中国太平洋保险
China Pacific Insurance

中國太平洋保險(集團)股份有限公司

CHINA PACIFIC INSURANCE (GROUP) CO., LTD.

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

(Stock Code: 02601)

Overseas Regulatory Announcement

This overseas regulatory announcement is made pursuant to Rule 13.09 and Rule 13.10B of the Rules Governing the Listing of Securities on The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited (the "**Listing Rules**") and the Inside Information Provisions (as defined in the Listing Rules) under Part XIVA of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Chapter 571 of the Laws of Hong Kong).

The announcement is attached hereof for information purpose only.

By Order of the Board
China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co., Ltd.
FU Fan
Chairman

Hong Kong, 27 August 2026

As at the date of this announcement, the Executive Directors of the Company are Mr. FU Fan and Mr. ZHAO Yonggang; the Non-executive Directors are Mr. HUANG Dinan, Mr. WANG Tayu, Ms. WANG Yuhua, Mr. CHEN Ran, Mr. ZHOU Donghui and Mr. John Robert DACEY; the Independent Non-executive Directors are Ms. CHEN Xin, Ms. LAM Tyng Yih, Elizabeth, Ms. LO Yuen Man, Elaine, Mr. CHIN Hung I David and Mr. WONG Hin Wing; and the Employee Director is Ms. ZHOU Liyun.

Summary of Solvency Report (Excerpts)

CHINA PACIFIC INSURANCE (GROUP) CO., LTD.

2026 Interim

Company overview and contact information

Company name (Chinese):	中国太平洋保险（集团）股份有限公司
Company name (English):	CHINA PACIFIC INSURANCE (GROUP) CO., LTD.
Legal representative:	FU Fan
Registered address:	1 Zhongshan Road (South), Huangpu District, Shanghai, PRC.
Registered capital:	RMB9.62 billion
Business license number:	000013
First date for registration:	May 13, 1991
Business scope:	Invest in controlling stakes of insurance companies; supervise and manage the domestic and international reinsurance business of the insurers under its control; supervise and manage the investments by the insurers under its control; participate in international insurance activities as approved.
Contact person：	HUANG Danyan
Office Tel. number：	021-33968093
Cell phone：	13764517031
Fax number：	021-58792445
E-mail：	huangdanyan@cpic.com.cn

CONTENTS

I. Board and management statement

The report has been approved by the board of directors. The board and the senior management of the Company warrant that the contents of this report are true, accurate and complete and have fully complied with applicable laws and regulations, and that there is no false representation, misleading statements or material omissions; and they severally and jointly accept responsibility for the contents of this report.

1． Voting results by directors

Name of directors	For	Against	Abstain
WANG Tayu	√		
WANG Yuhua	√		
CHEN Xin	√		
CHEN Ran	√		
LAM Tyng Yih, Elizabeth	√		
LO Yuen Man, Elaine	√		
CHIN Hung I, David	√		
ZHOU Donghui	√		
ZHOU Liyun	√		
ZHAO Yonggang	√		
HUANG Dinan	√		
WONG Hin Wing	√		
FU Fan	√		
John Robert Dacey	√		
Total	14		

Note: Mark "√" in corresponding blanks according to opinions of directors.

2． Are there any directors who cannot guarantee or harbor any doubt about the truthfulness, accuracy, completeness or compliance of the contents of this report? (yes□no■)

II. Basic Information

(I) Shareholding structure, shareholders and change

1. Shareholding structure (unit: share)

	As at the beginning of the reporting period		Increase or decrease (+ or -) in shareholding during the reporting period					As at the end of the reporting period	
	Amount	**Percentage (%)**	**New shares issued**	**Bonus shares**	**Transfer from reserves**	**Others**	**Sub-total**	**Amount**	**Percentage (%)**
1.Ordinary shares denominated in RMB	6,845,041,455	71.15	-	-	-	-	-	6,845,041,455	71.15
2.Domestically listed foreign shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Overseas listed foreign shares (H share)	2,775,300,000	28.85	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,300,000	28.85
4. Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,620,341,455	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	9,620,341,455	100.00

