
The decline in net interest income of the listed banks in 2024 was primarily attributable to narrowing NIM. Affected by persistently declining market interest rates, reductions in existing mortgage rates and continued financial support for the real economy, the listed banks' average NIM further contracted to 1.52% in 2024, down 17 basis points ("bps") year-on-year. This marks the fifth consecutive annual decline in NIM since 2020, with the metric remaining below 2% for the past three years.

Changes in NIM



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Changes in net interest income



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Net interest income amount and growth rate* (Unit: RMB million)						
	2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC**	691,985	0.19%	655,013	-5.34%	637,405	-2.69%
CCB**	643,669	6.32%	617,233	-4.11%	589,882	-4.43%
ABC**	589,883	2.06%	571,750	-3.07%	580,692	1.56%
BOC**	459,266	8.03%	466,545	1.58%	448,934	-3.77%
BOCOM**	169,882	5.06%	164,123	-3.39%	169,832	3.48%
PSBC	273,593	1.56%	281,803	3.00%	286,123	1.53%
Large banks	2,828,278	3.59%	2,756,467	-2.54%	2,712,868	-1.58%
CMB	218,235	7.02%	214,669	-1.63%	211,277	-1.58%
IB	145,273	-0.28%	146,503	0.85%	148,107	1.09%
CITIC	150,647	1.86%	143,539	-4.72%	146,679	2.19%
SPDB	133,669	-1.68%	118,435	-11.40%	114,717	-3.14%
PAB	130,130	8.14%	117,991	-9.33%	93,427	-20.82%
CEB	113,655	1.34%	107,480	-5.43%	96,666	-10.06%
CMBC	107,463	-14.56%	102,431	-4.68%	98,690	-3.65%
HX	74,293	-6.67%	70,442	-5.18%	62,063	-11.89%
CZB	47,062	12.18%	47,528	0.99%	45,157	-4.99%
CBHB	22,669	-9.97%	17,646	-22.16%	15,542	-11.92%
National joint-stock banks	1,143,096	0.41%	1,086,664	-4.94%	1,032,325	-5.00%
BJS	52,264	14.92%	52,645	0.73%	55,957	6.29%
BONB	37,521	14.75%	40,907	9.02%	47,993	17.32%
BOB	51,458	0.12%	50,350	-2.15%	51,910	3.10%
BSH	38,000	-6.03%	35,164	-7.46%	32,486	-7.62%
BONJ	26,970	-0.49%	25,452	-5.63%	26,627	4.62%
BHZ	22,857	8.66%	23,433	2.52%	24,457	4.37%
HSB	28,705	6.88%	28,720	0.05%	28,591	-0.45%
BOCD	16,519	14.54%	17,654	6.87%	18,461	4.57%
BOCS	17,967	11.51%	20,028	11.47%	20,564	2.68%
BCQ	10,808	-6.80%	10,447	-3.34%	10,176	-2.59%
BGY	13,831	6.45%	13,576	-1.84%	11,121	-18.08%
BSZ	8,341	10.73%	8,483	1.70%	7,905	-6.81%
QLB	8,575	14.56%	8,877	3.52%	9,031	1.73%
BQD	8,288	8.40%	9,282	11.99%	9,874	6.38%
BTJ	11,473	-11.23%	11,420	-0.46%	11,314	-0.93%
BGZ	10,094	6.10%	8,750	-13.31%	9,162	4.71%
ZYB	21,276	27.45%	22,263	4.64%	21,543	-3.23%
XMB	4,790	8.13%	4,326	-9.69%	4,005	-7.42%
BOXA	5,508	-8.09%	5,308	-3.63%	5,524	4.07%
WHCCB	6,451	6.66%	6,624	2.68%	7,000	5.68%
BLZ	5,888	-2.08%	5,936	0.82%	5,991	0.93%
BZZ	12,254	2.55%	11,740	-4.19%	10,365	-11.71%
JSB	3,593	1.10%	4,236	17.90%	4,189	-1.11%
LZB	3,258	10.89%	3,088	-5.22%	3,519	13.96%
JXB	9,624	9.84%	8,771	-8.86%	8,603	-1.92%
HRB	9,007	-10.48%	9,549	6.02%	9,837	3.02%
BJJ	8,594	1.62%	8,289	-3.55%	9,171	10.64%
SJB	12,854	3.76%	8,866	-31.03%	6,887	-22.32%
BGS	5,068	2.92%	5,435	7.24%	4,636	-14.70%
YBCCB	1,752	26.77%	1,786	1.94%	1,578	-11.65%
City commercial banks	473,588	5.45%	471,405	-0.46%	478,477	1.50%
SRCB	20,754	7.14%	20,700	-0.26%	20,107	-2.86%
CQRCB	25,404	-3.17%	23,493	-7.52%	22,494	-4.25%
DRCB	10,933	3.80%	10,572	-3.30%	9,174	-13.22%
CSRCB	7,611	13.75%	8,501	11.69%	9,142	7.54%
QRCB	7,839	-2.60%	7,356	-6.16%	7,221	-1.84%
GRCB	18,582	-5.00%	16,583	-10.76%	13,615	-17.90%
WXRCB	3,488	-0.46%	3,461	-0.77%	3,442	-0.55%
JYRCB	3,193	12.79%	2,982	-6.61%	2,803	-6.00%
SZRCB	3,138	3.36%	2,966	-5.48%	2,818	-4.99%
BORF	3,188	6.41%	3,054	-4.20%	3,004	-1.64%
ZJGRCB	3,917	6.12%	3,864	-1.35%	3,379	-12.55%
ZJRCB	4,035	1.92%	3,960	-1.86%	3,674	-7.22%
Rural commercial banks	112,082	1.47%	107,492	-4.10%	100,873	-6.16%
All listed banks	4,557,044	2.91%	4,422,028	-2.96%	4,324,543	-2.20%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Net interest income of the listed banks is presented in RMB million, on which the calculation of growth rates is based.

** ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC and BOCOM have restated their data for 2022.

NIM*	2022	2023	2024
ICBC	1.92%	1.61%	1.42%
CCB*	2.01%	1.70%	1.51%
ABC	1.90%	1.60%	1.42%
BOC*	1.75%	1.59%	1.40%
BOCOM	1.48%	1.28%	1.27%
PSBC	2.20%	2.01%	1.87%
Large banks	1.89%	1.63%	1.46%
CMB	2.40%	2.15%	1.98%
IB	2.10%	1.93%	1.82%
CITIC	1.97%	1.78%	1.77%
SPDB	1.77%	1.52%	1.42%
PAB	2.75%	2.38%	1.87%
CEB	2.01%	1.74%	1.54%
CMBC	1.60%	1.46%	1.39%
HX	2.10%	1.82%	1.59%
CZB	2.21%	2.01%	1.71%
CBHB	1.50%	1.14%	1.31%
National joint-stock banks	2.06%	1.83%	1.68%
BJS	2.32%	1.98%	1.86%
BONB	2.02%	1.88%	1.86%
BOB	1.76%	1.54%	1.47%
BSH	1.54%	1.34%	1.17%
BONJ	2.19%	2.04%	1.94%
BHZ	1.69%	1.50%	1.41%
HSB	2.11%	1.88%	1.71%
BOCD	2.04%	1.81%	1.66%
BOCS	2.41%	2.31%	2.11%
BCQ	1.74%	1.52%	1.35%
BGY	2.27%	2.11%	1.75%
BSZ	1.87%	1.68%	1.38%
QLB	1.96%	1.74%	1.51%
BQD	1.76%	1.83%	1.73%
BTJ	1.70%	1.65%	1.47%
BGZ	2.22%	1.77%	1.77%
ZYB	2.06%	1.73%	1.61%
XMB	1.53%	1.28%	1.13%
BOXA	1.66%	1.37%	1.36%
WHCCB	2.07%	1.89%	1.77%
BLZ	1.58%	1.46%	1.43%
BZZ	2.27%	2.08%	1.72%
JSB	1.32%	1.36%	1.20%
LZB	2.46%	2.39%	2.49%
JXB	1.98%	1.75%	1.64%
HRB	1.55%	1.43%	1.31%
BJJ	1.91%	1.76%	1.92%
SJB	1.34%	0.96%	0.80%
BGS	1.45%	1.48%	1.18%
YBCCB	2.59%	2.18%	1.71%
City commercial banks	1.90%	1.70%	1.58%
SRCB	1.83%	1.67%	1.50%
CQRCB	1.97%	1.73%	1.61%
DRCB	1.92%	1.67%	1.35%
CSRCB	3.02%	2.86%	2.71%
QRCB	2.00%	1.76%	1.67%
GRCB	1.69%	1.39%	1.11%
WXRCB	1.81%	1.64%	1.51%
JYRCB	2.18%	2.06%	1.76%
SZRCB	2.04%	1.74%	1.55%
BORF	2.21%	1.73%	1.50%
ZJGRCB	2.25%	1.99%	1.62%
ZJRCB	1.80%	1.59%	1.42%
Rural commercial banks	1.94%	1.71%	1.52%
All listed banks	1.94%	1.69%	1.52%

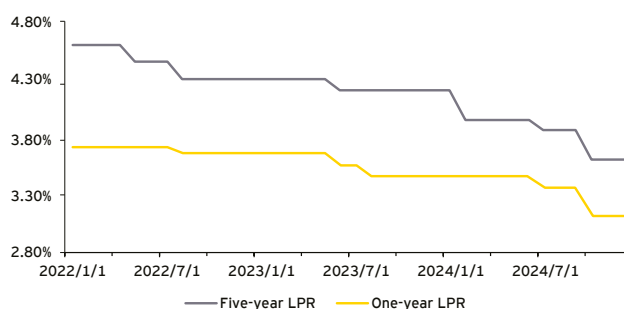
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* CCB and BOC have restated their data for 2022.

In 2024, the yield on loans was down to 3.74% from 4.14% in 2023, a decrease of 40 bps, mainly due to three five-year loan prime rate (LPR) cuts and two one-year LPR cuts coupled with the listed banks' sustained efforts to benefit the real economy by reducing corporate financing costs. Specifically, large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks saw a decrease of 39 bps, 43 bps, 35 bps and 50 bps, respectively.

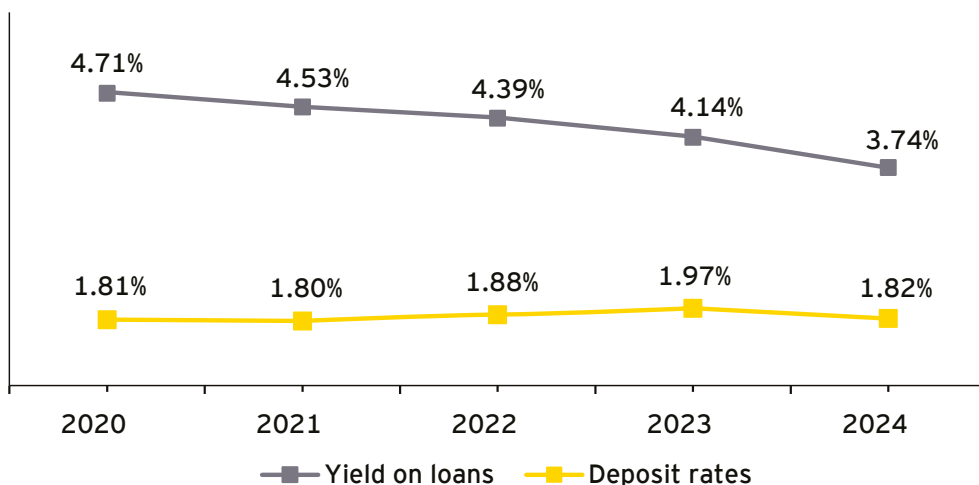
The deposit rates decreased to 1.82% from 1.97% in 2023, down 15 bps, lower than the decline in yield on loans. Specifically, large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks saw a decrease of 14 bps, 17 bps, 17 bps and 15 bps, respectively.

Changes in LPR



Source: Announcements of the People's Bank of China.

Changes in yield on loans/deposit rates



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Yield on loans	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	4.10%	3.87%	3.48%
National joint-stock banks	4.83%	4.57%	4.14%
City commercial banks	5.07%	4.82%	4.47%
Rural commercial banks	4.92%	4.47%	3.97%
All listed banks	4.39%	4.14%	3.74%

Deposit rates	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	1.73%	1.87%	1.73%
National joint-stock banks	2.06%	2.10%	1.93%
City commercial banks	2.34%	2.32%	2.15%
Rural commercial banks	2.11%	2.05%	1.90%
All listed banks	1.88%	1.97%	1.82%

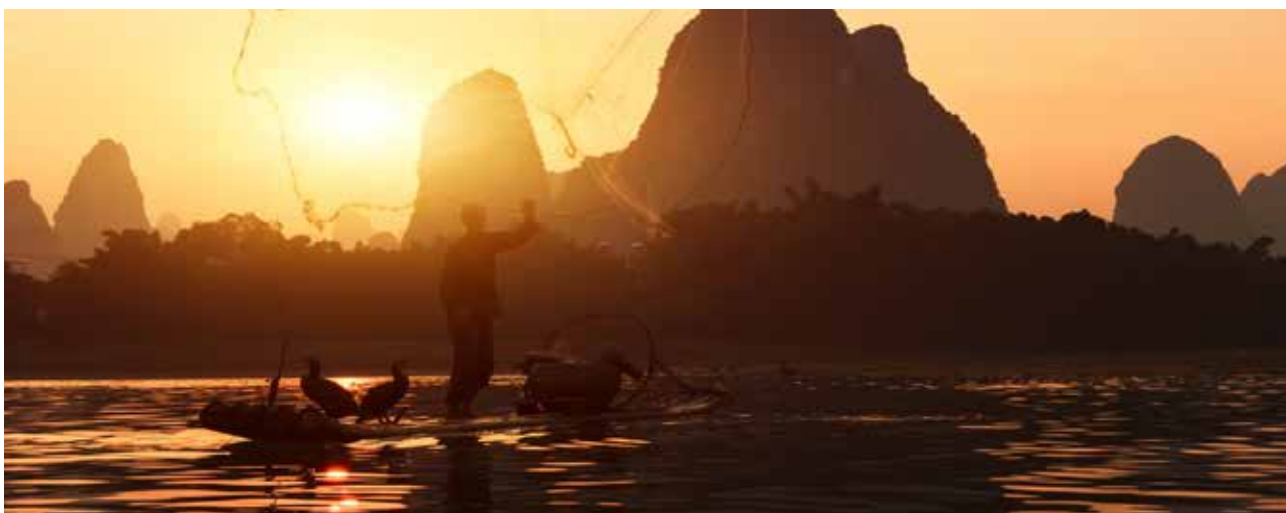
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

In 2024, the NIM of large banks averaged 1.46%, a decrease of 17 bps from 2023. All the six large banks saw a decline in NIM, mainly due to the combined impact of multiple factors such as the LPR cuts and fee reductions, resulting in a rapid decrease in asset-side yields, especially returns on loans to customers.

In 2024, the average NIM of national joint-stock banks stood at 1.68%, down 15 bps from 2023. Except for CBHB, which saw an increase in NIM, the other nine national joint-stock banks all reported declines.

The average NIM of city commercial banks in 2024 was 1.58%, down 12 bps from 2023. Notably, BJJ and LZB reported NIM expansions of 16 bps and 10 bps, respectively, mainly driven by their liability-side costs declining faster than asset-side yields, thereby offsetting the impact of declines in yields on assets. In 2024, BGZ's NIM was on par with that in 2023, while the remaining 27 city commercial banks all reported a decrease in NIM.

The average NIM of rural commercial banks stood at 1.52%, down 19 bps from 2023. Twelve rural commercial banks saw a year-on-year decrease in NIM.

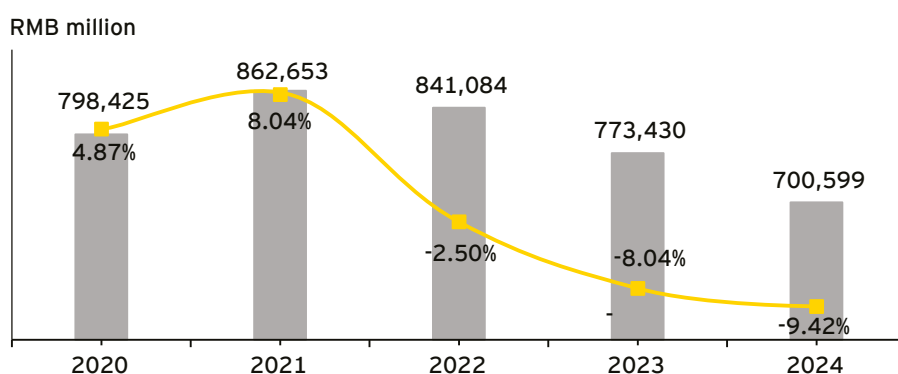


Decline in net fee and commission income

↓ 9.42 percentage points

In 2024, China's listed banks reported an aggregate net fee and commission income of RMB700,599 million, decreasing by 9.42% year-on-year. The decrease was due to decreased income from wealth management services and advisory services as banks continued to lower fee charges in support of the real economy. However, performance varied across these banks, with 20 banks recording year-on-year growth in net fee and commission income while 38 saw decreases from 2023.

Changes in net fee and commission income



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The net fee and commission income of large banks fell by 7.87%, up 5.86 percentage points from 2023. All the six large banks reported decreased income in this category, due to fee cuts and impact of regulations such as “fee disclosure compliance”.

The net fee and commission income of national joint-stock banks decreased by 12.50%, down 2.01 percentage points from 2023. All the ten national joint-stock banks exhibited declines.

The net fee and commission income of city commercial banks dropped by 7.84%, down 15.87 percentage points from 2023. Among them, 13 banks reported year-on-year growth in net fee and commission income, while the other 17 banks reported a decrease. Notably, BCQ reported the largest increase of 116.06%, mainly contributed by the growth in fee income from wealth management services and agency sales services.

The net fee and commission income of rural commercial banks decreased by 9.05%, up 0.96 percentage point from 2023. Among them, seven banks reported year-on-year growth in net fee and commission income, while the other five banks reported a decrease. Notably, CSRCB registered the largest increase of 159.38%, mainly fueled by a 58.59% surge in fee income from agency business.

Net fee and commission income amount and growth rate *(Unit: RMB million)						
	2022		2023		2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC**	129,325	-2.78%	119,357	-7.71%	109,397	-8.34%
CCB	116,085	-4.45%	115,746	-0.29%	104,928	-9.35%
ABC	81,282	1.19%	80,093	-1.46%	75,567	-5.65%
BOC**	74,890	-8.03%	78,865	5.31%	76,590	-2.88%
BOCOM**	44,855	-5.71%	43,004	-4.13%	36,914	-14.16%
PSBC	28,434	29.20%	28,252	-0.64%	25,282	-10.51%
Large commercial banks	474,871	-2.26%	465,317	-2.01%	428,678	-7.87%
CMB	94,275	-0.18%	84,108	-10.78%	72,094	-14.28%
IB**	45,041	5.53%	27,755	-38.38%	24,096	-13.18%
CITIC	37,092	3.41%	32,383	-12.70%	31,102	-3.96%
SPDB	28,691	-1.52%	24,453	-14.77%	22,816	-6.69%
PAB	30,208	-8.63%	29,430	-2.58%	24,112	-18.07%
CEB	26,744	-2.09%	23,698	-11.39%	19,071	-19.52%
CMBC	20,274	-26.45%	19,236	-5.12%	18,245	-5.15%
HX	10,369	12.07%	6,402	-38.26%	5,443	-14.98%
CZB	4,791	18.30%	5,040	5.20%	4,487	-10.97%
CBHB	2,569	14.79%	3,999	55.66%	2,974	-25.63%
National joint-stock banks	300,054	-1.82%	256,504	-14.51%	224,440	-12.50%
BJS	6,252	-16.53%	4,276	-31.61%	4,417	3.30%
BONB	7,466	-9.63%	5,767	-22.76%	4,655	-19.28%
BOB	7,066	17.96%	3,752	-46.90%	3,458	-7.84%
BSH	6,493	-28.23%	4,915	-24.30%	3,959	-19.45%
BONJ	5,344	-7.88%	3,629	-32.09%	2,593	-28.55%
BHZ	4,674	29.55%	4,043	-13.50%	3,720	-7.99%
HSB	4,180	-5.66%	2,805	-32.89%	2,849	1.57%
BOCD	677	27.26%	662	-2.22%	710	7.25%
BOCS	1,319	23.97%	1,532	16.15%	1,392	-9.14%
BCQ	761	-1.04%	411	-45.99%	888	116.06%
BGY	414	-37.65%	281	-32.13%	349	24.20%
BSZ	1,317	7.77%	1,239	-5.92%	1,059	-14.53%
QLB	1,235	30.41%	1,119	-9.39%	1,264	12.96%
BQD	1,445	-26.09%	1,587	9.83%	1,510	-4.85%
BTJ	1,686	-5.49%	1,570	-6.88%	1,679	6.94%
BGZ	363	-15.19%	338	-6.89%	301	-10.95%
ZYB	1,783	-7.76%	1,319	-26.02%	1,418	7.51%
XMB	432	14.89%	414	-4.17%	381	-7.97%
BOXA	407	-27.32%	277	-31.94%	350	26.35%
WHCCB	677	14.36%	633	-6.50%	574	-9.32%
BLZ	365	-4.95%	268	-26.58%	250	-6.72%
BZZ	791	-36.31%	579	-26.80%	472	-18.42%
JSB	734	-4.05%	703	-4.22%	627	-10.81%
LZB	94	64.91%	103	9.57%	174	68.93%
JXB	642	-8.15%	522	-18.69%	563	7.85%
HRB	732	5.02%	645	-11.89%	368	-42.95%
BJJ	842	21.50%	972	15.44%	847	-12.86%
SJB	264	-38.46%	147	-44.32%	116	-21.09%
BGS	400	13.96%	380	-5.00%	400	5.26%
YBCCB	39	18.18%	44	12.82%	65	47.73%
City commercial banks	58,894	-6.23%	44,932	-23.71%	41,408	-7.84%
SRCB	2,156	-0.46%	2,268	5.19%	2,042	-9.96%
CQRCB	1,913	-29.77%	1,791	-6.38%	1,612	-9.99%
DRCB	686	-13.38%	713	3.94%	457	-35.90%
CSRCB	188	-21.01%	32	-82.98%	83	159.38%
QRCB	459	-6.71%	596	29.85%	782	31.21%
GRCB	1,382	4.78%	847	-38.71%	562	-33.65%
WXRCB	227	24.04%	132	-41.85%	137	3.79%
JYRCB	93	-32.61%	80	-13.98%	97	21.25%
SZRCB	131	-39.91%	89	-32.06%	53	-40.45%
BORF	-83	N/A	-13	N/A	39	N/A
ZJGRCB	47	-62.10%	27	-42.55%	30	11.11%
ZJRCB	66	-46.34%	115	74.24%	179	55.65%
Rural commercial banks	7,265	-13.35%	6,677	-8.09%	6,073	-9.05%
All listed banks	841,084	-2.50%	773,430	-8.04%	700,599	-9.42%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Net fee and commission income of the listed banks is presented in RMB million, on which the calculation of growth rates is based.

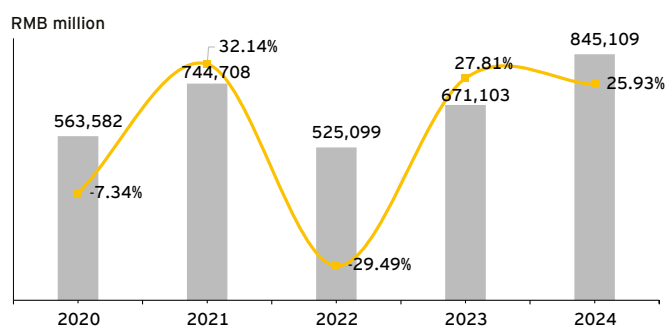
** IB has restated its data for 2023. ICBC, BOC and BOCOM have restated their data for 2022.

Year-on-year growth in other operating income

 **25.93** percentage points

In 2024, the other operating income of the listed banks totaled RMB845,109 million, increasing by 25.93% from 2023, primarily attributable to the growth in gains in fair value changes and investment income. Specifically, the other operating income of large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks increased by 22.93%, 30.47%, 22.98% and 43.69%, respectively, from 2023.

Changes in other operating income



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Year-on-year growth in gains in fair value changes and investment income

 **29.84** percentage points

In 2024, gains in fair value changes and investment income of the listed banks totaled RMB634,225 million, increasing by 29.84% from 2023. The increase was primarily driven by higher valuation and disposal gains on bond holdings amid a downward yield trend in 2024.

Gains in fair value changes and investment income of large banks rose by 28.20% from 2023 to RMB222,787 million, with all the six large banks recording an increase. Notably, CCB recorded the most significant growth of 101.69% in gains in fair value changes and investment income, driven by factors such as market volatility and changes in asset compositions, which resulted in higher revaluation gains on equity and debt investment instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, increased disposal gains from bond investments and income from securitized asset transfers.

Gains in fair value changes and investment income of national joint-stock banks surged by 33.36% from 2023 to RMB241,253 million. Except for SPDB, which reported a decrease, all the other national joint-stock banks posted an increase in gains in fair value changes and investment income. Notably, CBHB exhibited the largest growth of 111.73%, primarily driven by increased gains from bond trading spreads.

Gains in fair value changes and investment income of city commercial banks climbed by 24.70% from 2023 to RMB149,258 million, with four banks posting declines and 26 banks posting increases. Notably, BGY reported the largest growth of 185.97%, bolstering by gains on valuation and disposal of bond assets due to year-end yield dips.

Gains in fair value changes and investment income of rural commercial banks jumped by 47.34% from 2023 to RMB20,927 million, with all the 12 banks registering increases. Notably, GRCB saw the largest growth of 252.22%, fueled by expanded trading margins of bond assets.

Gains in fair value changes and investment income (Unit: RMB million)	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	106,917	173,778	222,787
National joint-stock banks	130,963	180,908	241,253
City commercial banks	94,280	119,695	149,258
Rural commercial banks	11,074	14,203	20,927
All listed banks	343,234	488,584	634,225

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Year-on-year increase in other income

 **15.54** percentage points

In 2024, the other income of the listed banks totaled RMB210,885 million, increasing by 15.54% year-on-year, primarily attributable to increased income from other businesses and fluctuations in foreign exchange gains due to currency rate movements. Specifically, the other income of large banks, national joint-stock banks and rural commercial banks rose by 16.14%, 16.84% and 25.34%, respectively, from 2023, while that of city commercial banks decreased by 9.56%.

Other income (Unit: RMB million)	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	121,200	135,063	156,867
National joint-stock banks	48,419	38,317	44,768
City commercial banks	8,360	6,318	5,714
Rural commercial banks	3,887	2,821	3,536
All listed banks	181,866	182,519	210,885

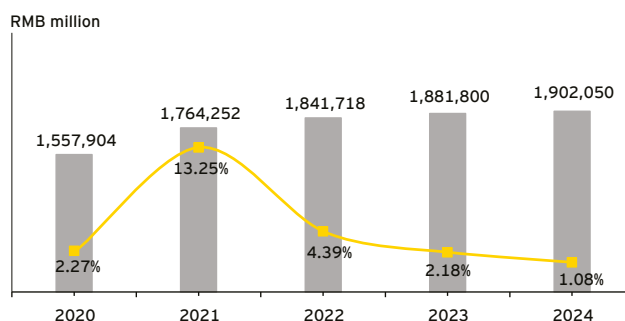
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Growth in operating and administrative expenses

 **1.08** percentage points

In 2024, the total operating and administrative expenses of the listed banks were RMB1,902,050 million, increasing by 1.08% year-on-year, 1.10 percentage points lower than that in 2023. The operating and administrative expenses of large banks increased by 1.97% year-on-year, a decrease of 0.84 percentage point from 2023. All the six large banks exhibited increases. Notably, ABC reported the largest increase of 3.88%. The operating and administrative expenses of national joint-stock banks decreased by 1.66% year-on-year, and the growth rate decreased by 0.77 percentage point from 2023. The operating and administrative expenses of city commercial banks increased by 2.92% year-on-year, a slowdown of 3.32 percentage points in growth from 2023. The operating and administrative expenses of rural commercial banks decreased by 0.13% year-on-year, reversing from an increase of 3.28% in 2023.

Changes in operating and administrative expenses



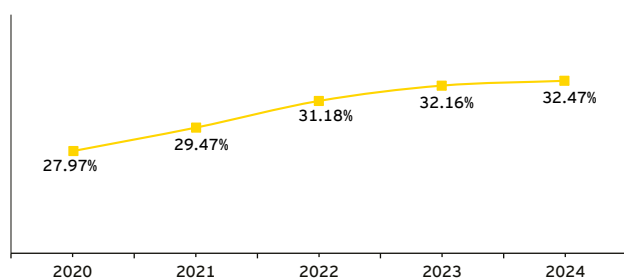
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Rising cost-to-income ratio

 **0.31** percentage points

In 2024, the cost-to-income ratio of the listed banks continued to rise, with the weighted-average cost-to-income ratio standing at 32.47%, up 0.31 percentage point year-on-year, but the growth rate decreased by 0.67 percentage point from 2023. The cost-to-income ratio of large banks increased by 0.71 percentage point year-on-year, while the ratios of national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks dropped by 0.14, 0.61 and 0.15 percentage point, respectively.

Changes in cost-to-income ratio



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Cost-to-income ratios			
	2022	2023	2024
ICBC**	26.05%	26.96%	28.04%
CCB**	27.83%	28.20%	29.44%
ABC**	32.81%	33.86%	34.40%
BOC**	28.92%	28.50%	28.77%
BOCOM**	29.65%	30.04%	29.90%
PSBC	61.41%	64.82%	64.23%
Large commercial banks*	31.87%	32.76%	33.47%
CMB	32.88%	32.96%	31.89%
IB	29.37%	29.97%	29.50%
CITIC	30.53%	32.35%	32.49%
SPDB	27.89%	29.65%	29.16%
PAB	27.45%	27.90%	27.66%
CEB	27.88%	28.17%	29.81%
CMBC	35.61%	36.10%	37.65%
HX	30.13%	31.37%	29.80%
CZB	27.46%	29.96%	30.25%
CBHB	39.24%	40.51%	39.01%
National joint-stock banks*	30.42%	31.32%	31.18%
BJS	24.52%	23.99%	24.73%
BONB	37.29%	38.99%	35.52%
BOB	26.55%	28.88%	29.13%
BSH	23.02%	24.61%	23.82%
BONJ	29.75%	30.47%	28.08%
BHZ	29.64%	29.40%	29.41%
HSB	26.15%	28.05%	28.80%
BOCD	24.39%	25.09%	23.93%
BOCS	28.30%	27.95%	28.45%
BCQ	25.25%	27.23%	28.41%
BGY	26.80%	26.97%	26.73%
BSZ	33.33%	36.46%	36.79%
QLB	26.46%	26.42%	27.41%
BQD	34.97%	34.96%	34.95%
BTJ	26.92%	27.68%	28.23%
BGZ	30.68%	33.50%	28.55%
ZYB	39.05%	40.07%	38.80%
XMB	34.30%	39.65%	38.88%
BOXA	28.92%	27.45%	24.44%
WHCCB	21.80%	21.31%	22.88%
BLZ	31.24%	30.42%	31.30%
BZZ	22.99%	27.11%	28.95%
JSB	39.93%	38.94%	38.13%
LZB	38.87%	34.86%	32.57%
JXB	27.50%	30.60%	28.48%
HRB	39.41%	42.01%	36.10%
BJJ	28.91%	31.56%	33.68%
SJB	33.80%	56.41%	64.28%
BGS	34.26%	34.29%	38.20%
YBCCB	33.99%	31.17%	32.06%
City commercial banks*	29.01%	30.45%	29.84%
SRCB	30.50%	32.67%	33.30%
CQRCB	31.84%	33.94%	31.86%
DRCB	34.78%	35.30%	37.44%
CSRCB	38.58%	36.87%	36.62%
QRCB	30.34%	31.70%	30.74%
GRCB	31.37%	36.08%	39.33%
WXRCB	30.98%	32.19%	30.75%
JYRCB	30.39%	30.87%	30.15%
SZRCB	34.10%	34.65%	35.22%
BORF	33.30%	34.70%	31.24%
ZJGRCB	32.61%	36.90%	35.79%
ZJRCB	38.57%	38.31%	35.97%
Rural commercial banks*	32.42%	34.30%	34.15%
All listed banks*	31.18%	32.16%	32.47%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Data are weighted average.

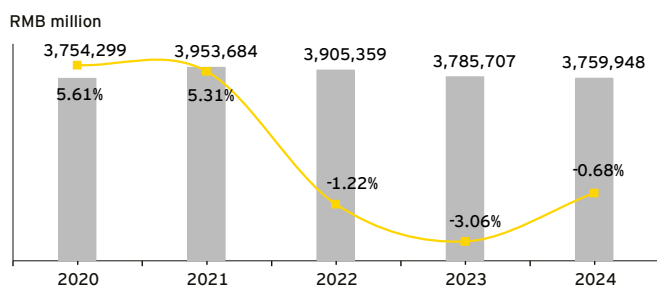
** ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC and BOCOM have restated their cost-to-income ratio for 2022.

Declining total pre-provision profits

↓ 0.68 percentage points

In 2024, the total pre-provision profits of the listed banks were RMB3,759,948 million, representing a 0.68% year-on-year decline, narrowing from a sharper contraction in 2023. The total pre-provision profits of large banks in 2024 were RMB2,182,568 million, decreasing by 1.70% from 2023. Specifically, PSBC, ABC and BOCOM reported year-on-year increases of 4.47%, 1.57% and 0.01%, respectively, while ICBC, CCB and BOC recorded year-on-year decreases of 4.24%, 4.03% and 1.12%, respectively. The total pre-provision profits of national joint-stock banks and rural commercial banks in 2024 decreased by 1.20% and 0.90%, respectively, while those of city commercial banks increased by 5.77%.

Changes in total pre-provision profits



Growth rate of total pre-provision profits	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	-1.54%	-2.30%	-1.70%
National joint-stock banks	-2.19%	-5.35%	-1.20%
City commercial banks	3.27%	-1.08%	5.77%
Rural commercial banks	-2.43%	-4.17%	-0.90%
All listed banks	-1.22%	-3.06%	-0.68%

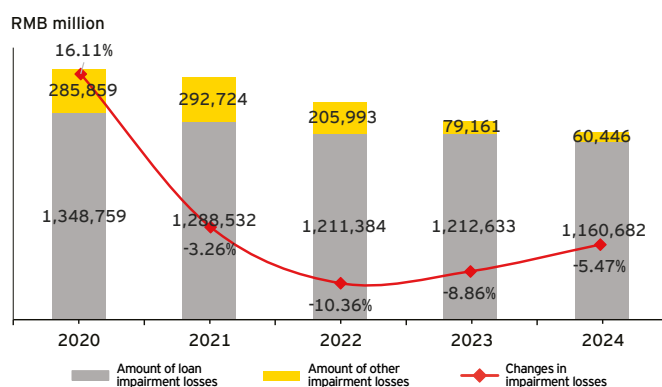
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Decrease in impairment losses

↓ 5.47 percentage points

In 2024, the provision for credit impairment losses and other asset impairment losses recognized in income statements by the listed banks totaled RMB1,221,128 million, decreasing by 5.47% from 2023. The credit impairment losses and other asset impairment losses of large banks, national joint-stock banks and rural commercial banks decreased by 8.22%, 5.89% and 2.10%, respectively, year-on-year, while those of city commercial banks increased by 4.21%. Specifically, the total loan impairment losses were RMB1,160,682 million, a decrease of 4.28% from 2023. The loan impairment losses of large banks and national joint-stock banks decreased by 7.03% and 5.38% year-on-year, respectively, while those of city commercial banks and rural commercial banks increased by 6.96% and 9.51% year-on-year, respectively. The impairment losses on other assets than loans totaled RMB60,446 million, decreasing by 23.64% from 2023. The provision for impairment losses on other assets of large banks was reduced to RMB7,569 million. The impairment losses on other assets of national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks decreased by 10.35%, 11.25% and 80.41%, respectively, year-on-year.

Changes in impairment losses*



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*The impairment loss movement reflects the aggregate change in both loan impairment losses and other impairment losses.

Falling credit costs

 **0.10** percentage points

In 2024, the credit cost of the listed banks was 0.66%, representing a year-on-year decrease of 0.10 percentage point. The credit cost of large banks fell by 0.10 percentage point. Except for BOC, which reported an increase of 0.01 percentage point, and PSBC, whose credit cost kept flat, the other four large banks recorded decreases from 2023. The credit cost of national joint-stock banks decreased by 0.11 percentage point. Specifically, the credit cost of CZB and CITIC increased and that of CBHB remained unchanged, while the other seven banks exhibited decreases from 2023. The credit cost of city commercial banks decreased by 0.04 percentage point. Specifically, 12 city commercial banks saw increases from 2023, while the other 18 banks reported decreases. The credit cost of rural commercial banks increased by 0.02 percentage point. Specifically, six rural commercial banks reported increases from 2023, while the other six banks saw decreases.

Credit costs			
	2022	2023	2024
ICBC	0.65%	0.58%	0.45%
CCB	0.70%	0.64%	0.48%
ABC	0.76%	0.66%	0.55%
BOC*	0.56%	0.57%	0.58%
BOCOM	0.83%	0.72%	0.60%
PSBC	0.55%	0.35%	0.35%
Large commercial banks	0.67%	0.60%	0.50%
CMB*	0.78%	0.74%	0.65%
IB	0.80%	1.28%	0.92%
CITIC*	1.12%	0.93%	0.95%
SPDB	1.34%	1.12%	1.06%
PAB*	2.01%	1.85%	1.56%
CEB	1.38%	1.22%	0.98%
CMBC	1.01%	0.93%	0.88%
HX	1.20%	1.11%	1.10%
CZB	1.20%	0.89%	1.45%
CBHB	0.84%	0.71%	0.71%
National joint-stock banks	1.14%	1.09%	0.98%
BJS**	1.25%	1.21%	1.03%
BONB	1.12%	0.93%	0.84%
BOB	0.77%	0.72%	0.89%
BSH	0.89%	0.78%	0.84%
BONJ	1.14%	0.82%	0.90%
BHZ	0.45%	0.72%	0.97%
HSB	0.83%	0.96%	0.38%
BOCD	0.86%	0.49%	0.44%
BOCS	1.69%	1.66%	1.51%
BCQ	1.05%	0.83%	0.86%
BGY	1.14%	1.37%	0.95%
BSZ	0.78%	0.56%	0.54%
QLB	1.54%	1.32%	0.92%
BQD	1.02%	0.72%	0.74%
BTJ	1.36%	1.97%	1.51%
BGZ	1.14%	0.90%	1.44%
ZYB	1.35%	0.51%	0.54%
XMB	0.72%	0.37%	0.40%
BOXA	1.06%	0.86%	1.43%
WHCCB	2.05%	1.76%	1.65%
BLZ	1.34%	1.40%	1.32%
BZZ	2.14%	1.70%	1.37%
JSB	0.72%	0.51%	0.90%
LZB	1.15%	1.75%	1.23%
JXB	1.98%	2.16%	1.97%
HRB	1.75%	1.87%	1.81%
BJJ	1.68%	1.65%	1.59%
SJB	0.89%	0.18%	0.28%
BGS	1.18%	0.95%	0.89%
YBCCB	1.01%	1.89%	1.36%
City commercial banks	1.10%	0.98%	0.94%
SRCB	0.52%	0.33%	0.29%
CQRCB	1.27%	0.65%	0.79%
DRCB	0.62%	1.00%	1.04%
CSRCB	1.02%	0.86%	1.17%
QRCB	1.94%	1.82%	2.00%
GRCB	1.40%	1.06%	0.96%
WXRCB	0.71%	0.31%	0.51%
JYRCB	0.88%	0.72%	0.49%
SZRCB	0.90%	0.72%	0.51%
BORF	0.82%	0.61%	0.89%
ZJGRCB	1.33%	0.72%	0.68%
ZJRCB*	0.26%	0.42%	0.22%
Rural commercial banks	1.02%	0.78%	0.80%
All listed banks	0.84%	0.76%	0.66%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* The credit cost data of BOC, CMB, CITIC, PAB and ZJRCB are directly obtained from their annual reports.
Credit cost of other banks = Loan impairment losses/Average balance of loans and advances to customers; Average balance of loans and advances to customers = (Balance of loans and advances to customers at the end of the year + Balance of loans and advances to customers at the beginning of the year)/2, where the balance of loans and advances to customers include accrued interest.

