

## Key Financial Information Disclosure Statement

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# *2023 Year End Results*



**Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited**  
**Hong Kong Branch**  
(Incorporated in Singapore with limited liability)

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**KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

For the year ended 31 December 2023

- The Statement is displayed in the banking hall of the OCBC Hong Kong Branch at the following address:

**9/F, Nine Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong**

- A copy of the Statement has been lodged with the public registry of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and is available on the website <https://www.ocbc.com/group/investors/investor-information#otherdisclosures>, for public inspection.

**Key Financial Information Disclosure Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 prepared in accordance with Banking (Disclosure) Rules.**

**Section A – Branch Information (Hong Kong office only)**

**I. Profit and loss information**

	<b>Year ended 31-Dec-2023 HK\$'000</b>	Year ended 31-Dec-2022 HK\$'000
(i) Interest income	<b>6,194,446</b>	2,756,167
(ii) Interest expense	<b>(5,424,390)</b>	(2,030,381)
(iii) Other operating income		
- Gains less losses arising from trading in foreign currencies	<b>239,008</b>	200,908
- Gains less losses arising from other trading activities	<b>(113,987)</b>	(182,964)
- Gains less losses on securities held for trading purposes	<b>7,140</b>	(34,669)
- Fees and commissions		
- Income	<b>85,848</b>	79,957
- Expense	<b>(3,392)</b>	-
- Others	<b>245,497</b>	128,589
(iv) Operating expenses		
- Staff expenses	<b>(64,263)</b>	(54,535)
- Rental expenses	<b>(4,197)</b>	(6,618)
- Other expenses	<b>(434,836)</b>	(347,226)
(v) Gains less losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment and investment properties	-	-
(vi) Net charge for impairment losses and provisions for impaired loans and receivables	<b>(101,853)</b>	(276,211)
(vii) Profit before taxation	<b>625,021</b>	233,017
(viii) Taxation charge	<b>(194,690)</b>	(41,267)
(ix) Profit after taxation	<b>430,331</b>	191,750

## II. Balance sheet information

	As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
<b>Assets</b>		
(i) Cash and short term funds <i>(except those included in amount due from overseas offices)</i>	<b>933,376</b>	3,609,069
(ii) Placements with banks maturing between one and twelve months <i>(except those included in amount due from overseas offices)</i>	-	1,943,031
(iii) Due from Exchange Fund	<b>698,041</b>	496,491
(iv) Amount due from overseas offices	<b>4,588,253</b>	1,847,656
(v) Trade bills	<b>570,848</b>	376,681
(vi) Certificates of deposit held	<b>20,349,035</b>	19,174,234
(vii) Investment securities	<b>19,724,365</b>	18,337,110
(viii) Trading securities	<b>4,676,086</b>	2,635,576
(ix) Loans and advances and other accounts		
- Loans and advances to customers	<b>59,947,633</b>	54,815,176
- Placement with banks maturing over twelve months	-	-
- Accrued interest and other accounts	<b>10,343,702</b>	11,242,971
(x) Impairment allowances on loans and advances and other accounts		
- Collectively assessed	<b>(341,414)</b>	(206,807)
- Individual assessed	-	-
(xi) Derivative receivables	<b>7,956,656</b>	10,941,761
(xii) Investment in subsidiaries	<b>34,518</b>	34,568
(xiii) Other investments	<b>630</b>	630
(xiv) Property, plant and equipment and investment properties	-	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>129,481,729</b>	125,248,147
<b>Liabilities</b>		
(i) Deposits and balances from banks <i>(except those included in amount due to overseas offices)</i>	<b>16,200,224</b>	20,963,015
(ii) Due to Exchange Fund	-	-
(iii) Deposits from customers		
- Demand deposits and current accounts	<b>479,426</b>	611,336
- Saving deposits	<b>3,762,217</b>	3,975,503
- Time, call and notice deposits	<b>36,989,524</b>	29,030,667
(iv) Amount due to overseas offices	<b>44,120,462</b>	35,840,168
(v) Certificates of deposit issued	<b>7,280,035</b>	11,282,112
(vi) Other liabilities	<b>12,054,889</b>	12,790,922
(vii) Provisions	<b>130,410</b>	33,453
(viii) Derivative payables	<b>7,940,330</b>	10,260,283
(ix) Reserve	<b>524,212</b>	460,688
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>129,481,729</b>	125,248,147