2．Top 10 shareholders (unit: share)

Name of shareholders	Percentage of shareholding	Total number of shares held	Increase or decrease (+ or -) of shareholding during the reporting period	Number of shares subject to pledge or lock-up	Type of shares
HKSCC Nominees Limited	28.82%	2,772,801,017	+38,000	-	H Share
Shenergy (Group) Co., Ltd.	14.05%	1,352,129,014	-	-	A Share
Hwabao Investment Co., Ltd.	13.35%	1,284,277,846	-	-	A Share
Shanghai State-Owned Assets Operation Co., Ltd.	6.34%	609,929,956	-	-	A Share
Shanghai Haiyan Investment Management Company Limited	4.87%	468,828,104	-	-	A Share
HKSCC	2.47%	238,020,463	+67,601,239	-	A Share
Shanghai Jiushi (Group) Company Limited	1.52%	146,539,460	-	-	A Share
China Securities Finance Co., Ltd.	1.47%	141,090,934	-129,998,909	-	A Share
Shanghai International Group Corporation Limited	1.01%	97,128,700	-	-	A Share
Yunnan Hehe (Group) Company Limited	0.95%	91,868,387	-	-	A Share
Description of related relations or concerted actions among the aforesaid shareholder	HKSCC Nominees Limited and HKSCC are connected, as the former is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the latter. Shanghai State-Owned Assets Operation Co., Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shanghai International Group, and they act in concert. Based on inquiries of the Company and confirmation of relevant shareholders, other than that, the Company is not aware of any other connected relations or concerted actions among the above-mentioned shareholders.				

Notes:

1. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company did not issue any preferred shares.

2. The shareholding of the top 10 shareholders is based on the lists of registered shareholders provided by China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shanghai Branch (A share) and Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited (H share) respectively. The nature of A

shareholders is the same as the nature of their accounts registered with China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited Shanghai Branch.

3. The shares held by HKSCC Nominees Limited are held on behalf of its clients. As SEHK does not require such shareholders to disclose to HKSCC Nominees Limited whether the shares held by them are subject to pledge or lock-up period, HKSCC Nominees Limited is unable to calculate, or make actual such data. Pursuant to Part XV of the SFO, a Substantial Shareholder is required to give notice to SEHK and the Company on the occurrence of certain events including a change in the nature of its interest in shares such as the pledging of its shares. As at the end of the reporting period, the Company is not aware of any such notices from Substantial Shareholders under Part XV of the SFO.

4. HKSCC is the nominal holder of shares traded through Shanghai-Hong Kong Connect Programme.

III. Business Operation of Major Member Companies

(I) CPIC Life

CPIC Life achieved steady improvement in key performance indicators and maintained positive momentum in quality and profitability. In the first half of 2026, the subsidiary recorded insurance revenue of 42.722bn yuan, a year-on-year growth of 1.3%; net profits of 23.908bn yuan, a year-on-year growth of 15.7%.

As of the end of June 2026, its comprehensive solvency margin ratio was 209%, down by 19pt from the end of 2025, mainly due to impact of interest rate movements, capital market fluctuation, business development and changes to asset allocation, etc. Of this,

(1) Actual capital amounted to 411.097bn yuan, down by 14.079bn yuan from the end of 2025;

(2) Minimum capital stood at 196.240bn yuan, up by 10.137bn yuan from the end of 2025.

(II) CPIC P/C

In the reporting period, the subsidiary pursued progress while ensuring stable business fundamentals, and strived for high-quality development. It reported 96.987bn yuan in insurance revenue, a year-on-year growth of 0.2%, and net profits of 6.072bn yuan, a growth of 5.9%.