** BJS has restated its data for 2023.

Decline in ROE

↓ 0.48 percentage points

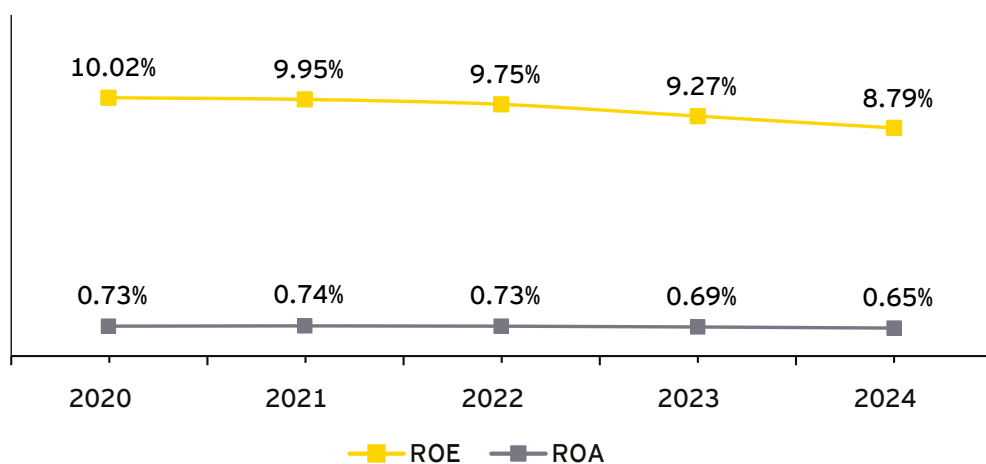
The profitability of the listed banks declined slightly in 2024. The average return on equity (ROE) was 8.79%, down 0.48 percentage point from 9.27% in 2023; the average return on assets (ROA) was 0.65%, down 0.04 percentage point from 0.69% in 2023. The average ROE of large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial

Decline in ROA

↓ 0.04 percentage points

banks and rural commercial banks decreased by 0.72, 0.60, 0.37 and 0.55 percentage point, respectively; the average ROA of large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks dropped by 0.05, 0.03, 0.03 and 0.04 percentage point, respectively.

Changes in ROE and ROA



	ROE			ROA		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	11.34%	10.63%	9.91%	0.84%	0.76%	0.71%
National joint-stock banks	10.25%	9.14%	8.54%	0.76%	0.68%	0.65%
City commercial banks	8.98%	8.68%	8.31%	0.65%	0.61%	0.58%
Rural commercial banks	10.47%	10.18%	9.63%	0.86%	0.84%	0.80%
All listed banks	9.75%	9.27%	8.79%	0.73%	0.69%	0.65%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks. The data are arithmetic means.

02

Serving the real economy to boost the development of new quality productive forces

In 2024, China's listed banks delivered high-quality services to the real economy, effectively fulfilling their dual role as both financiers (blood transfusion) and growth catalysts (hematopoiesis) to underpin the economy's steady rebound. Both credit expansion and financial investments sustained robust year-on-year growth. Meanwhile, they optimized their financial service offerings to provide targeted support for key sectors while ramping up support for strategic emerging industries to accelerate the cultivation of new quality productive forces. While deposit bases maintained stable growth, the ongoing shift toward term deposits continued to exert substantial pressure on deposit cost management. To strengthen the sustainability of real-economy support, the listed banks must operationalize market-based deposit rate adjustment mechanisms, optimize the deposit mix, and reduce interest expenses.



Growth in total assets



As at 31 December 2024, the total assets of the listed banks amounted to RMB315,623,826 million, growing by RMB21,890,796 million, or 7.45% year-on-year, down 3.70 percentage points from 2023.

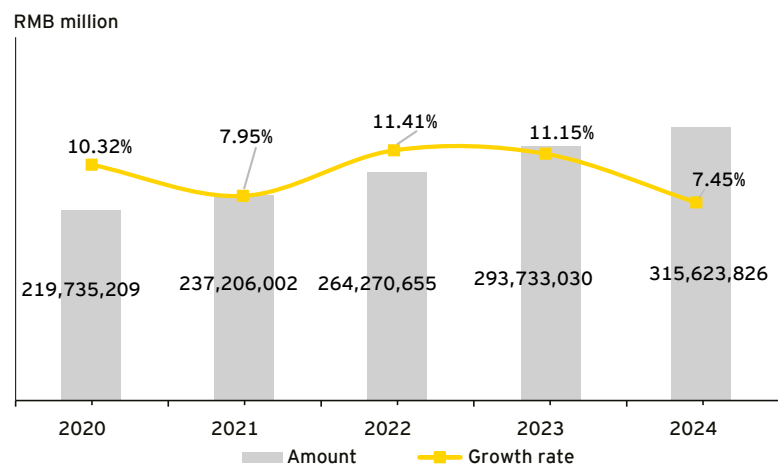
The total assets of large banks grew by 7.87%, down 4.94 percentage points from 2023. Specifically, ICBC recorded the highest growth rate of 9.23%, mainly contributed by fast-growing loans and financial investment; the growth in total assets of ABC, BOC and PSBC all exceeded 8%.

The total assets of national joint-stock banks grew by 4.87%, down 2.50 percentage points from 2023. CMB saw the highest growth rate of 10.19%, up 1.42 percentage points from 2023, mainly contributed by fast-growing loans and financial investment; the growth in total assets of SPDB and CBHB accelerated, and that of the other seven banks slowed down.

The total assets of city commercial banks grew by 10.75%, up 0.16 percentage point from 2023. Fourteen banks recorded a faster growth in total assets, while 16 banks reported slower growth. Specifically, YBCCB reported the highest growth rate of 16.87%, up 0.66 percentage point from 2023, mainly contributed by fast-growing loans and financial investment.

The total assets of rural commercial banks grew by 6.05%, down 2.64 percentage points from 2023. BORF led the growth, at a rate of 11.99%, mainly due to fast-growing loans and financial investment.

Growth of total assets



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Total assets amount and growth rate* (Unit: RMB million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC	39,610,146	12.62%	44,697,079	12.84%	48,821,746	9.23%
CCB	34,600,711	14.37%	38,324,826	10.76%	40,571,149	5.86%
ABC	33,925,488	16.71%	39,872,989	17.53%	43,238,135	8.44%
BOC	28,893,548	8.12%	32,432,166	12.25%	35,061,299	8.11%
BOCOM	12,991,571	11.37%	14,060,472	8.23%	14,900,717	5.98%
PSBC	14,067,282	11.75%	15,726,631	11.80%	17,084,910	8.64%
Large banks	164,088,746	12.80%	185,114,163	12.81%	199,677,956	7.87%
CMB	10,138,912	9.62%	11,028,483	8.77%	12,152,036	10.19%
IB	9,266,671	7.71%	10,158,326	9.62%	10,507,898	3.44%
CITIC	8,547,543	6.27%	9,052,484	5.91%	9,532,722	5.31%
SPDB	8,704,651	6.98%	9,007,247	3.48%	9,461,880	5.05%
PAB	5,321,514	8.13%	5,587,116	4.99%	5,769,270	3.26%
CEB	6,300,510	6.75%	6,772,796	7.50%	6,959,021	2.75%
CMBC	7,255,673	4.36%	7,674,965	5.78%	7,814,969	1.82%
HX	3,900,167	6.09%	4,254,766	9.09%	4,376,491	2.86%
CZB	2,621,930	14.66%	3,143,879	19.91%	3,325,539	5.78%
CBHB	1,659,460	4.85%	1,732,734	4.42%	1,843,842	6.41%
National joint-stock banks	63,717,031	7.35%	68,412,796	7.37%	71,743,668	4.87%
BJS	2,980,295	13.80%	3,403,362	14.20%	3,952,042	16.12%
BONB	2,366,097	17.39%	2,711,662	14.60%	3,125,232	15.25%
BOB	3,387,952	10.76%	3,748,679	10.65%	4,221,542	12.61%
BSH	2,878,525	8.49%	3,085,516	7.19%	3,226,656	4.57%
BONJ	2,059,484	17.76%	2,288,276	11.11%	2,591,400	13.25%
BHZ	1,616,538	16.25%	1,841,331	13.91%	2,112,356	14.72%
HSB	1,580,236	14.21%	1,806,144	14.30%	2,013,753	11.49%
BOCD	917,650	19.43%	1,091,243	18.92%	1,250,116	14.56%
BOCS	904,733	13.64%	1,020,033	12.74%	1,146,748	12.42%
BCQ	684,713	10.62%	759,884	10.98%	856,642	12.73%
BGY	645,998	6.13%	688,068	6.51%	705,669	2.56%
BSZ	524,549	15.79%	601,841	14.73%	693,714	15.27%
QLB	506,013	16.75%	604,816	19.53%	689,539	14.01%
BQD	529,614	1.41%	607,985	14.80%	689,963	13.48%
BTJ	761,083	5.72%	840,771	10.47%	925,994	10.14%
BGZ	533,781	5.93%	576,786	8.06%	589,987	2.29%
ZYB	1,326,736	72.70%	1,346,447	1.49%	1,365,197	1.39%
XMB	371,208	12.66%	390,664	5.24%	407,795	4.39%
BOXA	405,839	17.34%	432,201	6.50%	480,370	11.15%
WHCCB	343,703	12.87%	391,877	14.02%	441,464	12.65%
BLZ	435,943	8.89%	453,411	4.01%	486,285	7.25%
BZZ	591,514	2.88%	630,709	6.63%	676,365	7.24%
JSB	336,420	10.92%	361,305	7.40%	376,306	4.15%
LZB	148,630	10.50%	157,636	6.06%	171,000	8.48%
JXB	515,573	1.38%	552,345	7.13%	573,635	3.85%
HRB	712,733	10.49%	813,329	14.11%	916,232	12.65%
BJJ	479,704	3.94%	503,849	5.03%	516,459	2.50%
SJB	1,082,413	7.58%	1,080,053	-0.22%	1,122,776	3.96%
BGS	377,202	5.22%	388,589	3.02%	414,708	6.72%
YBCCB	80,413	17.41%	93,444	16.21%	109,205	16.87%
City commercial banks	30,085,292	13.51%	33,272,256	10.59%	36,849,150	10.75%
SRCB	1,281,399	10.62%	1,392,214	8.65%	1,487,809	6.87%
CQRCB	1,351,861	6.79%	1,441,082	6.60%	1,514,942	5.13%
DRCB	657,690	10.84%	708,854	7.78%	745,904	5.23%
CSRCB	287,881	16.75%	334,456	16.18%	366,582	9.61%
QRCB	434,791	1.01%	467,937	7.62%	495,032	5.79%
GRCB	1,233,454	6.18%	1,314,042	6.53%	1,362,408	3.68%
WXRCB	211,603	4.87%	234,956	11.04%	256,801	9.30%
JYRCB	168,751	10.20%	186,030	10.24%	200,232	7.63%
SZRCB	180,278	13.58%	202,565	12.36%	213,987	5.64%
BORF	159,623	16.63%	196,888	23.35%	220,503	11.99%
ZJGRCB	187,533	13.95%	207,127	10.45%	218,908	5.69%
ZJRCB	224,722	8.74%	247,664	10.21%	269,944	9.00%
Rural commercial banks	6,379,586	8.53%	6,933,815	8.69%	7,353,052	6.05%
All listed banks	264,270,655	11.41%	293,733,030	11.15%	315,623,826	7.45%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Total assets of the listed banks are presented in RMB million, on which the calculation of growth rates is based.

Steady growth in credit assets

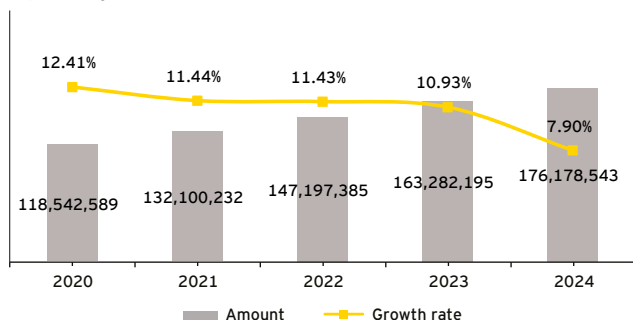
 **7.90** percentage points

In 2024, while implementing macroeconomic policies and regulatory requirements, the listed banks proactively aligned with the evolving monetary and credit supply-demand dynamics, to optimize loan allocation and structure, thus providing more targeted and effective financial support to the real economy. The loan balance (net of provision for impairment) of the listed banks in 2024 increased by 7.90%. The average growth in loans of large banks in 2024 was 8.88%, with ABC recording the highest growth of 10.33%, and the other five banks each recording a growth of over 7%.

The national joint-stock banks' average growth in loans was 4.28%, with CZB reporting the highest growth of 8.33%. The average growth in loans of city commercial banks was 10.58%. The results were divergent among the banks. Specifically, BOCB recorded the highest loan growth at 18.99%, while BONB, HSB, BHZ, BOXA, HRB, and YBCCB all achieved growth exceeding 15%. The growth in loans of rural commercial banks in 2024 was 5.39%, with BORF reporting the highest growth rate of 15.34%.

Growth in loans

RMB million







Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*BJS restated the amount and growth rate of its loans as at the end of 2023 and 2022 in 2024.

In 2024, as the growth of loans outpaced that of total assets, the proportion of loans in total assets increased from the end of 2023, to 55.82%. The proportion of loans in total assets of large banks was 57.45%, with CCB reporting the largest proportion of 61.72%. The proportion of loans in total assets of national joint-stock banks was 55.35%, with CITIC reporting the largest proportion of 58.76%. The proportion of loans in total assets of city commercial bank was 48.68%, with BJJ reporting the largest proportion of 60.40%. The proportion of loans in total assets of rural commercial bank was 51.80%, with ZJRCB reporting the largest proportion of 68.36%.

Asset structure




	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
 Credit assets	55.70%	55.59%	55.82%
 Financial investment	29.01%	29.08%	30.51%
 Interbank assets*	5.44%	5.70%	5.25%
 Others	9.85%	9.63%	8.42%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Interbank assets, including due from banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions and financial assets under reverse repurchase agreements.

By loan structure, corporate loans and advances (excluding discounts) of the listed banks accounted for the largest proportion of total loans, at 58.80% as at the end of 2024, up 1.01 percentage points from the end of 2023; the proportion of personal loans and advances was 35.35%, down 1.37 percentage points from the end of 2023; and the proportion of bill discounting was 5.85%, up 0.36 percentage point from the end of 2023.

Loan structure

	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
 Corporate loans and advances	55.44%	57.79%	58.80%
 Personal loans and advances	38.79%	36.72%	35.35%
 Discounted bills	5.77%	5.49%	5.85%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*The data disclosed by PSBC and GRCB include accrued interests.

Promoting technology finance to drive the development of new quality productive forces

In 2024, the listed banks comprehensively implemented the innovation-driven development strategy, further strengthening financial support for tech-related sectors (technology finance) and strategic emerging industries. For technology finance, the listed banks continuously promoted institutional innovation by establishing dedicated divisions, specialized teams and tailored credit standards. Through enhanced collaboration with securities firms, guarantee companies and venture capital institutions, they built a comprehensive product system covering the entire lifecycle of technology enterprises, leveraging technology finance to drive the high-quality development of new productivity drivers.

In 2024, large banks demonstrated persistent policy alignment with national economic transformation priorities, reinforcing their market leadership position. Specifically, ICBC took the industry lead by establishing a head office-level technology finance center to enhance differentiated credit allocation for key customer segments, such as strategic emerging industries and specialized and sophisticated enterprises that produce new and unique products; CCB continued to improve its technology finance capabilities through enhanced supply efficiency, and the development of a digital evaluation framework incorporating all key elements for technology enterprises to significantly improve their financing accessibility; BOC introduced the first-of-its-kind action plan to support the AI industrial chain and built up a financial service ecosystem for the technology sector. As at the end of 2024, the four large state-owned banks – ICBC, ABC, BOC and CCB – reported loans to strategic emerging industries totaling RMB10.98 trillion, increasing by 22.62% year-on-year. BOCOM saw a 9.05% increase in loans to strategic emerging industries, and PSBC's financing balance for technology enterprises surged by over 40%.

As at the end of 2024, national joint-stock banks' loans to technology enterprises totaled over RMB4.2 trillion, increasing by RMB762.3 billion, or 21.93%, from the end of 2023. Specifically, CZB's loans to technology enterprises stood at RMB367.4 billion, increasing by 80.01% from the end of 2023, as the bank drove the efficient development of technology finance through digital and intelligent transformation by establishing a digital evaluation model for technology enterprises. CEB built a supporting system featuring excellent services, products, ecosystems, industry research and digital intelligence that matches the full-life-cycle development demands of technology enterprises,

aiming to foster a positive cycle combining technology, industry and finance. As at the end of 2024, the balance of loans for technology enterprises stood at RMB379.5 billion, increasing by 42.06% from the end of 2023. PAB, IB and SPDB all reported an increase in technology finance loans of over 20%.

Seventeen city commercial banks disclosed balance of loans to technology enterprises in their annual reports, which totaled RMB1,349.3 billion as at the end of 2024, growing by 29.98% from the end of 2023.

According to the *Statistics Report on Loan Issuance by Financial Institutions in 2024* issued by the central bank, as at 31 December 2024, the number of technology-related small- and medium- sized enterprises (SMEs) that received loan support was 262,500, representing 46.9% of the enterprises on the list of recognized technology SMEs, up 2.1 percentage points from the end of 2023. The balance of RMB and foreign currency loans to technology SMEs was RMB3.27 trillion, increasing by 21.2% year-on-year, and the growth was 14 percentage points higher than the overall growth of loans. The number of high-tech enterprises that received loan support was 258,100, representing 55.7% of the enterprises on the list of recognized high-tech enterprises, up 1.9 percentage points from 2023. The balance of RMB and foreign currency loans to high-tech enterprises was RMB15.63 trillion, increasing by 7.5% year-on-year, and the growth was 0.3 percentage point higher than the overall growth of loans.

On 13 March 2025, the General Office of the National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA), the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) jointly issued the *Implementation Plan for High-Quality Development of Technology Finance in Banking and Insurance Sectors* (hereinafter referred to as the "Plan"). The Plan outlines that over the next five years, both the sectors must accelerate the development of financial service systems aligned with technological innovation, including improving the technology finance framework with enhanced specialized service mechanisms, product offerings, professional capabilities and risk management systems, and fostering the development of external ecosystems. These initiatives aim to enhance the coverage, quality and efficiency of credit and insurance services for technology enterprises, and deliver precise, superior-quality and efficient financial support to key areas and vulnerable areas in technological innovation, thus expediting the high-quality development of technology finance.

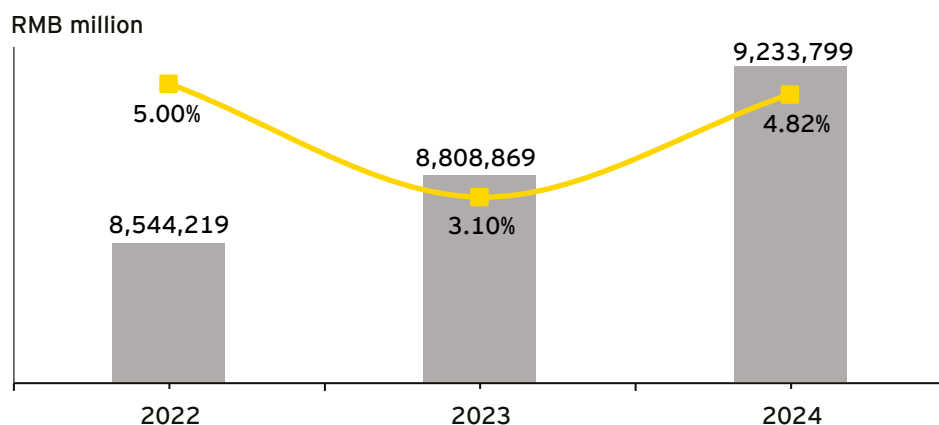
Growth in real estate loans



The 2024 Central Economic Work Conference called for sustained efforts to stabilize the real estate market by curbing its decline, accelerating the redevelopment of urban villages and dilapidated buildings, and fully unleashing the potential of essential and upgradable housing segments. It also highlighted the task to establish a new development model for the real estate sector through systemic establishment of fundamental regulatory mechanisms. The Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, in coordination with relevant authorities and local governments, rolled out a comprehensive policy package designed to steer the real estate market toward steady recovery and sustainable development through multi-faceted adjustments.

In 2024, the listed banks sustained their growth in corporate loans to the real estate sector, with outstanding balance increasing by 4.82%, up 1.72 percentage points from 2023. Specifically, large banks recorded 5.93% growth in real estate loans, up 0.42 percentage point from 2023; national joint-stock banks reversed their 2023 decline of 0.85% to an increase of 3.62%; city commercial banks reported an increase in real estate loans of 3.44%, up 1.72 percentage points from 2023; and rural commercial banks' real estate loans decreased by 1.09%, relative to an increase of 1.16% in 2023.

Growth in real estate loans



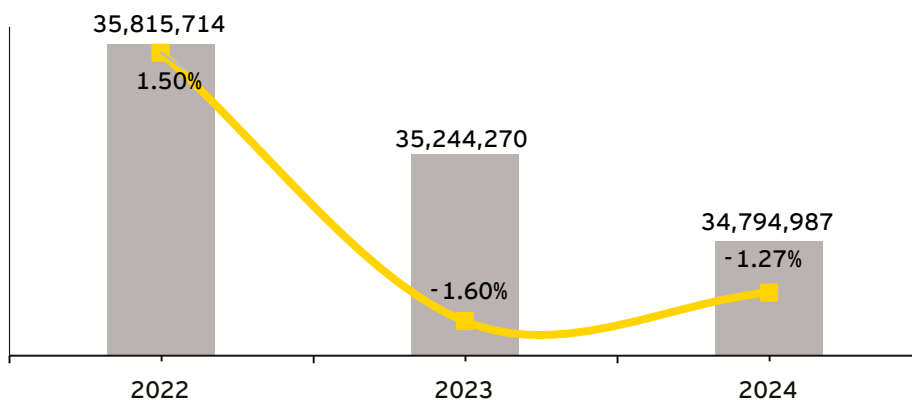
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The proportion of personal housing loans in personal loans continued to decline. As at the end of 2024, the balance of personal housing loans of the listed banks decreased by 1.27% from the end of 2023. The change in personal housing loans was divergent among different types of the listed banks. Specifically, large banks reported a decrease

by 2.52%, 0.60 percentage point faster than the decrease in 2023; national joint-stock banks reported an increase of 2.98%, relative to a decrease of 0.56% in 2023; city commercial banks reported an increase of 1.59%, faster than the 0.62% growth in 2023; rural commercial banks reported a decrease of 0.53%, slower than the decrease in 2023.

Growth in personal housing loans

RMB million



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Significant growth in discounted bills

The listed banks maintained competitively low bill discount rates through 2024. Bill financing features inherent advantages such as superior liquidity, simplified processing and cost-effective funding, thereby driving the expansion in this business segment and effectively enhancing financial support for the real economy. As at the end of 2024, the discounted bills of the listed banks increased by 14.83% from the end of 2023, though performance varied among different types of banks.

Large banks' saw discounted bills grow by 29.44%, up 14.11 percentage points from 2023. Specifically, both ICBC and CCB reported an increase of over 40% from the end of 2023.

National joint-stock banks, however, experienced a 9.63% decline in discounted bills, accelerating by 2.77 percentage points from 2023. Except for CEB, SPDB and CZB, which posted growth in discounted bills, the other banks in this

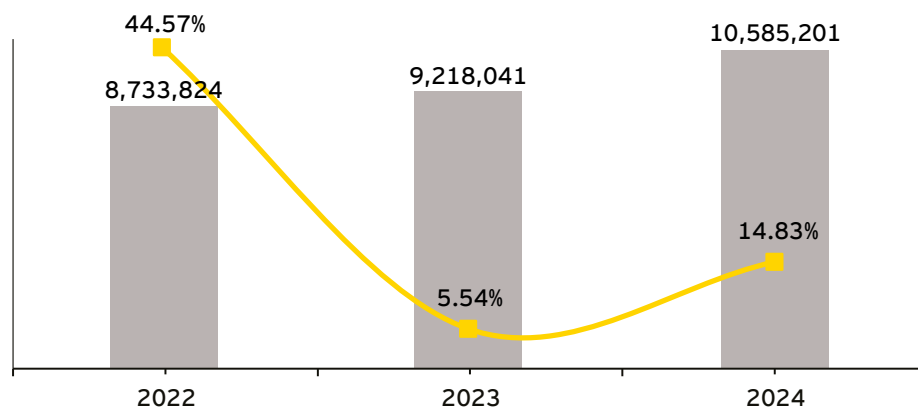
category saw declines. Specifically, CEB achieved a 41.87% increase in discounted bills in 2024 by optimizing its composition of assets and offering more competitive discount rates.

City commercial banks saw discounted bills grow by 4.27% in 2024, relative to a decrease of 7.86% in 2023. Specifically, BOCD, BGY, HRB, and BHZ all reported an increase in discounted bills of over 100%, mainly due to the support for the real economy by adjusting bill discounting volumes in response to customers' financing needs.

Rural commercial banks saw discounted bills grow by 8.59% in 2024, slowing down from the 21.30% increase in 2023. Specifically, ZJGRCB achieved a 69.45% growth in discounted bills by proactively leveraging the advantages of bills to meet corporates' demand for discount financing.

Growth in discounted bills

RMB million



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* The data disclosed by PSBC and GRCB include information on accrued interests.

Increasing financial investment

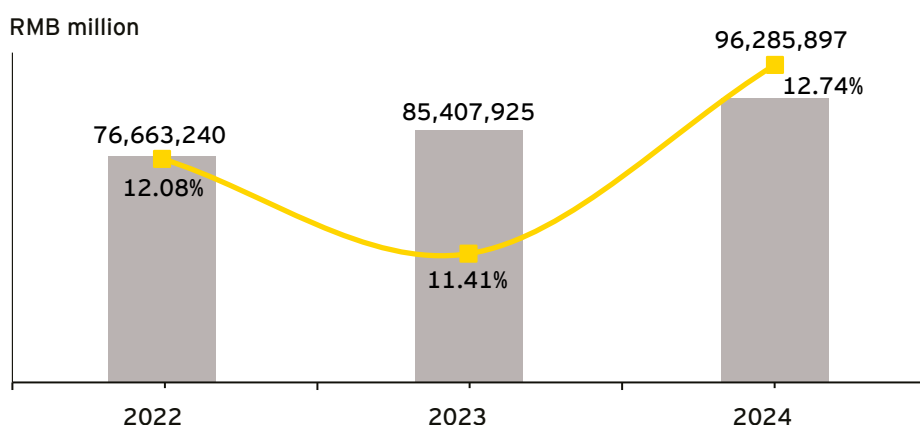
In 2024, the bond market maintained stable expansion with overall downward fluctuations in government bond yields. The listed banks appropriately optimized their asset allocations, driving sustained growth in financial investment portfolios. As at the end of 2024, the listed banks' financial investment amounted to RMB96,285,897 million, increasing by RMB10,877,972 million, or 12.74%, from the end of 2023, up 1.33 percentage points from the end of 2023.

As at the end of 2024, large banks' financial investment totaled RMB57,371,135 million, an increase of RMB8,019,031 million, or 16.25%, from the end of 2023, up 3.97 percentage points from the end of 2023. Specifically, ABC achieved the highest growth rate at 23.50%, while ICBC and BOC both reported an increase of over 15%, mainly driven by increased investments in government bonds including treasury bonds and local government

bonds. As at the end of 2024, national joint-stock banks reported financial investment of RMB22,168,683 million, growing by RMB1,226,756 million, or 5.86%, from the end of 2023. Specifically, CMB, PAB and CBHB achieved financial investment growth exceeding 10%, mainly driven by the increase in bond investments.

As at the end of 2024, city commercial banks reported financial investment of RMB14,165,967 million, increasing by RMB1,491,880 million or 11.77% from the end of 2023. Specifically, BJS, BCQ, QLB, XMB, BLZ and YBCCB achieved financial investment growth exceeding 20%. As at the end of 2024, rural commercial banks recorded financial investment of RMB 2,580,112 million, growing by RMB140,305 million, or 5.75%, from the end of 2023, with BORF posting the highest growth rate at 16.37%.

Growth in financial investment



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Financial investment amount and growth rate (Unit: RMB million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC	10,533,702	13.78%	11,849,668	12.49%	14,153,576	19.44%
CCB	8,542,312	11.78%	9,638,276	12.83%	10,683,963	10.85%
ABC	9,530,163	15.80%	11,213,713	17.67%	13,849,103	23.50%
BOC	6,435,244	4.39%	7,158,717	11.24%	8,360,277	16.78%
BOCOM	3,955,207	12.26%	4,104,142	3.77%	4,320,089	5.26%
PSBC	4,958,899	14.03%	5,387,588	8.64%	6,004,127	11.44%
Large banks	43,955,527	12.23%	49,352,104	12.28%	57,371,135	16.25%
CMB	2,772,689	27.36%	3,193,920	15.19%	3,673,040	15.00%
IB	3,158,341	5.33%	3,335,475	5.61%	3,454,180	3.56%
CITIC	2,502,869	7.76%	2,592,906	3.60%	2,620,870	1.08%
SPDB	2,555,463	10.20%	2,676,055	4.72%	2,809,124	4.97%
PAB	1,356,596	5.75%	1,390,905	2.53%	1,597,074	14.82%
CEB	2,046,612	11.47%	2,241,462	9.52%	2,208,749	-1.46%
CMBC	2,225,870	9.41%	2,272,142	2.08%	2,398,702	5.57%
HX	1,294,931	12.00%	1,605,288	23.97%	1,651,055	2.85%
CZB	751,849	15.35%	1,000,637	33.09%	1,055,451	5.48%
CBHB	544,534	16.45%	633,137	16.27%	700,438	10.63%
National joint-stock banks	19,209,754	11.39%	20,941,927	9.02%	22,168,683	5.86%
BJS	1,054,188	14.80%	1,229,048	16.59%	1,526,470	24.20%
BONB	1,119,012	15.66%	1,234,916	10.36%	1,374,239	11.28%
BOB	1,127,241	14.10%	1,275,806	13.18%	1,438,597	12.76%
BSH	1,153,262	11.12%	1,305,272	13.18%	1,372,861	5.18%
BONJ	901,865	13.40%	972,086	7.79%	1,079,559	11.06%
BHZ	745,046	13.96%	871,005	16.91%	971,218	11.51%
HSB	597,678	10.03%	687,389	15.01%	771,673	12.26%
BOCD	299,994	13.23%	322,178	7.39%	355,324	10.29%
BOCS	384,331	7.08%	422,959	10.05%	490,338	15.93%
BCQ	245,826	12.18%	280,736	14.20%	347,908	23.93%
BGY	286,691	1.78%	269,501	-6.00%	287,707	6.76%
BSZ	184,973	9.52%	215,417	16.46%	254,150	17.98%
QLB	203,374	18.08%	249,012	22.44%	300,801	20.80%
BQD	202,141	6.40%	226,011	11.81%	255,655	13.12%
BTJ	323,408	2.27%	346,668	7.19%	363,397	4.83%
BGZ	201,918	6.83%	211,957	4.97%	203,298	-4.09%
ZYB	373,438	73.60%	386,841	3.59%	413,853	6.98%
XMB	100,171	7.27%	115,054	14.86%	145,590	26.54%
BOXA	179,683	40.18%	176,129	-1.98%	191,868	8.94%
WHCCB	128,191	13.79%	145,893	13.81%	167,137	14.56%
BLZ	128,981	5.82%	132,631	2.83%	159,249	20.07%
BZZ	183,271	-7.32%	186,353	1.68%	201,349	8.05%
JSB	102,254	10.46%	90,815	-11.19%	106,796	17.60%
LZB	48,528	14.98%	51,548	6.22%	57,891	12.31%
JXB	157,097	-8.55%	163,773	4.25%	164,042	0.16%
HRB	291,828	18.79%	344,959	18.21%	377,801	9.52%
BJJ	149,026	1.19%	145,949	-2.06%	150,796	3.32%
SJB	329,612	5.64%	457,161	38.70%	462,468	1.16%
BGS	131,296	16.09%	127,022	-3.26%	137,452	8.21%
YBCCB	24,167	11.09%	29,998	24.13%	36,480	21.61%
City commercial banks	11,358,491	12.68%	12,674,087	11.58%	14,165,967	11.77%
SRCB	403,635	25.28%	494,078	22.41%	524,117	6.08%
CQRCB	572,983	9.85%	598,783	4.50%	628,003	4.88%
DRCB	269,778	11.36%	301,219	11.65%	313,642	4.12%
CSRCB	72,492	20.67%	87,430	20.61%	94,398	7.97%
QRCB	152,013	-2.01%	169,904	11.77%	171,379	0.87%
GRCB	349,437	11.20%	410,897	17.59%	445,926	8.53%
WXRCB	65,830	-2.66%	73,547	11.72%	78,294	6.45%
JYRCB	55,645	9.45%	60,862	9.38%	65,035	6.86%
SZRCB	53,715	21.29%	62,223	15.84%	65,340	5.01%
BORF	42,168	22.80%	63,666	50.98%	74,091	16.37%
ZJGRCB	59,142	11.92%	66,393	12.26%	66,313	-0.12%
ZJRCB	42,630	-6.19%	50,805	19.18%	53,574	5.45%
Rural commercial banks	2,139,468	11.96%	2,439,807	14.04%	2,580,112	5.75%
All listed banks	76,663,240	12.08%	85,407,925	11.41%	96,285,897	12.74%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

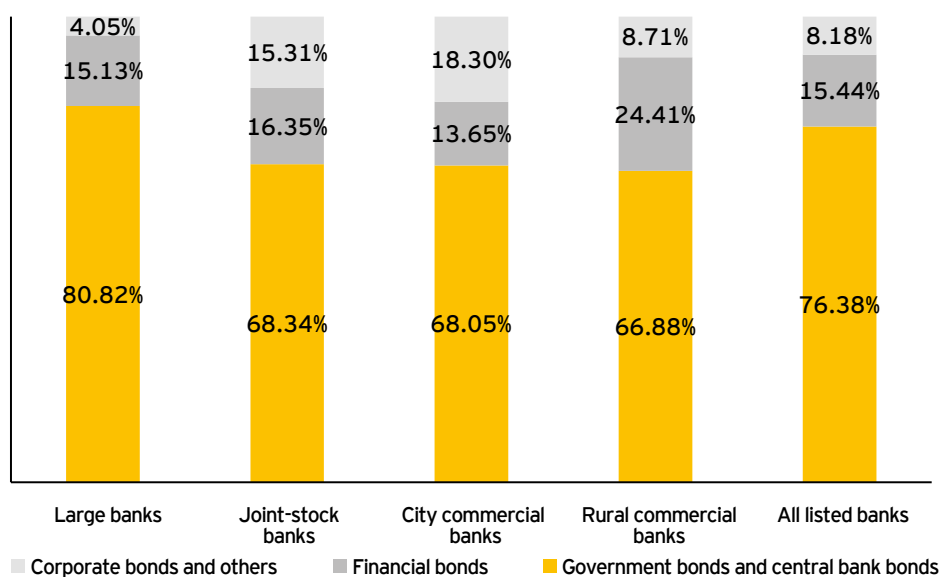
Strategic differentiation in bond investment portfolios

As of the end of 2024, the average proportion of bond investment in financial investment was 87.63%, with treasury bonds, local government bonds, central bank bonds, bonds of public entities and quasi-governments as the major types of investment of the listed banks. Large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks applied divergent bond investment strategies and allocation structures based on factors such as macroeconomic environment, regulatory policies, business structures and risk appetites.

Specifically, as of the end of 2024, large banks held 80.82% of their bond portfolios in government and central bank bonds, exhibiting a 0.48 percentage point increase from the end of 2023, the highest percentage of holdings among

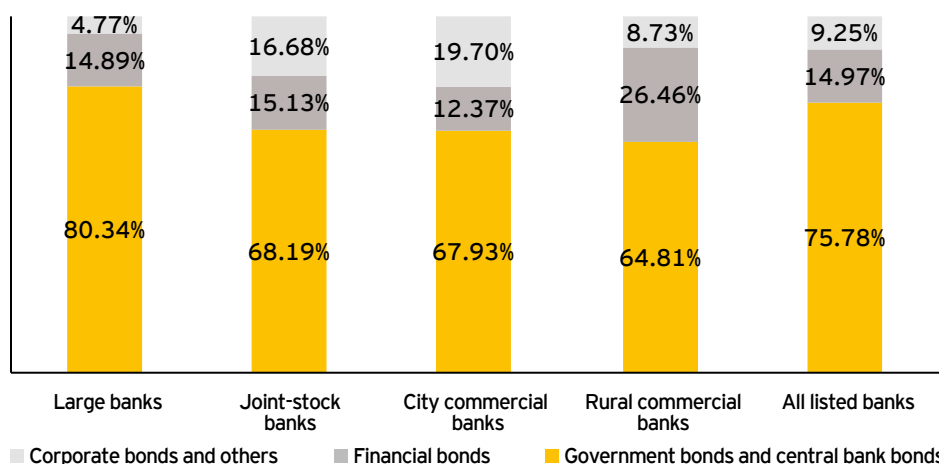
all bank categories. This reflects their strategic role in the implementing proactive fiscal policies and supporting the real economy through continued expansion in their investment in treasury bonds and local government bonds. National joint-stock banks maintained a balanced risk-return approach and held investments predominantly in government bonds and central bank bonds. They diversified their investment mix featuring more substantial holdings in financial bonds and corporate bonds, harnessing market trading opportunities to enhance yields. City commercial banks and rural commercial banks prioritized local government bonds and regional corporate bonds to support the local economy while yielding more returns.

Bond investment by issuer as at 2024 year-end



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Bond investment by issuer as at 2023 year-end



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Steady growth in liabilities

 **7.47** percentage points

As at 31 December 2024, the liabilities of the listed banks totaled RMB290,507,350 million, an increase of RMB20,199,066 million, or 7.47%, from the end of 2023, down 3.91 percentage points.

The total liabilities of large banks increased by 8.01% from the end of 2023, down 5.17 percentage points. Specifically, ICBC recorded the largest increase of 9.56%, down 3.81 percentage points, mainly due to the growth of customer deposits and interbank liabilities. The growth in total liabilities of ABC, BOC and PSBC all exceeded 8%.

The total liabilities of national joint-stock banks increased by 4.59% from the end of 2023, down 2.77 percentage points, with seven banks excluding CMB, SPDB, CBHB, seeing a slower growth in liabilities as compared with the prior year.

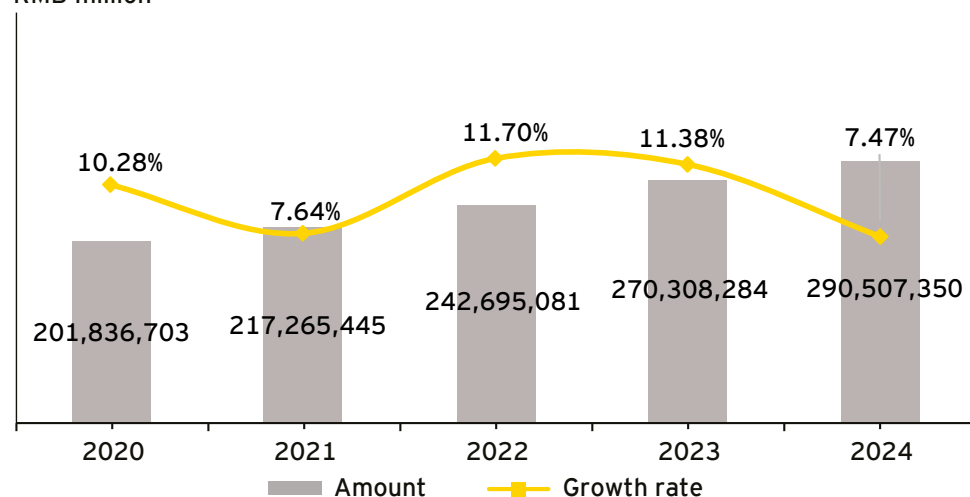
Particularly, CMB recorded the largest increase of 9.81%, up 1.56 percentage points, as its customer deposits grew by 11.59% from the end of 2023.

The total liabilities of city commercial banks increased by 10.73% from the end of 2023, up 0.13 percentage point. Particularly, YBCCB's total liabilities rose by 17.91% from the end of 2023, mainly due to an increase of 18.31% in customer deposits from 2023 year-end.

The total liabilities of rural commercial banks increased by 5.76% from the end of 2023, down 2.91 percentage points. Particularly, BORF's total liabilities grew by 11.81% from the end of 2023, as its customer deposits increased by 12.88% from the end of 2023.