### III. Additional balance sheet information

1. Gross loans and advances to customers

	Collateral Value As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Gross Loans and Advances As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Collateral Value As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000	Gross Loans and Advances As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
Analysed by industry:				
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong				
- Industrial, commercial and financial				
- Property development	2,863,667	11,167,104	3,298,077	12,442,085
- Property investment	3,425,031	11,630,640	2,677,821	9,448,605
- Financial concerns	-	146,850	-	265,129
- Stockbrokers	-	-	-	-
- Wholesale and retail trade	-	2,400,000	-	2,700,000
- Manufacturing	-	396,000	-	-
- Transport and transport equipment	-	750,000	-	250,000
- Recreational activities	-	-	-	-
- Information technology	-	300,000	-	300,000
- Others	800,000	4,582,000	1,733,000	4,221,690
	<b>7,088,698</b>	<b>31,372,594</b>	7,708,898	29,627,509
- Individuals				
- Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	<b>7,088,698</b>	<b>31,372,594</b>	7,708,898	29,627,509
Trade finance	-	-	-	83,876
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	<b>700,805</b>	<b>28,575,039</b>	1,142,966	25,103,791
<b>Total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>7,789,503</b>	<b>59,947,633</b>	8,851,864	54,815,176

	Gross Loans and Advances As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Gross Loans and Advances As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
Analysed by countries:		
Hong Kong	24,711,221	25,781,662
China	31,106,965	25,444,558
Others	4,129,447	3,588,956
<b>Total loans and advances to customers</b>	<b>59,947,633</b>	54,815,176

The above analysis of gross loans and advances to customers by country is based on the physical location and/or the place of business operations of the customers and transfer of risk has been taken account of. In general, risk transfer is made when the loans and advances are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the customer.

**III. Additional balance sheet information (continued)**

2. Gross loans and advances to banks

<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b> <b>HK\$'000</b>	<b>As at 30 Jun 2023</b> <b>HK\$'000</b>
-	-

3. International claims

Geographical segments or individual countries constituting 10% or more of the aggregate international claims after taking into account any recognised risk transfer are summarised as follows:

<b>HK\$ million</b>	<b>Banks</b>	<b>Official Sector</b>	<b>Non-bank private sector</b>			<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
			<b>Non-bank financial institutions</b>	<b>Non-financial private sector</b>			
<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b>							
<b>Developed countries</b>	<b>13,624</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>590</b>	-	-	<b>22,358</b>
<b>Offshore centres</b>	<b>18,051</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>12,837</b>	-	-	<b>33,645</b>
of which - Hong Kong	2,038	104	2,438	12,820	-	-	17,400
of which - Macao	8,414	44	-	-	-	-	8,458
of which - Singapore	7,598	-	171	17	-	-	7,786
<b>Developing Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>12,090</b>	<b>5,120</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>5,310</b>	-	-	<b>24,295</b>
of which - China	8,784	559	432	4,478	-	-	14,253
of which - South Korea	2,518	4,561	20	707	-	-	7,806
<b>As at 30 Jun 2023</b>							
Developed countries	11,274	2,093	7,064	1,013	-	-	21,444
Offshore centres	17,478	121	2,568	6,797	-	-	26,964
of which - Hong Kong	3,489	119	2,393	6,796	-	-	12,797
of which - Macao	8,228	2	-	-	-	-	8,230
Developing Asia and Pacific	15,167	5,404	959	5,224	-	-	26,754
of which - China	12,819	5	432	4,617	-	-	17,873
of which - South Korea	1,562	5,399	13	584	-	-	7,558

In general, risk transfer is made when claims are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the counterparty or when the claims are on an overseas branch of a bank whose head office is located in another country.

The geographical segments and counterparty classifications are identified in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Return of International Banking Statistics ( MA(BS)21 ) issued by the HKMA.