As of the end of June 2026, its comprehensive solvency margin ratio stood at 240%, down by 4pt from the end of 2025, mainly due to impact of interest rate movements, capital market fluctuation, business development and changes to asset allocation, etc. Of this,

(1) Actual capital amounted to 79.857bn yuan, up by 3.714bn yuan from the end of 2025.

(2) Minimum capital 33.268bn yuan, up by 2.065bn yuan from the end of 2025.

(III) CPIC Health

The company focused on building professional operational capabilities, with steady improvement in overall business results. During the reporting period, it realised 2.213bn yuan in insurance revenue, a growth of 30.6%; net profits reached 241mn yuan, up 517.9% year on year.

As of the end of June 2026, its comprehensive solvency margin ratio stood at 204%, down by 14pt from the end of 2025, mainly due to interest rate movements, capital market fluctuation, business development and changes to asset allocation, etc. Of this,

(1) Actual capital amounted to 4.806bn yuan, up by 240mn yuan from the end of 2025;

(2) Minimum capital 2.353bn yuan, up by 259mn yuan from the end of 2025.

(IV) CPIC AMC

As of the end of June 2026, it posted 231.621bn yuan in third-party AuM.

(V) Changjiang Pension

As of the end of June 2026, Changjiang Pension recorded 657.050bn yuan in third-party assets under trustee management; 540.422bn yuan in third-party assets under investment management.

(VI) Other member companies

As of the end of June 2026, total assets of CPIC Technology reached 1.957bn yuan, with net assets of 716mn yuan; total assets of CPIC Property reached 186mn yuan, with net assets of 148mn yuan.

IV. Solvency Statements

Solvency Statements of Insurance Holding Groups

Name：China Pacific Insurance (Group) Co. Ltd.

(30 June, 2026)

unit：10 thousand RMB yuan

Items	No. of lines	As at the end of the reporting period 1	As at the beginning of the reporting period 2
Actual capital	（1）=（2）+（3）+（4）+（5）	58,835,579	59,664,723
Tier 1 core capital	（2）	40,399,282	41,022,736
Tier 2 core capital	（3）	3,838,172	4,037,228
Tier 1 supplement capital	（4）	14,526,358	14,565,702
Tier 2 supplement capital	（5）	71,767	39,057
Minimum capital	（6）=（7）+（21）+（22）	23,112,264	21,844,352
Minimum capital for quantitative risks	（7）=（8）+（9）+（10）+（11）+（12）+（13）—（20）	23,383,469	22,100,804
Minimum capital for parent company	（8）		-
Minimum capital for insurance member companies	（9）	23,383,469	22,100,804
Minimum capital for banking member companies	（10）	-	-
Minimum capital for securities member companies	（11）	-	-
Minimum capital for trust member companies	（12）	-	-
Minimum capital for quantifiable group-specific risks	（13）=（14）+（15）	-	-
Minimum capital for risk contagion	（14）	-	-
Minimum capital for concentration risk	（15）=（16）+（17）+（18）-（19）	-	-

Items	No. of lines	As at the end of the reporting period 1	As at the beginning of the reporting period 2
Minimum capital for concentration risk - counter parties	（16）	-	-
Minimum capital for concentration risk - industry	（17）	-	-
Minimum capital for concentration risk - customers	（18）	-	-
Risk diversification effect	（19）	-	-
Decrease in required capital for risk diversification effect	（20）	-	-
Minimum capital for control risk	（21）	(271,206)	(256,452)
Supplement capital	（22）		
Core solvency margin	（23）=（2）+（3）—（6）×50%	32,681,322	34,137,789
Core solvency margin ratio	（24）=[（2）+（3）] /（6）×100%	191%	206%
Comprehensive solvency margin	（25）=（1）—（6）	35,723,316	37,820,372
Comprehensive solvency margin ratio	（26）=（1）/（6）×100%	255%	273%

Note: Decrease in required capital for risk diversification effect and supplement capital at the group level are yet to be defined by the regulator.