Growth in total liabilities

RMB million



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Amount and growth rate of total liabilities* (Unit: RMB million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC	36,094,727	13.16%	40,920,491	13.37%	44,834,480	9.56%
CCB	31,724,467	14.78%	35,152,752	10.81%	37,227,184	5.90%
ABC	31,251,728	17.28%	36,976,122	18.32%	40,140,862	8.56%
BOC	26,330,247	8.04%	29,675,351	12.70%	32,108,335	8.20%
BOCOM	11,958,049	11.88%	12,961,022	8.39%	13,745,120	6.05%
PSBC	13,241,468	12.29%	14,770,015	11.54%	16,053,261	8.69%
Large Banks	150,600,686	13.20%	170,455,753	13.18%	184,109,242	8.01%
CMB	9,184,674	9.56%	9,942,754	8.25%	10,918,561	9.81%
IB	8,509,373	7.59%	9,350,607	9.89%	9,614,287	2.82%
CITIC	7,861,713	6.24%	8,317,809	5.80%	8,725,357	4.90%
SPDB	7,997,876	7.23%	8,274,363	3.46%	8,717,099	5.35%
PAB	4,886,834	7.97%	5,114,788	4.66%	5,274,428	3.12%
CEB	5,790,497	6.88%	6,218,011	7.38%	6,368,790	2.42%
CMBC	6,642,859	4.34%	7,037,164	5.94%	7,158,401	1.72%
HX	3,576,845	5.96%	3,933,004	9.96%	4,010,807	1.98%
CZB	2,456,000	15.86%	2,954,302	20.29%	3,122,796	5.70%
CBHB	1,549,509	4.97%	1,618,331	4.44%	1,733,717	7.13%
National joint-stock banks	58,456,180	7.39%	62,761,133	7.36%	65,644,243	4.59%
BJS	2,764,863	14.21%	3,144,246	13.72%	3,638,383	15.72%
BONB	2,197,571	17.79%	2,509,452	14.19%	2,890,972	15.20%
BOB	3,077,335	11.42%	3,420,447	11.15%	3,863,202	12.94%
BSH	2,656,876	8.56%	2,846,467	7.14%	2,971,999	4.41%
BONJ	1,901,785	16.93%	2,115,682	11.25%	2,399,443	13.41%
BHZ	1,517,965	16.72%	1,730,038	13.97%	1,976,308	14.23%
HSB	1,457,414	14.56%	1,659,417	13.86%	1,852,086	11.61%
BOCD	856,224	19.53%	1,019,923	19.12%	1,164,212	14.15%
BOCS	842,561	13.94%	951,714	12.95%	1,066,398	12.05%
BCQ	633,217	11.15%	700,584	10.64%	792,878	13.17%
BGY	587,346	5.90%	624,535	6.33%	636,630	1.94%
BSZ	484,087	15.61%	554,175	14.48%	638,458	15.21%
QLB	470,424	17.37%	562,992	19.68%	641,204	13.89%
BQD	493,021	0.84%	568,046	15.22%	645,063	13.56%
BTJ	700,464	5.75%	775,742	10.75%	856,584	10.42%
BGZ	489,811	5.36%	528,368	7.87%	537,680	1.76%
ZYB	1,233,102	74.70%	1,249,558	1.33%	1,264,814	1.22%
XMB	346,464	13.14%	360,150	3.95%	375,426	4.24%
BOXA	376,591	18.33%	401,275	6.55%	446,898	11.37%
WHCCB	317,970	13.42%	363,869	14.44%	410,666	12.86%
BLZ	404,029	8.81%	420,129	3.98%	450,396	7.20%
BZZ	538,888	4.52%	576,395	6.96%	620,070	7.58%
JSB	313,066	11.36%	336,492	7.48%	348,277	3.50%
LZB	138,434	10.92%	146,709	5.98%	158,559	8.08%
JXB	468,758	0.39%	504,813	7.69%	525,054	4.01%
HRB	649,412	11.53%	749,441	15.40%	850,636	13.50%
BJJ	443,287	4.04%	462,893	4.42%	473,926	2.38%
SJB	1,000,976	8.14%	1,000,158	-0.08%	1,042,579	4.24%
BGS	344,603	5.56%	355,409	3.14%	380,870	7.16%
YBCCB	71,745	18.97%	84,158	17.30%	99,233	17.91%
City commercial banks	27,778,289	13.84%	30,723,277	10.60%	34,018,904	10.73%
SRCB	1,175,683	10.80%	1,275,855	8.52%	1,359,828	6.58%
CQRCB	1,236,845	6.64%	1,317,580	6.53%	1,381,333	4.84%
DRCB	603,870	11.13%	651,365	7.87%	683,439	4.92%
CSRCB	263,766	17.00%	307,325	16.51%	335,913	9.30%
QRCB	398,309	0.74%	428,888	7.68%	453,921	5.84%
GRCB	1,145,205	6.56%	1,217,502	6.31%	1,259,490	3.45%
WXRCB	192,083	3.36%	213,757	11.28%	233,435	9.21%
JYRCB	154,336	10.27%	169,954	10.12%	181,373	6.72%
SZRCB	165,950	14.09%	186,768	12.54%	195,931	4.91%
BORF	144,447	17.39%	180,018	24.63%	201,277	11.81%
ZJGRCB	171,807	14.53%	189,916	10.54%	199,013	4.79%
ZJRCB	207,625	8.89%	229,193	10.39%	250,008	9.08%
Rural commercial banks	5,859,926	8.62%	6,368,121	8.67%	6,734,961	5.76%
All listed banks	242,695,081	11.70%	270,308,284	11.38%	290,507,350	7.47%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.





*Total liabilities of the listed banks are presented in RMB million, on which the calculation of growth rates is based.

Optimized liability structure

The banking industry maintained sound liability structure, ensuring stable funding sources for serving the real economy. Banks enhanced their sustainable capacity to support the real economy by optimizing the composition of liabilities and exercising prudent cost control. In 2024, the liability structure of the listed banks was held relatively stable. Deposits accounted for the largest proportion in total liabilities. The proportion of interbank liabilities and bonds issuances in total liabilities increased, while that of other types of liabilities decreased.

As at 31 December 2024, the deposits of the listed banks amounted to RMB213,104,579 million, growing by RMB11,465,304 million, or 5.69%, from the end of 2023, down 4.94 percentage points. The deposits of large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks grew by 4.91%, 5.37%, 11.29% and 6.39%, respectively. As at 31 December 2024, the total deposits accounted for 73.36% of total liabilities, down 1.24 percentage points from 2023. The proportions varied for large banks, national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks, standing at 77.21%, 65.59%, 66.56% and 78.13%, respectively, showing different deposit-taking capacity.

Liability structure

	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
 Deposits	75.10%	74.60%	73.36%
 Interbank liabilities*	12.00%	12.30%	13.01%
 Bonds and debt securities issued	7.45%	7.24%	8.34%
 Others	5.45%	5.86%	5.29%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Interbank liabilities, including due to and placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets under repurchase agreements.

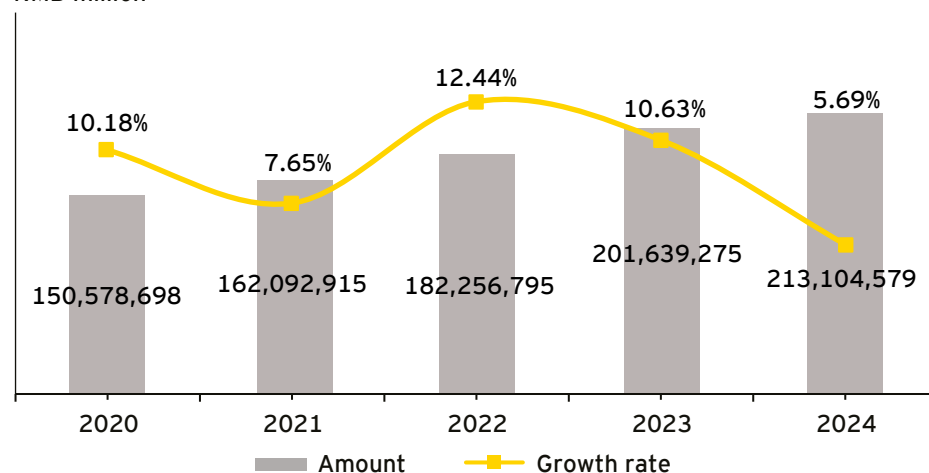
Growth rate in deposits

	2022	2023	2024
Large banks	12.69%	12.09%	4.91%
National joint-stock banks	10.75%	6.43%	5.37%
City commercial banks	14.89%	10.43%	11.29%
Rural commercial banks	10.56%	8.37%	6.39%
All listed banks	12.44%	10.63%	5.69%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Growth in deposits

RMB million



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

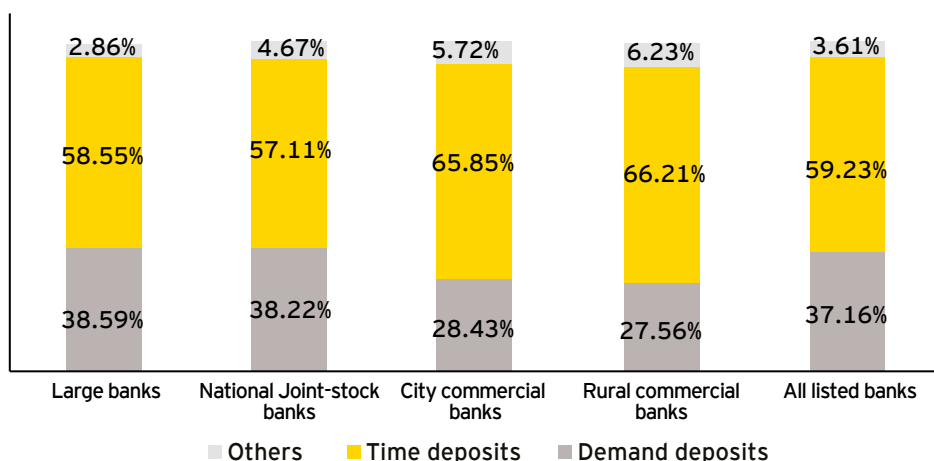
Increased proportion of time deposits

 **1.66** percentage points

In 2024, the proportion of the listed banks continued to see ongoing trend of a shift towards fixed-term deposits, with the proportion of time deposits in total deposits further increasing year-on-year. As at 31 December 2024, the proportion was 59.23%, up 1.66 percentage points from 2023 year-end. The proportion of time deposits of large banks was 58.55%, up 1.30 percentage points from 2023 year-end, with PSBC reporting the largest proportion of 72.88%, up 1.76 percentage points from 2023 year-end. The proportion of time deposits of national joint-stock banks was 57.11%, up 1.69 percentage points from 2023 year-end, with CZB reporting the largest proportion of 72.24%, up 11.70

percentage points from 2023 year-end, and CMB reporting the smallest proportion of 47.24%, up 2.57 percentage points from 2023 year-end. The proportion of time deposits of city commercial banks was 65.85%, up 3.52 percentage points from 2023 year-end, with HRB reporting the largest proportion of 78.63%, up 1.58 percentage points from 2023 year-end. The proportion of time deposits of rural commercial banks was 66.21%, up 1.80 percentage points from 2023 year-end, with CQRCB reporting the largest proportion of 73.46%, up 1.16 percentage points from 2023 year-end.

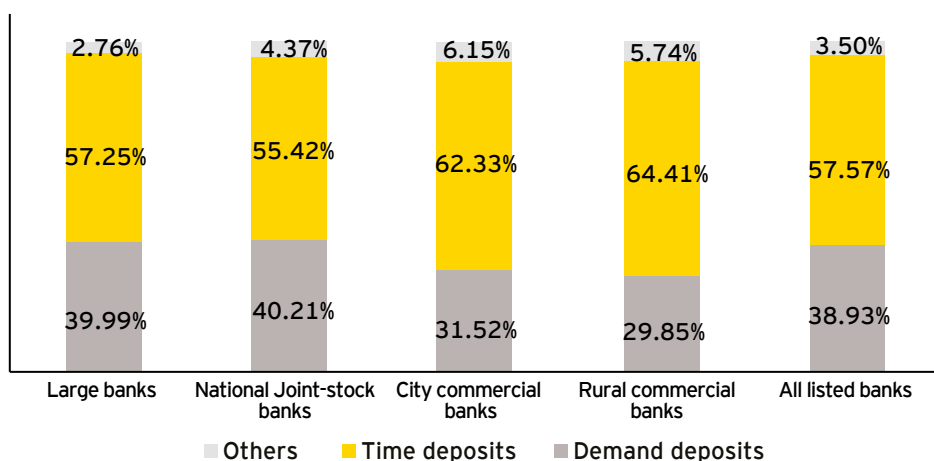
Breakdown of deposits as at 2024 year-end



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*The denominator of deposit proportion includes accrued interest.

Breakdown of deposits as at 2023 year-end



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

In 2024, personal deposits of the listed banks grew by 10.68%, down 3.28 percentage points from prior year-end. The growth rate of personal deposits was 10.41 percentage points higher than that of corporate deposits, mainly due to growing personal time deposits. As at 31 December 2024, personal deposits of large banks increased by 9.99%, down 3.44 percentage points from the end of 2023, with ICBC recording the largest increase of 11.93%. Personal deposits of national joint-stock banks increased by 11.81%, down 2.33 percentage points from the end of 2023, with CMB reporting the largest increase of 15.40%. Personal deposits of city commercial banks increased by 15.34%, down 4.04 percentage points from the end of 2023, with BHZ recording the largest increase of 31.34%. Personal deposits of rural commercial banks increased by 9.90%, down 2.10 percentage points from the end of 2023, with CSRCB registering the largest increase of 17.93%.

Comparison of growth in different types of deposits

	2022	2023	2024
Corporate demand deposits	2024	0.31%	-3.25%
Corporate time deposits	13.59%	15.21%	3.58%
Corporate deposits	6.41%	7.48%	0.27%
Personal demand deposits	10.82%	0.17%	6.82%
Personal time deposits	23.43%	22.06%	12.53%
Personal deposits	18.44%	13.96%	10.68%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Amid growing proportion of time deposits and mounting liability management challenges, the listed banks continued to face significant NIM pressures. Thus, they implemented effective liability cost control while optimizing asset allocation for yield enhancement. The listed banks should continue to strengthen liability quality management and dynamically adjust market-driven strategies from the perspective of liability structure, stability and proportionality of costs and assets. The industry trend clearly points toward liability diversification as a critical pathway for sustainable growth in overall liabilities. Commercial banks should actively explore more sources of liabilities while maintaining stable sources of deposits, and systematically align funding costs with asset yields.

03

Unlocking new engines for retail growth while steering through transformation

In 2024, amidst a complex and volatile market, the listed banks faced a triple squeeze in their retail operations - sluggish loan growth, shrinking interest spreads and increasing credit risk during the prolonged low-rate cycle. This led to year-on-year declines in both revenue and profit. Yet, despite these transformation headwinds, the listed banks maintained strategic focus in retail banking, navigating challenges by refining customer segmentation and offering differentiated solutions to meet customers' diverse financial needs for credit products, wealth management and personal pension schemes. Meanwhile, harnessing AI-powered technological disruptions, they aggressively accelerated digital and intelligent transformation of retail banking and unlock new engines of high-quality growth.



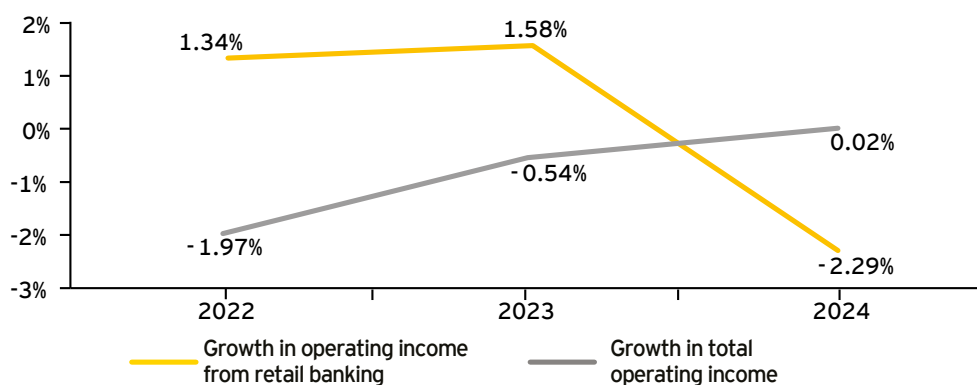
Retail performance faced mounting pressures of sluggish loan growth, narrowing spreads and increasing

The listed banks are grappling with a painful transformation in their retail banking, as in 2024, sluggish loan growth, narrowing interest margin and heightened credit risk dragged down both revenue and profits in retail business, with operating income and profit before tax declining by 2.29% and 23.46% year-on-year, respectively. The larger decrease in profit before tax, compared to that in operating income, was primarily attributable to increased provisions for expected credit losses on bad assets in retail operations.

In 2024, amid intensifying competition across retail banking, the listed banks saw persistent year-on-year negative growth in their personal housing loans, dragging down overall retail lending growth. Adding to the pressure, narrowing retail deposit-loan interest spreads further eroded their retail revenue.

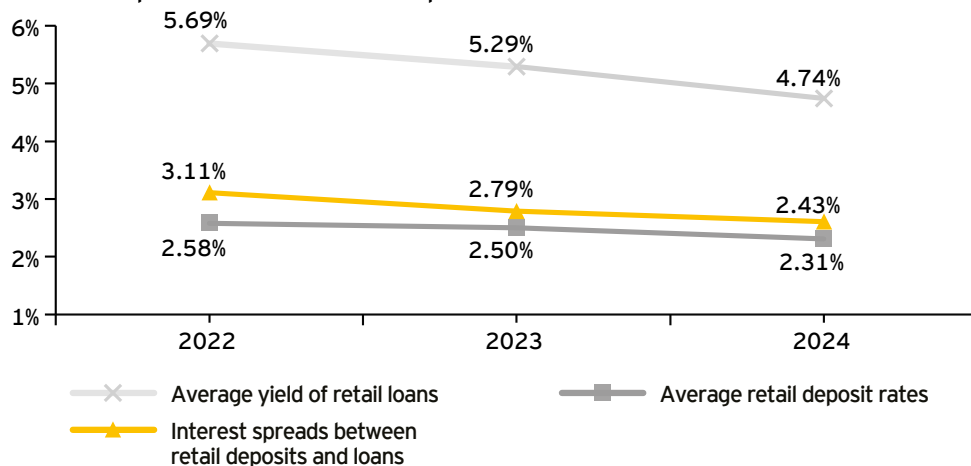
Forty-six listed banks disclosed data on retail deposit-loan interest spreads in their annual reports. In 2024, the average yield of retail loans decreased by 55 bps to 4.74% from 2023, and the average interest rate of retail deposits decreased by 19 bps to 2.31% from 2023, resulting in a 36-bp decrease of the interest spread between retail deposits and loans to 2.43%. This contraction was primarily driven by the reduction in interest rates of outstanding housing loans, LPR cuts, and adjustments to retail loan structure and other factors. Notably, CSRCB reported the highest retail loan yield of 6.80%, up 7 bps from 2023. CMB registered the lowest interest rate of 1.44% on retail deposits, up 2 bps from 2023. The retail interest spreads were divergent among the listed banks, with CSRCB, HX and BONJ recording higher interest spread, standing at 4.28%, 3.86% and 3.82%, respectively, in 2024.

Growth in operating income from retail banking



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Interest spreads between retail deposits and loans*



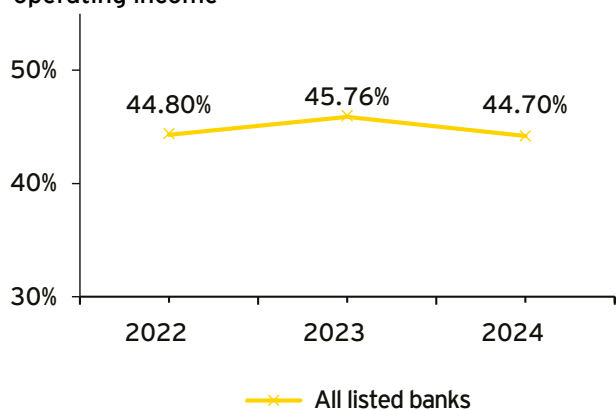
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Only the listed banks that disclosed their interest spreads between retail deposits and loans in 2022-2024 are included in calculation.

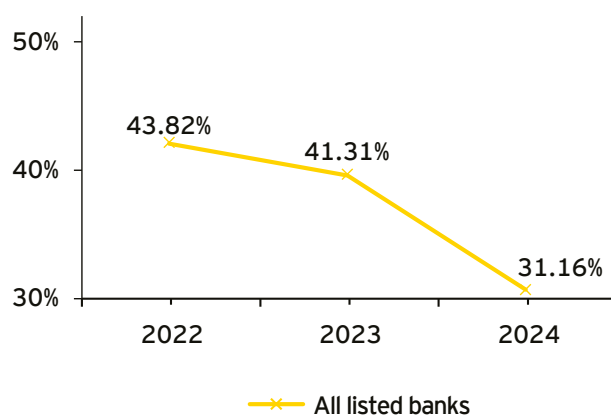
The combined impacts of slowing loan growth, narrowing spreads and increasing credit risk in retail operations led to year-on-year declines in its contribution to both the total revenue and total pre-tax profits. In 2024, the operating income from retail banking of the listed banks accounted for 44.70% of total operating income, down 1.06 percentage points from 2023, yet still higher than those from corporate banking and financial market businesses. The profit before tax of retail banking accounted for 31.16% of total profit before tax, down 10.15 percentage points over 2023, while the contribution of corporate banking ascended to 48.60%. This marks the first instance since 2020 that retail banking's profit contribution has fallen below corporate banking, primarily due to persistent deterioration in retail asset quality.

The listed banks remained on divergent retail banking paths. PSBC continued with its strategy to build itself into a premier large retail bank, focusing on major capability enhancement in six aspects and refined management to tap internal growth catalysts. In 2024, its operating income from retail banking accounted for 69.57% of total operating income, remaining the highest among the listed banks. ABC, CMB and CSRCB continued with their innovations to address customers' needs for personalized and diversified financial products and services. For these banks, the proportions of both operating income and profit before tax from retail banking surpassed 50% in 2024.

Contribution of retail banking to total operating income



Contribution of retail banking to total pre-tax profit



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.



Sustaining retail strategy and cultivating new growth drivers

Facing challenges, the listed banks are persistent in implementing their retail strategy while proactively addressing weaker traditional growth momentums. Through forward-looking planning, strategic transformation and structural business realignment, they are forging new growth drivers for retail operations.

In 2024, “precision banking”, “integrated omni-channel operations” and “digital and intelligent transformation” emerged as defining priorities in the listed banks’ retail strategies. Capitalizing on their distinct business characteristics, value propositions and competitive edges, these banks reinvented specialized banking operations through digital and intelligent transformation. With laser focus on market dynamics and customer expectations, they charted differentiated growth trajectories across core segments such as consumer lending, wealth management, financial products and pension finance, navigating the transformational challenges.

The listed banks advanced three-dimensional retail strategies and scenario-based penetration. CCB refined its retail banking framework through tiering, tagging and granular targeting, and expanded its operational coverage via digital operations. BOC continuously refined its personal customer tagging system and launched pilot programs for multiple marketing tools and campaigns to improve personalized services and precision marketing. BOCOM deepened tiered and categorized operation and leveraged digital marketing tools to enhance precision in identifying and fulfilling financial needs across life cycles, to deliver integrated cross-channel services covering complete customer journey. HX was committed to building a three-tier service ecosystem at the head office, branch and sub-branch levels, deepening tiered and categorized operations and upgrading personal customer loyalty awards system. BHZ gave sharper focus on payroll customers, private banking customers and mass retail segments, enhancing precision marketing capabilities and yielding tangible outcomes in the strategic customer segment repositioning.

The listed banks adopted a customer-first approach, building an omni-channel service ecosystem tailored to customer needs. ICBC sharpened the top-level design of its digital customer management framework, advancing the development of digital and intelligent workflows that enable holistic view of customer needs, multidimensional profiling, comprehensive product offering, omni-channel engagement and dynamic strategy alignment. IB made substantial progress in scenario-based finance, accelerating the establishment of a full-chain operating model integrating financial and non-financial services while continuously improving its product strategy to enhance the customer-centric product delivery and cross-selling systems. BOB implemented the “customer-first” philosophy to enhance its lifecycle retail financial service system and establish competitive advantages in distinctive offerings such as children finance, talent finance and pension finance, solidifying its brand positioning as “Your Lifetime Bank”.

Many listed banks accelerated digital and intelligent transformation to underpin professional operations and differentiated strategic growth. ABC embraced digital and intelligent transformation to deepen AI applications in financial services and unlock data potential with a dual focus on enhancing customer experiences and empowering employees. CMB accelerated the transformation and upgrading from “online retail” to “digital and intelligent retail”, delivering efficient, convenient and secure intelligent services to customers. CITIC continuously advanced the development of AI-powered outbound calling channel, with a focus on the “AI-human collaborative calling” model, and leveraged intelligent tools to support human channels, significantly enhancing service efficiency, while bringing warm, personalized online services to a broader customer base. BONJ deployed digital and intelligent tools to align “people, products, and scenarios” and built an end-to-end smart management system for both customer acquisition and deeper customer engagement via multi-dimensional customer profiling, targeted opportunity notice, and modular marketing tools.

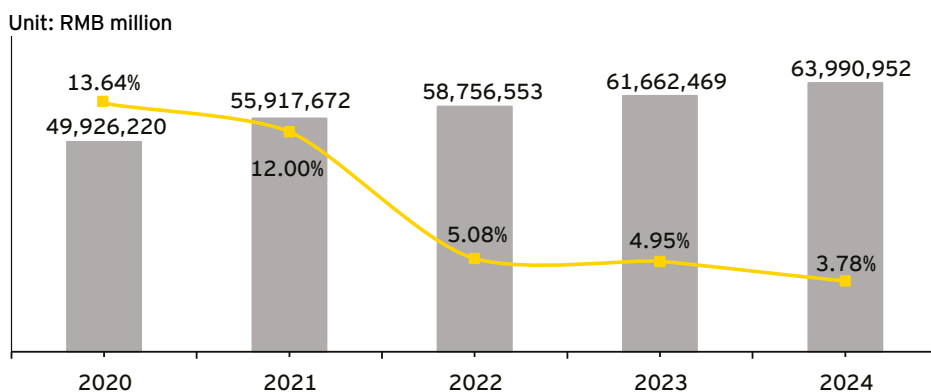
Slower growth in retail loans and adjustments to loan structures

Against the backdrop of evolving macroeconomic landscape, the listed banks have made ongoing adjustments to retail loan structures as they experienced slowing retail loan growth in recent years. Personal housing mortgage loans and credit card loans as a percentage of total retail loans trended downward year by year, while personal business loans and personal consumer loans saw upticks in their proportional weight, catalyzed by pro-growth policies aimed at stabilizing the economy, expanding domestic demand, and stimulating consumption.

At the end of 2024, the total retail loans of the listed banks amounted to RMB63,990.952 billion, increasing by 3.78%

from the end of 2023, down 1.17 percentage points from 2023, mainly due to a decrease of 1.27% in personal housing mortgage loans. Particularly, the retail loan growth rate of large banks was 5.28%, and all six banks registered increases, with BOCOM reporting the largest increase of 11.29%. The retail loans of national joint-stock banks grew by 0.21%, with CMB recording the largest increase of 6.01%. The retail loan growth rates of city commercial banks and rural commercial banks was 4.14% and 1.75%, respectively, showing modest rises, with divergence among the banks.

Growth of retail loans



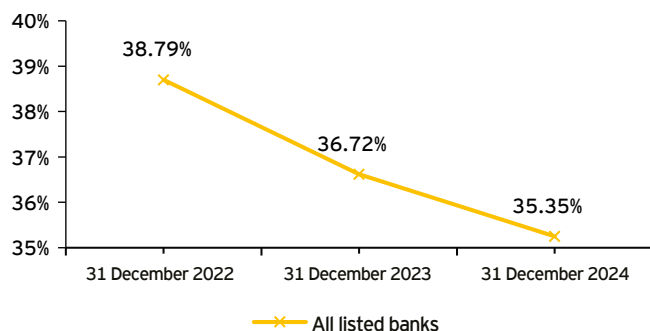
Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The average proportion of retail loans of the listed banks in total loans reached 35.35%, a decrease of 1.37 percentage points from the end of 2023. Notably, PSBC, CMB, PAB and CSRCB registered higher proportions of retail loans of more than 50% in total loans.

By retail loan structure, personal housing mortgage loans as a percentage of total retail loans at the end of 2024

decreased by 2.79 percentage points from the end of 2023, yet exceeding 50%. The proportion of credit card loans remained stable, while those of personal business loans and personal consumer loans increased by 1.64 percentage points and 0.83 percentage point, respectively, reflecting ongoing structural adjustments in retail loan portfolios.

Retail loans as a proportion of total loans



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Data disclosed by PSBC and GRCB include accrued interest.

Retail loans as a proportion of total loans, by type

	2022	2023	2024
Personal housing mortgage loans	60.96%	57.16%	54.37%
Personal business loans	12.77%	16.77%	18.41%
Personal consumer loans	7.91%	9.15%	9.98%
Credit card loans	13.09%	12.68%	12.54%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.



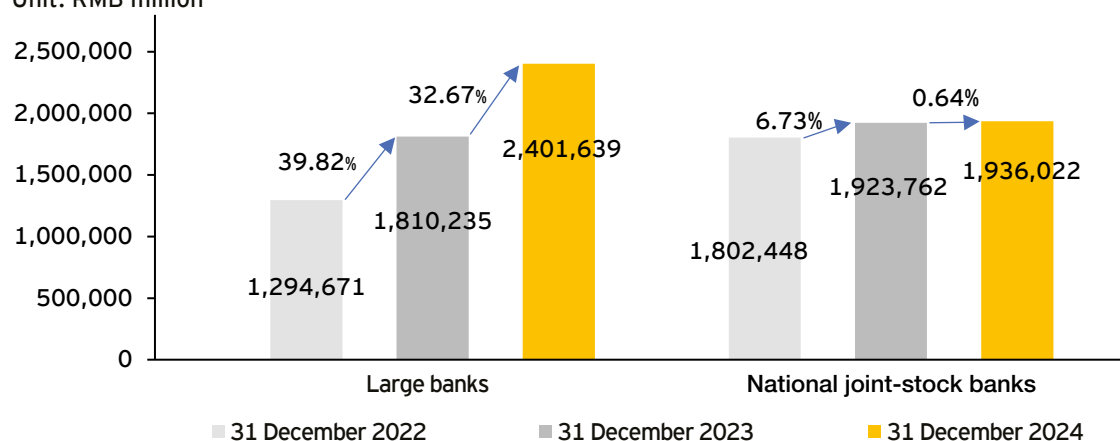
Property sector's recovery remained unclear amid ongoing adjustments. At the end of 2024, the balance of personal housing mortgage loans of the listed banks decreased by 1.27% from the end of 2023, extending the negative growth trend. Large banks and rural commercial banks saw respective declines of 2.52% and 0.53% in the balance of personal housing mortgage loans, while national joint-stock banks and city commercial banks recorded increases of 2.98% and 1.59%. A suite of policies designed to stabilize the real estate market by halting its decline have gradually taken effect. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics indicated overall stability in current market transactions, with largely steady new home sales and active resale home transactions. Price stabilization trends persisted in both newly built and resale residential properties. The listed banks actively responded to real estate market shifts, focusing on residents' basic and diverse improvement-oriented housing needs. Many banks focused on existing home financing for future business growth. For instance, ICBC vigorously promoted the transformation and development of individual housing resale loans, BOCOM maintained a dual-track strategy for new and existing home loans, and CMB accelerated the development of resale home loan business. As the real estate market is gradually transitioning into a period dominated by transactions involving pre-owned properties, the listed banks should closely monitor the effects of relevant policies. The expansion of resale home financing business could emerge as a critical catalyst for personal housing mortgage loans to bottom out and rebound.



Credit flows to personal business loans showed divergent trends. At the end of 2024, the balance of personal business loans of large banks increased by 25.15% from the end of 2023, as major state-owned banks actively fulfilled their responsibilities by strengthening support for the real economy, and advanced their inclusive finance strategies by expanding the reach of inclusive financial services. ICBC, CCB, ABC and BOCOM all recorded growth rates of over 20%, with ABC leading at 34.93%. National joint-stock banks' personal business loans decreased by 0.60% from the end of 2023, with notable divergence in growth trends among the banks. City commercial banks and rural commercial banks reported increases of 0.62% and 3.00%, respectively, from the end of 2023.

Balance of personal consumer loans

Unit: RMB million



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.



Stimulative policies fueled growth in consumer credit.

At the end of 2024, the balance of personal consumer loans of the listed banks increased by 13.21% from the end of 2023. Large banks actively implemented the national strategy to “expand domestic demand and stimulate consumption”, with the balance of personal consumer loans surging by 32.67% from the end of 2023. BOCOM stood out by innovating and upgrading consumer finance products such as home improvement loans, driving a 90.44% growth in personal consumer loans, the highest among large banks. The balance of personal consumer loans of national joint-stock banks increased by 0.64% from the end of 2023, with divergent performances among the banks. CMB proactively adjusted its business structure to increase lending, achieving 31.38% growth in personal consumer loans, while PAB optimized its asset portfolio by reducing high-risk assets, leading to a 12.95% decline in such loans. The balance of city commercial banks and rural commercial banks grew by 7.91% and 3.89%, respectively. The Government Work Report highlights the top task of “vigorously boosting consumption and investment returns and stimulating domestic demand across the board” for 2025, calling for special initiatives to boost consumption. Following the guidance, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council issued the *Plan for Special Initiatives to Boost Consumption*, outlining 30 key tasks across eight areas to strengthen spending power by increasing income and reducing financial burden, create effective demand via high-quality supply, and elevate consumption motivation by improving market conditions, thus specifically solving the prominent issues restricting consumption. In March 2025, the National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA) issued the *Circular on Developing Consumer Finance to Boost Consumption*, which encourages financial institutions to increase personal consumer loans to creditworthy customers with large demand and allow phased extensions of loan terms for customers with long-term demand, all under strict risk control frameworks. Amid this policy tailwinds for consumption uplift, consumer lending is expected to emerge as the next frontier for retail banking growth, with dual momentum from supply expansion and demand surge.



Credit card business transitioned into precision management and scenario optimization phase.

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of credit card loans of large banks amounted to RMB4,086.700 billion, growing by 11.56% from 2023 year-end, up 3.70 percentage points from the growth in the prior year. The balance of credit card loans of national joint-stock banks as at 31 December 2024 amounted to RMB3,672.972 billion, down 5.81% from 2023 year-end. Except for CMB and CZB that reported year-on-year growth, the other banks reported decreases, mainly due to the declines in card issuance and transaction volume. In February 2025, the People's Bank Of China (PBOC) issued the *Payment System Report (Q4 2024)*, which shows that as at 31 December 2024, the number of credit cards and debit-credit integrated cards was 727 million, a decrease of about 40 million, or 5.14%, from the end of 2023. Credit card risk rose. The credit card payment overdue by half a year or more totaled RMB123.964 billion, accounting for 1.43% of the total outstanding balance, up 0.30 percentage point from the end of 2023. With slowing growth and rising risk, the listed banks adjusted their credit card strategies, optimizing customer portfolios, while driving business development through precision management and scenario-based services.

Retail customer segmentation and differentiated serving strategies were advanced, fueling steady growth in AUM

In 2024, retail assets under management (AUM) of the listed banks grew steadily. However, intensified competition driven by fee and commission reform and regulatory adjustments compelled a strategic pivot from the increase of business volume to tiered and differentiated retail services. Thus, the listed banks leveraged diversified financial solutions to enhance customer loyalty and improve customer experience. An industry-wide shift to precision-based business models has been presented as the banks actively explored new streams for retail growth.

Among the listed banks individually holding total assets of over RMB1 trillion, 23 disclosed retail AUM data in their annual reports, totaling RMB151.52 trillion, an increase of 10.03% from 2023 year-end. Among them, 20 listed banks disclosed the number of retail customers, which totaled 5,041 million at the end of 2024, an increase of 2.73% from 2023. Both retail AUM and retail customer number of the listed banks exhibited increases. As at 31 December 2024, the listed banks individually holding over RMB10 trillion of retail AUM included ICBC, ABC, CCB, PSBC, BOC and CMB, which achieved a retail AUM growth of RMB2.13 trillion, RMB2.01 trillion, RMB2.10 trillion, RMB1.46 trillion, RMB1.48 trillion and RMB1.61 trillion, respectively. Notably, CCB's retail AUM exceeded RMB20 trillion for the first time, and CMB recorded the highest growth rate, exhibiting pronounced head echelon effect.

The competitive focus of the listed banks in retail banking shifted from the volume growth to customer loyalty

enhancement. In 2024, large banks recorded a 2.27% increase in retail customer number, with per-capita AUM growing by 7.97%, while national joint-stock banks saw retail customer number rise by 4.17% and per-capita AUM grow by 4.52%. Retail AUM growth mostly relied on per-capita AUM increase. By structure, national joint-stock banks had higher per-capita AUM than large banks. This competitive advantage was largely attributable to national joint-stock banks' capitalizing on surging wealth management demand, which fueled AUM growth in their retail operations focusing on wealth management, driving overall per-capita AUM upward. CMB maintained its industry leadership with per-capita AUM of RMB71,100, further widening its year-on-year advantage over competitors. In 2024, CMB stepped up efforts in product, business and model innovation to further strengthen its advantage in retail finance, which led to per-capita AUM growth. IB continued to build a retail operation system, implemented effective tiered and categorized operation, and enhance comprehensive customer value through improved customer journey management from "customer acquisition, activation, monetization to retention", achieving per-capita AUM of RMB46,500. Other city commercial banks and rural commercial banks individually holding total assets of over RMB1 trillion also further tapped into regional customer bases and upgraded customer base management systems under customer-centric strategies. These banks achieved growth in both retail customer number (4.44% in average) and per-capita AUM (6.65% in average) in 2024.

Per-capita retail AUM of the listed banks with total assets exceeding RMB1 trillion*

	Retail customer number (100 million)		Retail AUM (RMB trillion)		Per-capita AUM (RMB10,000)	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
ICBC	7.40	7.66	20.71	22.84	2.80	2.98
CCB	7.57	7.71	18.50	20.60	2.44	2.67
ABC	8.67	Over 8.8	20.29	22.30	2.34	2.53
BOC	5.25	Almost 5.4	14.29	15.77	2.72	2.92
BOCOM	1.92	1.99	5.00	5.49	2.60	2.76
PSBC	6.60	Over 6.7	15.23	16.69	2.31	2.49
Large Banks	37.41	38.26	94.02	103.69	2.51	2.71
CMB	1.97	2.10	13.32	14.93	6.76	7.11
IB	1.01	1.10	4.79	5.11	4.74	4.65
CITIC	1.37	1.45	4.24	4.69	3.09	3.23
SPDB	1.57	1.57	3.68	3.88	2.34	2.47
PAB	1.25	1.26	4.03	4.19	3.22	3.33
CEB	1.52	1.58	2.73	2.95	1.80	1.87
CMBC	1.29	1.34	2.74	2.95	2.12	2.20
HX	0.33	0.34	0.93	1.00	2.82	2.94
National joint-stock banks	10.31	10.74	36.46	39.70	3.54	3.70
BJS**	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	1.24	1.42	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
BONB**	0.35	Undisclosed	0.99	1.13	2.83	Undisclosed
BOB	0.29	0.31	1.04	1.22	3.59	3.94
BSH	0.21	0.22	0.96	1.02	4.57	4.64
BONJ**	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	0.73	0.83	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
BHZ	0.10	0.10	0.52	0.60	5.20	6.00
BOCS	0.18	0.18	0.40	0.46	2.22	2.56
ZYB	0.34	0.35	0.60	0.65	1.76	1.86
SRCB	0.23	0.25	0.75	0.80	3.26	3.20
Total	49.42	50.41	137.71	151.52	2.75	2.94

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

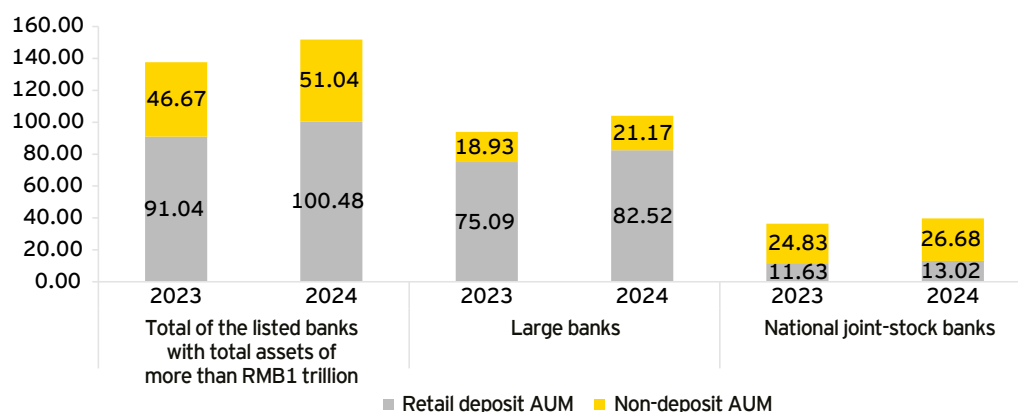
* Only the listed banks that disclosed retail AUM data for both 2023 and 2024 are included; per-capita AUM = retail AUM (RMB trillion)/retail customer number (100 million).

**BONB did not disclose retail customer number for 2024, and BJS and BONJ did not disclose retail customer number, so they are excluded from the calculation of per-capita AUM in total.

Analyzed by composition of retail AUM, the listed banks with total assets individually exceeding RMB1 trillion collectively held retail deposit AUM of RMB100.48 trillion as at 31 December 2024, accounting for about 66.31% of total retail AUM. Their non-deposit AUM totaled RMB51.04 trillion, accounting for about 33.69% of total retail AUM. The proportion of retail deposit AUM in total retail AUM increased by 0.20 percentage point from 2023, mainly driven by the growth of retail deposits at large banks.

Retail AUM composition of the listed banks with total assets exceeding RMB1 trillion*

Unit: RMB trillion



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.
*Only the listed banks that disclosed the data for both 2023 and 2024 are included.

Leveraging extensive branch networks and large customer bases, large banks consolidated mass market customer bases as the core foundation for their retail business, with a significant proportion of deposits in retail AUM. As at 31 December 2024, retail deposits of large banks totaled RMB82.52 trillion, accounting for about 79.58% of total retail AUM, and ABC reported the highest proportion of 83.86%. In 2024, these banks achieved strong deposit growth by enhancing customer segmentation and elevating round-the-clock services with omni-channel coverage, with retail deposits growing by 9.89% on average, outpacing the growth of retail customer number. ICBC stood out with 11.89% growth. This year, ICBC strengthened GBC coordination, strengthened efforts to expand the new customer base of payroll clients, merchants and social security customers and improve the stability of deposit growth. The bank also accelerated deposit product innovation, and continued to attract and accumulate low-cost current funds in order to meet customer needs for investment, payment repayment.