### III. Additional balance sheet information (continued)

4. Impairment allowances for loans and advances and other exposures were as follows:

	As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
Collectively assessed allowances	341,414	206,807
Individual assessed allowances		
- Loans and Advances	-	-
- Trade Bills	-	-
- Other Assets	-	-
	341,414	206,807

Individual assessed allowances are made against loans and advances or other exposures as and when they are considered necessary by the management.

The collectively assessed allowances are calculated based on the forward-looking expected credit loss model under SFRS(I) 9.

5. Impaired loans and advances

	Collateral Value As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Impaired Loans and advances As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Collateral Value As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000	Impaired Loans and Advances As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
- Gross amount	-	-	-	-
<i>(as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers)</i>	<i>(0.00%)</i>	<i>(0.00%)</i>	<i>(0.00%)</i>	<i>(0.00%)</i>
- Individual assessed allowances		-		-
Analysis of gross amount by countries:				
Hong Kong		-		-
China		-		-
Singapore		-		-
Others		-		-
Total impaired loans and advances		-		-

The above analysis of impaired loans and advances to customers by country is based on the physical location and/or the place of business operations of the customers and transfer of risk has been taken account of. In general, risk transfer is made when the loans and advances are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the customer.

**III. Additional balance sheet information** (continued)

6. Overdue loans and advances

	Collateral Value As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Overdue Loans and Advances As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	Collateral Value As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000	Overdue Loans and Advances As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
Gross amount of loans and advances which had been overdue for				
- more than one month and up to three months <i>(as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers)</i>	-	-	-	-
- more than three months and up to six months <i>(as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers)</i>	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)	(0.00%)
- more than six months and up to one year <i>(as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers)</i>	-	-	-	-
- more than one year <i>(as a percentage of total loans and advances to customers)</i>	-	-	-	-
Total overdue loans and advances	-	-	-	-

Value of collateral held against overdue loans and advances:

	As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of overdue loans and advances	-	-
Covered portion of overdue loans and advances	-	-
Uncovered portion of overdue loans and advances	-	-
Individual assessed allowances of overdue loans and advances	-	-
Analysis of gross amount by countries:		
Hong Kong	-	-
China	-	-
Singapore	-	-
Others	-	-
Total overdue loans and advances	-	-

The above analysis of overdue loans and advances to customers by country is based on the physical location and/or the place of business operations of the customers and transfer of risk has been taken account of. In general, risk transfer is made when the loans and advances are guaranteed by a party in a country which is different from that of the customer.

7. The amount of rescheduled loans and advances to customers, net of those which have been overdue for over three months and reported under note 6 above, as at 31 December 2023 was Nil (30 June 2023: Nil).

8. As at 31 December 2023, there were no loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions that were overdue, rescheduled or impaired (30 June 2023: Nil).



**III. Additional balance sheet information** (continued)

9. Overdue Trade Bills

	As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
Trade bills which had been overdue for		
- more than one month and up to three months	-	-
- more than three months and up to six months	-	-
- more than six months and up to one year	-	-
- more than one year	-	-
Total overdue Trade Bills	-	-

As at 31 December 2023, there was no other asset that was overdue (30 June 2023: Nil).

10. There was no repossessed asset held as at 31 December 2023 (30 June 2023: Nil).

11. Foreign currency risk exposure:

The net position in a particular foreign currency is disclosed below if the net position (in absolute terms) constitutes 10% or more of the total net position in all foreign currencies.

<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b>				
HK\$ million	USD	CNY	KRW	Total
Spot assets	51,626	14,088	4,556	70,270
Spot liabilities	(67,569)	(4,349)	(188)	(72,106)
Forward purchases	254,236	85,494	-	339,730
Forward sales	(237,423)	(95,706)	(4,543)	(337,672)
Net options position	(17)	2	-	(15)
<b>Net long/(short) position</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>(471)</b>	<b>(175)</b>	<b>207</b>

As at 30 Jun 2023		
HK\$ million	USD	Total
Spot assets	48,926	48,926
Spot liabilities	(62,556)	(62,556)
Forward purchases	263,669	263,669
Forward sales	(252,984)	(252,984)
Net options position	(15)	(15)
Net short position	(2,960)	(2,960)

There was no structural position as at 31 December 2023 (at 30 June 2023: Nil).