V. Management Analysis and Discussions

(I) Analysis of solvency margin ratio movements during the reporting period

As of the end of June 2026, Group comprehensive solvency margin ratio stood at 255%, down by 18pt from the end of 2025; core solvency margin ratio was 191%, down by 15pt from the end of 2025, mainly due to interest rate movements, capital market fluctuations, business development and changes to asset allocation. Of this,

1) Actual capital amounted to 588.4bn yuan, down by 8.2bn yuan from the end of 2025; core capital 442.4bn yuan, down by 8.2bn yuan from the end of 2025.

2) Minimum capital 231.1bn yuan, up by 12.7bn yuan from the end of 2025.

In short, Group solvency margin ratios stayed solid, all above regulatory minimum levels.

(II) Analysis of changes to IRR and Group risk status during the reporting period

The regulator is yet to carry out Integrated Risk Rating for insurance groups.

In the first half of 2026, the Group maintained sound and stable operation overall with effective implementation of its risk appetite. All the risk indicators remained stable, with overall risks under control. There was no occurrence of risk events with significant impact on its business operation or solvency in the reporting period.

Currently, the international environment remains turbulent and volatile. On the domestic front, China is undergoing a moderate economic recovery amid divergent trends. While market interest rates continue their downward trend and remain at low levels, the equity market has experienced increased volatility, which presents complex challenges in asset-liability management for the insurance industry. Against the backdrop of population ageing, people's demand for risk protection is shifting toward chronic disease management, long-term care and retirement finance. Climate change leads to more frequent and increasingly severe extreme weather events, accelerating the industry's transition from a traditional claims-based model toward comprehensive risk reduction services. Meanwhile, while the wider application of large AI models improves operational efficiency and enhances customer experience, it also gives rise to emerging risks, including risks in data security and algorithmic ethics, which requires further enhancement of risk management capabilities.

In response to these trends and dynamics, the Company adheres to a prudent risk appetite, continue to balance development and security while preventing the major risk, and fully leverage the role of insurance as a "social stabiliser" and a "cushion of economic shocks". First, we will adhere to value-oriented strategies, strengthen the role of risk appetite in guiding business decisions, step up coordination of assets and liabilities via system control, and strengthen our operational resilience across market cycles. Second, we will build a risk management system inherently compatible with our business strategies, step up professional support for business innovation and business model transformation, and deepen the "look-through" risk management of key areas, so as to safeguard high-quality development. Third, we will conduct forward-looking research into risks associated with digitalisation, AI and other emerging sectors, in a bid to improve our ability to identify, assess and address emerging risks, and enhance the overall effectiveness of risk management.

VI. Risk Management Capabilities

(I) Group solvency risk governance

The Company has established a broad-based risk management framework in which all parties involved play their due roles: the Board of Directors bears the ultimate responsibility, management provides direct leadership, risk management departments focus on coordination, and the 3 lines of defence closely work together. The boards of directors of the Group and its subsidiaries are the supreme authority in risk management of the organisations, and bear the ultimate responsibility for their respective risk management systems and status of operation. The board Risk Compliance Committee performs duty in risk management as is vested by the board. In the first half of 2026, the committee convened 3 meetings to review relevant risk management matters and reports.

The Company's Management Committee is mandated to organise and execute the Company's risk management activities. The Company set up the position of Chief Risk Officer, who reports to the board Risk Compliance Committee on risk management measures and risk status of the Company on a quarterly basis. The Management Committee has under it a Working Group of Risk & Compliance and Internal Audit.

The Group has set up the Risk Management Department responsible for coordinating daily work in risk management. All major member companies of the Group have set up Risk Management Departments, which coordinate and implement various decisions made by the management in the field of risk management, and organise, direct and supervise other departments in execution of daily risk management tasks determined by management. All the other functional departments of the Group and subsidiaries and their branches have appointed responsible persons for risk management and set up corresponding positions, who are responsible for the risk management work within their scope of responsibility and communication with the risk management department.