In contrast, for national joint-stock banks, the proportions of retail deposits in retail AUM were generally low, with an average proportion of about 32.80% at the end of 2024. Specifically, CMB recorded the lowest proportion of about 25.65%, and HX recorded the highest proportion of 55.00%. Capital-light and high-yield off-balance-sheet wealth management services such as wealth management, agency insurance, third-party fund distribution and family trusts remained the primary sources of retail AUM and key businesses of national joint-stock banks. The retail deposits of other city commercial banks and rural commercial banks individually holding total assets of over RMB1 trillion accounted for 60.76% of retail AUM on average, which was

between those of large banks and national joint-stock banks. City commercial banks and rural commercial banks drove overall AUM growth by further exploring regional customer bases, consolidating their key customer bases as the core foundation, and developing new wealth management services while maintaining their deposit operations.

On non-deposit AUM, large banks continued to strengthen their wealth management capabilities by enhancing high-caliber wealth management teams and diversifying product suites in 2024. By year-end, non-deposit AUM comprised approximately 20.42% of retail AUM, up 0.28 percentage point year-on-year. National joint-stock banks advanced precision operation and differentiated strategies for wealth management business, enhancing comprehensive service capabilities to sustain their competitive edge in retail wealth management. Their non-deposit AUM totaled RMB26.68 trillion by 2024 year-end, increasing by 7.45% year-on-year, accounting for about 67.20% of retail AUM. CMB led the listed banks again with RMB11.10 trillion in non-deposit AUM as at 31 December 2024, which increased by 10.89% from 2023 year-end, 3.33 times the average non-deposit AUM growth of national joint-stock banks, and accounted for 74.35% of retail AUM. In 2024, CMB continued to push ahead with its comprehensive wealth management strategy and enhanced pan-client segments, pan-products and pan-channels services. The bank focused on value creation based on customer needs, by enhancing professional service capabilities, ramping up product innovation, and building a pan-channel service ecosystem, to help customers maintain and increase their value of assets.

Composition of retail AUM of the listed banks with total assets exceeding RMB1 trillion* (Unit: RMB trillion)						
	Retail AUM		Composition of AUM			
	2024	Change from 2023	Retail deposit AUM		Non-deposit AUM	
			2024	Change from 2023	2024	Change from 2023
ICBC	22.84	10.28%	18.54	11.89%	4.30	3.86%
CCB	20.60	11.35%	16.25	9.28%	4.35	19.83%
ABC	22.30	9.91%	18.70	9.23%	3.60	13.56%
BOC	15.77	10.36%	11.67	9.27%	4.10	13.57%
BOCOM	5.49	9.74%	3.73	11.01%	1.76	7.32%
PSBC	16.69	9.60%	13.63	9.13%	3.06	11.68%
Large Banks	103.69	10.29%	82.52	9.89%	21.17	11.83%
CMB	14.93	12.05%	3.83	15.43%	11.10	10.89%
IB	5.11	6.68%	1.57	15.31%	3.54	3.21%
CITIC	4.69	10.62%	1.66	12.93%	3.03	9.39%
SPDB	3.88	5.37%	1.55	12.33%	2.33	1.30%
PAB	4.19	3.97%	1.29	6.61%	2.90	2.84%
CEB	2.95	8.36%	1.29	7.33%	1.66	8.50%
CMBC	2.95	7.87%	1.28	7.56%	1.67	7.74%
HX	1.00	7.42%	0.55	7.84%	0.45	7.14%
National joint-stock banks	39.70	8.89%	13.02	11.95%	26.68	7.45%
BJS	1.42	14.52%	0.82	16.21%	0.60	13.21%
BONB	1.13	14.30%	0.50	21.95%	0.63	8.62%
BOB	1.22	17.25%	0.74	19.99%	0.48	14.29%
BSH	1.02	6.94%	0.59	6.93%	0.43	4.88%
BONJ	0.83	12.77%	0.48	11.69%	0.35	16.67%
BHZ	0.60	16.39%	0.30	31.34%	0.30	3.45%
BOCS	0.46	13.75%	0.39	14.99%	0.07	16.67%
ZYB	0.65	7.67%	0.56	7.54%	0.09	12.50%
SRCB	0.80	6.63%	0.56	10.20%	0.24	-1.02%
Total	151.52	10.03%	100.48	10.37%	51.04	9.36%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Only the listed banks that disclosed retail AUM data for both 2023 and 2024 are included; the AUM growth rate of the listed banks is calculated based on the amount in RMB trillion.



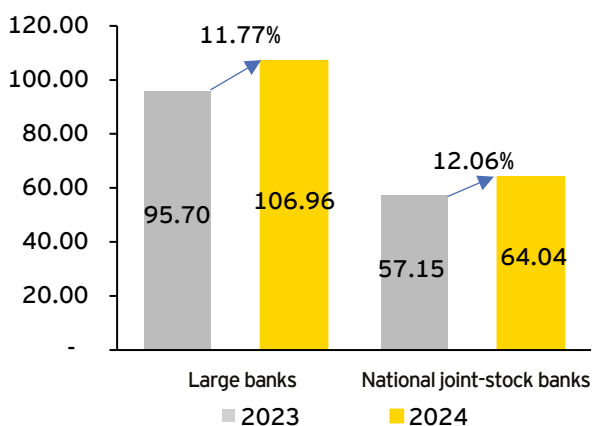
Private banking saw intensifying competition. Among the listed banks individually holding total assets of over RMB1 trillion, five large banks and nine national joint-stock banks disclosed their private banking customer numbers in 2024 annual reports, with 12 of them disclosing AUM figures. In 2024, the banks saw growth in both the number of high-net-worth clients and balance of AUM, as they continued to refine customer segmentation, customized value propositions to meet the diverse needs of high-net-worth clients, and adopted a customer-centric approach to establish an efficient and integrated private banking framework, including business models such as family offices and global product matrices for asset allocation.

According to the data disclosed by the above 14 banks, the number of private banking customers as at the end of 2024 reached 1,710,000, increasing by 11.87% from the end of 2023, and the private banking AUM (excluding those of CMB and HX which

were not disclosed, the same below) reached RMB20.42 trillion, increasing by 12.69% from the end of 2023. The number of private banking customers of large banks reached 1,069,600, with a total AUM balance of RMB13.84 trillion. Notably, the size of private banking AUM of ICBC, ABC and BOC each exceeded RMB3 trillion, and the number of private banking customers of ICBC, ABC and CCB each exceeded 200,000. Leveraging their substantial client base and global footprint, large banks have solidified their leadership in private banking services. Particularly, ICBC made every effort to build an “Entrepreneurs’ Partner Bank” by setting up more than 2,000 “Entrepreneurs Service Centers”, advancing the “Prospering Enterprises Tour” integrated service program, and upgrading the “ICBC e Enterprise+” intelligent platform, thus maintaining top positions in both the number of private banking customers and balance of private banking AUM.

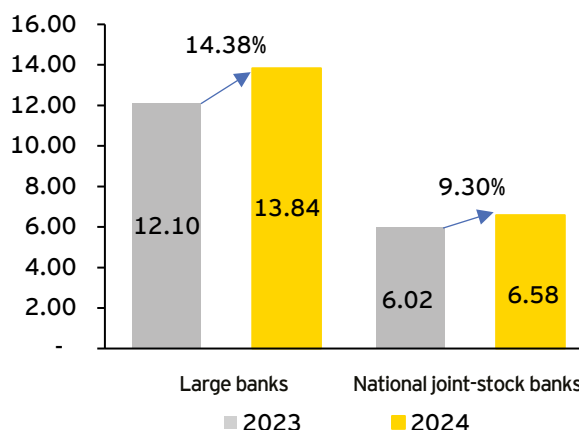
Number of private banking customers of large banks and national joint-stock banks*

Unit: 10,000



Private banking AUM of large banks and national joint-stock banks*

Unit: RMB trillion



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Only the large banks and national joint-stock banks that disclosed the data for both 2023 and 2024 are included in calculation.

Number of private banking customers and private banking AUM of large banks and national joint-stock banks*							
	Number of private banking customers (10,000)			Private banking AUM (RMB trillion)		Proportion of private banking AUM in retail AUM	
	2024	Change from 2023		2024	Change from 2023	2024	Change from 2023
ICBC	28.90	9.93%		3.47	13.20%	15.19%	0.37
CCB	23.15	8.81%		2.78	10.31%	13.50%	-0.13
ABC	25.60	14.29%		3.15	18.87%	14.13%	1.06
BOC	19.89	14.51%		3.14	16.73%	19.91%	1.09
BOCOM	9.42	12.71%		1.30	11.07%	23.68%	0.28
Large Banks	106.96	11.77%		13.84	14.38%	15.91%	0.55
CMB	16.91	13.61%		Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
IB**	7.70	11.36%		0.96	12.40%	18.79%	0.83
CITIC	8.41	13.77%		1.17	14.19%	24.95%	0.65
SPDB	Almost 4.9	13.95%		Over 0.69	9.52%	17.78%	0.66
PAB	9.68	7.32%		1.98	3.13%	47.26%	-0.39
CEB	7.12	12.14%		0.70	9.92%	23.73%	0.29
CMBC	6.21	11.09%		0.87	11.46%	29.49%	1.75
HX	1.66	12.97%		Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
CZB	1.45	19.20%		0.21	11.90%	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
National joint-stock banks	64.04	12.06%		6.58	9.30%	26.80%	0.50
Total	171.00	11.87%		20.42	12.69%	18.25%	0.48

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

* Only the large banks and national joint-stock banks that disclosed the data for both 2023 and 2024 are included in calculation. The growth rate of the private banking customer number of the listed banks is calculated based on the number in 10,000, and the growth rate of AUM is calculated based on the amount in RMB trillion.

**IB disclosed the number of private banking customers based on the monthly average daily count and the balance of private banking AUM based on the monthly average daily balance.

The number of private banking customers of national joint-stock banks reached 640,400, increasing by 12.06% from the end of 2023. Seven of the banks disclosed data on private banking AUM, which totaled RMB6.58 trillion at the end of 2024. Compared with large banks, national joint-stock banks achieved higher average AUM per private banking customer by refining customer segmentation, enhancing investment research and asset allocation capabilities, targeting high-net-worth entrepreneurial individuals, implementing integrated corporate-private banking models, and strengthening digital operations. As at 31 December 2024, the national joint-stock banks' private banking AUM accounted for 26.80% of total retail AUM on average, 10.89 percentage points higher than the proportion of large banks. CMB did not disclose its private banking AUM data, but demonstrated its leading capabilities of serving mid- and high-end customer groups, with the asset size of customers classified as Golden Sunflower and above (i.e., those with minimum daily average total AUM of RMB500,000 for each month) reaching RMB12.22 trillion, contributing more than 80% to the retail AUM. By enhancing its leading expertise with tech-driven solutions, PAB strengthened its capabilities in product screening, sourcing and customization. By deepening its integrated financial ecosystem and strengthening corporate-private banking synergies, the bank delivered long-term wealth solutions encompassing multiple strategic asset allocation and intergenerational wealth transfer plans. PAB's private banking segment has become a significant growth engine, accounting for 47.26% of the total retail AUM.

Bank wealth management entered new paradigm of steady, low-volatility growth

In 2024, the bank wealth management sector saw a steady recovery in scale of wealth management products ("WMPs"), driven by factors including rebounding bond market performance, declining deposit rates, and regulatory remediation of luring depositors with manual interest subsidy. The contraction in AUM triggered by the "net asset value ('NAV') of WMPs falling below par value" in 2022 has been largely digested. According to the *Annual Report of China Banking Wealth Management Market (2024)* issued by the China Banking Wealth Management Registration and Depository Center, the balance of China's WMPs stood at RMB29.95 trillion by the end of 2024, increasing by RMB3.15 trillion, or 11.75%, from the end of 2023, one step away from returning to the RMB30 trillion level. Since the implementation of the new asset management regulations, China's bank wealth management sector has navigated multiple challenges, including the transition to net-value-based products, "NAV of WMPs falling below par value" and "panic redemptions", and has now entered a new phase of high-quality development, with stabilizing scale and maintaining NAV as key priorities for future business growth.

The existing WMPs of the listed banks amounted to RMB27.77 trillion, increasing by RMB3.22 trillion, or 13.12%, from the end of 2023. Several listed banks reported year-on-year growth in WMPs, buoyed by a resurgent bond market and the regulatory prohibition of manual interest subsidies that triggered significant

deposit reallocation. This growth, however, revealed performance divergences, with top-tier banks capturing disproportionate market share. As at 31 December 2024, the WMPs of large banks accounted for 37.16% of total WMPs, up 1.18 percentage points from the prior year-end. The proportion of national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks was 46.62%, 14.28% and 1.94%, respectively, down 0.80, 0.13 and 0.25 percentage point.

The WMPs of large banks increased by RMB1.49 trillion, or 16.82%, from the end of 2023. Specifically, PSBC recorded the largest increase of 31.68%, with the size of WMPs exceeding RMB1 trillion, driven by a comprehensive strategy encompassing optimized resource allocation, refined product portfolios, and innovative marketing system that drove steady customer acquisition via inhouse channels while leveraging third-party distribution network. BOCOM's WMP growth was 27.65%, with the balance exceeding RMB1.5 trillion. Its wealth management subsidiary has systematically developed an open, multi-channel ecosystem anchored by its parent bank while actively expanding third-party distribution. By the end of 2024, externally distributed products accounted for more than 50% of total WMPs. The subsidiary adhered to the customer-centered principle and prioritized investors' interests, dynamically adjusted the product design and issuance focus. ICBC's WMP growth was 14.22%, with the balance recovering to a RMB2 trillion level.

The WMP growth of national joint-stock banks was 11.20%, up 5.60 percentage points from 2023. Specifically, HX recorded the largest growth of 40.77%, an increase of 25.47 percentage points over the prior year, as the bank actively responded to customer needs and market dynamics by upgrading its "Wealth Management Factory 2.0" model, continuously sharpening core competitiveness to provide investors with higher-quality and more reliable wealth management services. CMBC recorded a 17.05% growth, crossing the RMB1 trillion threshold. CMB and IB maintained their WMP balances above RMB2 trillion, holding the top two market positions. However, they adopted differentiated strategies to enhance client services. CMB adopted a strategic trio of "stabilizing scale, optimizing structure and enhancing capabilities", while IB focused on maximizing existing client value through deep customer mining.

The WMP growth from 2023 year-end of city commercial banks and rural commercial banks was 12.17% and 0.02%, respectively. As the license approval for wealth management subsidiaries slowed down, city and rural commercial banks had exhibited increasingly divergent performance in wealth management business. Leading city and rural commercial banks that obtained licenses recorded significant growth in WMPs. Specifically, BJS reported the largest balance of RMB633.185 billion, as its wealth management subsidiary adhered to a customer-centric approach, upheld the business philosophy of "compliance at the core, risk control as the anchor, technology as the engine, and professionalism as the differentiator", and strived for distinctive, diversified, and refined operations, to build itself into a leading wealth management subsidiary in China. BOB recorded the highest year-on-year growth rate of 39.40%. In contrast, city and rural commercial banks that have not obtained licenses generally experienced a decline in WMPs.

WMPs of the listed banks and their subsidiaries* (Unit: RMB million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
ICBC	2,144,256	-17.11%	1,857,056	-13.39%	2,121,075	14.22%
CCB	2,014,460	-15.08%	1,578,564	-21.64%	1,641,013	3.96%
ABC	1,933,155	-6.73%	1,685,287	-12.82%	1,985,401	17.81%
BOC	1,760,322	2.90%	1,631,063	-7.34%	1,884,057	15.51%
BOCOM	1,206,901	-15.38%	1,302,346	7.91%	1,662,496	27.65%
PSBC	830,062	-9.31%	776,499	-6.45%	1,022,530	31.68%
Large banks	9,889,156	-10.78%	8,830,815	-10.70%	10,316,572	16.82%
CMB	2,667,663	-3.96%	2,548,929	-4.45%	2,470,334	-3.08%
IB	2,090,000	17.21%	2,260,000	8.18%	2,180,000	-3.54%
CITIC	1,577,077	12.39%	1,728,406	9.60%	1,992,675	15.29%
SPDB	839,303	-22.97%	1,018,404	21.34%	1,319,578	29.57%
PAB	886,840	1.69%	1,013,060	14.23%	1,214,152	19.85%
CEB	1,185,241	11.01%	1,312,263	10.72%	1,599,488	21.89%
CMBC	883,977	-12.72%	867,693	-1.84%	1,015,666	17.05%
HX	513,397	-15.84%	591,948	15.30%	833,293	40.77%
CZB	210,705	-14.03%	149,182	-29.20%	144,574	-3.09%
CBHB	168,309	-14.16%	150,050	-10.85%	173,549	15.66%
National joint-stock banks	11,022,512	-0.38%	11,639,935	5.60%	12,943,309	11.20%
BJS	438,300	5.64%	520,374	18.73%	633,185	21.68%
BONB	396,652	19.38%	402,051	1.36%	473,538	17.78%
BOB	303,828	-14.55%	267,892	-11.83%	373,445	39.40%
BSH	397,881	-7.20%	280,450	-29.51%	326,877	16.55%
BONJ	342,646	4.75%	373,986	9.15%	473,471	26.60%
BHZ	359,902	17.34%	373,866	3.88%	438,605	17.32%
HSB	211,489	-6.10%	177,319	-16.16%	197,779	11.54%
BOCD	66,276	5.03%	73,045	10.21%	60,340	-17.39%
BOCS	53,422	-22.86%	53,500	0.15%	51,963	-2.87%
BCQ	53,549	2.44%	54,643	2.04%	51,265	-6.18%
BGY	67,358	-19.60%	64,422	-4.36%	63,155	-1.97%
BSZ	71,391	-8.17%	68,660	-3.83%	62,418	-9.09%
QLB	55,660	-18.73%	57,522	3.35%	55,599	-3.34%
BQD	200,815	19.67%	208,122	3.64%	199,326	-4.23%
BTJ	79,600	-21.78%	63,059	-20.78%	62,581	-0.76%
BGZ	23,915	1.27%	23,901	-0.06%	20,392	-14.68%
ZYB	93,269	-2.44%	70,672	-24.23%	66,707	-5.61%
XMB	12,302	-39.53%	12,248	-0.44%	9,749	-20.40%
BOXA	28,351	-48.10%	31,742	11.96%	31,215	-1.66%
WHCCB	39,866	18.03%	35,628	-10.63%	34,696	-2.62%
BLZ	52,757	40.75%	52,506	-0.48%	43,893	-16.40%
BZZ	45,731	-4.67%	44,388	-2.94%	40,428	-8.92%
JSB	48,231	-7.39%	48,907	1.40%	40,060	-18.09%
LZB	16,309	62.42%	16,275	-0.21%	9,882	-39.28%
JXB	30,023	-15.48%	29,944	-0.26%	19,586	-34.59%
HRB	43,223	-11.38%	28,865	-33.22%	32,961	14.19%
BJJ	39,929	-6.31%	39,896	-0.08%	32,213	-19.26%
SJB	43,819	0.53%	39,044	-10.90%	38,877	-0.43%
BGS	24,703	1.66%	24,663	-0.16%	23,885	-3.15%
City commercial banks	3,641,197	0.54%	3,537,590	-2.85%	3,968,091	12.17%
SRCB	184,999	8.92%	181,894	-1.68%	178,396	-1.92%
CQRCB	139,135	14.11%	120,511	-13.39%	137,813	14.36%
DRCB	43,282	-10.69%	39,591	-8.53%	37,789	-4.55%
CSRCB	33,758	8.95%	29,302	-13.20%	30,519	4.15%
QRCB	35,114	-5.02%	31,118	-11.38%	31,631	1.65%
GRCB	69,946	-18.69%	50,101	-28.37%	45,935	-8.32%
WXRCB	18,526	-3.54%	16,443	-11.24%	13,804	-16.05%
JYRCB	18,414	-4.69%	17,811	-3.27%	17,072	-4.15%
SZRCB	18,451	-9.55%	15,866	-14.01%	16,065	1.25%
BORF	14,247	10.31%	12,797	-10.18%	9,582	-25.12%
ZJGRCB	21,233	-9.60%	22,108	4.12%	19,426	-12.13%
ZJRCB	537	-78.67%	370	-31.10%	-	-100.00%
Rural commercial banks	597,642	0.94%	537,912	-9.99%	538,032	0.02%
All listed banks	25,150,507	-4.59%	24,546,252	-2.40%	27,766,004	13.12%

Source: The data are sourced from the annual reports published by the listed banks that disclosed WMP data for both 2023 and 2024, including data on WMPs for the listed banks that separately disclosed the size of WMPs as at the end of the period, or data on non-principal guaranteed WMPs issued by the group in the structured entity that are not included in the scope of consolidation for the listed banks that did not separately disclose the size of WMPs.

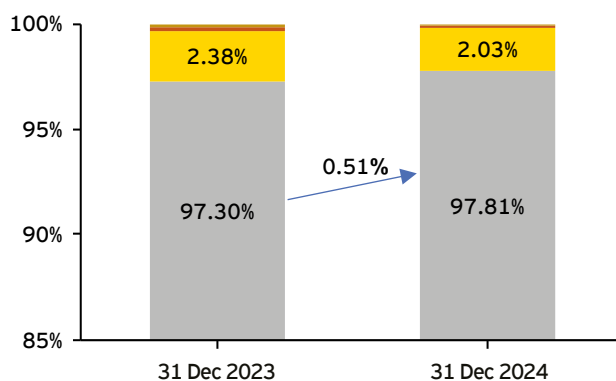
*The growth rate of WMPs of the listed banks and their subsidiaries is calculated based on the amount in RMB million.

As at 31 December 2024, 13 listed banks and their subsidiaries, including six large banks and seven national joint-stock banks (CMB, IB, CITIC, SPDB, PAB, CEB and CMBC), reported WMP balances of over RMB1 trillion. Collectively, they held WMPs of over RMB22 trillion, representing more than 70% of the total market share. Notably, the WMPs issued and managed by their wealth management subsidiaries amounted to RMB21.67 trillion, accounting for 98.02% of total WMPs.

Among the many types of products issued, fixed-return products remained a preferred option by investors as they adopted risk-averse asset allocation strategy in light of the heightened volatility in capital markets. As at the end of 2024, fixed-return products accounted for 97.81%, an increase of 0.51 percentage point from

the end of 2023. Despite market volatility, the wealth management sector has transitioned into a new phase of development focusing on products featuring steady growth patterns and minimized fluctuations. This evolution, accompanied with investors' growing preference for predictable returns, is reshaping the sector's development trajectory. Equity-linked products accounted for a mere 0.11% of the market, representing a 0.08 percentage point decline from the end of 2023. This segment holds significant growth potential, particularly as policymakers encourage longer-term capital inflows and investors diversified their asset allocation strategies. Against this backdrop, equity-linked WMPs may emerge as a key instrument for enhancing portfolio returns.

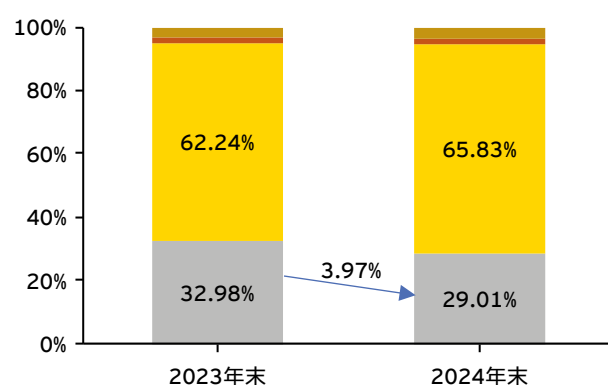
WMPs by asset allocation for wealth management subsidiaries with WMP size over RMB1 trillion*



Wealth management subsidiaries with WMP size over RMB1 trillion

■ Fixed-return ■ Hybrid ■ Equity-linked ■ Commodities and financial derivative

WMPs by product type for wealth management subsidiaries with WMP size over RMB1 trillion*



Wealth management subsidiaries with WMP size over RMB1 trillion

■ Cash and deposits ■ Debt-based ■ Equity-linked ■ Others

Source: The data are sourced from reports on wealth management business published by the wealth management subsidiaries.

*The data only include the wealth management subsidiaries with WMP balance of over RMB1 trillion.

In 2024, in alignment with evolving investor preferences for less uncertainty, lower volatility and enhanced stability, wealth management companies continued to increase allocations to stable assets, with cash, deposit and debt-based products collectively accounting for 94.84% on average. However, the proportion of cash and deposit assets decreased by 3.97 percentage points, while that of bond and non-standard credit assets increased from the end of 2023. The changes in composition of underlying assets reflected the impact of regulatory prohibition of manual interest subsidies and bond market recovery. The wealth management subsidiaries continued to strengthen their investment research capabilities to swiftly respond to evolving market demands, and diversified investment strategies and optimized asset compositions to boost investment returns.

The decline in management fee income from WMPs narrowed.

Fifty listed banks disclosed data on management fee income from WMPs in their annual reports. In 2024, the total management fee income from WMPs of these banks was RMB71,018 million. Despite the significant expansion in the bank WMP market, the sector's overall revenue decreased by 4.30% year-on-year, reflecting persistent pressures from intensifying industry competition and temporary fee-reduction policies, but the decline narrowed by 31.64 percentage points from 2023.

The management fee income from WMPs of large banks reached RMB31,109 million, decreasing by 1.62% from 2023, down 31.66 percentage points. Specifically, PSBC reported the highest year-on-year growth of 40.06% in management fee income from WMPs, as

the bank continued to improve asset allocation and diversify product structure, to drive management fee income with the growth in WMPs.

The total management fee income from WMPs of national joint-stock banks was RMB25,787 million, decreasing by 8.27% from 2023. Performance diverged among the banks, with CITIC, SPDB, CEB and HX reporting increases and the others reporting decreases. Specifically, the management fee income from WMPs of CITIC exhibited the largest year-on-year increase of 47.87%, as the bank continued to advance the construction of sales channels, enhance product quality control and improve customers' investment experience, achieving growth in both income and asset size.

The management fee income from WMPs of city commercial banks totaled RMB12,728 million, decreasing by 2.27% from 2023, with 15 banks reporting increases and 13 banks reporting decreases. BGZ had the largest increase of 101.28%, primarily driven by its sustained efforts in strengthening investment research capabilities in wealth management business, diversify asset allocation and expand asset categories to meet investors' demands.

The management fee income from WMPs of rural commercial banks totaled RMB1,394 million, decreasing by 3.99% from 2023. Rural commercial banks generally reported decreases, mainly due to the dual pressures from shrinking assets under management and lower fee rates. However, CQRCB - the only rural commercial bank with a wealth management subsidiary license - achieved 48.46% year-on-year growth in management fees, buoyed by expanding WMPs.

Management fee income from WMPs of the listed banks and their subsidiaries* (Unit: RMB million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth	Amount	Growth
CCB**	16,185	-12.75%	10,680	-34.01%	8,581	-19.65%
ABC	5,742	-6.31%	3,440	-40.09%	4,018	16.80%
BOC**	7,705	-37.26%	6,873	-10.80%	6,795	-1.13%
BOCOM	10,154	-13.77%	7,808	-23.10%	7,764	-0.56%
PSBC	7,606	47.12%	2,821	-62.91%	3,951	40.06%
Large banks	47,392	-12.08%	31,622	-33.28%	31,109	-1.62%
CMB	17,037	42.00%	10,394	-38.99%	9,088	-12.56%
CITIC**	8,523	13.87%	3,462	-59.38%	4,226	47.87%
SPDB	5,199	-25.52%	2,394	-53.95%	3,279	36.97%
CEB	4,677	17.63%	4,141	-11.46%	3,840	-7.27%
CMBC	4,756	-50.52%	3,141	-33.96%	2,516	-19.90%
HX	3,366	18.86%	1,386	-58.82%	1,638	18.18%
CZB**	676	27.79%	435	-35.65%	518	19.08%
CBHB	889	-29.56%	2,759	210.35%	682	-75.28%
National joint-stock banks	45,123	1.01%	28,112	-37.70%	25,787	-8.27%
BONB	1,532	-40.67%	1,255	-18.08%	1,375	9.56%
BOB	3,827	34.75%	1,287	-66.37%	1,092	-15.15%
BSH	2,196	-56.17%	1,191	-45.77%	715	-39.97%
BHZ	3,182	67.21%	2,111	-33.66%	1,976	-6.40%
HSB	2,062	-5.80%	656	-68.19%	611	-6.86%
BOCD**	449	19.41%	405	-9.80%	411	1.48%
BOCS	507	15.75%	298	-41.22%	331	11.07%
BCQ	616	8.64%	348	-43.51%	679	95.11%
BGY	355	-7.07%	260	-26.76%	308	18.46%
BSZ	854	7.02%	685	-19.79%	512	-25.26%
QLB	683	43.49%	421	-38.36%	403	-4.28%
BQD	859	-32.09%	930	8.27%	929	-0.11%
BTJ	548	-38.22%	240	-56.20%	272	13.33%
BGZ	N/A	N/A	78	N/A	157	101.28%
ZYB	963	63.78%	470	-51.19%	514	9.36%
XMB	78	9.86%	67	-14.10%	36	-46.27%
BOXA	234	0.43%	96	-58.97%	168	75.00%
WHCCB	281	39.11%	405	44.13%	379	-6.42%
BLZ	211	-6.64%	219	3.79%	221	0.91%
BZZ	235	-5.24%	196	-16.60%	167	-14.80%
JSB	205	15.17%	204	-0.49%	290	42.16%
LZB	102	82.14%	127	24.51%	200	57.48%
JXB	352	27.54%	270	-23.30%	305	12.96%
HRB	289	82.91%	232	-19.72%	146	-37.07%
BJJ	237	3.49%	237	0.00%	176	-25.74%
SJB	161	-58.93%	201	24.84%	191	-4.98%
BGS	82	7.89%	100	21.95%	116	16.00%
YBCCB	17	-46.88%	35	105.88%	48	37.14%
City commercial banks	21,117	-6.88%	13,024	-38.69%	12,728	-2.27%
CQRCB	462	-71.79%	227	-50.87%	337	48.46%
DRCB	298	-17.22%	362	21.48%	266	-26.52%
CSRCB	221	-11.60%	82	-62.90%	83	1.22%
QRCB	168	-75.00%	147	-12.50%	187	27.21%
GRCB	239	92.74%	174	-27.20%	104	-40.23%
WXRCB	196	24.05%	104	-46.94%	93	-10.58%
SZRCB	167	-28.94%	94	-43.71%	84	-10.64%
BORF	N/A	N/A	114	N/A	109	-4.39%
ZJGRCB	155	-28.90%	148	-4.52%	131	-11.49%
ZJRCB	3	200.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rural commercial banks	1,909	-36.11%	1,452	-29.80%	1,394	-3.99%
All listed banks	115,541	-7.00%	74,210	-35.94%	71,663	-3.43%

Source: The data are sourced from the annual reports published by the listed banks, including data on the service fee income from wealth management business or management fee income from non-principal guaranteed WMPs in structured entities.

* Only the listed banks that disclosed management fee income from WMPs for three consecutive years from 2022 to 2024 are included in calculation.

** CCB, CZB and BOCD did not separately disclose management fee income from wealth management business, but reported income from asset management business; BOC did not separately disclose management fee income from wealth management business, but reported fee income from structured entities (including WMPs, funds, and asset management plans), covering management, custody, and advisory fees; CITIC separately disclosed income from wealth management business for 2024, but for 2023 and 2022, it reported fee income from structured entities (including WMPs, funds, and asset management plans), covering management, custody, and advisory fees.

*** The growth rate of management fee income is calculated based on the amount in RMB million. For the calculation of 2023 year-on-year growth rate of management fee income of rural commercial banks, ZJRCB's 2022 data are excluded as it did not disclose the data for 2023, while the 2023 data of BGZ and BORF are excluded as they did not disclose the data for 2022.

Wealth management companies recorded dual growth in assets and net profit

CZB Wealth Management Co. Ltd. officially commenced operations in February 2025, bringing the total number of the listed banks' wealth management subsidiaries to 32, including six subsidiaries established by large banks, 12 by national joint-stock banks, eight by city commercial banks, one by a rural commercial bank, and five joint ventures. The wealth management companies of large banks and national joint-stock banks remained the main market players, gaining a high proportion in total issuance.

Benefiting from the recovery and growth of WMPs, wealth management companies reported dual growth in assets under management and net profit. Twenty-two wealth management subsidiaries that disclosed data achieved net profit of RMB27,144 million in 2024, representing a year-on-year increase of RMB2,037 million, or 8.11%.

Performance of wealth management subsidiaries* (in RMB million, except for registered capital, which is disclosed in RMB100 million)								
Wealth management subsidiaries	Opening date	Registered capital	2023			2024		
			Total assets	Net assets	Net profit	Total assets	Net assets	Net profit
CCB Wealth Management Co.	2019/5	150	22,397	19,454	1,323	20,480	19,724	1,526
ICBC Wealth Management Co.	2019/5	160	20,514	20,257	1,325	22,177	21,904	1,422
Bank of Communications Wealth Management Co.	2019/6	80	12,770	12,369	1,240	14,716	14,055	1,339
BOC Wealth Management Co.	2019/7	100	17,269	16,614	1,628	19,360	18,853	1,963
ABC Wealth Management Co.	2019/7	120	20,818	20,183	1,597	22,866	22,259	1,956
Everbright Wealth Management Co.	2019/9	50	10,611	10,023	1,764	11,098	10,495	1,876
China Merchants Bank Wealth Management Co.	2019/11	56	21,062	20,135	3,190	24,071	23,102	2,739
Industrial Bank Wealth Management Co.	2019/12	50	15,035	14,621	2,582	17,952	17,313	2,694
PSBC Wealth Management Co.	2019/12	80	13,010	12,569	841	13,978	13,720	1,030
Bank of Hangzhou Wealth Management Co.	2019/12	10	4,361	3,986	883	5,385	4,913	905
Bank of Ningbo Wealth Management Co.	2019/12	15	4,193	3,836	668	5,110	4,658	744
Huishang Bank Wealth Management Co.	2020/4	20	4,453	4,310	Undisclosed	4,861	4,713	Undisclosed
CORCB Wealth Management Co.	2020/6	20	2,985	2,910	170	3,067	3,003	245
CITIC Wealth Management Co.	2020/7	50	12,292	11,711	2,255	12,062	11,309	2,492
Bank of Nanjing Wealth Management Co.	2020/8	20	4,799	4,319	526	5,552	4,944	592
BJS Wealth Management Co.	2020/8	20	4,591	4,036	Undisclosed	5,687	4,894	Undisclosed
PAB Wealth Management Co.	2020/8	50	11,393	10,547	1,885	13,128	12,508	1,922
HX Wealth Management Co.	2020/9	30	4,915	4,726	505	5,590	5,406	620
BQD Wealth Management Co.	2020/9	10	1,882	1,705	299	2,183	1,952	297
SPDB Wealth Management Co.	2022/1	50	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	449	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	1,161
BSH Wealth Management Co.	2022/3	30	4,241	4,105	315	4,466	4,238	122
CMBC Wealth Management Co.	2022/6	50	7,585	7,189	1,152	8,527	8,209	1,020
CBHB Wealth Management Co.	2022/9	20	2,358	2,218	198	2,557	2,438	221
BOB Wealth Management Co.	2022/10	20	2,473	2,321	312	2,742	2,607	258
Total			226,007	214,144	25,107	247,615	237,217	27,144

Source: Annual reports published by the listed banks.

* The companies are listed in sequence of the opening date.

Looking ahead to 2025, driven by expectations of further deposit rate cuts and heightened volatility in domestic and global equity and debt markets, WMPs are poised to maintain strong investor appeal due to their low-risk, stable-return characteristics, and to support steady AUM growth of the listed banks. However, the current low-interest-rate environment has compressed yields on fixed-return WMPs, which may challenge scale stability and amplify asset allocation pressures. The listed banks should take maintaining stable scale and net asset value as the top priority for wealth management businesses. As the regulatory requirements tighten on approval of new wealth management subsidiary licenses, licensed institutions should capitalize on the transformation of small- and medium-sized banks' wealth management businesses by expanding agency distribution channels beyond their parent banks to unlock new growth avenues. Meanwhile, building on prudent operations, the wealth management subsidiaries of the listed banks should strengthen investment research capabilities and diversify product offerings with multi-asset, multi-strategy solutions aligned with investor needs, to enhance product yields while preserving stable, low-volatility performance, thus achieving operational sustainability and shared long-term value for customers.



Focusing on customer demands to develop diversified product portfolios. The wealth management business has formed a structure dominated by fixed-return products. As customer base expands and wealth management needs evolve, the wealth management companies should dynamically optimize the risk-return spectrum, while consolidating their strengths in stable, low-volatility offerings. They should construct a product system comprising diversified assets and strategies to cater to different risk appetites. Meanwhile, to provide precise financial support to the real economy, the listed banks should develop thematic products featuring technology finance, green finance, inclusive finance, digital finance, and pension finance, advancing product innovation. This will foster a multi-tiered sustainable financial ecosystem with wide coverage and diversified offerings that can meet wealth management needs for value appreciation while serving national strategies.



Enhancing investment research capabilities to deliver superior returns. The wealth management segment faces growing competition, where measures such as fee reductions may sustain scale stability in the short term but are not a sustainable solution for long-term competitiveness. The key differentiator lies in delivering consistent and stable returns to investors by strengthening professional investment research capabilities and innovating asset allocation strategies. To achieve this, the wealth management companies should establish specialized sub-teams of investment research and continue to iterate the investment research framework; expand asset allocation scope, shifting from single-asset strategies to multi-asset, cross-cycle allocation frameworks, anchored by fixed-return assets while incorporating equity-linked products to enable higher returns. They should also utilize big data, AI and other technologies to improve investment decision-making, seize structural opportunities in market dynamics, and optimize risk-adjusted returns.



Maintaining prudent and compliant operations for sustainable high-quality development. Since the implementation of new regulations on asset management, the bank wealth management industry has undergone a fundamental transformation, achieving remarkable results in more standard business development. Moving forward, the wealth management companies should remain unwavering in their commitment to risk management, internal control and compliance, continuously strengthen risk governance frameworks and enhance refined management to secure stable, healthy business growth. The wealth management companies should also embrace opportunities associated with digital and intelligent transformation. By leveraging cutting-edge technologies such as AI, big data and large models, they can empower key activities, including investment management, channel marketing, trade execution, risk control and compliance and customer service, while maintaining strict regulatory compliance. This will improve operational efficiency, elevate customer experience and drive high-quality business development.

Pension finance emerges as a new retail banking growth lever

On 10 December 2024, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security and four other policy-setters jointly issued the *Notice on Nationwide Implementation of the Personal Pension Scheme*, marking the scheme's transition from regional pilots to a nationwide rollout. This milestone starts a new development phase of China's third pillar of pension system. According to the notice, effective on 15 December 2024, people who currently contribute to the basic pension schemes for urban employees, non-working urban residents and rural residents are eligible to participate in the personal pension scheme.

According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the population aged 65 and above increased by 3.47 million to 220 million by end of 2024, accounting for 15.64% of total population, up 0.26 percentage point year-on-year. This persistent pressure from an aging population is accelerating demand for multi-tiered, multi-pillar elderly care system. As the third pillar of pension insurance, personal pension is flexible, personalized and sustainable, which enables autonomous and long-term viability in retirement savings, in addition to basic insurance (the first pillar) and enterprise annuities (the second pillar). The demand for financial services around the third pillar of pension insurance is substantial amid mounting pressures from an aging demography.

After pension finance was included as one of the "Five Major Financial Initiatives" designated by the 2023 Central Financial Work Conference, a number of policies have been formulated to support this new strategically important area. In January 2024, the State Council released the *Opinions on Developing the Silver Economy to Enhance the Well-being of Senior Citizens*, which outlines the needs to expand, standardize, cultivate industrial clusters and improve the branding of the silver economy. In March 2025, the 2025 Government Work Report pointed out that, "we will accelerate the development of third pillar of pension insurance and implement the personal pension scheme. To actively respond to population aging, we will refine policies and mechanisms for developing elderly care programs and industries and vigorously develop the silver economy". In the same month, the NFRA issued the *Implementation Plan for High-Quality Development of Pension Finance in the Banking and Insurance Industries*, which puts forward several goals for the development of pension finance, including "actively participating

in building a multi-tiered, multi-pillar pension insurance system, strengthening financing support and risk prevention for elderly care industry, improving financial services for the elderly and enhancing internal governance for pension finance". The implementation plan provides guidance for banking and insurance institutions in advancing pension finance development, contributing to the establishment of a multi-tiered, multi-pillar pension insurance system, and boosting the growth of the silver economy to improve the well-being of the elderly.

Propelled by market demand and policy tailwinds, the listed banks actively explored diversified development paths for pension finance in 2024. Capitalizing on the nationwide rollout of the personal pension scheme, the listed banks focused on meeting customer demands and driving business growth, and expanded their presence across three key sectors: pension finance, elderly care service finance and elderly care industry finance. By building a multi-dimensional and integrated financial service ecosystem for the third-pillar personal pension, along with the development of elderly care service finance and elderly care industry finance, the banks aim to build distinctive pension finance brands to fully meet the diverse service needs of governments, enterprises and individuals, thereby supporting the high-quality development of China's multi-tiered, multi-pillar pension insurance ecosystem.

For pension finance, since the launch of personal pension pilot programs in 2022, participating banks have become key players and facilitators in the implementation and promotion of the personal pension scheme, leveraging on their customer bases and service channels. At present, products under third-pillar pension plans in China mainly include savings products and insurance products "for security", as well as fund products and WMPs "for stable store of value". According to the data at national social insurance service platform, all of the 22 listed banks qualified for provision of personal pension services have launched personal pension fund account services and savings products. Specifically, 19 banks provided mutual fund services, 19 banks launched commercial pension insurance products and 20 banks offered transactions of WMPs. Particularly, 17 banks provided comprehensive services covering fund, commercial insurance, wealth management and savings.

Provision of personal pension services of qualified listed banks

	Fund account	Mutual fund	Commercial insurance	Wealth management	Savings and deposits
CMB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
IB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BOC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BOCOM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CCB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BJS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CITIC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ABC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PAB	✓	✓	Not yet available	✓	✓
CMBC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CEB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CGB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BONB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
SPDB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PSBC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ICBC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HX	✓	✓	✓	Not yet available	✓
BOB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
BSH	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CZB	✓	Not yet available	Not yet available	✓	✓
CBHB	✓	Not yet available	Not yet available	✓	✓
BONJ	✓	Not yet available	✓	Not yet available	✓

Source: National social insurance service platform.

* The data are sourced from annual reports published by the listed banks and data at national social insurance service platform.

The listed banks continued to advance the development of personal pension by building a multi-faceted service system encompassing account management, product design and service innovation, to drive expansion of third-pillar pension finance among new customer segments. Several listed banks disclosed information on pension finance accounts and products in their 2024 annual reports. For example, ICBC “maintained a leading position in the number of personal pension accounts and total amount of contributions”; CCB “advanced its pension finance ecosystem, and launched a group-wide brand of “Jiayang’an”, leading peers in personal pension with rapid growth in loans to elderly care industry”; ABC “continued to improve its WMP suite for pension finance, and issued seven WMPs for retirement and personal pension by end of 2024, with assets under management exceeding RMB11.5 billion”; BOC “fully supported the nationwide rollout of the personal pension scheme, and opened more than 10 million new personal pension accounts”; CMB “had more than 10 million personal pension accounts in total and led the industry in contribution volumes”; IB “had 6,274,500 personal pension accounts by end of 2024, making it one of the top performers”; CITIC “reported 2,188,200 personal pension accounts, a year-on-year increase of 136.04%”; and PAB “offered 165 personal pension products across three categories – savings, WMPs, and funds – by end of 2024”.

The number of personal pension accounts exceeded 70 million as of the end of 2024, marking a steady growth in adoption. However, this scheme faced challenges, with account openings booming but actual contributions remaining disappointingly low. Existing issues include: many account holders aren't actively contributing; supply fails to meet diverse investor needs; and the conundrum that short-term financial burdens weigh on long-term asset allocation. Since the nationwide rollout of the personal pension scheme, the listed banks have leveraged their customer bases, platforms, and expertise and taken various measures to expedite ecosystem construction, operation support

and service supply of personal pension, such as carrying out targeted awareness campaigns, developing medium- to long-term, stable-yield products, diversifying products and enhancing attractiveness of investment products available for personal pension accounts. These efforts aim to enhance personal pension as structural reinforcement for China's multi-pillar pension system.

For elderly care service finance, the listed banks leveraged on their comprehensive operations to continuously expand the supply of professional elderly care products – including savings, WMPs, funds and insurance – tailored to the diverse needs of different customer segments, building a one-stop personal financial service system for the elderly that addresses needs over their full lifecycle. Furthermore, the listed banks advanced age-friendly upgrades to both online mobile banking platforms and offline outlets and created dedicated financial services for the elderly to enhance the experience for silver-haired customers and comprehensively improve financial service capabilities for the elderly. For instance, CMB established an integrated elderly care service system, providing “all-round”, “full-cycle” solutions that meet the needs of personal customers from a financial perspective.

For elderly care industry finance, following the guidance of national policies, the listed banks increased credit allocation to elderly care industry, streamlined loan approvals and lowered financing costs to meet the industry's funding needs. The listed banks continued to grow their pension industry services, providing comprehensive financial solutions covering the entire spectrum of products, services and processes, from investment/financing and account management to payment/settlement and digital-intelligent scenario development, thereby driving quality improvements across the pension sector. CCB, for example, prioritized the elderly care industry in credit support, offered innovative loans for elderly care services and channeled credit resources to the industry. It has built a “shared service platform for healthcare and elderly care industries” to bolster the all-round development of silver economy.

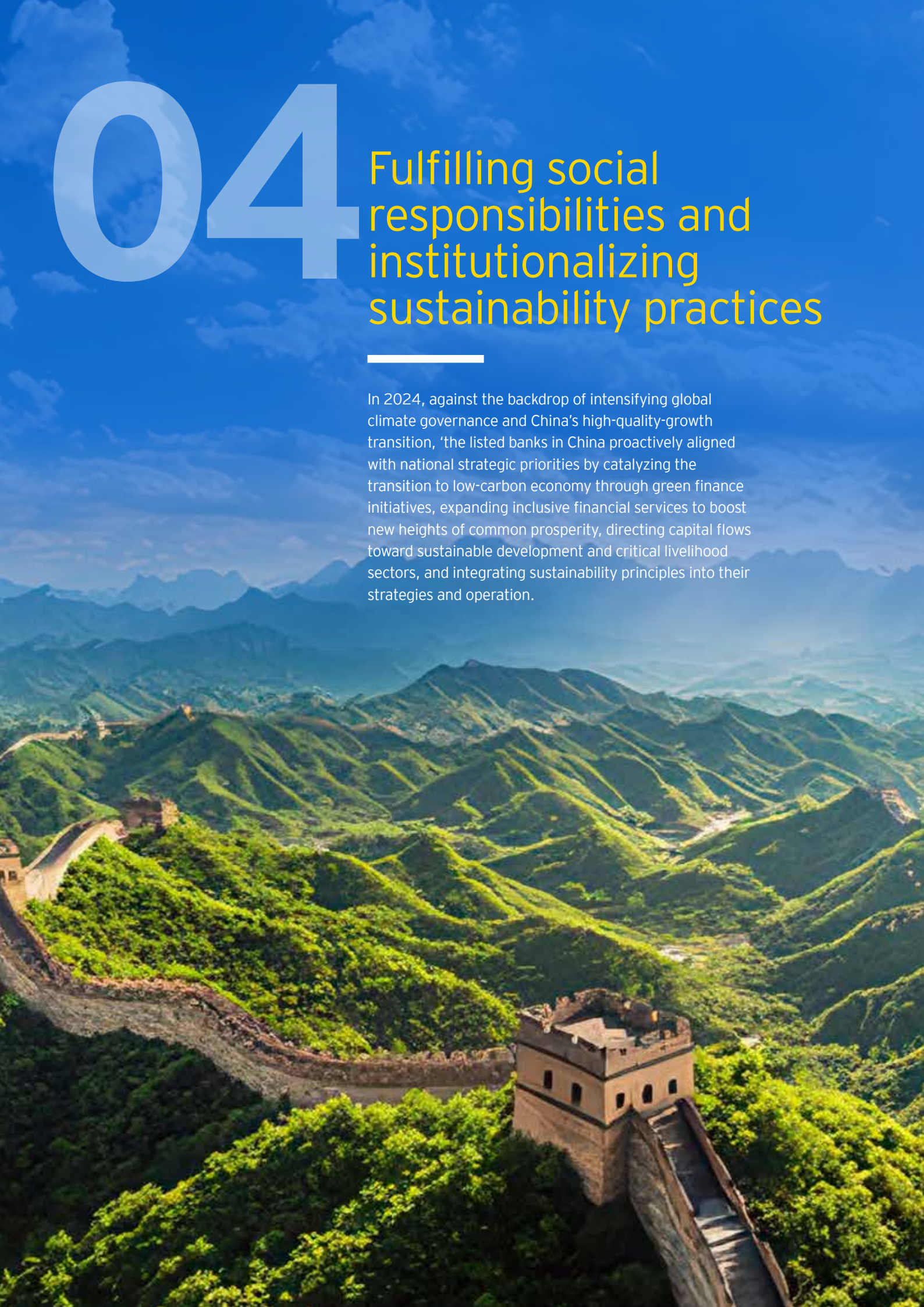
Reflecting on 2024, despite cyclical headwinds of “sluggish loan growth, shrinking interest spreads, and increasing credit risk” amid transformation, the retail banking sector has demonstrated remarkable resilience, remaining as the cornerstone for the listed banks' long-term, stable development. The listed banks have maintained strategic focus on retail banking while confronting challenges head-on. They are moving to build new momentums to navigate economic cycles and achieve higher-quality development by proactively adapting to the changes across the industry and accelerating the digital and intelligent transformation of retail banking.

The rapid rise of AI large models such as DeepSeek has created transformative opportunities for retail banking, potentially becoming a key differentiator in the industry. According to disclosures in 2024 annual reports, the listed banks have already explored the application of AI across multiple domains, including robo advisor, intelligent risk control, precision marketing, and smart customer service, leveraging technology to fully enhance operational efficiency, customer experience, and risk management. This could enable a virtuous cycle where AI advancements and retail banking evolution reinforce each other. Looking ahead to 2025, several listed banks announced early this year the private deployment of DeepSeek large models for internal use cases. As next-generation AI penetrates deeper into diverse retail banking scenarios, AI breakthroughs will profoundly reshape service models, alter competitive dynamics and redefine the value proposition of retail banking.

04

Fulfilling social responsibilities and institutionalizing sustainability practices

In 2024, against the backdrop of intensifying global climate governance and China's high-quality-growth transition, 'the listed banks in China proactively aligned with national strategic priorities by catalyzing the transition to low-carbon economy through green finance initiatives, expanding inclusive financial services to boost new heights of common prosperity, directing capital flows toward sustainable development and critical livelihood sectors, and integrating sustainability principles into their strategies and operation.



Continued refinement and advancement of green finance policy framework

In 2024, China's green finance policy framework underwent a systematic upgrade, guided by the "dual carbon" goals (carbon peaking and carbon neutrality). Three pivotal policy documents were introduced: the *Guiding Opinions on Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low Carbon Development*, the *Opinions on Accelerating Green Transition in All Areas of Economic and Social Development*, and the *Opinions on Leveraging Green Finance to Support the Building of a Beautiful China*. These documents outline strategic measures and policy requirements across key areas, including shaping a green development spatial framework, improving internal governance system of financial institutions, innovating green financial products and services, promoting low-carbon industrial transformation and upgrading, and scaling up green credit allocation. These guiding policies lay an institutional foundation for advancing green transition covering all sectors, dimensions and regions.

China expanded its green finance toolkit by introducing specialized

standards, such as the *Guidance Catalog of Industries for Green and Low-Carbon Transition (2024 Edition)* and the *Standard Plan on Green Securities Business in the Securities and Futures Industry (2024-2025)*. These measures aim to build a green standard system that cascades the full industry chain covering green industry identification and green financial product innovation. They seamlessly align industrial policies and financial instruments and effectively address market challenges such as difficulties in green project identification and high financing costs incurred by transition projects.

At the local level, green finance innovations demonstrate distinctive regional features. Many local authorities have implemented customized green finance policies tailored to regional industrial characteristics, striving to foster a multi-layered and differentiated green finance ecosystem. These localized initiatives have offered valuable practical case studies to guide the development of China's green finance policy framework.

Summary of key national and local green finance policies in 2024

Release date	Document	Authority	Content
March 2025	<i>Guidelines on Effectively Performing the Five Major Financial Initiatives</i>	General Office of the State Council	The Guidelines aims to strengthen high-quality financial support for the comprehensive green transition of economic and social development and the Beautiful China initiative. It aims to refine the green finance system, coordinate financial support for green development and the low-carbon transition, and strengthen safeguards for national energy security while advancing carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goals. Efforts will be made to establish a robust green finance standard system to provide a basis for targeted financial support, guide financial institutions to integrate green and low-carbon transition factors into asset portfolio management, and expand green and transition finance products and services; encourage financial institutions to gradually implement carbon accounting and sustainable disclosures; and deepen international cooperation on green finance.
January 2025	<i>Implementation Plan for High-quality Development of Green Finance in Banking and Insurance Industries</i>	People's Bank of China (PBOC), National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA)	The Plan establishes the top-level framework and articulates the guiding principles and fundamental tenets for the development of green finance and sets five-year development objectives for green finance across banking and insurance sectors. The key priorities include strengthening financial support for key sectors, improving green finance service ecosystem, driving low-carbon transition in asset portfolio and operation, enhancing financial risk management capabilities, and deepening institutional green finance mechanisms. The Plan reinforces organizational safeguards through defined accountability, regulatory oversight and performance evaluation, as well as coordination and collaboration.
October 2024;	<i>Opinions on Leveraging the Role of Green Finance to Serve the Building of a Beautiful China</i>	PBOC, NFRA, China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), etc.	The Opinions sets out 19 key measures to increase support for key sectors, improve green finance expertise and service capabilities, expand green financial products and services, and ensure robust implementation. Aligned with the practical requirements of building a Beautiful China, these measures coordinate major engineering project planning, build a project database, and improve targeted financial support. Key implementation focuses include improving the service capabilities of financial institutions, diversifying product and service offerings, and foster financial innovation. To ensure effective implementation, the Opinions proposes establishing cross-authority coordination mechanisms, improving foundational support systems, optimizing the incentive and constraint mechanism, and improving risk prevention and control systems.
July 2024	<i>Opinions on Accelerating Green Transition in All Areas of Economic and Social Development</i>	Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the State Council	Aligned with China's carbon peaking and neutrality goals, this guidance proposes a coordinated approach to emission reduction, pollution control, ecological conservation, and economic growth. While deepening the reform of the ecological civilization system, it is imperative to improve the green and low-carbon development mechanisms for the transition to a green economy and society and the formation of a resource-conserving and environmentally friendly spatial configurations, industrial structure, production mode, and lifestyle as a part of the Beautiful China initiative, thereby boosting the modernization featuring harmonious coexistence between humanity and nature. By 2030, significant progress will be made in green transitioning in key areas; and a green production mode and lifestyle will be formed. By 2035, a green and low-carbon system featuring circular development will be basically established; and the green production mode and lifestyle will be extensively formed.
May 2024	<i>Guiding Opinions on Effectively Performing the "Five Major Financial Initiatives" in the Banking and Insurance Industries</i>	NFRA	The Opinions requires banking and insurance institutions to improve their political awareness and standing, base themselves on functional advantages, focus on optimizing financial products and services, and accelerate the development of the "Five Major Financial Initiatives" service system featuring multiple levels, wide coverage, diversification and sustainability. Banking and insurance institutions are required to strengthen internal governance mechanisms by establishing specialized leadership coordination mechanisms and incentive-discipline systems, and implementing the diligent exemption regime. They shall enhance organizational support through prioritized credit resource allocation, appropriate decentralization of approval authority, differentiated internal fund transfer pricing, and dedicated departments or specialized branches. At the same time, banking and insurance institutions are required to operate business in strict accordance with the principles of risk controllability and commercial sustainability while rigorously maintaining risk containment thresholds.
March 2024	<i>Guiding Opinions on Further Strengthening Financial Support for Green and Low-Carbon Development</i>	PBOC, National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), NFRA, CSRC, etc.	To implement the major decisions and arrangements of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on peak carbon emission and carbon neutralization, these Opinions proposes measures to optimize the green finance standards framework, strengthen disclosure-based accountability mechanisms, expand green finance products and markets, strengthen policy coordination and institutional safeguards, strengthen climate-related prudential prudent management and risk mitigation, and deepen international cooperation, in a bid to strengthen financial support for green and low-carbon development.
March 2024	<i>Catalog for Guiding Green and Low-Carbon Transition of Industries (2024 Edition)</i>	PBOC, NDRC, NFRA, CSRC, etc.	The 2024 Edition made revisions on the 2019 Edition to systematically classify green and low-carbon transition industries, covering seven major areas and key segments such as energy conservation and carbon reduction, resource recycling, green-oriented transition of energy, ecological conservation, restoration and utilization, green upgrading of infrastructure and green services. The Catalog (2024 Edition) requires that sound coordination shall be maintained between the old and new editions of catalog and encourages financial institutions to provide support as per market-based principles.
February 2024	<i>Standard Plan on Green Securities Business in the Securities and Futures Industry (2024-2025)</i>	Securities Subcommittee of China Financial Standardization Technical Committee	The Plan clarifies the standards for green bonds, green stocks and related financial instruments to enhance end-to-end oversight, from certification and issuance to trading and disclosure of green financial products. The main objectives include fostering innovation in carbon financial derivatives, refining green investment evaluation approaches, channelling capital toward key areas such as clean energy, energy efficiency, environmental protection, and low-carbon technologies. The Plan sets out a unified and standardized green securities business framework to enhance market transparency and form a multi-level green finance ecosystem, to strengthen alignment between the capital market and sustainable industries.
March 2025	<i>Notice on Several Measures to Effectively Perform the Green Finance Initiative to Support the Green, Low-Carbon and High-quality Economic Development of Zhejiang Province</i>	Zhejiang Branch of the PBOC, Zhejiang Provincial Development and Reform Commission, Zhejiang Regulatory Bureau of the NFRA, Zhejiang Securities Regulatory Bureau, etc.	The Notice introduces 20 key supporting measures to ensure sustained growth in green credit, establish dedicated project and enterprise portfolios, press ahead innovation in carbon-linked financial instruments, extend the application of environmental rights-based collateral products, explore the way of financing mechanisms for ecosystem service valuation, improve disclosure, and promote the integrated development of green finance, technology finance, inclusive finance and digital finance.
October 2024	<i>Opinions on Effectively Performing the Green Finance Initiative to Support the Green and Low-Carbon Development of the Capital</i>	Beijing Branch of the PBOC, Beijing Municipal Commission of Development and Reform, Beijing Municipal Bureau of Local Financial Regulation and Supervision, Beijing Securities Regulatory Bureau under CSRC, etc.	The Opinions aims to optimize the green finance ecosystem, enhance the green finance service capabilities of financial institutions, promote financial institutions to improve carbon accounting methods, establish enterprise carbon emission databases, strengthen the environmental disclosure of financial institutions and increase the cultivation of green financial institutions, increase specialized green finance institutions to diversify market participants, scale up green bond issuance volumes, and improve the green financial service capabilities in key regions and sectors. The Opinions will guide financial institutions to provide greater support for urban renewal and key industrial park upgrades, and continue to promote cooperation on and openness and knowledge exchange in green finance.

Summary of key national and local green finance policies in 2024

Release date	Document	Authority	Content
March 2025	<i>Several Measures for Developing Green Financial Services to Serve the Building of a Beautiful Shandong Province</i>	Shandong Branch of the PBOC, Shandong Provincial Department of Ecology and Environment, Shandong Provincial Department of Finance	To strengthen financial support for building a Beautiful Shandong, these measures aim to upgrade the Shandong Provincial Environmental Protection Financial Support Project Library to Beautiful Shandong Construction Financial Support Project Library, enabling tailored financing solutions and intelligent financial services, deepen financial support for green and low-carbon transition efforts, optimize credit management in green and low-carbon transition sectors, step up efforts in the integration, analysis and utilization of green ecological data, explore to establish an incentive mechanism for ecological credit behavior, better cultivate the market for green debt financing instruments, carry out actions such as the "cultivation of initial green bond issuance", and establish a reserve pool of bond issuing enterprises.
February 2025	<i>Several Measures for Effectively Performing the Green Finance Initiative to Support the Green and Low-Carbon Development of Guangzhou</i>	Financial Committee Office of CPC Guangzhou City Committee	These measures aim to advance green finance reform and innovation by strengthening policy support and institutional safeguards, expediting product and market development, and accelerating the establishment of carbon emission trading market, among another six targets. Specifically, they include utilizing the joint meeting mechanism, making good use of monetary policy tools, developing futures trading products, and improving comprehensive services, etc., to realize the objective of providing green finance to support Guangzhou's sustainable development.
January 2025	<i>Notice on Building a Transition Financial Support System to Support the Green and Low-Carbon Transition in All Areas of Jiangsu</i>	Jiangsu Branch of the PBOC, Industry and Information Technology Department of Jiangsu, Jiangsu Development & Reform Commission, Department of Ecology and Environment of Jiangsu Province	Guided by the principle of "benchmarking global best practices while remaining grounded in local realities and demand-driven solutions", Jiangsu plans to establish a robust "1+N+N" transition financial support framework tailored to its industrial mix, energy profile, and high-quality development needs. This system is composed of 1 unified standard for identification and evaluation of financing entities, N sector-specific catalogs outlining transition-eligible economic activities, N types of financial products and services for green transition. The system, together with an incentive and restraint mechanism, is designed to guide and channel more financial resources to the green and low-carbon transition of traditional industries, to support the achievement of the strategic goals of carbon peaking and neutrality.
January 2025	<i>Action Plan for Shenzhen Banking and Insurance Industries to Effectively Perform the Green Finance Initiative</i>	Shenzhen Regulatory Bureau of NFRA, Shenzhen Local Financial Administration, Shenzhen Ecology and Environment Bureau, Shenzhen Planning and Natural Resources Bureau	The Plan requires banking institutions to enhance green finance governance framework, actively assume the responsibility for developing green finance, and formulate green finance development strategy. They are encouraged to advance capital allocation for transition finance by establishing dedicated green credit facilities and providing preferential internal transfer pricing mechanisms. Shenzhen will facilitate this transition by launching financial literacy programs on sustainable finance, implementing eco-conscious operations (green office, green operation, green procurement, green travel and food waste reduction initiatives), providing enhanced support for featured industries of the city, with a focus on the establishment of pilot demonstration examples in clean energy, green manufacturing, green transportation, green buildings and other areas in Shenzhen.
August 2024	<i>Three-year Action Plan for Promoting the Digital Transformation and Improvement in Green Finance in Chongqing (2024-2026)</i>	Chongqing Branch of the PBOC	The Yangtze River Green Finance Service System, as the first digital transformation program in green finance in China, has been built, which leverages big data, AI and other technologies to improve the effectiveness of green finance services. The Action Plan outlines 20 measures to deepen the integration of FinTech and green finance, build ecosystem combining technology, finance and industry to deliver streamlined, high-efficiency green finance services by 2026, providing replicable experience for the high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Zone.
August 2024	<i>Plan for the Development of Financial Service System for Ecological Products of Qinghai Province</i>	Qinghai Branch of the PBOC, Qinghai Regulatory Bureau of the NFRA, Qinghai Securities Regulatory Bureau, etc.	The Plan introduces five strategic pillars to strengthen resource supply, boost eco-industrial development, expedite green transition, preserve ecosystem value, and strengthen policy guidance. Through 13 specific measures, it establishes a comprehensive financial services framework for ecological products by improving green finance mechanisms, innovating credit products for the ecology industry, and exploring novel financial instruments to support green transition, ecological conservation and value realization in Qinghai.
July 2024	<i>Notice on Effectively and Collaboratively Implementing the Provision of Financial Services to Green and Low-Carbon Transition Projects in Shanghai</i>	Shanghai Municipal Financial Regulatory Bureau of the NFRA, Shanghai Municipal Commission of Economy and Informatization	A portal is built to provide related policies, share information on technologies, enterprises and projects, and act as a one-stop platform to accept financial service applications. Through matching eligible green projects with innovative financial services, the platform provides access to green credit, green bonds, green leasing, green funds, green insurance and other financial services, promotes financial services to better serve the green development of industries in Shanghai, promotes the accelerated allocation of financial resources in green and low-carbon areas, informs policy makers, and provides financial support to partners. The platform will enhance industry-finance collaboration by leveraging policy tools including the carbon emission reduction financing instruments, the targeted re-lending for clean and coal utilization, and other central bank's preferential policies on providing green financial services, to guide green and low-carbon transition of enterprises, maintain the sustained growth of new growth drivers, and expand the service capabilities for green and low-carbon development.
April 2024	<i>Implementation Plan for Developing Green Finance to Support Carbon Peaking Action of Guangzhou City</i>	Financial Committee Office of CPC Guangzhou City Committee	The Plan proposes to build a multi-tiered green finance market system, focusing on the development of green credit, green bonds, carbon financial derivatives and other products, to support the development of low-carbon industries such as new energy, energy conservation and environmental protection. The Plan clarifies that the green finance infrastructure is to be improved, including establishing a green project library, promoting environmental information disclosure, strengthening green finance cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and providing financial incentives.
January 2024	<i>Shanghai Transition Finance Catalog (Trial)</i>	Shanghai Municipal Financial Regulatory Bureau	Six major industries, namely, water transportation industry, ferrous metal smelting and pressing industry, petroleum processing industry, chemical raw materials and chemical products manufacturing industry, automobile manufacturing industry and air transportation industry, were included in the first batch of Shanghai catalog of industries supported by transition finance, providing useful reference for financial institutions to quickly identify transition subjects. The Catalog (Trial) refers to national and Shanghai-specific emission reduction targets to establish sector-specific carbon reduction thresholds and advanced decarbonization benchmark, which serve as criteria and performance indicators for evaluating transition finance support.

The listed banks kept exploring new development paradigms for green finance

In 2024, China's listed banks vigorously deepened green finance innovation through a framework of "policy anchoring, market catalysis, digital enablement and ecosystem synergy", in an effort to systematically advance China's green finance flagship initiative to new heights. Guided by the national policies on green development, the listed banks developed strategic plans for green finance, featuring a top-down accountability transmission mechanism. They applied a market-oriented approach to improving and innovating their green finance offerings, including financing products for sustainability projects, transition finance instruments, carbon asset pledge financing and other innovative products for key areas such as clean energy, energy conservation, environmental protection, and green infrastructure upgrades. They further integrated FinTech into green scenarios, to enhance capabilities in sustainability risk assessment, sustainable governance framework, green finance services, and low-carbon operational models.

The listed banks have been exploring ways of high-quality green finance development by moving beyond traditional boundaries to establish partnerships between banks, governments, enterprises, academia, and research institutions, harmonizing with international green standards, and empowering the partnership across the ecosystem.

The balance of green loans continued to grow

In 2024, the green loan balance of the listed banks continued to grow. All 58 listed banks disclosed the data on green loans, with the balance totaling RMB27,724.5 billion as at 2024 year-end, increasing by 20.60% from 2023 year-end, 12.70 percentage points higher than their overall growth rate of loans. The green loans of large banks totaled RMB21,413.0 billion, increasing by 19.64% year-on-year. Specifically, ICBC recorded the largest balance of over RMB6.0 trillion, while BOC had the highest growth rate of 31.03%. The total balance of green loans of national joint-stock banks amounted to RMB4,205.0 billion, a year-on-year increase of 21.46%. Particularly, IB recorded the largest balance of RMB967.9 billion, while CBHB had the highest growth rate of 55.25%. The green loans of city commercial banks totaled RMB1,813.6 billion, increasing by 29.30% year-on-year. The balance of green loans of rural commercial banks reached RMB292.9 billion, a year-on-year increase of 29.54%.

Green loan balance and growth rate* (Unit: RMB100 million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC	39,785	60.38%	54,000	35.73%	60,000	11.11%
CCB	27,501	40.09%	38,829	41.19%	46,979	20.99%
ABC	26,975	36.40%	40,487	50.10%	49,700	22.76%
BOC	19,872	41.08%	31,067	56.34%	40,708	31.03%
BOCOM**	6,354	33.28%	8,220	29.37%	8,926	8.59%
PSBC	4,965	33.38%	6,379	28.46%	7,817	22.55%
Large banks	125,452	44.54%	178,982	42.67%	214,130	19.64%
CMB	3,554	34.69%	4,478	26.00%	4,882	9.03%
IB	6,371	40.34%	8,090	26.99%	9,679	19.64%
CITIC**	3,341	66.97%	4,590	37.40%	6,006	30.84%
PAB	1,098	58.80%	1,396	27.20%	1,578	13.04%
CEB	1,993	59.95%	3,138	57.44%	4,424	41.01%
SPDB**	4,271	37.20%	5,246	22.82%	6,256	19.25%
CMBC	1,799	67.65%	2,642	46.87%	3,235	22.41%
HX	2,470	18.49%	2,693	9.00%	3,028	12.45%
CZB	1,459	39.98%	2,034	39.41%	2,477	21.78%
CBHB	273	10.46%	313	14.48%	485	55.25%
National joint-stock banks	26,629	42.59%	34,620	30.01%	42,050	21.46%
BJS	2,015	58.41%	2,870	42.50%	3,635	26.66%
BOB***	1,103	131.03%	1,470	33.27%	2,104	43.11%
BONB	237	49.74%	386	62.87%	505	30.94%
BSH	654	116.38%	1,034	58.12%	1,203	16.38%
BONJ	1,330	34.61%	1,770	33.14%	2,216	25.20%
HSB	546	69.59%	824	50.99%	1,159	40.62%
BHZ	540	28.78%	682	26.22%	828	21.52%
BOCD	263	145.11%	405	53.96%	498	22.87%
BOCS	326	28.33%	429	31.60%	528	23.14%
BGY	282	24.03%	313	11.08%	331	5.60%
BCQ	276	44.50%	361	30.60%	504	39.72%
BSZ	179	58.12%	302	68.66%	412	36.62%
QLB**	168	30.33%	242	44.23%	322	38.93%
BTJ	164	36.00%	244	51.25%	344	41.30%
BQD	209	9.42%	261	24.88%	373	43.10%
BGZ	466	33.34%	522	11.93%	579	10.92%
ZYB	271	88.40%	337	24.16%	418	23.91%
XMB**	41	126.06%	71	72.15%	115	61.96%
BLZ	94	93.34%	128	35.30%	152	19.21%
BZZ	29	35.52%	41	43.24%	91	123.73%
JXB	227	33.46%	312	37.46%	394	26.45%
HRB	31	1444.50%	31	0.00%	108	249.46%
SJB	64	-14.67%	98	51.92%	139	41.60%
BJJ**	259	47.00%	335	29.34%	406	21.19%
BOXA	11	0.00%	17	54.55%	52	202.75%
WHCCB	159	26.39%	260	63.13%	377	44.93%
JSB	91	18.30%	95	5.08%	112	17.45%
LZB***	3	29.87%	5	55.48%	5	7.48%
BGS	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	160	Undisclosed	194	21.07%
YBCCB	7	94.10%	21	188.95%	32	51.72%
City commercial banks	10,045	54.63%	14,026	38.04%	18,136	29.30%
SRCB	436	120.32%	614	41.00%	843	37.28%
CQRCB	487	32.87%	620	27.20%	732	18.10%
CSRCB	23	45.90%	26	15.41%	27	4.26%
DRCB	99	35.30%	130	31.48%	164	21.61%
QRCB	72	27.25%	108	50.00%	139	28.94%
WXRCB***	39	35.42%	80	105.13%	99	22.99%
ZJGRCB	22	110.52%	35	59.52%	44	23.59%
SZRCB	37	28.34%	45	21.73%	55	21.24%
ZJRCB	109	14.82%	122	12.26%	143	16.81%
GRCB	249	69.00%	432	73.73%	603	39.45%
JYRCB	19	177.57%	30	56.25%	34	12.48%
BORF**	95	Undisclosed	19	-80.29%	46	144.63%
Rural commercial banks	1,687	63.95%	2,261	34.02%	2,929	29.54%
All listed banks	163,813	44.89%	229,889	40.24%	277,245	20.60%

* Data disclosed in the listed bank's annual reports and/or sustainability reports, ESG reports, social responsibility reports or environmental information disclosure reports, where the amounts are rounded to RMB million, and the growth rates are calculated based on the amounts in RMB100 million and are rounded to two decimal places. The names of indicators disclosed by the banks may be different, and those in the banks' public reports shall prevail.

** The 2022 data of BOCOM, CITIC, SPDB and BJJ, the 2023 data of BORF, the 2022-2023 data of XMB and the 2024 data of QLB are calculated based on the specialized green loans defined by the PBOC. QLB's 2023 year-end balance is calculated based on the indicator defined in previously applicable regulatory rules, while XMB's 2024 data are calculated based on the indicator defined by the NFRA. Due to changes in the definition of indicator, the data for 2024 and 2023 are not directly comparable, so the growth rate disclosed in the annual report for the year shall prevail.

*** BOB and WXRCB have restated their data as at 31 December 2023. BOB's data for 2024 are calculated under the new document of the PBOC: the *Catalogue of Projects Supported by Green Finance (Trial)*. LZB's balance of green loans was RMB503 million as at 2024 year-end, and RMB468 million as at 2023 year-end.

According to the *Statistics Report on Loan Issuance by Financial Institutions in 2024* issued by the PBOC, at the end of 2024, the balance of RMB and foreign currency green loans totaled RMB36.6 trillion, a year-on-year increase of RMB6.52 trillion, or 21.7%, 14.5 percentage points higher than the overall growth rate of loans. The loans issued to the projects generating both direct and indirect carbon reduction benefits amounted to RMB12.25 trillion and RMB12.44 trillion, respectively, accumulatively accounting for 67.5% of total green loans.

By purpose, the green loan balance for infrastructure upgrade towards eco-friendliness, clean energy, and energy conservation and environmental protection were RMB15.68 trillion, RMB9.89 trillion and RMB5.04 trillion, respectively, increasing by RMB2.6 trillion, RMB2.02 trillion and RMB824.4 billion, or 19.8%, 25.6% and 19.6%, year-on-year. By industry, the green loan balance for the electricity, heat, gas and water production and supply sector was RMB8.85 trillion, increasing by RMB1.52 trillion, or 20.9%, year-on-year; the green loan balance for the transportation, storage and postal sector was RMB5.92 trillion, increasing by RMB614.5 billion, or 11.5%, year-on-year.

Policy support for inclusive financing to MSEs continuously strengthened

In 2024, China continued to strengthen supportive policies for inclusive finance, focusing on building an inclusive credit service system that aligns with the development of the real economy, with the aim to precisely meet the diverse financial needs of micro- and small-sized enterprises (MSEs) and other groups. The NFRA issued the *Notice on Effectively Promoting Inclusive Credit for 2024* (Jin Ban Fa [2024] No. 26) (the "Notice") in March 2024. The Notice, centered on the core objective of serving high-quality development, guides financial institutions to deepen supply-side financial reform and optimize resource allocation. It outlines three goals - "ensuring sufficient inclusive credit supply, stabilizing prices and optimizing the structure" - with specific requirements on key elements such as credit issuance pace and interest rate levels. These measures aim to enhance the structure of inclusive credit supply and identify potential financing demands in key areas. In addition, the Notice highlights support for the implementation of rural revitalization strategy, promoting small loans for people lifted out of poverty, and upgrading the overall quality, efficiency, and coverage of inclusive finance services. The NFRA then issued the *Implementation Opinions on Promoting the High-quality Development of Inclusive Finance* (Jin Gui [2024] No. 11) in August 2024, focusing on improving the inclusive credit management mechanism. The document clearly defines specific liability exemption scenarios and accountability parameters, refines relevant mechanisms and procedures, and strengthens regulatory oversight. These measures have established solid institutional safeguards for the sustainable growth of inclusive credit.

Actively exploring new approaches to inclusive finance development, and maintaining rapid and sustained growth of inclusive loans

In 2024, China's listed banks made further strides in inclusive finance, with notable achievements in strategic implementation, ecosystem collaboration, and breakthrough innovations in multiple areas. The listed banks have anchored inclusive finance within their organizational architecture as a strategic priority, fully integrating it into the top-level design of their corporate governance framework by establishing dedicated divisions such as inclusive finance development committee. By embedding inclusive finance into their overall development strategies, the banks have effectively advanced the development of inclusive finance as one of the Five Major Financial Initiatives. The listed banks have leveraged digital transformation to break through the traditional boundaries of credit, and adopted intelligent risk control and online processes to deliver targeted inclusive finance services. They have developed tailored inclusive financial products and solutions for industrial chains and livelihood scenarios. These efforts have driven the expansion of inclusive finance into key areas such as green transition, rural revitalization, and people's livelihood. In addition, the listed banks have jointly built an ecosystem with governments, enterprises and technology platforms, to improve the credit system and reduce financing costs through data sharing, channel connecting and resource supporting, forging a sustainable development cycle integrating financial services, public administration, industrial development and people's livelihood.

The *Statistics Report on Loan Issuance by Financial Institutions in 2024* issued by the PBOC states that "at end-Q4 of 2023, the balance of inclusive loans to MSEs totaled RMB32.93 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 14.6%, or RMB4.2 trillion. The balance of loans for farmers' operation stood at RMB10.38 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 12.3%; the balance of student loans was RMB281.1 billion, a year-on-year increase of 28.7%; the balance of loans for people lifted out of poverty was RMB1.25 trillion, a year-on-year increase of 8.4%.

In 2024, the listed banks continued to increase credit supply for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. For the 53 listed banks that disclosed inclusive credit loans, the balance totaled RMB21,740.3 billion as at the year-end, increasing by 18.33% from the prior year-end. As at 31 December 2024, the balance of inclusive loans of the six large banks reached RMB14,211.2 billion, increasing by 23.21% from the prior year-end. Particularly, CCB reported the largest balance of inclusive finance loans of RMB3,408.0 billion, and ABC reported the fastest year-on-year growth of inclusive loans to MSEs, which stood at 31.30%. The balance of inclusive loans of the 10 national joint-stock banks was RMB4,696.2 billion, increasing by 7.15% from the prior year-end, with CMB reporting the largest balance of RMB887.7 billion and CEB presenting the fastest year-on-year growth of 14.85% in inclusive loans to MSEs. The balance of inclusive loans of the 27 city commercial banks was RMB2,271.8 billion, increasing by 17.35% from the prior year-end, with BOB recording the largest balance of RMB310.6 billion in inclusive finance loans, and BQD presenting the fastest year-on-year growth of 33.22% in inclusive loans to MSEs.

The balance of inclusive loans of the 10 rural commercial banks was RMB561.1 billion, increasing by 7.99% from the prior year-end, with CQRCB recording the largest balance of RMB139.9 billion in inclusive finance loans, and BORF presenting the fastest year-on-year growth of 16.69% in inclusive loans to MSEs.

Inclusive finance loan balance and growth rate* (Unit: RMB100 million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate	Amount	Growth rate
ICBC	15,503	41.10%	22,278	43.70%	29,000	29.90%
CCB**	23,514	25.49%	30,426	29.40%	34,080	12.01%
ABC	17,690	33.80%	24,583	39.00%	32,276	31.30%
BOC	12,283	39.34%	17,585	43.17%	22,797	29.63%
BOCOM	4,562	34.66%	5,903	29.37%	7,621	29.10%
PSBC	11,819	23.04%	14,567	23.25%	16,338	12.16%
Large banks	85,371	31.83%	115,342	35.11%	142,112	23.21%
CMB	6,783	12.85%	8,043	18.56%	8,877	10.37%
IB	4,042	35.27%	5,010	23.95%	5,559	10.97%
CITIC	4,460	21.57%	5,451	22.22%	5,998	10.04%
PAB	5,282	38.20%	5,721	8.30%	4,957	-13.35%
CEB**	3,053	28.82%	3,791	24.18%	4,354	14.85%
SPDB	3,766	17.80%	4,224	12.15%	4,657	10.26%
CMBC	5,491	8.76%	6,123	11.51%	6,627	8.24%
HX**	1,609	16.56%	1,750	8.77%	1,826	4.34%
CZB	2,773	17.20%	3,201	15.43%	3,554	11.03%
CBHB**	657	10.51%	515	-21.66%	553	7.38%
National joint-stock banks	37,916	20.58%	43,829	15.59%	46,962	7.15%
BJS	1,385	29.30%	1,735	25.27%	2,105	21.36%
BOB**	1,721	36.49%	2,315	34.50%	3,106	28.30%
BONB	1,538	25.36%	1,858	20.81%	2,199	18.35%
BSH**	1,072	48.56%	1,463	36.40%	1,657	13.31%
BONJ	906	38.10%	1,160	28.01%	1,344	15.86%
HSB	1,046	26.11%	1,305	24.83%	1,544	18.30%
BHZ	1,123	22.40%	1,335	18.89%	1,556	16.57%
BOCD	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	740	Undisclosed
BOCS	494	27.46%	589	19.23%	683	15.91%
BGY	320	20.05%	366	14.21%	396	8.37%
BCQ**	436	9.55%	502	15.14%	611	21.71%
BSZ	527	21.69%	593	12.52%	675	13.78%
QLB**	486	30.89%	655	19.37%	747	13.97%
BTJ**	296	19.75%	373	26.10%	420	12.71%
BQD	271	23.26%	338	24.78%	451	33.22%
BGZ	379	36.04%	474	25.02%	529	11.54%
ZYB	762	71.61%	838	9.95%	901	7.54%
XMB	610	37.37%	717	17.51%	733	2.23%
BOXA	59	23.33%	73	23.73%	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
WHCCB	240	15.44%	297	23.89%	318	7.02%
JSB	75	31.11%	98	30.51%	116	18.37%
BLZ	114	6.55%	126	10.78%	138	9.55%
BZZ	443	13.72%	500	12.80%	537	7.46%
JXB	354	50.51%	461	30.39%	526	14.00%
LZB	103	15.80%	116	12.62%	130	11.82%
BGS	120	16.29%	124	3.33%	135	8.80%
HRB	186	-55.71%	282	51.61%	295	4.80%
YBCCB***	63	26.00%	108	71.43%	126	16.50%
City commercial banks	15,129	22.28%	18,801	24.27%	22,718	17.35%
SRCB	641	16.01%	779	21.53%	866	11.14%
CQRCB	1,130	17.54%	1,285	13.69%	1,399	8.88%
DRCB	330	23.96%	405	22.75%	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
GRCB**	84	24.66%	105	25.12%	107	1.69%
CSRCB***	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	933	Undisclosed	1011	8.36%
QRCB	400	21.28%	452	12.90%	503	11.25%
WXRCB	190	27.41%	238	25.15%	258	9.11%
JYRCB**	178	18.00%	311	74.89%	236	-24.32%
ZJGRCB**	220	13.94%	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed	Undisclosed
ZJRCB	284	14.02%	326	14.75%	348	6.96%
BORF***	361	Undisclosed	452	25.38%	528	16.69%
SZRCB***	306	22.67%	315	2.86%	355	12.80%
Rural commercial banks	4,124	18.73%	5,601	19.57%	5,611	7.99%
All listed banks	142,540	28.28%	183,573	28.33%	217,403	18.33%

* Data disclosed in the listed bank's annual reports and/or sustainability reports, ESG reports, social responsibility reports or environmental information disclosure reports, where the amounts are rounded to RMB million, and the growth rates are calculated based on the amounts in RMB100 million and are rounded to two decimal places. The names of indicators disclosed by the banks may be different, and those in the banks' public reports shall prevail.