The Group Internal Audit Centre audits, on an annual basis, the status and results of operation of the Group's solvency-aligned risk management system, as well as the status of implementation of risk management policies, and reports to the board.

(II) Risk management strategies and implementation

1. Risk management strategies

The overall risk management strategy of the Company is: in view of its development strategies, organisational structure and business characteristics, to support and promote fulfilment of business objectives and strategic planning of the Company via a sound risk management system, rigorous risk management processes, and scientific risk management mechanisms and tools under the guidance of risk management objectives.

Risk management is a core element of the Company's operation and management. The Company takes a centralised approach to risk management and sets up an overarching risk management framework with centralised design of risk management organisational structure, unified risk management objectives and policies, unified core risk measurement tools, and unified design and development of risk management information systems to guide and supervise the Group's risk management work. While maintaining their independent risk governance and setting up necessary firewalls, each subsidiary is responsible for managing various risks within its business segment in accordance with the basic goals and policies, systems and processes, methods and tools of the Group's risk management.

2.Risk appetite systems and objectives

Based on its rules on risk appetite system, the Company formulates the Group Risk Appetite System, which is reviewed and updated on an annual basis when necessary.

The Company adopts a "prudent" risk appetite, and cautiously manages various risks in its business operation. The Company and its insurance subsidiaries maintain a sufficient level of solvency, and pursue stable profitability and sustained value growth while ensuring appropriate liquidity, maintaining a sound risk management status and market image. It continuously upgrades the risk control system that is compatible with its status as a listed company on SSE, SEHK, and LSE, integrates ESG requirements into the ERM system, with an aim to build risk management capabilities compatible with the Company's vision of "a top-tier insurance and financial services conglomerate with market leadership and international competitiveness".

The Company's risk tolerance includes five core dimensions: maintaining adequate capital, pursuing stable profitability, achieving sustained value growth, ensuring appropriate liquidity, and maintaining a sound risk management status and a good market image. The Company sets overall risk limits and cascades them to its subsidiaries. Based on their respective business characteristics and needs, each subsidiary further breaks down the limits for various risks and applies them to daily business decisions, risk monitoring and early warning to achieve an optimal balance between risk management and business development.

3. Risk management tools

The Company uses a wide range of risk management tools, including risk management information system, comprehensive budgeting, asset-liability management, capital planning and stress testing, etc., to manage the risks within the business scope of the Group and its major member companies. The Group and all its member companies have clearly defined their respective risk management plans and processes, and regularly monitor and supervise their implementation to ensure effective application of the tools.

To be specific, first, the Company set up a risk management information system to monitor key risk indicators and facilitate the transmission of risk-related information and reports between business departments and branches. Second, it adopted comprehensive budgeting management, put in place relevant rules and policies, and formulated scientific business plans to help it achieve the medium- and long-term development objectives based on its overarching strategic plans, risk appetite, goals of sustainable value growth, and by means of budget preparation, implementation, analysis, adjustment and evaluation. The member companies effectively promote the implementation of comprehensive budgeting under the guidance of the Group. Third, in ALM, the Company formulated asset liability management rules, and continuously develops, implements, monitors and refines its asset liability management framework and strategies under its risk appetite and other constraints. Fourth, in terms of capital planning, the Company established a sound capital management system. In compliance with regulatory requirements, it assesses various risks and their capital requirements, putting in place a diversified capital replenishment mechanism to ensure that it is adequately capitalised to withstand risks and meet business development needs. The capital planning of each member company aligns with that of the Group. Fifth, in terms of stress testing, the Company adopted a coordinated stress testing model that is both unified and differentiated, whereby the Group Management Committee takes direct leadership, with clear division of responsibilities and close cooperation between relevant departments and member companies, ensuring highly-efficient implementation. The Group sets out unified objectives, methods and standards of stress testing, carries out stress testing for headquarters and the entire Group; while member companies are responsible for their respective stress testing work, as well as providing the required data and professional opinions as per Group stress testing requirements.