** CCB, CEB, CBHB, BOB and BSH reported the balance of inclusive loans, and BTJ, GRCB, JYRCB and ZJGRCB reported the balance of agriculture-related inclusive loans, QLB's data for 2022 is the balance of inclusive loans to MSEs (defined by the CBIRC (restructured to the NFRA)), and BOB's data for 2024 are calculated under the PBOC's statistical standards for inclusive finance loans with credit lines up to RMB20 million, while the other banks reported the balance of inclusive loans to MSEs. GRCB, JYRCB and ZJGRCB adjusted the indicator of 2022 inclusive loans. The data of BCQ for 2022-2024 and HX for 2022-2023 are the balance of loans to MSEs with total credit lines of RMB10 million or less per borrower that meet the "Two Increases" requirements—the year-on-year growth rate is not lower than that of other loans, and the number of borrowers is not lower than that of the same period of prior year.

*** The inclusive loan balance of YBCCB, SZRCB and CSRCB at the end of 2023 is calculated based on the inclusive loan balance and growth rate at the end of 2024. The inclusive loan balance of BORF at the end of 2022 is calculated based on the balance and growth rate of inclusive loans at the end of 2023.

As emphasized at the Central Economic Work Conference held at the end of 2024, it's essential to steadfastly drive industrial transformation through scientific and technological innovation. Particularly, disruptive technologies and cutting-edge technologies should be leveraged as a catalyst to accelerate the cultivation of new industries, new models and new growth drivers, ultimately fostering new quality productive forces. As a new financial service paradigm enabled by digital technology, digital inclusive finance, featuring shareability, accessibility, affordability and low threshold, can complement traditional financial services to expand the breadth and depth of inclusive finance service coverage, enhance the availability, adaptability and sustainability of financial services, to support the economic restructuring, innovation-driven growth and enhancement of social inclusion.

In 2024, the listed banks further advanced digital inclusive finance initiatives, leveraging FinTech to drive real economic growth. BOC strengthened the BOC E-Corporation, a digital platform, to deepen collaboration between government authorities, banks and enterprises, building a connectivity platform serving domestic and international small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). ABC launched the upgraded Inclusive e-Service 3.0, a one-stop online service platform for small- and micro-sized enterprises integrating a financial + non-financial ecosystem. PSBC innovatively launched PSBC Easy Enterprise Operation, a one-stop digital management platform for enterprise customers, providing nine core functions with customized financial solutions for SMEs. CITIC innovatively upgraded its digital service marketing tools such as Inclusive AI Account Manager to improve operational efficiency and quality, adhering to its "open, shared, and interconnected" philosophy. IB accelerated its digital inclusive finance services through a three-pronged approach: standardization, scenario-based solutions, and pilot programs at key branches.

Accelerating the development of carbon accounting system

Since 2024, a raft of carbon accounting policies have been implemented in China. In March 2025, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Guidelines on Effectively Performing the Five Major Financial Initiatives* (Guo Ban Fa [2025] No.8), which requires financial institutions to gradually adopt carbon accounting practice and disclose sustainability information, integrate green and low-carbon transition factors into asset portfolio management, establish a carbon accounting competency framework, and build a robust carbon accounting and environmental disclosure system. In January 2025, the NFRA and the PBOC jointly issued the *Implementation Plan for the High-quality Development of Green Finance in the Banking and Insurance Industries* (Jin Ban Fa [2025] No.15), which guides financial institutions to gradually build up carbon emission accounting capabilities, leveraging data accumulation in areas such as baseline carbon footprint of their own operations, third-party verification regimes, and development of carbon accounting data-driven products. In addition, in October 2024, the NDRC, together with seven other ministries and commissions, issued the *Work Plan for Improving the Carbon Emission Statistical and Accounting System* (NDRC HZ [2024] No.1479) to improve the top-level design from the

macro level and guide financial institutions to improve regional carbon emissions statistical accounting system, carbon footprint management, and project carbon emissions and carbon emission reduction accounting system, and apply advanced technologies to improve the accuracy, timeliness and comparability of accounting results.

By systematically implementing carbon accounting frameworks, financial institutions gain dual benefits: flagging exposure to carbon-intensive "brown assets" and discovering sustainable investment opportunities. In 2024, China's listed banks actively optimized their carbon accounting initiatives: ICBC applied a proprietary carbon footprint management system to ensure data integrity and audit-ready accuracy for reporting periods; and ABC prudently adopted a progressive pilot approach, implementing investment/financing carbon accounting across 37 branches in three high-impact sectors - power generation, steel production, and livestock farming.

However, disclosure analysis of six large banks and ten national joint-stock commercial banks revealed that only six banks have disclosed their Scope 3 carbon emissions data, highlighting bottlenecks and challenges in the implementation of green transition: absence of unified accounting standards for cross-department/sector projects results in subjectivity in emissions reporting; inconsistent internal management systems compromise data validity, impairing accuracy and comparability; persistent gaps in carbon accounting maturity exist across institutions, with some lacking the capacity of conducting granular emissions measurement, presenting a critical constraint on industry-wide measurement precision.

In view of these limitations, the listed banks can consider improving their carbon accounting frameworks and sustainable disclosure practice from the following aspects:

- **Strategic leadership and methodological innovation:** integrate carbon accounting into the ESG strategic framework, set up a dedicated board-level committee, formulate carbon accounting management systems covering the entire investment and financing process, and develop industry-specific carbon accounting models by drawing on international standards.
- **End-to-end data governance and quality control:** establish a whole-process internal control mechanism covering data collection, accounting analysis, decision-making and application, integrate multiple-source data pools, and mandate third-party certification of carbon emissions data for high-carbon industry customers to ensure the authenticity and reliability, thereby enhancing carbon accounting accuracy at the source.
- **Technology-enabled innovation in carbon accounting across the value chain:** build an intelligent carbon accounting platform for end-to-end, real-time emissions tracking and precise measurement, and develop dynamic accounting models and scenario analytics to improve accounting efficiency and better inform decision making.
- **Development of interdisciplinary talents:** build a modular training system to cultivate professionals with finance and carbon accounting expertise.

Compliance with evolving sustainability disclosure regulation

2024 marks a milestone transformation in sustainability disclosure frameworks. Shanghai Stock Exchange (SSE), Shenzhen Stock Exchange (SZSE) and Beijing Stock Exchange (BSE) jointly issued the *Guidelines on Sustainability Report of Listed Companies* (the "Guidelines"), marking that the A-share market has officially entered a new stage when mandatory disclosure and voluntary disclosure coexist, which means the listed banks shall make systematic adjustments to ensure compliance and transparency, etc. The Guidelines was implemented in January 2025, requiring companies with constituent stocks of SSE 180 Index, STAR 50 Index and Shenzhen 100 TRI Index and enterprises listed both at home and abroad to disclose their 2025 sustainability reports before 30 April 2026, with a transitional period to ease the pressure. The policy introduces the principle of Dual Materiality – Financial Materiality and Impact Materiality, and requires the listed banks and other financial institutions to quantify their Scope 3 carbon emissions (indirect emissions from investment and financing activities), assess the impact of climate risk on balance sheets and strengthen supply chain carbon footprint management, to drive comprehensive enhancements in regulatory compliance, data governance framework and disclosure transparency across the listed banks.

In April 2025, the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) jointly issued the *Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Enterprises No.1- Climate (for Trial Implementation) (Exposure Draft)* (the "Exposure Draft of Climate Standard") to regulate the disclosure of climate-related information by enterprises. The standard consists of six chapters and 47 articles, covering core contents on governance, strategy, risk and opportunity management, indicators and objectives, requiring enterprises to disclose information on the identification of climate-related risks and opportunities, financial impact analysis, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions accounting and carbon reduction objectives. The Exposure Draft of Climate Standard is developed by referring to the framework of *IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards (such as IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures)* with articulated stipulations on domestic accounting requirements on GHG emissions.

China's listed banks face multiple challenges amid elevating disclosure requirements. The Guidelines sets the scope of the first batch of entities subject to mandatory disclosure, covering 21 key topics (including climate change, rural revitalization, employee rights and interests) and requires the development of a disclosure framework centered on four elements: governance, strategy, risk

and opportunity management, and indicators and targets. Different from the previous voluntary disclosure, the listed banks should restructure their ESG reporting framework to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. The listed banks are required to disclose information by business line such as corporate finance, retail banking and risk management, with a focus on the carbon footprint of credit assets, the effectiveness of inclusive finance, and supply chain ESG risks. Particularly, the Exposure Draft of Climate Standard defines complex metrics such as climate adaptability assessment and Scope 3 emissions accounting (indirect emissions from investment/financing activities), presenting challenges to data collection accuracy, accounting methodology and validation capability of banks. Some small- and medium-sized banks may struggle with historical data gap or inadequate technical infrastructures.

The Dual Materiality principle governs disclosure of the listed banks. The Guidelines requires the listed banks to disclose information on items that have material impact on business model, financial position, cash flow and financing capacity of enterprises (such as the quantitative impact of climate risk on asset quality) and items that have material impact on society and environment (such as the contribution of green credit to the carbon neutrality target), to enhance the position of sustainability disclosure from compliance to value creation. The Guidelines mandates the listed banks to disclose substantive agenda materially impacting business models, financial positions, cash flows, and financing capacity (e.g., quantified climate risk impacts on asset quality); and significant socio-environmental impact matters (e.g., measurable contributions of green lending to carbon neutrality objectives). This represents a strategic shift from basic regulatory compliance to value creation.

Regulatory authorities implement full-scale mandatory ESG disclosure rules. As regulators accelerate the full coverage of mandatory ESG disclosures (covering major index component companies and enterprises listed both at home and abroad), ESG disclosure has become a core element of value creation beyond compliance obligations. Banks that fail to effectively present their progress in sustainable development areas such as green finance and inclusive finance for small- and micro-sized enterprises may incur ESG rating downgrades and market reactions such as rising financing costs and/or stock price fluctuations. Meanwhile, international investors are systematically evaluating banks' sustainability disclosure quality against the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) benchmarks, incorporating multidimensional frameworks such as the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol* (the "GHG Protocol"). They have also established a peer-comparative rating adjustment mechanism aligned with global industry dynamics.

To address these challenges, the listed banks should consider the following actions:

01

- **Upgrade strategies:** Develop a value transmission mechanism featuring the Double Materiality principle, and define strategic priorities on climate risks by monitoring regulatory development, peer practice and stakeholder demands through applying the dynamic issue management matrix; innovatively break down carbon emission reduction targets into measurable indicators such as carbon emission reduction in the banks' business operation and carbon emission reduction in their investment and financing activities; and set sustainability development goals in the banks' strategic planning with defined objectives for various phases, and disclose progresses in the annual report.

02

- **Strengthen data governance:** Establish an intelligent ESG data governance system: deploy an AI-driven middle platform to enable automated carbon footprint accounting for credit assets, environmental benefit quantification and real-time ESG risk monitoring; establish a carbon emission accounting system covering Scope 1 to Scope 3 emissions, and develop supply chain carbon management modules to improve data collection efficiency and accounting accuracy; and improve the capabilities in carbon accounting, climate scenario analysis and so on, through industry-academia-research partnership, cross-functional talent development, and combination of internal trainings and external expert engagement.

03

- **Strengthen third-party verification:** Establish a multi-tier assurance framework to preemptively address anticipated mandatory assurance requirements. Implement a differentiated assurance approach: engage accredited third-party professionals to conduct limited assurance on sustainability report KPIs, ensuring professional validation; and engage specialized verification bodies to perform review on complex metrics, strengthening disclosure credibility.

Transition finance drives green industry expansion

In 2024, China's green finance and transition finance demonstrate a "twin-engine" growth dynamics: guided by supportive policies, green finance continued to address financing needs of green industries, with steady growth in outstanding green loans. Transition finance, as a critical complement to green finance, has made breakthroughs in institutional framework development.

In February 2024, the NDRC and other government authorities jointly issued the *Guidance Catalogue of Industries for Green and Low-Carbon Transition (2024 Edition)* (the "Catalogue (2024 Edition)"). For the first time, the Catalogue (2024 Edition) explicitly included "low-carbon transition" projects in the scope eligible for green finance support, with 12 additional segments such as low-carbon technological transformation and biodiversity protection, and special transition guidelines for high-carbon industries such as steel and iron production, and coal-fired power generation. The Catalogue (2024 Edition) expands beyond conventional "pure green" projects to include low-carbon transition projects in high-carbon industries and introduces approaches linking financing costs to dynamic benchmarks including carbon emission intensity per unit of GDP and/or ecological conservation metrics (such as wetland restoration area and species protection effectiveness). This framework lays a foundation for developing innovative sustainable financial products.

In this context, the listed banks are actively scaling up and upgrading their green credit operations. While continuously providing stronger support for traditional green industries such as renewable energy, energy conservation and environmental protection industries, they are simultaneously expanding into emerging areas such as low-carbon transition industries, carbon finance solutions, transition finance and innovative transition finance instruments. With ongoing policy support and improved market mechanisms, transition finance is poised to enter a phase of rapid expansion, generating new growth drivers for sustainable finance.

Concurrently, significant progress is being made in developing transition finance standards. Under the PBOC leadership, milestone achievements have been reached for four key sector - coal-fired power generation, steel and iron, building materials and agriculture. These standards are currently being piloted in some regions. Meanwhile, the development of transition finance standards for a second batch of seven industries, such as shipping and chemical industries, are under way, aiming to establish a broader and more targeted transition finance standards framework.

Elevated regulatory and market demands challenge the listed banks' transition finance capabilities. To deliver high-quality financial solutions supporting China's dual carbon goals, the listed banks must conduct deep-dive industry-specific research to map decarbonization pathways and appropriately assess the environmental benefits and commercial value of transition projects. They should improve the risk management system by building a multi-dimensional risk prevention and control network covering environmental risk, market risk and credit risk, and prioritize safeguards against "greenwashing" risks; and they must actively strengthen collaboration in standard formulation, product innovation and risk management.

Advancing enhancement of climate risk management framework

In light of new sustainability disclosure regulations, China's listed banks must accelerate the development of their ESG risk management systems aligned with the *Sustainability Disclosure Standards for Enterprises – Basic Standards (for Trial Implementation)*, the *Guidelines on Sustainability Report* and the Exposure Draft of Climate Standard. These ESG risk management systems should adopt a dual materiality approach integrating financial materiality and sustainability impact materiality into risk management practices. Key areas requiring improvements include:

Restructuring risk governance framework: The listed banks need to integrate sustainability into their strategic planning and governance structure in line with new regulatory requirements, establishing a risk governance mechanism that meets updated regulations. By establishing a cross-functional risk management coordination mechanism, improving the risk monitoring and assessment system, and strengthening forward-looking risk response strategies, the listed banks can enhance ESG risk management from a complementary measure to a core decision-making factor.

Strengthening climate risk management: In line with the Exposure Draft of Climate Standard, the listed banks need to build a climate-related disclosure system and strengthen such disclosure in alignment with the ISSB disclosure framework. BOC and other global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) are actively participating in the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) climate scenarios analysis, refining their climate risk quantification models through cross-border collaboration. As the ISSB standards are progressively adopted, the listed banks will improve their ESG governance systems by benchmarking international best practices, standardizing ESG risk management while integrating climate resilience strategies into business decisions.

Conducting climate risk stress testing: According to the Exposure Draft of Climate Standard, enterprises must disclose the financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities, and adopt appropriate stress testing methodologies covering physical risks and transition risks. The listed banks should expedite implementation of routine climate risk stress testing mechanisms. At present, under the guidance of the central bank, six major banks and selected commercial banks have selected climate-related risk stress tests, progressively expanding scope from credit risk to liquidity risk and reputational risk. In 2024, CCB executed stress testing across both physical risk and transition risk scenarios, using the results to issue risk alerts to branches vulnerable to floods and typhoons. Once the Climate Standard is implemented, the listed banks will need to further strengthen their climate risk management and enhance their resilience against climate-related impacts.

Strengthening data governance capabilities: To comply with the new regulatory requirements such as "value chain data disclosure" and "third-party assurance", the listed banks need to strengthen their data governance capabilities. Specifically, mandatory disclosure requirements on Scope 3 (value chain) emissions disclosures necessitate establishing a carbon footprint tracking system covering upstream and downstream enterprises, strengthening unstructured environment data processing (such as environmental penalties and environmental litigation records) to develop environmental risks early warning mechanisms, and ensuring secure cross-entity data sharing with robust privacy protection safeguards.

Aligning with international standards and maintaining

international coordination: To comply with the new regulations of "aligning with related ISSB standards", the listed banks must actively adapt to the ISSB disclosure framework, improve their risk management systems, and address challenges in meeting regulatory requirements while ensuring global coordination. BOC and other G-SIBs have actively participated in the NGFS climate scenario analysis project and developed a transition risk database covering 136 countries and regions.

Advancing international standards convergence and cross-border collaborative development

Amid deepening integration of global climate governance and sustainable development goals, China's listed banks should leverage the implementation of ISSB standards and the release of international standards such as the Multi-jurisdiction Common Ground Taxonomy (M-CGT) to strengthen international cooperation mechanisms, facilitate cross-border green capital flows, and promote mutual recognition of sustainability standards. This strategic initiative presents a pivotal opportunity to enhance China's influence in global green finance governance, as well as multiple challenges in standards alignment, data governance, and capacity building.

In June 2023, ISSB officially issued IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information (IFRS S1) and IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (IFRS S2), effective from 1 January 2024. Thus, the listed banks must actively respond by optimizing the existing ESG disclosure frameworks with clear reporting priorities across governance, strategy, risk management, key metrics and targets, comprehensively identifying physical risks and transition risks in operations and developing robust quantitative assessment models. In addition, they should actively cultivate climate talents and enhance cross-border green finance cooperation and international knowledge exchange.

In November 2024, the IPSF M-CGT, jointly prepared by China, the European Union (EU) and Singapore, was officially released, focusing on economic activities in eight key industries. By defining green economic activities, M-CGT promotes the cross-border flow of green capital and enhances the comparability, compatibility and international interoperability of green finance standards in different markets. In 2024, 118 new CGT-aligned green bonds ("CGT Green Bonds") were issued in the interbank market, with a total outstanding amount of RMB188.78 billion, of which 80% had a green premium. The listed banks should develop dual-track certification capabilities for cross-border green finance operations, strategically balancing domestic green asset identification standards with global benchmarks. This approach will enhance compatibility with global capital and circumvent cross-border financing barriers arising from regulatory asymmetries, and channel a sustained stream of international resources into China's green finance market.

The listed banks should actively promote the alignment of domestic green finance standards and international benchmarks and build a solid foundation for cross-border cooperation. Key initiatives include developing talent by cultivating multidisciplinary talent pools with expertise in international standard benchmarking, climate risk model cross-border regulatory compliance; strengthening data infrastructure to establish a cross-border information sharing platform integrating project portfolios, policy updates and market data; promoting localized implementation of international green finance standards and developing diversified innovative green finance products and derivatives adapting to country-level and regional frameworks.

05

Enhancing systemic risk mitigation to reinforce the fundamentals of high-quality development

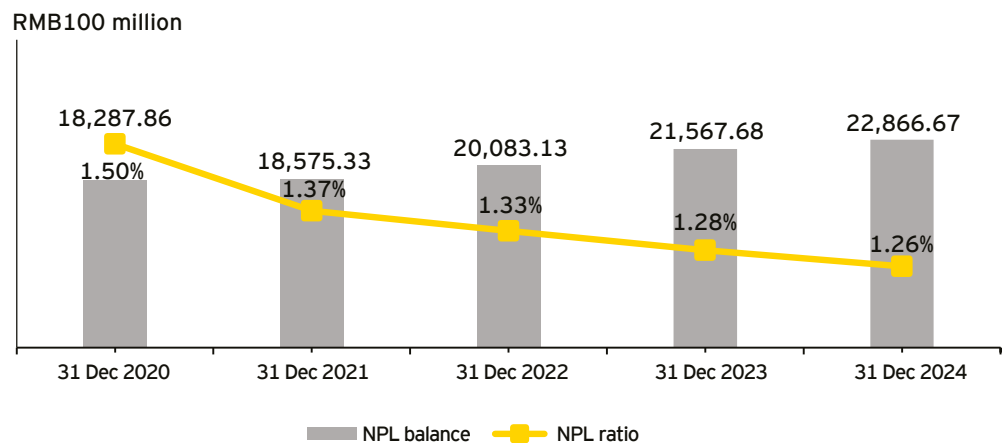
In 2024, the listed banks proactively engaged in risk prevention and resolution. Although uncertainties persisted in domestic and international economic environments, they maintained overall stable asset quality through ongoing NPL resolution efforts, notwithstanding continuing emergence of retail NPL risks and sustained pressure on asset quality among certain small- and medium-sized banks.

Decline in NPL ratio

 0.02 percentage points

The non-performing loan (NPL) balance of the listed banks totaled RMB2,286,667 million at 2024 year-end, an increase of RMB129,899 million year-on-year. The average NPL ratio declined to 1.26% from 1.28% at 2023 year-end. Particularly, the NPL ratios of large banks and national joint-stock banks stood at 1.28% and 1.22%, respectively, decreasing by 0.02 and 0.03 percentage point from the prior year-end. The average NPL ratios of city commercial banks and rural commercial banks were both 1.26%, with city commercial banks decreasing by 0.04 percentage point and rural commercial banks increasing by 0.01 percentage point from the prior year-end. Some small- and medium-sized banks exhibited varying degrees of NPL ratio increases, continuing to face substantial asset quality pressures.

Changes in the NPL balance and NPL ratio



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

For large banks, except for PSBC that saw a climb in the NPL ratio, each of the other five banks recorded a decline. National joint-stock banks exhibited stable or declining NPL ratios. The majority of city commercial banks and rural commercial banks maintained flat NPL ratios or reduced ratios compared to prior year-end levels.

The NPL balance of large banks was RMB1,507,091 million as at 31 December 2024, an increase of RMB101,220 million from 2023 year-end. The NPL balance of national joint-stock banks was RMB497,214 million, an increase of RMB9,878 million from 2023 year-end. The NPL balance of city commercial banks was RMB232,726 million, an increase of RMB16,128 million from 2023 year-end. The NPL balance of rural commercial banks was RMB49,636 million, an increase of RMB2,673 million from 2023 year-end.

The decline in the NPL ratio of the listed banks was mainly contributed by the growth of loans and stepped-up efforts in resolution of NPLs. According to the data released by the National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA), as at 31 December 2024, the NPL balance of commercial banks was RMB3.3 trillion, increasing by RMB53.6 billion from the prior year-end. The NPL ratio was 1.50%, down 0.09 percentage point from 1.59% at 2023 year-end. In 2024, the banking industry sustained its efforts in the resolution of non-performing assets, which totaled RMB3 trillion. Amid growing external complexities and challenges, China's listed banks continued with disposal of distressed assets, effectively and orderly containing and mitigating risks in key areas while maintaining system-wide asset quality stability across the banking industry.

NPL balance and NPL ratio (Unit: RMB million)						
	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	NPL balance	NPL ratio	NPL balance	NPL ratio	NPL balance	NPL ratio
ICBC	321,170	1.38%	353,502	1.36%	379,458	1.34%
CCB	292,825	1.38%	325,256	1.37%	344,691	1.34%
ABC	271,062	1.37%	300,760	1.33%	322,165	1.30%
BOC	231,677	1.32%	253,205	1.27%	268,781	1.25%
BOCOM	98,526	1.35%	105,688	1.33%	111,677	1.31%
PSBC	60,736	0.84%	67,460	0.83%	80,319	0.90%
Large banks	1,275,996	1.33%	1,405,871	1.30%	1,507,091	1.28%
CMB	58,004	0.96%	61,579	0.95%	65,610	0.95%
IB	54,488	1.09%	58,491	1.07%	61,477	1.07%
CITIC	65,213	1.27%	64,800	1.18%	66,485	1.16%
PAB	34,861	1.05%	36,036	1.06%	35,738	1.06%
CEB	44,674	1.25%	47,476	1.25%	49,252	1.25%
SPDB	74,619	1.52%	74,198	1.48%	73,154	1.36%
CMBC	69,387	1.68%	65,097	1.48%	65,610	1.47%
HX	39,870	1.75%	38,505	1.67%	37,914	1.60%
CZB	22,353	1.47%	24,596	1.44%	25,494	1.38%
CBHB	16,807	1.76%	16,558	1.78%	16,480	1.76%
National joint-stock banks	480,276	1.30%	487,336	1.25%	497,214	1.22%
BJS	15,103	0.90%	16,442	0.89%	18,685	0.89%
BOB	25,712	1.43%	26,571	1.32%	28,987	1.31%
BONB	7,846	0.75%	9,499	0.76%	11,267	0.76%
BSH	16,294	1.25%	16,605	1.21%	16,580	1.18%
BONJ	8,516	0.90%	9,869	0.90%	10,387	0.83%
HSB	11,361	1.49%	11,022	1.26%	9,876	0.99%
BHZ	5,420	0.77%	6,109	0.76%	7,114	0.76%
BOCD	3,777	0.78%	4,238	0.68%	4,888	0.66%
BOCS	4,937	1.16%	5,597	1.15%	6,384	1.17%
BGY	4,144	1.45%	5,165	1.59%	5,348	1.58%
BCQ	4,835	1.38%	5,212	1.34%	5,463	1.25%
BSZ	2,206	0.88%	2,462	0.84%	2,765	0.83%
QLB	3,319	1.29%	3,784	1.26%	4,007	1.19%
BTJ	6,299	1.84%	6,816	1.70%	7,611	1.70%
BQD	3,247	1.21%	3,539	1.18%	3,873	1.14%
BGZ	4,322	1.47%	5,568	1.68%	5,958	1.72%
ZYB	13,199	1.93%	14,452	2.04%	14,458	2.02%
XMB	1,723	0.86%	1,602	0.76%	1,512	0.74%
BOXA	2,376	1.25%	2,732	1.35%	4,078	1.72%
WHCCB	2,396	1.46%	2,760	1.45%	2,960	1.41%
JSB	3,354	1.80%	3,412	1.78%	3,566	1.77%
BLZ	3,873	1.71%	4,233	1.73%	4,648	1.83%
BZZ	6,222	1.88%	6,757	1.87%	6,923	1.79%
JXB	6,781	2.18%	7,299	2.17%	7,588	2.15%
LZB	1,267	1.53%	1,245	1.35%	1,229	1.19%
HRB	8,219	2.89%	9,260	2.87%	10,757	2.84%
SJB	19,762	3.22%	12,806	2.68%	13,438	2.68%
BJJ	5,071	1.82%	6,304	2.09%	7,012	2.19%
BGS	4,193	2.00%	4,334	2.00%	4,341	1.93%
YBCCB	773	1.77%	904	1.76%	1,023	1.68%
City commercial banks	206,547	1.38%	216,598	1.30%	232,726	1.26%
SRCB	6,336	0.94%	6,926	0.97%	7,295	0.97%
CQRCB	7,717	1.22%	8,059	1.19%	8,420	1.18%
DRCB	2,871	0.90%	4,300	1.23%	6,977	1.84%
CSRCB	1,567	0.81%	1,672	0.75%	1,858	0.77%
GRCB	14,597	2.11%	13,652	1.87%	11,950	1.66%
QRCB	5,260	2.19%	4,642	1.81%	4,781	1.79%
WXRCB	1,037	0.81%	1,124	0.79%	1,223	0.78%
JYRCB	1,011	0.98%	1,129	0.98%	1,070	0.86%
ZJGRCB	1,022	0.89%	1,193	0.94%	1,284	0.94%
BORF	1,110	1.08%	1,104	0.97%	1,265	0.97%
SZRCB	1,038	0.95%	1,108	0.91%	1,165	0.90%
ZJRCB	1,928	1.20%	2,054	1.16%	2,348	1.24%
Rural commercial banks	45,494	1.31%	46,963	1.25%	49,636	1.26%
All listed banks	2,008,313	1.33%	2,156,768	1.28%	2,286,667	1.26%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Overdue loan ratios increased, while ratios of overdue loans to NPLs showed diverging trends

As at 31 December 2024, the overdue loan ratio of the listed banks was 1.48%, up 0.10 percentage point from 1.38% at 2023 year-end, but the results were mixed among the bank groups. For large banks, the ratio rose from 1.14% at 2023 year-end to 1.28% at 2024 year-end. For national joint-stock banks, the ratio increased from 1.69% at 2023 year-end to 1.77% at 2024 year-end. For city commercial banks, the ratio fell from 2.02% at 2023 year-end to 2.01% at 2024 year-end. For rural commercial banks, the ratio dropped from 2.38% at 2023 year-end to 2.15% at 2024 year-end.

According to the *Measures for Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks*, restructured assets of banks also include loans subjected to contractual changes, such as extension and grace period for repayment

Ratio of overdue loans	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	1.10%	1.14%	1.28%
National joint-stock banks	1.78%	1.69%	1.77%
City commercial banks	2.30%	2.02%	2.01%
Rural commercial banks	1.94%	2.38%	2.15%
All listed banks	1.41%	1.38%	1.48%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

of principal and interest for borrowers with financial difficulties. As at 31 December 2024, the restructured loans disclosed by the listed banks surged by RMB394.56 billion, or 73.99%, from 2023 year-end, and the proportion of restructured loans in total loans increased by 0.20 percentage point to 0.52% from 0.32% at 2023 year-end. Particularly, the restructured loans of large banks and national joint-stock banks increased by more than 50% from 2023 year-end.

Restructured loans						
(Unit: RMB million)	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Amount	Proportion in total loans	Amount	Proportion in total loans	Amount	Proportion in total loans
Large banks	101,468	0.11%	292,211	0.27%	548,544	0.46%
National joint-stock banks	67,999	0.18%	108,234	0.28%	229,526	0.56%
City commercial banks	54,442	0.43%	97,251	0.68%	104,345	0.66%
Rural commercial banks	29,204	0.84%	35,577	0.94%	45,418	1.15%
All listed banks	253,113	0.18%	533,273	0.32%	927,833	0.52%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The ratios of overdue loans to NPLs were divergent among different types of the listed banks. As at 31 December 2024, for large banks, except for ICBC, BOCOM and PSBC, the ratios of overdue loans to NPLs of the other three banks were less than 100%, but all increased from 2023 year-end. Except for BHZ, QLB, BGZ JSB, the ratios of overdue loans to NPLs of all other national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks that disclosed relevant data were more than 100%. In general, small- and medium-sized listed banks came under greater pressure relative to large banks in terms of asset quality.

Ratio of overdue loans to NPLs	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	83.13%	87.89%	100.25%
National joint-stock banks	136.37%	135.26%	144.81%
City commercial banks	167.41%	155.89%	159.05%
Rural commercial banks	148.54%	189.90%	170.82%
All listed banks	106.01%	107.64%	117.46%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Credit risk in the real estate sector required ongoing monitoring

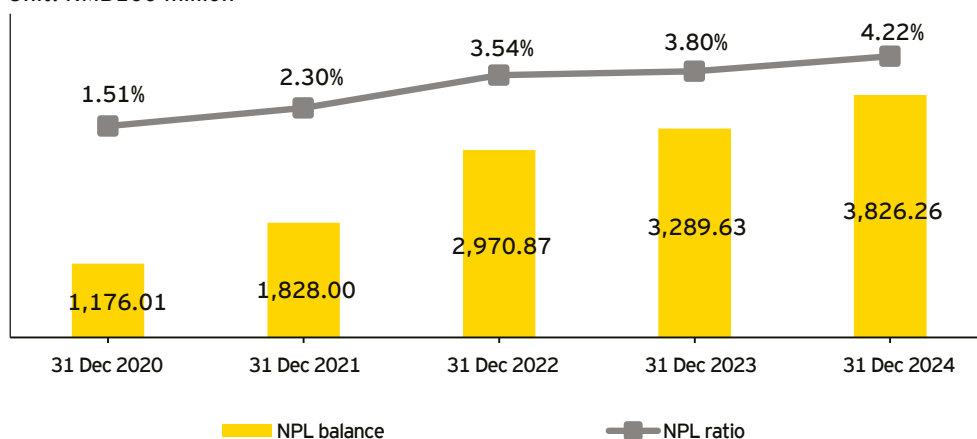
The overall NPL ratio of the listed banks was declining, and both the NPL balance and NPL ratio decreased in industries such as leasing and commercial services, manufacturing, transportation, storage and postal services. However, the credit risk of the real estate sector continued to rise. The NPL ratio of loans to the sector increased from 3.80% at 2023 year-end to 4.22% at 2024 year-end.

The weighted average NPL ratio of corporate loans to the real estate sector of large banks was 3.94%, decreasing

by 0.25 percentage point from the prior year-end. The weighted average ratio of national joint-stock banks was 4.67%, increasing by 1.41 percentage points from the prior year-end. Particularly, the NPL ratios of corporate loans to the real estate sector of seven commercial banks, including CMB, CITIC and CEB, decreased from the prior year-end. The weighted average ratio of city commercial banks was 5.34%, increasing by 2.15 percentage points from the prior year-end, with BGZ and JXB each reporting a ratio of over 10%. The weighted average ratio of rural commercial banks was 1.43%, decreasing by 1.54 percentage points from the prior year-end.

Changes in NPL balance and NPL ratio of corporate loans to the real estate sector

Unit: RMB100 million



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks. Only the listed banks that disclosed the data are included in calculation.

NPL ratio of corporate loans to the real estate sector	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	4.08%	4.19%	3.94%
National joint-stock banks	2.91%	3.26%	4.67%
City commercial banks	2.58%	3.19%	5.34%
Rural commercial banks	2.39%	2.97%	1.43%
All listed banks	3.54%	3.80%	4.22%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The Government Work Report outlined the measures in 2025 to “make continued efforts to stem the downturn and restore stability in the real estate market; introduce city-specific policies on adjusting or reducing property transaction restrictions; intensify efforts to redevelop urban villages and renovate old and dilapidated houses; and fully tap into potential demand for first homes and better housing”, with more property easing policies expected to be released in 2025. Commercial banks continued to implement the urban real estate financing coordination mechanisms, and approved over RMB5 trillion in loans for “white list” projects in 2024. However, de-risking the whole real estate sector is not an overnight process, necessitating ongoing monitoring of related credit exposures.

NPL ratio of personal housing mortgage loans increased

The listed banks exhibited sluggish growth in personal housing mortgage loans due to multiple factors including fluctuations in the real estate market and increased prepayments. As at 31 December 2024, the personal housing mortgage loans decreased by 1.27% from the prior year-end, while the NPL ratio increased from 0.49% at 2023 year-end to 0.69% at 2024 year-end.

Growth rate and NPL ratio of personal housing mortgage loans						
Category	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Growth rate	NPL ratio	Growth rate	NPL ratio	Growth rate	NPL ratio
Personal housing mortgage loans	1.50%	0.45%	-1.60%	0.49%	-1.27%	0.69%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

For large banks, the NPL ratio of personal housing mortgage loans was 0.67%, up 0.20 percentage point from 2023 year-end, with each bank posting an increase at a varying degree. For national joint-stock banks, the ratio was 0.73%, up 0.19 percentage point from 2023 year-end. For city commercial banks, the ratio was 1.04%, up 0.25 percentage point from 2023 year-end. For rural commercial banks, the ratio was 1.26%, up 0.15 percentage point from 2023 year-end. The asset quality of personal housing mortgage loans remained under pressure.

NPL ratio of personal housing mortgage loans	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	0.44%	0.47%	0.67%
National joint-stock banks	0.47%	0.54%	0.73%
City commercial banks	0.63%	0.79%	1.04%
Rural commercial banks	0.85%	1.11%	1.26%
All listed banks	0.45%	0.49%	0.69%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Credit risk in personal business loans continued to emerge

As at 31 December 2024, the personal business loans of the listed banks increased by 13.93%, down 23.90 percentage points year-on-year. The growth rate was divergent among different types of the listed banks. Particularly, large banks maintained fast growth. BOC did not disclose relevant data, but each of the other large banks saw a growth rate of over 20%, except for PSBC.

Growth rate and NPL ratio of personal business loans						
Category	31 December 2022		31 December 2023		31 December 2024	
	Growth rate	NPL ratio	Growth rate	NPL ratio	Growth rate	NPL ratio
Personal housing mortgage loans	34.07%	1.17%	37.83%	1.10%	13.93%	1.57%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Credit risk of personal business loans continued to rise accompanied by expanded customer base and growing volumes. As at 31 December 2024, the NPL ratio of personal business loans of the listed banks was 1.57%, up 0.47 percentage point from the prior year-end. The NPL ratio of personal business loans of large banks increased to 1.56% from 0.83% at 2023 year-end. The NPL ratio of national joint-stock banks was 1.40%, up 0.14 percentage point from the prior year-end. The NPL ratio of city commercial banks was

NPL ratio of personal business loans	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	0.77%	0.83%	1.56%
National joint-stock banks	1.35%	1.26%	1.40%
City commercial banks	2.14%	2.32%	2.53%
Rural commercial banks	1.39%	1.60%	1.33%
All listed banks	1.17%	1.10%	1.57%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

2.53%, up 0.21 percentage point from the prior year-end. The NPL ratio of rural commercial banks was 1.33%, down 0.27 percentage point from the prior year-end.

In September 2024, the NFRA issued the *Notice on Ensuring Effective Implementation of Loan Renewal and Improving Financial Services for Micro- and Small-sized Enterprises (MSEs)*, which supports banking institutions to increase loan renewal products, optimize loan service models, and diversify product categories. The Notice also clarifies that loan products eligible for renewal include working capital loans to MSEs, as well as business operating loans for MSE owners, self-employed individuals and agricultural operators. Commercial banks will further expand personal business loans to advance inclusive finance initiatives, while continuing to reinforce credit risk management.

Credit risk in consumer sector required monitoring

For personal consumer loans, the NPL ratio of the listed banks was 1.74% as at the end of 2024, up 0.14 percentage point year-on-year. Particularly, the NPL ratio of personal consumer loans of large banks increased to 1.48% from 1.30% at 2023 year-end. The NPL ratio of national joint-stock banks was 1.72%, up 0.10 percentage point from the prior year-end. The NPL ratio of city commercial banks was 2.11%, up 0.16 percentage point from 1.95% at 2023 year-end. The NPL ratio of rural commercial banks was 1.73%, up 0.57 percentage point from the prior year-end.

NPL ratio of personal consumer loans	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	1.59%	1.30%	1.48%
National joint-stock banks	1.73%	1.62%	1.72%
City commercial banks	1.93%	1.95%	2.11%
Rural commercial banks*	1.01%	1.16%	1.73%
All listed banks	1.73%	1.60%	1.74%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Rural commercial banks that did not disclose the NPL ratio of personal consumer loans at 2024 year-end are not included in the calculation of NPL ratios as at the end of 2022 and 2023 even if they disclosed the data in 2022 or 2023.

The credit card NPL of the listed banks increased by 0.17 percentage point from 2.19% at 2023 year-end to 2.36% at 2024 year-end. Specifically, the credit card NPL ratio of large banks rose from 1.82% at 2023 year-end to 2.20% at 2024 year-end. The credit card NPL ratio of the six national joint-stock banks that disclosed the data decreased from 2.57% at 2023 year-end to 2.53% at 2024 year-end. The credit card NPL ratio of the city commercial banks that disclosed the data increased by 0.30 percentage point from 2023 year-end. The credit card NPL ratio of rural commercial banks increased by 2.48 percentage points from 2023 year-end. Overall, small- and medium-sized banks remained under greater pressure from poor credit card asset quality.

As squeezed income impaired repayment ability of some credit card holders, both the NPL balance and NPL ratio of credit card business increased, indicating rising credit risk that requires banks' special attention.

Credit card NPL ratio	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Large banks	1.67%	1.82%	2.20%
National joint-stock banks	2.41%	2.57%	2.53%
City commercial banks	2.44%	2.82%	3.12%
Rural commercial banks*	1.46%	2.81%	5.29%
All listed banks	2.04%	2.19%	2.36%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

*Rural commercial banks that did not disclose the credit card NPL ratio at 2024 year-end are not included in the calculation of NPL ratios as at the end of 2022 and 2023 even if they disclosed the data in 2022 or 2023.

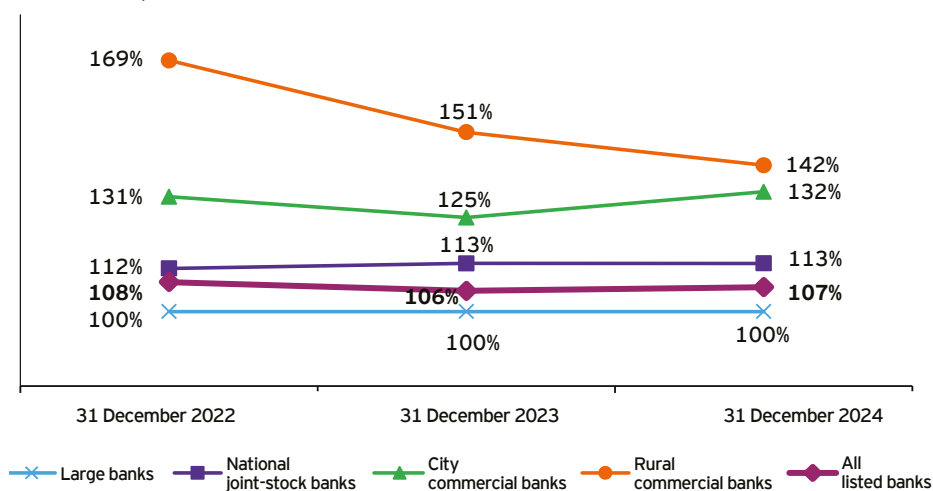
In March 2025, the General Office of the State Council and the General Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee issued the *Plan on Special Initiatives to Boost Consumption*, which encourages financial institutions to increase the supply of personal consumption loans under the premise of controllable risks, and reasonably determine the credit limits, terms, and interest rates; supports financial institutions in optimizing personal consumption loan repayment methods based on market-oriented and law-based principles and carrying out loan renewals in an orderly manner. In addition, the NFRA issued the *Notice on the Development of Consumer Finance to Boost Consumption*, which establishes clearer standards for increasing the supply of consumer finance, optimizing consumer finance management, and implementing consumer loan relief programs. Rapid expansion in consumer loan business imposed higher requirements for the listed banks on eligibility assessment and credit risk governance.

Deviation between NPLs and impaired loans of small- and medium-sized banks remained

As at 31 December 2024, the balance of Stage 3 loans (impaired loans) classified by the listed banks was still above that of NPLs, and the ratio of Stage 3 loans to NPLs was 107%, keeping largely flat with that at 2023 year-end.

Particularly, for large banks, the amount of impaired loans was virtually the same with the amount of NPLs, while national joint-stock banks, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks remained under significant asset quality pressures, with the amount of impaired loans higher than the amount of NPLs by 13 percentage points, 32 percentage points and 42 percentage points, respectively.

Ratio of impaired loans to NPLs



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Although the transition period of the Measures for *Risk Classification of Financial Assets of Commercial Banks* ("Order No. 1") approaches its expiration date of 31 December 2025, the gap between impaired loans and NPLs of some small- and medium-sized banks further widened from 2023 year-end levels. Commercial banks must comply with the requirements of Order No.1 during the remaining transition period and timely assess its impact on asset quality and risk classification.

Country risk remained an area requiring monitoring

Pursuant to the *Measures for Country Risk Management of Banking Financial Institutions* issued by the NFRA in November 2023, country risk provisions shall be included under the ownership equity item as part of general reserves, and separate country risk reserves may be exempted if such provisions meet the minimum general reserve requirements. Against the current backdrop of growing global instability and heightened geopolitical risks, China's listed banks, especially large banks with substantial overseas exposures, are facing elevated country risk. Thus, they need to strengthen their country risk management in compliance with regulatory requirements.

Decline in allowance-to-loan ratio

↓ 0.09 percentage points

As at 31 December 2024, the weighted average allowance-to-loan ratio of the listed banks dropped by 0.09 percentage point to 2.99% from 3.08% at 2023 year-end. The ratio slipped by 0.08 percentage point to 3.03% for large banks, fell by 0.10 percentage point to 2.69% for national joint-stock banks, decreased by 0.17 percentage point to 3.25% for city commercial banks, and dropped by 0.18 percentage point to 3.60% for rural commercial banks.

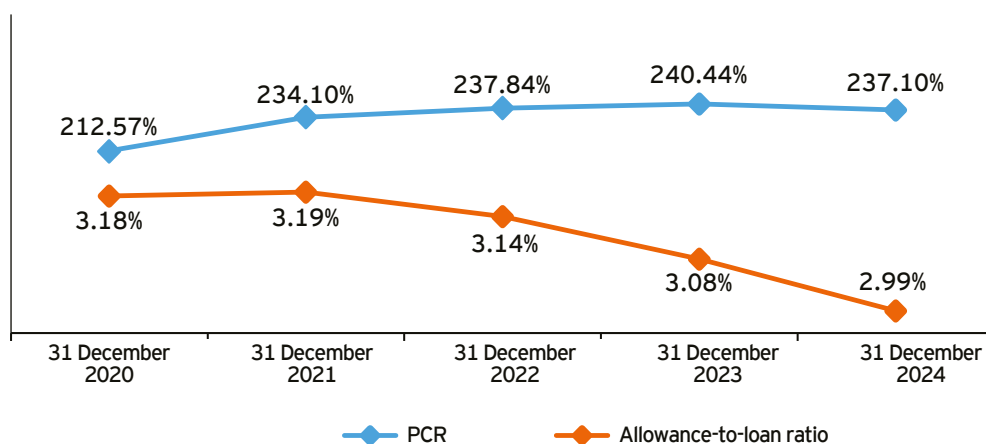
As at 31 December 2024, the weighted average provision coverage ratio (PCR) of the listed banks decreased by 3.34 percentage points to 237.10% from the prior year-end.

Decline in provision coverage ratio

↓ 3.34 percentage points

For large banks, the PCR decreased by 2.60 percentage points from the prior year-end, with ICBC, BOC and BOCOM reporting increases, while the other three banks saw declines to varying degrees. For national joint-stock banks, the PCR decreased by 3.58 percentage points from the prior year-end, with all banks, except for CITIC, SPDB and HX which reported increases, recorded declines in PCRs. For city commercial banks, the PCR dropped by 6.37 percentage points from the prior year-end, and for rural commercial banks, the PCR fell by 16.82 percentage points.

Weighted average allowance-to-loan ratio and PCR



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Provision coverage ratio			
	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
ICBC	209.47%	213.97%	214.91%
CCB	241.53%	239.85%	233.60%
ABC	302.60%	303.87%	299.61%
BOC	188.73%	191.66%	200.60%
BOCOM	180.68%	195.21%	201.94%
PSBC	385.51%	347.57%	286.15%
Large banks	239.00%	240.17%	237.57%
CMB	450.79%	437.70%	411.98%
IB	236.44%	245.21%	237.78%
CITIC	201.19%	207.59%	209.43%
PAB	290.28%	277.63%	250.71%
CEB	187.93%	181.27%	180.59%
SPDB	159.04%	173.51%	186.96%
CMBC	142.49%	149.69%	141.94%
HX	159.88%	160.06%	161.89%
CZB	182.19%	182.60%	178.67%
CBHB	150.95%	156.94%	155.19%
National joint-stock banks	219.47%	224.14%	220.56%
BJS	393.89%	389.53%	350.10%
BOB	210.04%	216.78%	208.75%
BONB	504.90%	461.04%	389.35%
BSH	291.61%	272.66%	269.81%
BONJ	397.20%	360.58%	335.27%
HSB	276.57%	271.94%	286.47%
BHZ	565.10%	561.42%	541.45%
BOCD	501.57%	504.29%	479.29%
BOCS	311.09%	314.21%	312.80%
BGY	260.86%	244.50%	257.07%
BCQ	211.19%	234.18%	245.08%
BSZ	530.81%	522.77%	483.50%
QLB	281.06%	303.58%	322.38%
BTJ	159.27%	167.86%	169.21%
BQD	219.77%	225.96%	241.32%
BGZ	351.21%	287.71%	315.98%
ZYB	157.08%	154.06%	155.03%
XMB	387.93%	412.89%	391.95%
BOXA	201.63%	197.07%	184.06%
WHCCB	154.68%	152.12%	156.07%
JSB	177.04%	198.71%	205.46%
BLZ	194.99%	197.51%	201.60%
BZZ	165.73%	174.87%	182.99%
JXB	178.05%	177.16%	160.05%
LZB	256.93%	372.42%	435.19%
HRB	181.54%	197.38%	202.59%
SJB	140.30%	159.50%	157.00%
BJJ	173.01%	153.82%	154.25%
BGS	134.73%	133.39%	134.05%
YBCCB	213.40%	262.02%	256.64%
City commercial banks	259.30%	265.26%	258.89%
SRCB	445.32%	404.98%	352.35%
CQRCB	357.74%	366.70%	363.44%
DRCB	373.83%	308.30%	207.72%
CSRCB	536.77%	537.88%	500.51%
GRCB	156.93%	164.63%	184.34%
QRCB	207.63%	237.96%	250.53%
WXRCB	552.74%	522.57%	457.60%
JYRCB	469.62%	409.46%	369.32%
ZJGRCB	521.09%	424.23%	376.03%
BORF	280.50%	304.12%	320.87%
SZRCB	442.83%	452.85%	428.96%
ZJRCB	246.66%	247.25%	201.44%
Rural commercial bank	301.75%	303.27%	286.45%
All listed banks	237.84%	240.44%	237.10%

Allowance-to-loan ratio			
	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
ICBC	2.90%	2.90%	2.87%
CCB	3.34%	3.28%	3.12%
ABC	4.16%	4.05%	3.88%
BOC	2.50%	2.44%	2.50%
BOCOM	2.44%	2.59%	2.64%
PSBC	3.26%	2.88%	2.58%
Large banks	3.17%	3.11%	3.03%
CMB	4.32%	4.14%	3.92%
IB	2.59%	2.63%	2.55%
CITIC	2.55%	2.45%	2.43%
PAB	3.04%	2.94%	2.66%
CEB	2.35%	2.27%	2.26%
SPDB	2.42%	2.57%	2.54%
CMBC	2.39%	2.22%	2.09%
HX	2.80%	2.67%	2.59%
CZB	2.67%	2.63%	2.46%
CBHB	2.65%	2.79%	2.73%
National joint-stock banks	2.85%	2.79%	2.69%
BJS	3.55%	3.48%	3.12%
BOB	3.00%	2.86%	2.73%
BONB	3.79%	3.50%	2.97%
BSH	3.64%	3.29%	3.18%
BONJ	3.57%	3.23%	2.77%
HSB	4.11%	3.43%	2.82%
BHZ	4.36%	4.25%	4.11%
BOCD	3.89%	3.42%	3.16%
BOCS	3.61%	3.60%	3.66%
BGY	3.79%	3.90%	4.05%
BCQ	2.91%	3.13%	3.05%
BSZ	4.67%	4.39%	4.01%
QLB	3.63%	3.83%	3.83%
BTJ	2.93%	2.85%	2.87%
BQD	2.65%	2.67%	2.74%
BGZ	5.17%	4.83%	5.42%
ZYB	3.03%	3.15%	3.14%
XMB	3.34%	3.15%	2.89%
BOXA	2.53%	2.65%	3.16%
WHCCB	2.26%	2.21%	2.20%
JSB	3.19%	3.54%	3.64%
BLZ	3.33%	3.41%	3.70%
BZZ	3.12%	3.28%	3.27%
JXB	3.88%	3.84%	3.44%
LZB	3.93%	5.01%	5.18%
HRB	5.25%	5.66%	5.75%
SJB	4.52%	4.27%	4.21%
BJJ	3.14%	3.21%	3.37%
BGS	2.64%	2.66%	2.59%
YBCCB	3.78%	4.61%	4.32%
City commercial banks	3.54%	3.42%	3.25%
SRCB	4.21%	3.94%	3.40%
CQRCB	4.36%	4.37%	4.28%
DRCB	3.37%	3.81%	3.82%
CSRCB	4.35%	4.04%	3.86%
GRCB	3.31%	3.07%	3.06%
QRCB	4.55%	4.32%	4.49%
WXRCB	4.46%	4.11%	3.57%
JYRCB	4.60%	4.01%	3.18%
ZJGRCB	4.63%	3.98%	3.52%
BORF	3.03%	2.96%	3.10%
SZRCB	4.21%	4.10%	3.86%
ZJRCB	2.97%	2.87%	2.50%
Rural commercial bank	3.94%	3.78%	3.60%
All listed banks	3.14%	3.08%	2.99%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

Capital adequacy ratios rose steadily amid implementation of New Capital Rules

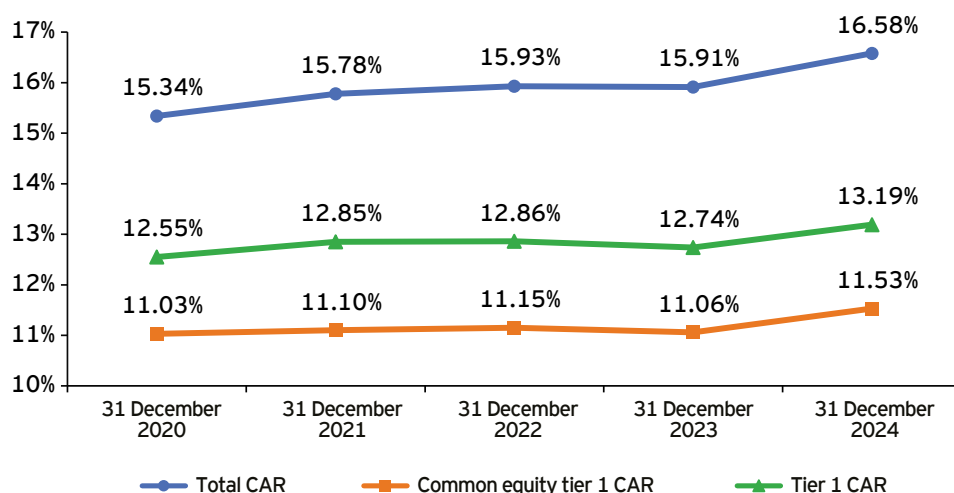
2024 marks the first year of the implementation of the *Measure for the Capital Management of Commercial Banks* (the “New Capital Rules”).

The listed banks made solid progress in implementing the New Capital Rules. They steadily improved their capital adequacy ratios (CARs) by comprehensively upgrading internal capital

management systems, continuously optimizing business structures and operational strategies, and replenishing capital in a prudent and orderly manner.

As at 2024 year-end, the average common equity tier 1 CAR of the listed banks increased by 0.47 percentage point to 11.53% from 2023 year-end; tier 1 CAR increased by 0.45 percentage point to 13.19%; and total CAR increased by 0.67 percentage point to 16.58% from 2023 year-end.

Capital adequacy ratios



Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The total CAR, common equity tier 1 CAR and tier 1 CAR across different bank groups all increased. A comparative analysis by category of covered banks reveals that the common equity tier 1 CARs of large banks and rural commercial banks were significantly higher than those of national joint-stock banks and city commercial banks. Large banks also led the industry in total CAR.

CARs were divergent among different categories of banks, reflecting variances in asset allocation, business structure and risk profile. As at 31 December 2024, the total CARs of 14 banks decreased year-on-year, the common equity tier 1 CARs of 14 banks decreased, the tier 1 CARs of 15 banks decreased, while other banks recorded increases in those metrics from the prior year-end.

The New Capital Rules have expanded the scope of eligible excess loss provisions for inclusion in Tier 2 capital from loans to all credit-risk-bearing financial assets requiring loss provisions, including non-credit assets. This change will advantageously impact banks maintaining robust non-credit asset provisions as their capital adequacy levels can be improved.

	Common equity tier 1 CAR			Tier 1 CAR			Total CAR		
	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
ICBC	14.04%	13.72%	14.10%	15.64%	15.17%	15.36%	19.26%	19.10%	19.39%
CCB	13.69%	13.15%	14.48%	14.40%	14.04%	15.21%	18.42%	17.95%	19.69%
ABC	11.15%	10.72%	11.42%	13.37%	12.87%	13.63%	17.20%	17.14%	18.19%
BOC	11.84%	11.63%	12.20%	14.11%	13.83%	14.38%	17.52%	17.74%	18.76%
BOCOM	10.06%	10.23%	10.24%	12.18%	12.22%	12.11%	14.97%	15.27%	16.02%
PSBC	9.36%	9.53%	9.56%	11.29%	11.61%	11.89%	13.82%	14.23%	14.44%
Large banks	12.25%	11.97%	12.57%	13.99%	13.67%	14.23%	17.54%	17.49%	18.40%
CMB	13.68%	13.73%	14.86%	15.75%	16.01%	17.48%	17.77%	17.88%	19.05%
IB	9.81%	9.76%	9.75%	11.08%	10.93%	11.23%	14.44%	14.13%	14.28%
CITIC	8.74%	8.99%	9.72%	10.63%	10.75%	11.26%	13.18%	12.93%	13.36%
SPDB	9.19%	8.97%	8.92%	10.98%	10.63%	10.04%	13.65%	12.67%	13.19%
PAB	8.64%	9.22%	9.12%	10.40%	10.90%	10.69%	13.01%	13.43%	13.11%
CEB	8.72%	9.18%	9.82%	11.01%	11.36%	11.98%	12.95%	13.50%	14.13%
CMBC	9.17%	9.28%	9.36%	10.91%	10.95%	11.00%	13.14%	13.14%	12.89%
HX	9.24%	9.16%	9.77%	11.36%	10.48%	11.70%	13.27%	12.23%	13.44%
CZB	8.05%	8.22%	8.38%	9.54%	9.52%	9.61%	11.60%	12.19%	12.61%
CBHB	8.06%	8.17%	8.35%	9.94%	10.01%	9.30%	11.50%	11.58%	11.63%
National joint-stock banks	9.64%	9.79%	10.15%	11.46%	11.50%	11.83%	13.90%	13.78%	14.19%
BJS	8.79%	9.46%	9.12%	10.87%	11.25%	11.82%	13.07%	13.31%	12.99%
BONB	9.75%	9.64%	9.84%	10.71%	11.01%	11.03%	15.18%	15.01%	15.32%
BOB	9.54%	9.21%	8.95%	12.86%	12.18%	11.97%	14.04%	13.37%	13.06%
BSH	9.14%	9.53%	10.35%	10.09%	10.42%	11.24%	13.16%	13.38%	14.21%
BONJ	9.73%	9.39%	9.36%	12.04%	11.40%	11.12%	14.31%	13.53%	13.72%
BHZ	8.08%	8.16%	8.85%	9.77%	9.64%	11.05%	12.89%	12.51%	13.80%
HSB	8.60%	9.14%	9.83%	9.53%	10.82%	11.41%	12.02%	13.21%	13.72%
BOCD	8.47%	8.22%	9.06%	9.39%	8.98%	9.74%	13.15%	12.89%	13.88%
BOCS	9.70%	9.59%	10.12%	10.80%	10.57%	11.81%	13.41%	13.04%	14.20%
BCQ	9.52%	9.78%	9.88%	10.50%	11.16%	11.20%	12.72%	13.37%	14.46%
BGY	10.95%	11.84%	12.94%	12.02%	12.90%	14.00%	14.16%	15.03%	15.20%
BSZ	9.63%	9.38%	9.77%	10.47%	10.81%	11.78%	12.92%	14.03%	14.87%
QLB	9.56%	10.16%	10.75%	11.35%	12.41%	12.93%	14.47%	15.38%	15.17%
BQD	8.75%	8.42%	9.11%	10.69%	10.10%	10.67%	13.56%	12.79%	13.80%
BTJ	10.38%	9.80%	9.53%	10.39%	10.83%	10.47%	12.80%	12.64%	13.59%
BGZ	11.20%	11.25%	12.24%	11.91%	12.16%	13.16%	13.82%	13.30%	14.30%
ZYB	7.98%	8.10%	8.46%	9.47%	10.44%	10.93%	11.83%	11.64%	13.02%
XMB	9.50%	9.86%	9.91%	10.60%	12.34%	12.31%	13.76%	15.40%	15.30%
BOXA	10.48%	10.73%	10.07%	10.48%	10.73%	10.07%	12.84%	13.14%	12.41%
WHCCB	8.81%	8.77%	9.31%	10.61%	10.41%	10.82%	13.83%	13.38%	13.76%
BLZ	8.47%	8.41%	8.73%	10.07%	9.92%	10.16%	11.27%	11.12%	12.25%
BZZ	9.29%	8.90%	8.76%	11.63%	11.13%	10.81%	12.72%	12.38%	12.06%
JSB	10.50%	11.14%	10.18%	10.50%	11.14%	10.97%	12.40%	13.17%	12.84%
LZB	8.10%	8.12%	8.27%	9.72%	9.61%	10.15%	13.01%	12.74%	13.12%
JXB	9.65%	9.37%	9.30%	12.82%	12.37%	12.31%	14.00%	13.55%	13.47%
HRB	8.64%	8.69%	8.68%	10.69%	12.48%	12.37%	11.91%	13.71%	13.61%
BJJ	7.93%	8.64%	9.44%	10.61%	11.07%	11.97%	12.62%	12.01%	13.17%
SJB	9.86%	10.42%	10.26%	9.86%	12.43%	12.24%	11.52%	14.12%	14.69%
BGS	11.76%	11.38%	11.16%	11.76%	11.38%	11.16%	12.28%	11.88%	11.16%
YBCCB	12.86%	12.22%	12.61%	12.89%	12.26%	12.64%	14.08%	13.41%	13.86%
City commercial banks	9.30%	9.38%	9.59%	10.85%	11.11%	11.43%	13.24%	13.36%	13.76%
SRCB	12.96%	13.32%	14.73%	12.99%	13.35%	14.76%	15.46%	15.74%	17.15%
CQRCB	13.10%	13.53%	14.24%	13.84%	14.24%	14.93%	15.62%	15.99%	16.12%
DRCB	13.70%	13.62%	14.34%	13.74%	13.65%	14.37%	15.98%	15.85%	16.54%
CSRCB	10.21%	10.42%	11.18%	10.27%	10.48%	11.24%	13.87%	13.86%	14.19%
QRCB	9.77%	9.91%	10.70%	11.41%	11.48%	12.26%	13.18%	13.21%	13.96%
GRCB	9.21%	9.83%	9.90%	10.56%	11.12%	11.42%	12.59%	13.67%	14.52%
WXRCB	10.97%	11.27%	11.79%	12.30%	12.52%	12.95%	14.75%	14.41%	14.07%
JYRCB	12.77%	13.10%	14.09%	12.78%	13.11%	14.10%	13.90%	14.24%	15.22%
SZRCB	10.17%	10.19%	10.91%	10.17%	10.19%	10.91%	12.09%	11.88%	13.08%
BORF	14.42%	12.68%	13.67%	14.43%	12.69%	13.68%	15.58%	13.88%	14.87%
ZJGRCB	9.36%	9.76%	11.08%	10.86%	11.17%	12.40%	13.13%	13.04%	13.57%
ZJRCB	10.42%	10.28%	10.78%	10.42%	10.28%	10.78%	14.35%	14.03%	13.00%
Rural commercial banks	11.62%	11.89%	12.64%	12.25%	12.49%	13.27%	14.45%	14.69%	15.33%
All listed banks	11.15%	11.06%	11.53%	12.86%	12.74%	13.19%	15.93%	15.91%	16.58%

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports and prospectuses published by the listed banks.

The data of ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC, BOCOM and CMB are calculated using the advanced approach, while the data of other listed banks are calculated using the weighted approach.

In addition, global systemically important banks (G-SIBs) are required to meet the total loss absorbing capacity (TLAC) requirement by 1 January 2025. This means that the designated G-SIBs, including ICBC, ABC, CCB, BOC and BOCOM, shall keep their risk-weighted ratio of external TLAC above 16% in addition to meeting Basel III requirements¹. Moreover, the four state-owned banks and BOCOM are required to meet the capital buffer requirements of 4% and 3.5%, respectively, bringing their composite thresholds to 20% and 19.5%. In 2024, to promote TLAC requirement compliance, the five G-SIBs have innovatively issued non-capital TLAC bonds to further consolidate the capital base and enhance risk resilience.

Leveraging compliance as a catalyst to build up strengths and drive growth

Following the implementation of the New Capital Rules, the NFRA issued the *Provisions on the Application and Approval of Advanced Capital Measurement Approach by Commercial Banks* (the "Provisions") in November 2024, which provides a framework and guidance for applying and approving the advanced approach in an orderly manner. The New Capital Rules has refined the approval criteria for advanced capital management approaches, providing a basis to resume the approval of advanced approaches and promote its adoption by more banks. As a supporting document, the Provisions clarifies the scope of banks eligible for applying for the adoption of advanced approaches, the basic requirements, application and approval procedures and specific approval standards, allowing commercial banks to adopt a phased implementation approach by separately applying for advanced capital measurement approaches by risk types - credit risk, market risk and operational risk.

Compared to the standardized approach featuring unified risk weights, the advanced approach allows banks to use internal models and self-estimated risk parameters, thereby improving the precision of their capital measurement. According to the Provisions, the development and application of advanced methods must fully cover a bank's comprehensive management framework, including corporate governance, risk management, internal control, data governance and information system. For the listed banks, pursuing the adoption of advanced approaches presents a strategic opportunity to strengthen their enterprise risk management, enhance internal control, reinforce data infrastructure and quality standards, integrate and upgrade information systems, establish risk-quantification-based decision-making mechanism, refine granular capital measurement, optimize business and asset portfolio structures, and support sustainable, compliant and orderly development.

Going forward, the implementation of China's incremental fiscal policies will further strengthen the listed banks' capital bases. Measures such as the Ministry of Finance's capital injections into large banks and local governments' issuance of special bonds to support capital replenishment for small- and medium-sized banks will help the listed banks strengthen capital foundations, enhance stable operation, and serve the real economy and withstand risks more effectively.

¹*Administrative Measures on the Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity of Global Systemically Important Banks* (Decree of the PBOC, CBIRC & MOF [2021] No. 6)

06

Embracing AI to accelerate comprehensive digital and intelligent transformation

2024 witnessed moderated growth in tech investments among China's listed banks, with increased resource allocation to high-impact domains and consolidated core competencies in tech talent development. Riding the wave of next-generation AI, China's listed banks have established robust digital intelligence infrastructure to accelerate application of AI + finance use cases and ecosystem development. The industry has entered a pivotal phase of digital and intelligent transformation, with AI emerging as a key differentiator for future banking specialization.

Increasingly targeted and strategic tech investments

Along the ever-deepened digital transformation in the industry, most listed banks have completed or are finalizing large-scale digital infrastructure deployment. While FinTech investment growth slowed down year by year, the additional investment were more targeted and justified, concentrated in high-impact technologies that are independent and controllable. The listed banks also prioritized return on technology investment, seeking to improve operational efficiency through targeted tech spending. Large banks maintained their leadership in tech investment, while some small- and medium-sized banks pursued differentiated strategies via realigned tech roadmaps to capture market share. Additionally, surging adoptions of large AI models are gaining momentum, emerging as a new priority for tech investment among the listed banks.

Twenty-five listed banks disclosed their investment in FinTech/IT in annual reports, totaling RMB197,274 million. Particularly, six large banks registered investment of RMB125,459 million, accounting for 3.65% of their operating income, which was higher than the 3.48% proportion in 2023, but the investment growth declined to 2.15% from 5.38% in 2023.

Nine national joint-stock banks spent RMB62,265 million on FinTech in 2024, with the proportion in operating income decreasing from 4.35% in 2023 to 4.31%, and the growth rate decreasing from 6.84% in 2023 to -4.55% in 2024.

Ten city commercial banks and rural commercial banks recorded a total FinTech/IT investment of RMB9,550 million, averaging RMB955 million for each bank, above the average of RMB896 million in 2023.



Investment in FinTech/IT (Unit: RMB100 million), year-on-year growth, and proportion in operating income									
Listed banks	2022			2023			2024		
	Amount	Growth	Proportion in operating income	Amount	Growth	Proportion in operating income	Amount	Growth	Proportion in operating income
ICBC	262.24	0.91%	3.11%	272.46	3.90%	3.38%	285.18	4.67%	3.63%
CCB	232.90	-1.21%	2.83%	250.24	7.45%	3.25%	244.33	-2.36%	3.26%
ABC	232.11	13.05%	3.34%	248.50	7.06%	3.58%	249.70	0.48%	3.51%
BOC	215.41	15.70%	3.49%	223.97	3.97%	3.60%	238.09	6.30%	3.76%
BOCOM	116.31	32.93%	5.26%	120.27	3.40%	5.64%	114.33	-4.94%	5.41%
PSBC	106.52	6.20%	3.18%	112.78	5.88%	3.29%	122.96	9.03%	3.53%
CMB	141.68	6.60%	4.51%	141.26	-0.30%	4.59%	133.50	-5.49%	4.37%
IB	82.51	29.65%	3.71%	83.98	1.78%	3.98%	83.77	-0.25%	3.95%
CITIC	87.49	16.08%	4.14%	121.53	38.90%	5.90%	109.45	-9.94%	5.12%
PAB	69.29	-6.15%	3.85%	63.43	-8.46%	3.85%	50.70	-20.07%	3.46%
CEB	61.27	5.89%	4.04%	58.15	-5.09%	3.99%	65.73	13.04%	4.85%
SPDB	70.07	4.49%	3.71%	69.65	-0.59%	4.02%	71.69	2.92%	4.20%
CMBC	47.07	22.48%	3.57%	59.87	27.19%	4.56%	60.19	0.53%	4.42%
HX	38.63	16.39%	4.12%	40.48	4.79%	4.34%	34.25	-15.39%	3.53%
CBHB	12.60	33.33%	4.76%	14.00	11.11%	5.60%	13.37	-4.50%	5.25%
BOB	24.52	5.69%	3.70%	30.02	22.43%	4.50%	32.16	7.13%	4.60%
BSH	21.32	15.06%	4.18%	24.42	14.54%	4.98%	25.19	3.15%	5.00%
BGY	3.58	16.99%	2.29%	3.14	-12.29%	2.08%	3.34	6.37%	2.50%
BCQ	3.84	14.29%	2.85%	4.80	25.00%	3.63%	5.74	19.58%	4.20%
BQD	5.03	1157.50%	4.32%	5.68	12.92%	4.55%	5.65	-0.53%	4.19%
WHCCB	3.16	40.89%	3.81%	2.75	-13.05%	3.15%	1.75	-36.36%	1.88%
BGS	2.60	23.19%	3.98%	1.98	-23.93%	2.97%	2.07	4.39%	3.47%
SRCB	9.95	12.68%	3.88%	11.35	14.05%	4.30%	13.35	17.64%	5.01%
DRCB	5.51	7.20%	4.16%	5.26	-4.47%	3.97%	6.16	17.02%	5.00%
WXRCB	0.11	27.86%	0.25%	0.15	34.22%	0.33%	0.09	-36.89%	0.20%
合计	1,855.72			1,970.12			1,972.74		

Source: Calculated based on the annual reports published by the listed banks.

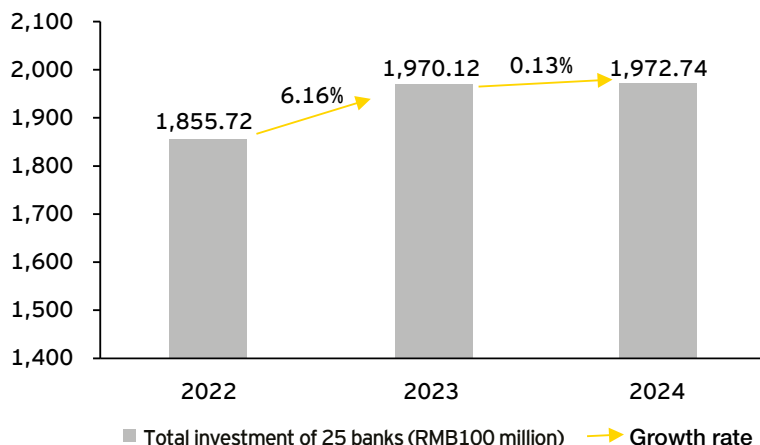
BOB's 2022, 2023 and 2024 amounts are calculated based on the operating income amounts and the proportion of technology investment in these years; BQD's 2022 amount is calculated based on 2023 amount and growth rate; the proportions in operating income of ICBC, CCB, ABC, BOC and BOCOM in 2022 are calculated based on their restated operating income.

For banks that disclosed the amount of FinTech/IT investment but not the proportion in operating income, the proportion is calculated based on the operating income data disclosed for the year. For banks that did not disclose their respective growth rate, the data are calculated.

This trend was even more clear when looking at the three-year performance from 2022 to 2024. Twenty-five listed banks disclosed their investment in FinTech/IT from 2022 to 2024, with the growth rate decreasing from 6.16% in

2023 to 0.13% in 2024, while the proportion in operating income rose from 3.40% in 2022 to 3.71% in 2023 and then to 3.87% in 2024.

FinTech/IT investment and growth rate of 25 listed banks (2022-2024)



Source: Disclosures in the annual reports published for the years from 2022 to 2024 by some listed banks (the 25 listed banks that disclosed the amount of FinTech/IT investment in their annual reports for the three consecutive years). The 25 listed banks include six large banks, nine national joint-stock banks, seven city commercial banks and three rural commercial banks.

In the trend of digitalization across the global banking industry, Chinese banks benefit from their technological innovation and the double-wheel driving forces of agile delivery and cost control in a low-interest rate environment. They have sped up their infrastructure upgrade in recent years, seeking to transform the core systems from "centralized" to "distributed + self-reliant" mode by constructing resilient and scalable distributed architecture through domestic hardware substitution, cloud native technology integration and modular unit design. In the long run, this transformation will not only reduce external technology dependency and hardware/software procurement costs but also enhance system throughput and disaster tolerance via dynamic resource scheduling and modular business deployment, providing infrastructure-grade support for digital scenarios like banking openness and real-time risk control, and transforming technology from a "cost center driving force" into a "business enabler".

In the digital transformation journey, large banks and national joint-stock banks tend to enjoy economies of scale from architectural transformation as they have large scale of assets and extensive outlet networks. So they have intensified their efforts in building technologies that are independent and controllable, and transforming and/or upgrading their architectures in recent years. Illustratively, ICBC strengthened top-level design of architecture transformation and pursued upgrading of the bank-wide technology architecture, with the domestic core business system running on an open platform alone. BOC accelerated the construction of autonomous, secure and efficient financial infrastructure, with data center capacity now totaling 62,700 servers. CCB accelerated the construction of self-reliant, controllable, secure and efficient digital financial infrastructure, and fully completed the distributed transformation of core systems and the decommissioning of mainframe systems. ABC comprehensively completed the host system migration of core business. BOCOM strengthened the core technology and actively and steadily promoted the distributed transformation of core systems. PSBC built a new-generation core system for corporate business, used a modular distributed technology platform as the base, deployed the infrastructure which included server hardware, operating systems and databases with domestically produced solutions, and achieved full-stack self-control. SPDB successfully launched its credit card core distributed system in September 2024, achieving multiple transformations and upgrades including core financial system mainframe migration, full-stack autonomy and controllability, modular architecture, distributed databases, a distributed architecture, and multi-active operation across four centers in Shanghai and Hefei. Its distributed core banking reengineering also went live with full retail

banking functionalities, and phased migration of existing retail customers across domestic branches are underway. PAB implemented the Cloud Native project, facilitating the transition of IT architecture to a distributed and microservice framework, and improved the precision resource management. IB also launched a distributed core system construction project. By releasing nearly 80 enterprise-level architectural component capabilities, the bank strengthened enterprise-level architecture governance to drive the upgrading of distributed core business systems and legacy architecture systems toward an enterprise-level architecture.

City commercial banks and rural commercial banks are placing greater emphasis on building Business Middle Platforms (BMP), Data Middle Platforms (DMP) and Technology Middle Platforms (TMP) to continuously enhance the effectiveness of technology empowerment. For example, WHCCB built a middle platform-based and service-oriented application system, composed of BMP, DMP, TMP and a financial cloud platform, to enhance the FinTech service level, innovation capabilities, operation and maintenance management, security control and other aspects in an all-round manner. CSRCB successfully established business support systems including a marketing middle platform, a risk control middle platform and a data middle platform, while continuously advancing the R&D and application of artificial intelligence and digital technologies. HSB strengthened data innovation and management, improved the data governance system, advanced the construction of a data middle platform, built an agile model middle platform system, and accelerated the implementation of applications for key scenarios. ZYB strengthened the foundation of the middle platform including mobile development platform, front-end development platform and back-end development platform to continuously promote business function development, and successfully completed the construction of the payment middle platform and middle platform of retail channels. As for DMP, the bank refined the data life cycle management strategy, completed the domestic equipment migration and transformation for the GaussDB big data application clusters, deepened the application of graph database, developed and launched 76 graph data models, and realized 12 new application scenarios such as enterprise graph and real-time mining of group relationships.

Our analysis also reveals that the listed banks are placing greater emphasis on input-output ratios, technology-business synergy and "value-generating technology investment". By increasingly strengthening ROI evaluation mechanisms, they shift the focus from "construction-oriented" to "efficiency-driven", enhancing both operational efficiency and risk containment precision through technological empowerment.

Notable achievements in developing technology talent teams

In 2024, the listed banks continued to optimize their talent structure during digital transformation, focusing on the cultivation of interdisciplinary talent with hybrid technology-business expertise. They fostered in-depth technology-operation integration by scaling up technology teams, increasing the proportion of technology workforce, and developing interdisciplinary talent. Large banks and national joint-stock banks stepped up efforts in tech talent development. Most banks further increased the percentage of tech personnel in total workforce, and some banks accelerated the cultivation of interdisciplinary talent through specialized talent programs and refined training systems.

Twenty-seven listed banks disclosed the number of FinTech/IT personnel in their annual reports, which totaled over 161,200. Particularly, six large banks had a total of 111,107 IT personnel, increasing by 17.09% from 2023, and accounting for 6.00% of the bank/group's total headcount,

up 0.86 percentage point from 2023; seven national joint-stock banks had a total of 40,785 IT personnel, up 1.14% from 2023, accounting for 9.53% of the bank/group's total headcount.

ICBC had more than 36,000 FinTech/IT personnel, outnumbering all peers; ABC, CCB, BOC and CMB each had more than 10,000 FinTech/IT personnel by the end of 2024; ABC had 27,561 "technology and digital operation management personnel", an adjusted category of data for disclosure, ranking second. All the city commercial banks and rural commercial banks had around a hundred of FinTech personnel, with BSH, BONB and BOB owning more than a thousand of FinTech personnel. In terms of growth rates, excluding ABC whose change was mainly caused by the modification of data category, BOCOM, BOB and SRCB recorded high growth rates in 2024, up 15.70%, 12.69% and 10.51%, respectively. IB recorded the highest proportion of FinTech personnel at 13.51%, followed by BSH, at 11.45%, and CBHB at 11.00%.

Number of FinTech/IT personnel, growth and proportion in bank/group's total headcount

Listed banks	2022			2023			2024		
	Number of personnel	Growth	Proportion	Number of personnel	Growth	Proportion	Number of personnel	Growth	Proportion
ICBC	36,000	2.86%	8.30%	36,000	0.00%	8.60%	36,000	0.00%	8.60%
CCB	15,811	4.56%	4.20%	16,331	3.29%	4.33%	16,365	0.21%	4.34%
ABC	10,021	10.62%	2.20%	13,150	31.22%	2.90%	27,561	109.59%	6.10%
BOC	13,318	3.46%	4.35%	14,541	9.18%	4.74%	14,940	2.74%	4.78%
BOCOM	5,862	29.15%	6.38%	7,814	33.30%	8.29%	9,041	15.70%	9.44%
PSBC	6,373	19.12%	3.27%	7,055	10.70%	3.58%	7,200	2.06%	3.64%
CMB	10,846	8.00%	9.60%	10,650	-1.81%	9.14%	10,900	2.35%	9.30%
IB	6,699	102.82%	11.87%	7,828	16.85%	13.91%	7,840	0.15%	13.51%
CITIC	4,762	11.11%	8.40%	5,626	9.93%	8.41%	5,832	3.66%	8.91%
CEB	3,212	36.04%	6.75%	3,685	14.73%	7.74%	3,986	8.17%	8.31%
SPDB	6,447	0.30%	10.47%	6,425	-0.34%	10.58%	6,025	-6.23%	10.07%
CMBC	4,053	32.36%	6.78%	4,559	12.48%	7.49%	4,690	2.87%	7.73%
CBHB	1,271	79.27%	9.57%	1,554	22.27%	11.30%	1,512	-2.70%	11.00%
BOB	783	Undisclosed	4.74%	977	24.78%	5.50%	1,101	12.69%	5.47%
BONB	1,727	22.14%	7.11%	1,946	12.68%	7.44%	1,905	-2.11%	7.92%
BSH	1,232	16.78%	10.14%	1,373	11.44%	10.75%	1,459	6.26%	11.45%
HSB	517	27.97%	4.62%	640	23.79%	5.51%	707	10.47%	6.03%
BGY	253	9.05%	4.30%	269	6.32%	4.50%	289	7.43%	4.90%
BCQ	151	7.09%	3.02%	238	57.62%	4.51%	245	2.94%	4.59%
BQD	245	11.36%	Undisclosed	319	30.20%	6.35%	342	7.21%	6.69%
LZB	144	2.86%	10.23%	149	3.47%	10.31%	159	6.71%	9.95%
BGS	138	18.97%	3.13%	149	7.97%	3.31%	159	6.71%	3.46%
ZYB	837	17.06%	4.27%	Almost 1,000	19.47%	5.31%	Almost 1,000	0.00%	5.47%
SRCB	715	47.73%	7.86%	818	14.41%	9.15%	904	10.51%	9.75%
CQRCB	522	18.64%	3.54%	603	15.43%	4.13%	581	-3.65%	4.12%
DRCB	338	13.42%	4.20%	356	5.33%	4.50%	384	7.87%	4.89%
WXRCB	118	66.20%	7.00%	124	5.08%	7.20%	123	-0.81%	7.13%
Total	132,395			144,179			161,250		

Sources: Calculated based on the annual reports published by the listed banks.