(III) Identification and assessment of Group-specific risks

1.Risk contagion

Risk contagion means that the risk of a member company may spread to other member companies of the same group through internal related party transactions or other means, thus causing unexpected losses to the group or other member companies. CPIC strictly controls related party transactions (RPTs), enhances risk quarantine mechanisms to minimise the risk of contagion.

During the reporting period, relevant measures and their implementation status are as follows:

In terms of related party transaction management, as per relevant regulatory requirements, the Company has in place, and continuously improves long-term mechanisms for RPT management, strengthens internal control and risk management to curb intra-Group risk contagion resulting from RPTs, pushes forward the building of RPT management systems, enhances the accuracy and data-processing capacity of the RPT management process, in a bid to improve full-process, system-driven management. The Company formulated Regulations on Related Party Transactions and its Implementation Rules, established the board Audit and Related Party Transactions Control Committee, set up the cross-departmental Office of Related Party Transactions at management level, with clear definition of relevant management roles and responsibilities. During the reporting period, as per regulatory requirements, the Company continued to optimise risk limit indicators on major RPTs, further standardised RPT data filing and enhanced the overall management of related party transactions.

As for risk quarantine, in strict conformity with regulatory requirements, the Company put in place a risk quarantine system, formulated relevant rules and policies, specified requirements for “risk firewalls” in areas such as corporate management, financial management, fund management, business operation, information management, personnel management, as well as brand & publicity, information disclosure, related party transactions and guarantee management; identified risk contagion routes, established and implemented prudent risk quarantine management mechanisms and measures. During the reporting period, the Company continued to update regulations and policies on risk quarantine management, completed revision of rules in information disclosure and information management; conducted a self-review of risk quarantine in finance and guarantee, with status of risk quarantine management reported to the board and senior management on a regular basis.

2. Risk of opaque organisational structures

It refers to the risk that an insurance group’s shareholding structure, management structure, operational process, business types, etc. are excessively complex and opaque, which may cause losses to the Group. In strict compliance with regulatory requirements, the Company revised and issued Regulations on Management of Opaque Organisational Structures and Policies on Equity Investment Management, reported to the board and senior management regularly on the management status of the risk.

In the first half of 2026, the Company continued to optimise its risk management measures for opaque organisational structures. At the institutional level, we advance the revision of Group management and control policies, further delineate the boundaries of authority and responsibility, dynamically broaden the scope of control matters, and ensure full alignment with both regulatory requirements and internal management needs. In terms of implementation mechanisms, the Company formulated and issued new rules for reviewing the organisational structures of its subsidiaries, and also optimised the review mechanism to strengthen pre-check and enhance the effectiveness of "look-through" management. At the system level, the Company upgraded the Group Financial Consolidation and Member Company Management System, enabling vertical management across member companies and their branches at all levels and effectively enhancing the level of targeted management and control.

The status of the risk in the first half of 2026 is as follows:

As a publicly listed insurance holding group, CPIC maintains clear, transparent shareholding and management structures. There is no breach of limits on levels of shareholding or management hierarchy, nor is there any circumstances such as cross-shareholding or illegal subscription of capital instruments between its insurance member companies and their connected parties or other member companies within the Group.

In terms of organisational function, the Group and each of its subsidiaries have established compatible organisational structures based on their respective strategic planning and business development needs, with a management matrix both vertically along corporate functions and horizontally across business units. There is a clear organisational boundary between the Group and its subsidiaries, which helps to avoid either overlapping of or gaps in functions, or over-centralisation of authority and powers, and contributes to a corporate governance structure that operates with efficiency and checks and balances.

3.Concentration risk

Concentration risk refers to the risk of unexpected losses for an insurance group as a result of aggregation of individual risks or risk portfolios of member companies at the group level.

In terms of organisational support, the board of directors of the Company bears the ultimate responsibility for risk management including that of the concentration risk; the management is responsible for execution of risk management work including in concentration risk; the Company put in place centralised concentration risk management mechanisms led by the Risk Management Department, with collaboration from other functional departments. Departments under the framework implement concentration risk management at the Group level and provide guidance to major member companies on implementation. Major member companies coordinate with the Group in concentration risk management, and develop their own concentration risk management mechanisms for day-to-day implementation.

As for risk management strategy and implementation, in accordance with relevant regulatory requirements, CPIC formulates policies on concentration risk management, regularly identifies, evaluates, monitors and reports on different types of concentration risk along dimensions of transaction counter-parties, underlying industries of investment assets, customers and business, so as to prevent or mitigate material adverse effects of concentration risk on the solvency or liquidity of the Group. The Company formulates and annually updates its risk appetite system, which includes upper limits on concentration risk, to be submitted to the board for approval. It regularly reports to the board and senior management on profile of concentration risk and its status of management. Based on realities of its business operation and its risk profiles, the Company closely monitors the status of concentration risk relating to investment counter-parties and the credit risk and financial situation of its major counter-parties.

In the first half of 2026, in accordance with regulatory guidance, the Group and its major member companies further revised the Risk Upper Limits for concentration risk, and advanced the development of the concentration risk measurement system, as part of their efforts to enhance overall concentration risk management and ensure the effective implementation of the Group's concentration risk management requirements at major member companies.

In terms of risk status, during the reporting period, the overall concentration risk status was in the comfort zone and there was no breach of limits on any dimension. The credit-ratings of the Company’s major investment counter-parties remained stable. There was no occurrence of concentration risk incidents which may pose a material threat to the solvency or liquidity of the Company.

4. Non-insurance risk

The Company implements national strategies and, in line with its 15th Five-Year Plan, pursues development of non-insurance businesses based on the principle of optimising Group-wide resource allocation, enhancing synergies and effectively supporting the development of the core insurance business. To facilitate the implementation of the “Five Financial Priorities” and its own key strategies in health & elderly care and AI, the Company’s deployment of resources in non-insurance areas focuses mainly on health care, elderly care and technology. In the first half of 2026, there were no changes to non-insurance member companies or their classification. The Company’s non-insurance industry portfolio remained largely aligned with its strategies.

In terms of investment by non-insurance member companies, CPIC has established an equity investment management system for non-insurance areas based on equity holdings and corporate governance system. It has set up an investment decision-making committee, which, within the scope of authority delegated to president by the board, is responsible for organising, coordinating and overseeing the implementation of major investments within the Group, as well as making decisions on investments by the Group headquarters and other related important matters. The non-insurance investments are in compliance with both regulatory requirements and internal policies of the Group, and are aligned with the risk appetite and risk limits of the Company in non-insurance areas.

The Company continued to strengthen risk management of its non-insurance businesses. In the first half of 2026, the Company optimised the metrics for the non-insurance segment, produced business analysis reports, and supported the evaluation of non-insurance entities. It conducted special reviews of non-insurance member companies to gain a thorough understanding of their business operations and risk profiles, and to strictly control the contagion of non-insurance risks. The Company strengthened data governance of its member company management system, effectively supporting risk monitoring and regulatory reporting.

(IV). Results of SARMRA assessment

In 2022, the regulator conducted an on-site SARMRA assessment of the Company, and the result was 81.77 points. It consisted of 12.28 points for solvency risk governance, 12.76 for risk management strategies and implementation, 9.88 for risk contagion management, 9.6 for risk management of opaque organisational structure, 10.06 for concentration risk management, 9.27 for non-insurance risk management, 8.35 for other risk management, and 9.57 for capital management.

VII. Integrated Risk Rating

(I) IRR results of the previous 2 quarters

Not applicable. The regulator is yet to carry out Integrated Risk Rating for insurance groups.

(II) Remedial actions taken or to be taken

Not applicable.