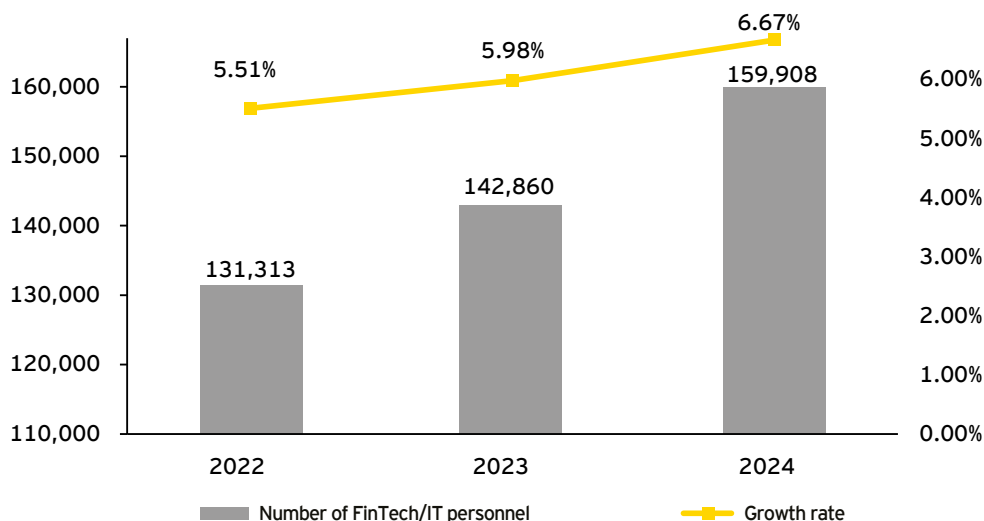
In 2024, ABC adjusted its data category of professional personnel, shifting the category of disclosure from "technology personnel" in previous years to "technology and digital operation management personnel" in 2024, which resulted in significant changes in both the number and proportion of such staff; CITIC's data for 2023 and 2024 are the number of technology personnel of the group, while data for 2022 are the number of technology personnel of the bank; SPDB's figure is the number of technology development personnel of its parent company; CQRCB's data for 2022 and 2023 are calculated based on the proportion of IT personnel and the bank's total headcount disclosed for the year; BQD' data for 2022 are calculated based on its headcount and growth rate in 2023; ZYB disclosed that its total technology workforce was nearly 1,000 in both 2023 and 2024, and when calculating the total number of technology personnel across 27 listed banks, we took 1,000 as an approximate figure for the bank.

For banks that disclosed the number of FinTech/IT personnel but not the proportion in the bank/group's total headcount, the proportion is calculated based on the total number of the bank/group's employees disclosed for the year. For banks that did not disclose their respective growth rate, the data are calculated.

Twenty-five listed banks disclosed the specific number and proportion of FinTech/IT personnel for the three consecutive years from 2022 to 2024. Over the three

years, the listed banks had steadily expanded their tech talent teams, with the proportion of FinTech personnel rising from 5.51% in 2022, to 5.98% in 2023 and to 6.67% in 2024.

Number and proportion of FinTech/IT personnel of 25 listed banks in 2022, 2023 and 2024



Source: Disclosures in the annual reports published for the years from 2022 to 2024 by some listed banks (the 25 listed banks that disclosed the number of FinTech/IT personnel in their annual reports for the three consecutive years). The 25 listed banks include six large banks, seven national joint-stock banks, eight city commercial banks and four rural commercial banks.

The proportion of the technology personnel is the number of technology personnel as a percentage of the bank/group's total number of employees.

Talent remains the cornerstone of development for banks, and the cultivation of FinTech talent is their top priority. On one hand, the listed banks ramped up efforts in recruiting talent in 2024. BOCOM made every effort to promote the implementation of the Ten Thousand People Technology Engagement plan. As at the end of the reporting period, the group had 9,041 FinTech personnel, an increase of 15.70% over the end of the previous year. IB strategically recruited high-level talent in artificial intelligence, technology roadmap planning and cloud-native architectures. BCQ focused on hiring professionals in artificial intelligence, data analysis and information security, and continuously optimized the structure of professionals of its financial technology team.

On the other hand, the listed banks further optimized internal talent development mechanisms to strengthen the cultivation of interdisciplinary FinTech talent with both technological capabilities and business perspectives. Illustratively, by tapping into the "Tech Elite" brand and centralized training mechanisms, ICBC built a team of interdisciplinary, innovative and practical talent, created an interdisciplinary training ladder system and a talent management and application mechanism featuring dynamic management and agile response. CCB continued to press ahead with implementation of the FinTech Talent Project and cultivated the first batch of new FinTech talent. PSBC deepened the development of interdisciplinary workforce by strengthening its well-conceived talent development system and further enhancing its BA (Technology Product

Manager) team, to develop an agile team consisting of interdisciplinary professionals proficient in technology, business operations and user experience.

IB, based on strengthening the building of tech talent team through specialized talent cultivation and certification systems, refined the multi-tiered competency development framework for technology application-oriented talent, focusing on technology-business hybrid talent, to enhance bank-wide technology literacy. CEB built a strong data analysis team consisting of 1,239 persons, a significant increase from nearly 700 analysts at the end of the prior year. Relying on its advantages in financial technology and integrated finance, PAB continued to cultivate multidisciplinary talent, especially technology and business hybrid talent, through job rotations, to develop and maintain a sound pipeline of interdisciplinary talent.

It is evident that regarding tech talent development, the listed banks have moved beyond the traditional focus on headcount growth to the cultivation of interdisciplinary FinTech professionals. Their internal technology related departments have improved talent pipeline structure, with ongoing efforts toward the composition of "platform architects + business analysts + algorithm engineers". At the enterprise level, building a talent system with interdisciplinary "business-savvy + tech-proficient" talent has emerged as a priority of the current and future human resource strategies.

AI large models emerge as a transformative force in digital and intelligent evolution

If the advent of ChatGPT two to three years ago provided the public with an initial window into AI's transformative potential, then 2024 undoubtedly marked the watershed year when AI witnessed exponential advancements across both technological frontiers and practical implementations. Cutting-edge AI architectures such as Sora and Llama 2, each boasting distinctive technical characteristics, have proliferated at an unprecedented pace. The breakthrough achieved by DeepSeek in overcoming computational constraints through novel methodologies catalyzed an explosion of innovative large model applications, dramatically expanding the boundaries of AI's conceivable applications. Our analysis of 2024 annual disclosures from the listed banks reveals that while continuously enhancing their foundational large AI model capabilities, banks have prioritized the exploration and practical application of large-scale model scenarios, with particularly remarkable progress demonstrated in intelligent risk mitigation, enhanced customer engagement and operational efficiency optimization.

In the domain of large AI model technological advancement, large banks have strategically concentrated their efforts on two pivotal dimensions: foundational infrastructure development and specialized financial model innovation. Illustratively, ICBC has architected an enterprise-grade, trillion-parameter financial large language model system dubbed "ICBC Zhiyong". CCB has meticulously curated an optimal open-source trillion-parameter foundational model, subsequently refining it through sophisticated pre-training protocols, precision fine-tuning and reinforcement learning algorithms - all leveraging the proprietary corpus of meticulously curated financial text data. This development methodology has yielded a comprehensive financial modeling framework with unified architectural underpinnings, demonstrating exceptional cross-domain applicability throughout CCB's diversified business verticals. BOCOM has engineered a comprehensive AI infrastructure encompassing algorithmic frameworks, computational resources and data architecture. It has implemented a resilient distributed computing architecture characterized by its "multi-chip cloud" and "geo-distributed data center" paradigm. This includes deploying an advanced heterogeneous computing cluster comprising thousands of accelerator cards predominantly powered by domestically developed GPU solutions, while constructing an algorithmic matrix capable of supporting trillion-parameter financial modeling applications. PSBC unveiled its proprietary large model "YouZhi" in 2024. This AI system enables agile application development through modular architecture, delivering AI capabilities via atomic-level microservices, componentized interfaces and standardized APIs. The platform boasts three distinctive technological advantages: end-to-end capability integration, complete technological sovereignty across the stack, and multi-domain scenario enablement. CMB has deployed a cutting-edge thousand-node computing cluster infrastructure while integrating leading domestic foundational large models. It pioneered the financial sector's innovation by open-sourcing its "YiZhao" framework - a billion-parameter specialized financial large model - accompanied by a comprehensive 2TB curated financial dataset. Furthermore, CMB engineered an integrated intelligent development platform providing end-to-end AI application lifecycle support.

In operationalizing large AI models, ICBC Zhiyong platform has demonstrated transformative impact across 20+ core business domains and 200+ operational scenarios, processing over 1 billion cumulative API calls. The deployment of these advanced AI systems has achieved productivity gains equivalent to 40,000+ person-years annually. CCB has architected an enterprise-grade Model-as-a-Service (MaaS) ecosystem, in which the bank successfully deployed 168 new financial AI use cases in 2024 alone, expanding its total production implementations to 193 model-powered solutions

currently applicable to 50% of the organization's workforce. BOC has significantly advanced its adoption of cutting-edge technologies including artificial intelligence and privacy-preserving computation, implementing over 900 innovative business use cases in 2024. Through strategic deployment of AI and complementary advanced systems, the bank realized operational efficiencies exceeding 80,000 person-months across key functional areas including enterprise operations management, targeted marketing optimization and research & development (R&D). BOCOM has advanced its enterprise-wide "AI+" transformation strategy, achieving significant operational efficiencies across four key business domains: intelligent anti-money laundering monitoring, advanced fraud detection systems, AI-powered customer services and automated centralized operations. The bank's digital transformation initiatives have yielded remarkable results in 2024, including automation of 1,000+ equivalent person-hours, precise identification of high-risk assets totaling RMB10 billion, and industry-leading 99% accuracy in AI-driven voice recognition systems. PSBC launched its money market trading bot "YouXiaoZhu", which integrates advanced machine learning architectures and natural language processing frameworks. The AI-powered system facilitates intelligent real-time price quoting and responses supporting money market transactions, processing quote requests from approximately 300 institutional counterparties with aggregate transaction volume surpassing RMB1.5 trillion. The platform achieves remarkable operational efficiency with an average 22-second processing time per inquiry, representing a 94% improvement over manual quotation.

Among national joint-stock banks, CMB has pioneered the deployment of large model applications across 120+ operational scenarios spanning retail banking, corporate financial services, risk management, operational workflows and enterprise administration systems. The bank's AI ecosystem features three flagship implementations: "XiaoZhao" - an intelligent wealth management assistant for retail banking, corporate digital product management platforms with analytics functions, and "Digital Meimei" - an employee-facing smart service robot. These large-model-powered solutions collectively demonstrate enhanced cognitive computing capabilities across business lines, transformative human-machine interface redesign and measurable improvements in customer service capabilities. IB has deployed an innovative digital collateral management platform for inclusive finance, integrating IoT and AI-powered analytics to develop a digital supervision platform for biological assets, enabling remote surveillance of live asset collateral performance indicators. This solution has significantly enhanced post-lending risk management capabilities and effectively facilitated biological asset valuation optimization for aquaculture sector borrowers. CITIC has undertaken a comprehensive AI capability enhancement through the strategic upgrade of its dual-core AI systems: the "CITIC Brain" decision-making intelligence platform and the "CangJie Large Model". This initiative has established a tripartite AI empowerment system of "proprietary technology infrastructure + vertical solution scenarios + collaborative ecosystem integration". The CITIC Brain has enabled production deployment across over 1,600 operational scenarios, while the CangJie Large Model has been deployed across multiple business areas, including wealth management, customer service centers, marketing automation, investment advisory and risk compliance, incubating more than 80 innovative applications. CEB's AI middleware platform has successfully integrated 76 enterprise systems, serving 39 headquarters and branch locations, while delivering 210 distinct AI functionalities and powering 282 operational scenarios. SPDB has emerged as the industry pioneer in deploying a completely homegrown computing infrastructure paired with financial solutions powered by DeepSeek's open-source large models. It has evaluated numerous open-source and proprietary models, incorporated multiple open-source large models, and established a sophisticated multi-dimensional model architecture featuring seamless collaboration between large and small-scale models.

In this wave of AI and large model adoption, city commercial banks and rural commercial banks have also actively integrated AI into their digital transformation efforts, capitalizing on their regional resource advantages and customer service strengths. For example, BOB has accelerated its digital transformation by enhancing its enterprise-level AI platform, "Jingzhi Brain". In both retail and corporate banking, AI-powered technologies have strengthened multiple systems and platforms, enabling end-to-end intelligent solutions and further implementing its "AI-Driven Commercial Bank (AIB)" strategy. CSRCB, on one hand, has built an AI innovation system covering fundamental research, scenario development and system operations. It formed cross-departmental teams comprising algorithm engineers and business specialists to implement AI in inclusive financial services. On the other hand, through the private deployment of large models like Qwen and DeepSeek, the bank established a secure and controllable AI infrastructure. Leveraging large model capabilities, the bank launched tools such as the knowledge assistant, code assistant and question-generating assistant to empower agile R&D, precision marketing and intelligent training. In addition, by enhancing graph computing capabilities, CSRCB strengthened its knowledge graph system to better support marketing insights. Through advancements in speech and natural language processing, it upgraded intelligent outbound calling, customer service, and digital human platforms to improve operational efficiency. Furthermore, by optimizing image processing technology, the bank enhanced OCR recognition applications to improve image comparison accuracy.

However, despite the huge application potential of large AI models in the banking sector, several implementation challenges persist. Recently, the "Trustworthy AI Governance White Paper", jointly released by Ernst & Young (EY) and the Shanghai Artificial Intelligence and Social Development Research Association, identified five core challenges in enterprise AI adoption: the black-box algorithm and information cocoon, algorithmic bias, data security concerns, inherent security risks and technology ethics. As the listed banks explore and deploy large AI models to drive digital and intelligent transformation, they must also address these key challenges through focused attention on the following critical areas.

First, regarding scenario development, the listed banks must more carefully evaluate the alignment between application scenarios and organizational strategies. They should implement a "scenario identification-priority-roadmap development" framework, focusing on high-ROI use cases in customer operations, process optimization and risk monitoring. Progressively, they should advance scenario deployment from "targeted pilots" to "enterprise-wide implementation", while maintaining equilibrium between technical viability and risk-return analysis. This methodology helps prevent the trap of indiscriminately pursuing novel models and sophisticated algorithms, ultimately realizing three-dimensional alignment of "strategy-value-practicality".

Second, regarding platform development, the listed banks can implement an integrated framework combining "AI platforms + data platforms + model toolchains" to drive capability abstraction and service-oriented architecture. This approach strengthens decoupled management across platforms, data and models while systematically enabling cross-functional and cross-departmental resource sharing. By doing so, it effectively addresses the common pitfalls of redundant development and fragmented resources in platform deployment.

Third, regarding model implementation, the listed banks should strategically select among general-purpose large models, industry-specific large models, and locally fine-tuned models based on their technological maturity and institutional characteristics. They should develop a comprehensive "model portfolio strategy" that balances use-case benefits with cost considerations, while expediting the creation of an end-to-end model lifecycle management framework.

This includes implementing structured governance frameworks to oversee model evaluation, optimization, deployment, performance tracking and phase-out across each lifecycle stage.

Fourth, regarding data strategy, the listed banks should strengthen their data governance frameworks in alignment with regulatory initiatives such as the Three-Year Action Plan for "Data Factor ×" (2024-2026) and the Digital Finance High-Quality Development Promotion Plan. Critical focus areas include enhancing data asset accumulation, advancing financial sector pilots for "Data Factor ×" applications, and utilizing big data analytics and privacy-preserving computation technologies to synthesize multi-dimensional datasets. These initiatives systematically refine financial product portfolios and risk assessment models while simultaneously enhancing both service excellence and risk resilience. Furthermore, banks should implement a prudent methodology for recognizing data assets in financial reporting and continuously improve data security governance protocols.

Furthermore, the ethical implications of AI adoption demand heightened vigilance from the listed banks. As large AI models see widespread deployment across customer engagement, risk evaluation and investment advisory applications, banks must proactively mitigate potential risks including technological misuse, algorithmic discrimination and model interpretability challenges. Special safeguards should be implemented to protect vulnerable demographics, particularly elderly and disabled customer segments. To address these risks, the listed banks should reinforce their ethical technology governance framework by constituting an ethics review committee and instituting pre-implementation ethical assessment protocols for AI models. A dynamic ethics monitoring system should be established to routinely evaluate service accessibility for senior and disabled customers throughout the product lifecycle. Moreover, banks must deploy authenticity verification and content governance mechanisms for AI-generated content (e.g., customer service interactions, automated financial reports). By implementing a tripartite safeguard framework encompassing "technical compliance + product governance + consumer protection", banks can elevate the reliability and corporate social responsibility of their AI implementations while upholding ethical benchmarks.

Finally, for small- and medium-sized banks, digital-intelligent transformation constitutes a "strategic resource competition" where merely replicating large banks' methodologies often proves less effective. Thus these banks may explore collaborative partnerships with leading banks or tech companies to jointly develop shared infrastructure platforms, or evaluate "AI-as-a-Service" (AlaaS) adoption through model leasing and hosted data platform solutions. Meanwhile, these small- and medium-sized banks should focus on targeted vertical applications such as supply chain financing or community banking services to pursue differentiated development pathways.

For the listed banks, technology has transformed from a back-office support function into the core engine redefining financial service boundaries, operational efficiency and customer engagement. Accelerating digital transformation in financial institutions stands as the foremost priority for advancing high-quality digital finance development, as emphasized in the "Five Major Financial Initiatives". The listed banks must seize this historic opportunity, driven by the dual engines of technological innovation and policy tailwinds, to spearhead systemic transformation. By relentlessly advancing FinTech capabilities and deploying cutting-edge digital solutions across operations, they can empower strategic decision-making, optimize resource allocation, drive business innovation, fortify risk governance and accelerate product development. This will redefine value creation, elevate the quality and efficiency of financial services, amplify support for the real economy, ultimately fueling sustainable, high-quality growth for China's economic ecosystem.

07

Outlook

As 2025 concludes the 14th Five-Year Plan while paving the way for the 15th Five-Year Plan, the listed banks face a dual reality amid persistent transformation pressures - enduring global complexities coupled with a domestic environment offering both significant opportunities and challenges. To navigate these pressures, the listed banks must synchronize with policy directives while fast-tracking their transformation into catalysts for economic expansion and national strategic ambitions. The path forward necessitates pinpointing innovative business models that generate fresh momentums for enduring growth trajectories. By demonstrating economic cycle resilience, maintaining unwavering strategic focus, and proactively embracing industry transformation, the listed banks can establish distinctive, high-quality development frameworks that leverage their unique capabilities and competitive differentiators.



China's economy exhibited robust momentum in early 2025, with first-quarter GDP expanding by 5.4% year-on-year, marking a significant 1.2 percentage-point acceleration from the fourth quarter of 2024. This resilient performance emerges against persistent global volatility and external pressures that continue generating spillover effects on China's economy, while domestic challenges including tepid demand and muted market expectations persist. Nevertheless, the Chinese economy maintains its fundamental strengths - stability, resilience and untapped potential - with its long-term growth trajectory remaining firmly positive. Notably, the drivers of quality growth are gaining increasing traction. Building on the policy momentum since the fourth quarter of 2024, China's economy has shown measurable improvement across key indicators. This economic recovery has been accompanied by accelerated cultivation of new growth drivers, significant technological breakthroughs, and effective containment of systemic risks in critical sectors. Looking forward, more robust macroeconomic policies are anticipated. This dual approach - combining targeted stimulus with structural reform dividends - creates optimal conditions for the listed banks, simultaneously expanding their business opportunities while enabling strategic transformation.

Follow policy guidance to drive new business breakthroughs

Looking ahead to 2025, the listed banks must strategically align with policy directives and accelerate their transformation by leveraging distinctive competitive advantages to comprehensively support domestic demand expansion and the "Five Major Financial Initiatives". They should position themselves as financial architects, industrial transformation catalysts and sustainable value generators. In serving the real economy and national strategic priorities, the listed banks need to identify new business growth opportunities, cultivate fresh developmental momentum, and pioneer more efficient, sustainable and resilient pathways to quality-driven development.

01 Leverage proactive policies to unlock new business growth

- Since the fourth quarter of 2024, China has implemented a comprehensive policy package utilizing coordinated measures to strengthen balance sheets across three critical sectors: households, enterprises, and local governments. This multi-pronged approach has generated measurable outcomes and stimulated a recovery in core economic indicators by stabilizing real estate markets, reinvigorating capital market activity and restoring overall market confidence. The rebound in corporate investment and resurgence in household wealth management demand have established favorable conditions for the listed banks to provide higher-value financial services while expanding their customer bases. In March 2025, the Government Work Report established a clear policy framework characterized by more expansionary fiscal measures, prudently accommodative monetary policy, and accelerated implementation of the "dual-engine" strategy-combining "dual priorities" (strategic projects and key sectors) with "dual new drivers" (new infrastructure investments and urbanization initiatives). These policies are generating significant business opportunities in strategic projects and priority sectors, creating additional growth avenues for the listed banks. The Ministry of Finance plans to issue special government bonds to recapitalize major state-owned banks – a move that will enhance capital adequacy, bolster long-term resilience and facilitate sustainable operations.

Going forward, China's leading banks are positioned to strengthen their vanguard role by deepening real economy engagement and facilitating the convergence of finance, industry and technological progress, while expanding financial support for innovation ecosystems, green transition programs, consumer market revitalization and private/MSE development. Leveraging the synergy between technological and industrial innovation, major banks are poised to reinforce their catalytic function and establish sustainable momentum for quality-oriented growth.

02

Cultivate new revenue streams by fully serving expanding domestic demand

- The 2025 Government Work Report articulated China's strategic policy pivot toward more proactive and expansionary macroeconomic measures designed to stimulate domestic demand through enhanced livelihood-focused initiatives and targeted consumption stimulus programs. This approach aims to propel economic transformation via three key channels: consumption revitalization to optimize economic circulation, premium consumption to accelerate industrial upgrading, and welfare enhancement to catalyze new growth engines. The banking sector is well-positioned to unlock substantial potential in comprehensively serving expanding domestic demand. The listed banks should strategically align with China's consumption-driven growth strategy by optimizing resource allocation and expanding diversified consumer finance solutions across core lifestyle sectors including apparel, food & beverage, housing and mobility. For emerging consumption trends, particularly digital, green and smart consumption, banks should develop tailored financial products and services to address evolving personalized needs. They must create specialized offerings for next-generation consumption patterns, focusing on digital finance solutions, sustainable consumption products, and smart lifestyle ecosystem services, thereby providing customized solutions for increasingly sophisticated and diversified financial requirements. Furthermore, the listed banks should accelerate FinTech integration to enhance the accessibility and usability of consumer finance services. Through strategic credit allocation, they can facilitate household consumption upgrades, green mobility solutions (including new energy vehicle financing) and premium lifestyle services (cultural experiences, tourism, fitness, and elderly care solutions). Additionally, banks should strengthen FinTech enablement to enhance the accessibility and convenience of consumer finance services, utilize consumer credit to facilitate trade-in programs for household durables, housing upgrades and new energy vehicles, while supporting demand in cultural experiences, tourism, fitness and elderly care services. They should also expand credit facilities for consumption-driven industries including wholesale & retail, hospitality, cultural tourism, education & vocational training and healthcare & elderly care facilities to reinforce the healthy development of end-to-end consumption ecosystems. Beyond consumption, the listed banks should actively support strategic infrastructure projects under the policy framework featuring "dual priorities and dual new drivers" (major projects/key sectors and new infrastructure/urbanization initiatives), including transportation networks, energy systems and next-generation infrastructure. They should intensify financing support for manufacturing transformation, technological innovation, and large-scale equipment modernization, thereby reinforcing their contribution to high-quality development.

03

Accelerate internal transformation by deepening the "Five Major Financial Initiatives"

- The "Five Major Financial Initiatives" represent both the foundation of future financial policy and a strategic priority for the listed banks aiming to strengthen their competitive positioning. Regulatory authorities have recently introduced a comprehensive policy framework encompassing regulations, implementation guidelines and supporting measures to ensure robust execution across all the five initiatives. In March 2025, the General Office of the State Council issued the Guidelines on Advancing the "Five Major Financial Initiatives", delineating core financial service priorities and focus areas. This strategic document establishes quantifiable targets and significant milestones for 2027, including improved financing accessibility for national strategic initiatives, priority sectors and underserved markets; enhanced alignment between financial products and market needs; and strengthened supporting policy frameworks. The Guidelines establishes differentiated mandates across financial institutions: specifically, state-owned banks as systemic anchors are mandated to deliver comprehensive, large-scale financial support across all five major areas, and are positioned as the primary engines serving the real economy; and small- and medium-sized banks should focus on niche segments within the five major initiatives that align with their positioning and capabilities, providing specialized and tailored financial services. The listed banks should leverage their unique competitive advantages to develop customized products and targeted financial solutions accelerating their own business transformation and development while serving the "Five Major Financial Initiatives". In technology finance, qualified banks are encouraged to establish dedicated financial asset investment subsidiaries, pilot customized merger & acquisition financing solutions for technology firms, and facilitate industry consolidation, particularly for "supply chain anchor" enterprises. They may also develop intellectual property finance services and implement hybrid funding models through collaborative "combined financing and direct investment" with institutional investors. In green finance, to support China's dual-carbon goals, the listed banks should develop specialized green financial products aligned with institutional capabilities and market positioning, strengthen green finance frameworks and establish seamless connectivity between green finance and transition finance. In inclusive finance, banks can deeply integrate financial services into real-world scenarios and expand ecosystem partnerships to strengthen support for private enterprises, MSEs, as well as self-employed individuals, improving service accessibility, convenience and coverage. In elderly care finance, banks may offer diverse financing solutions and develop community-integrated services and senior care facilities.

- The *Guidelines on Advancing the "Five Major Financial Initiatives"* emphasize that realizing high-quality digital finance development requires, as a foundational step, accelerating financial institutions' digital transformation. The listed banks must seize this strategic juncture to strengthen operational capabilities through accelerated digital financial innovation and optimized business systems. Concurrently, they should harness advanced technologies like AI large language models to pioneer new application scenarios and enablement mechanisms within traditional banking, cultivate new quality productive forces and propel premium growth through digital capability enhancement. These efforts will establish robust foundations for comprehensively upgrading financial supply structures, elevating banking operational efficiency and constructing superior security frameworks, thereby making greater contributions to advancing China's financial sector evolution and accelerating the Chinese path to modernization.

04

Drive higher-quality financial services via accelerated digital and intelligent transformation

Leveraging the determinacy of quality-driven growth to mitigate uncertainties and secure sustainable value creation across horizons

Amid escalating internal and external risks, the listed banks confront an operating environment of unprecedented complexity. To excel in this new paradigm, banks must proactively adapt and capitalize on emerging opportunities by diversifying and stabilizing revenue streams, implementing targeted risk management while systematically reducing both credit costs and financial expenses, and enhancing operational resilience to establish a more balanced and sustainable high-quality development trajectory.

Growing uncertainties in internal and external environments. From a global perspective, the macroeconomic landscape is undergoing accelerated transformation at unprecedented scale and velocity, creating an increasingly volatile operating environment characterized by sluggish global growth, intensifying geopolitical conflicts and major-power competition, mounting unilateralism and trade protectionism, systemic challenges to multilateral trade frameworks, and proliferating tariff barriers – all contributing to destabilized global industrial and supply chains and negatively impacting domestic trade and technology sectors. This political-economic instability has precipitated turbulence in international financial markets, presenting the listed banks with multifaceted challenges in enterprise-wide risk management, global asset allocation, and cross-border operational resilience.

Domestically, the economy continues to face subdued aggregate demand, operational challenges for some enterprises and household balance sheet pressures amid moderating income growth and a softening labor market. Consequently, the listed banks must concentrate on strategic priorities, precisely identify and mitigate risks, and strengthen operational resilience. Meanwhile, China's comprehensive reforms continue to deepen alongside ongoing industrial restructuring, with the growth paradigm decisively transitioning from quantity-driven to quality-oriented development. The accelerated emergence of new quality productive forces is driving continuous innovation and upgrading across financial service models. This transformation creates strategic imperatives for the listed banks to pursue financial service innovation, frontier technology application exploration, and enhanced efficiency in digital-intelligent transformation.

Sustained operational pressures amid a low-interest-rate environment. The 2025 Government Work Report delineated policy measures including "timely reserve requirement ratio (RRR) and interest rate cuts" and "reducing aggregate social financing costs", indicating that a prolonged low-interest-rate environment will persist. In this

context, banks face compressed asset yields against relatively inelastic funding costs, leading to contracting net interest margins (NIM), stagnant net interest income growth, and mounting profitability challenges.

Accordingly, conventional growth engines are progressively losing efficacy.

Adapting to the low-interest-rate environment, mitigating NIM contraction and strengthening operational resilience have emerged as critical challenges for the banking industry. To navigate this paradigm shift, the listed banks must adopt a proactive approach, exploring new opportunities and cultivating alternative growth drivers. This entails driving business transformation to optimize customer, asset and liability structures, while innovating client-centric products and services. A strategic balance between interest and non-interest income is essential to stabilize revenue streams and establish a more diversified, resilient earnings model.

Furthermore, through targeted risk governance implementation, banks can stabilize and even potentially reduce credit costs. Simultaneously, optimizing operational efficiency via strategic financial resource allocation will facilitate more balanced and sustainable quality-driven development.

Unrelenting and intensified regulatory oversight. At its January 2025 regulatory work conference, the National Financial Regulatory Administration (NFRA) identified several strategic priorities for the year, including "expediting the restructuring and risk mitigation of small and medium-sized financial institutions", "systematically containing financial risks in core sectors", "scaling up and optimizing the urban real estate financing coordination framework", "fostering the evolution of a new real estate paradigm" and "proactively facilitating the resolution of local government debt risks". The conference further underscored the imperatives of "strengthening regulatory effectiveness" and "significantly bolstering the banking sector's capacity for high-quality development".

Recent regulatory developments have seen the introduction of several key measures: the *Anti-Money Laundering Law*, the *Regulations on the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of Consumer Rights and Interests*, the *Rules on Compliance Management of Financial Institutions*, the *Regulations on Network Data Security Management and the Rules on Data Security Management of Banking and Insurance Institutions*. It is foreseeable that the financial industry is poised for increasingly rigorous regulatory scrutiny in 2025, with elevated requirements and expectations across risk management, compliance, data security and consumer protection frameworks. The listed banks must reinforce enterprise-wide risk governance, conduct forward-looking risk assessments and harness technological capabilities to strengthen risk mitigation in critical business segments. Through enhanced internal control effectiveness, they should evolve from reactive compliance to proactive risk stewardship, thereby establishing robust foundations for sustainable value creation.

As 2025 unfolds, the listed banks will focus on advancing the "Five Major Financial Initiatives" to comprehensively align with national development strategies. They will pioneer new business domains by financing new quality productive forces, capitalizing on emerging opportunities in this dynamic economic landscape. To proactively navigate the low-interest-rate environment, the listed banks need to harness their core competencies to cultivate more robust, diversified and resilient revenue streams, business frameworks and asset allocations. By implementing more sophisticated risk governance systems and optimizing operational efficiencies, they will fully activate new catalysts for transformative development. Through digital-intelligent transformation, strategic differentiation and quality-driven development, the listed banks will mitigate external volatility with internal stability. By maintaining strategic discipline, they are well-positioned to weather economic cycles and deliver sustainable, long-term value creation.

Appendix: Comparison of key operating indicators of leading global banks

Geopolitical conflicts and economic policy uncertainties on the international stage have triggered volatility in global financial markets and rendered trade dynamics increasingly complex and unpredictable. The world economy showed divergent growth trajectories, with broadly easing inflation prompting monetary policies to enter interest rate-cutting cycles, albeit at varying paces. In response, China's listed banks have proactively strengthened risk management with a forward-looking approach, consistently enhancing asset quality while steadily reducing provisions for impairment losses. In contrast, the leading global banks had to increase provisions to withstand headwinds from economic slowdown and rising asset risks. And affected by USD interest rate cuts, the majority of these banks reported a lower proportion of net interest income in operating income, as net non-interest income increased, contributing to an overall growth in net profit.

In recent years, banks in China have seen a slight rise in loan to asset ratio, declining net interest income, and decreases in aggregate deposit balance and deposit to total liability ratio. For leading global banks, net interest income and its proportion in total operating income have declined, and the loan to asset ratio has shrunk while the deposit to total liability ratio has remained stable with marginal fluctuations.

Banks at both home and abroad faced some shared challenges posed by tightening global economic cycle and regional economic performance, severe geopolitical tensions and elevated trade frictions, among other impacts. To navigate these challenges, banks will need to properly define their top-level strategies and priorities, improve risk management and build resilience in face of a crisis.

We selected 10 leading European and American banks and analyzed the key financial indicators comparatively based on disclosures in their annual reports of the recent three years.

Profitability

	ROA			ROE			Net profit growth		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Bank of America	0.88%	0.84%	0.83%	10.75%	9.75%	9.53%	-13.92%	-3.68%	2.33%
Citibank	0.62%	0.38%	0.51%	7.70%	4.30%	6.10%	-32.20%	-37.18%	36.80%
JP Morgan	0.98%	1.30%	1.43%	14.00%	17.00%	18.00%	-22.05%	31.52%	18.00%
Wells Fargo	0.72%	1.02%	1.03%	7.80%	11.00%	11.40%	-43.79%	42.24%	4.92%
HSBC	0.50%	0.80%	0.80%	9.00%	13.60%	13.60%	10.59%	51.14%	1.79%
Barclays	0.41%	0.36%	0.42%	10.40%	9.00%	10.50%	-15.35%	-10.88%	19.41%
Standard Chartered	0.40%	0.40%	0.50%	6.00%	7.20%	8.40%	25.46%	19.30%	16.75%
Deutsche Bank	0.39%	0.35%	0.25%	8.40%	6.70%	4.20%	125.46%	-13.55%	-28.35%
Santander	0.63%	0.69%	0.76%	10.67%	11.91%	13.00%	5.70%	13.40%	12.60%
BNP	0.39%	0.43%	0.46%	10.20%	10.70%	10.90%	3.72%	11.30%	6.85%

	Net interest income growth			Net interest income/ Total operating income			Cost-to-income ratio		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Bank of America	22.19%	8.52%	-1.53%	55.25%	57.75%	55.02%	64.71%	66.79%	65.57%
Citibank	14.53%	12.81%	-1.47%	64.60%	69.97%	66.67%	68.08%	71.84%	66.53%
JP Morgan	27.53%	33.81%	3.71%	51.84%	56.46%	52.14%	59.16%	55.14%	51.70%
Wells Fargo	25.63%	16.52%	-8.97%	60.44%	63.41%	57.93%	76.92%	67.27%	66.34%
HSBC	14.68%	17.84%	-8.56%	60.01%	54.19%	49.71%	64.60%	48.55%	50.18%
Barclays	30.96%	20.21%	1.79%	42.36%	50.08%	48.29%	67.04%	66.72%	62.47%
Standard Chartered	11.69%	2.32%	-18.06%	46.53%	43.12%	32.57%	66.88%	64.10%	63.97%
Deutsche Bank	22.37%	-0.35%	-3.95%	50.17%	47.10%	43.42%	74.93%	75.12%	76.34%
Santander	15.73%	12.02%	7.88%	74.10%	75.34%	75.42%	45.80%	44.10%	41.80%
BNP	-1.30%	-8.96%	2.45%	46.08%	41.54%	39.98%	60.66%	62.59%	56.94%

	Profit before tax			Credit impairment losses			Total profit before provision		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024
Bank of America*	30,969	28,342	29,254	2,543	4,394	5,821	33,512	32,736	35,075
Citibank*	18,807	12,910	17,046	5,239	9,186	10,109	24,046	22,096	27,155
JP Morgan*	46,166	61,612	75,081	6,389	9,320	10,678	52,555	70,932	85,759
Wells Fargo*	15,629	21,636	23,364	1,534	5,399	4,334	17,163	27,035	27,698
HSBC*	17,058	30,348	32,309	3,584	3,447	3,414	20,642	33,795	35,723
Barclays**	7,012	6,557	8,108	1,220	1,881	1,982	8,232	8,438	10,090
Standard Chartered*	4,286	5,093	6,014	836	508	547	5,122	5,601	6,561
Deutsche Bank***	5,594	5,678	5,291	1,226	1,505	1,830	6,820	7,183	7,121
Santander***	15,250	16,459	19,027	10,863	12,956	12,644	26,113	29,415	31,671
BNP***	13,214	11,725	16,188	3,003	2,907	2,999	16,217	14,632	19,187

* Presented in USD million.

** Presented in GBP million.

***Presented in EUR million.

Assets and liabilities

	Asset growth			Loan growth			Loan to asset ratio		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Bank of America	-3.73%	4.22%	2.56%	6.80%	0.76%	4.00%	34.27%	33.13%	33.60%
Citibank	5.47%	-0.20%	-2.44%	-1.70%	4.84%	0.70%	26.49%	27.83%	28.73%
JP Morgan	-2.08%	5.72%	3.29%	5.14%	16.61%	1.72%	30.44%	33.58%	33.07%
Wells Fargo	-3.44%	2.74%	-0.14%	6.79%	-2.21%	-2.55%	50.13%	47.71%	46.56%
HSBC	-0.29%	3.03%	-0.71%	-8.94%	2.28%	-1.78%	34.86%	34.60%	34.23%
Barclays	9.35%	-2.39%	2.76%	7.18%	-2.98%	1.03%	23.34%	23.20%	22.81%
Standard Chartered	-0.95%	0.36%	3.26%	2.13%	-5.20%	-2.21%	42.71%	40.34%	38.21%
Deutsche Bank	0.97%	-1.83%	5.70%	2.28%	-2.17%	2.05%	37.16%	37.03%	35.75%
Santander	8.70%	3.60%	2.23%	6.51%	0.03%	1.71%	59.72%	57.67%	57.38%
BNP	1.11%	-2.71%	4.38%	6.45%	-0.69%	5.40%	33.40%	34.09%	34.43%

	Liability growth			Deposit growth			Deposit to total liability ratio		
	2022	2023	2024	2022	2023	2024	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Bank of America	-4.18%	3.97%	2.68%	-6.50%	-0.34%	2.16%	69.48%	66.60%	66.27%
Citibank	6.04%	-0.42%	-2.81%	3.70%	-4.19%	-1.85%	61.67%	59.33%	59.92%
JP Morgan	-2.20%	5.16%	3.12%	-4.96%	2.59%	0.22%	69.37%	67.67%	65.77%
Wells Fargo	-3.36%	2.72%	0.22%	-6.64%	-1.87%	1.00%	81.47%	77.83%	78.44%
HSBC	0.47%	2.97%	-0.75%	-9.64%	2.92%	2.62%	59.22%	59.20%	61.21%
Barclays	9.91%	-2.69%	2.85%	5.07%	-1.28%	4.06%	37.79%	38.33%	38.78%
Standard Chartered	-0.68%	0.34%	3.35%	-2.80%	1.42%	-1.52%	63.70%	64.40%	61.36%
Deutsche Bank	0.68%	-2.13%	5.68%	2.93%	0.09%	7.11%	49.15%	50.26%	50.95%
Santander	9.23%	3.41%	2.18%	12.12%	3.71%	0.84%	61.68%	61.86%	61.05%
BNP	1.02%	-2.96%	4.39%	5.26%	-1.94%	4.68%	39.72%	40.14%	40.25%

Capital adequacy level

	Common Equity Tier 1 CAR			Tier 1 CAR			Total CAR		
	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	31 December 2022	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Bank of America	11.20%	11.80%	11.90%	13.00%	13.50%	13.20%	14.90%	15.20%	15.10%
Citibank	13.03%	13.37%	13.63%	14.80%	15.02%	15.31%	15.46%	15.13%	15.42%
JP Morgan	13.20%	15.00%	15.70%	14.90%	16.60%	16.80%	16.80%	18.50%	18.50%
Wells Fargo	10.60%	11.43%	11.07%	12.11%	12.98%	12.57%	14.82%	15.67%	15.18%
HSBC	14.20%	14.80%	14.90%	16.60%	16.90%	17.20%	18.70%	19.60%	20.10%
Barclays	13.90%	13.80%	13.60%	17.90%	17.70%	16.90%	20.80%	20.10%	19.60%
Standard Chartered	14.00%	14.10%	14.20%	16.60%	16.30%	16.90%	21.70%	21.20%	21.50%
Deutsche Bank	13.40%	13.70%	13.80%	15.70%	16.10%	17.00%	18.40%	18.60%	19.20%
Santander	12.20%	12.30%	12.80%	13.60%	13.70%	14.40%	16.00%	16.40%	17.40%
BNP	12.33%	13.20%	12.87%	13.89%	15.28%	14.93%	16.19%	17.30%	17.13%



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