The net options position is calculated based on the delta-weighted position as set out in the Return of "Foreign Currency Position" issued by the HKMA.

**III. Additional balance sheet information** (continued)

12. Non-bank Mainland China Exposures:

As at 31 Dec 2023

Types of Counterparties	[A] On-balance sheet exposure HK\$ million	[B] Off-balance sheet exposure HK\$ million	[A] + [B] Total HK\$ million
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	16,666	159	16,825
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	1,687	-	1,687
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	8,281	1,792	10,073
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	1,487	551	2,038
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	2,095	494	2,589
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	6,751	1,874	8,625
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,967</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>41,837</b>
<b>Total assets after provision</b>	<b>129,482</b>		
<b>On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets</b>	<b>28.55%</b>		

As at 30 Jun 2023

Types of Counterparties	[A] On-balance sheet exposure HK\$ million	[B] Off-balance sheet exposure HK\$ million	[A] + [B] Total HK\$ million
1. Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	12,660	2,048	14,708
2. Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	903	627	1,530
3. PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	6,796	954	7,750
4. Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	1,740	550	2,290
5. Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	2,350	-	2,350
6. PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	6,861	1,648	8,509
7. Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,310</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>37,137</b>
<b>Total assets after provision</b>	<b>125,248</b>		
<b>On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets</b>	<b>25.00%</b>		

## IV. Off-balance sheet information

		As at 31 Dec 2023 HK\$'000	As at 30 Jun 2023 HK\$'000
<b>Contingent liabilities and commitments</b>			
(i) Contractual/notional amounts			
Direct credit substitutes		45,872	45,872
Transaction-related contingencies		-	-
Trade-related contingencies		1,465,322	1,097,947
Other commitments			
- over one year		11,253,522	10,434,209
- one year or less		17,475,041	19,062,302
Others (including forward asset purchases, amounts owing on partly paid shares and securities, forward forward deposits placed, asset sales or other transactions with recourse)		11,740	-
		<b>30,251,497</b>	<b>30,640,330</b>
	Credit Conversion Factor		
(ii) Credit risk weighted amounts			
Direct credit substitutes	100%	45,872	45,872
Transaction-related contingencies	50%	-	-
Trade-related contingencies	20%	293,064	219,589
Other commitments			
- over one year	50%	5,626,761	5,217,105
- one year or less	0%	-	-
Others (including forward asset purchases, amounts owing on partly paid shares and securities, forward forward deposits placed, asset sales or other transactions with recourse)	100%	11,740	-
		<b>5,977,437</b>	<b>5,482,566</b>
<b>Derivatives</b>			
(i) Contractual/notional amounts			
Exchange rate contracts		503,338,473	520,777,028
Interest rate contracts		424,319,356	456,768,514
Others		20,426	113,267
		<b>927,678,255</b>	<b>977,658,809</b>
(ii) Total fair value			
Exchange rate contracts		122,024	456,086
Interest rate contracts		(104,621)	227,275
Others		(1,077)	(1,883)
		<b>16,326</b>	<b>681,478</b>

The amounts are shown on a gross basis and do not take into account the effect of bilateral netting arrangements.

The contractual/notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding as at the balance sheet date. They do not represent amounts at risk.

## V. Liquidity Information

### 1. Liquidity Maintenance Ratio

	<b>Quarter ended 31 Dec 2023</b>	Quarter ended 31 Dec 2022
Quarterly average liquidity maintenance ratio	<b>70.30%</b>	93.26%

The average liquidity maintenance ratio is calculated as the simple average of each month's average corresponding ratio for the quarter.

### 2. Core Funding Ratio

	<b>Quarter ended 31 Dec 2023</b>	Quarter ended 31 Dec 2022
Quarterly average core funding ratio	<b>99.89%</b>	95.41%

The average core funding ratio is calculated as the simple average of each month's average corresponding ratio for the quarter.

### 3. Sources of Funding

<b>HK\$ million</b>	<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b>	<b>As % of Total Liabilities</b>	As at 31 Dec 2022	As % of Total Liabilities
Deposits from customers	<b>47,096</b>	<b>36%</b>	26,197	20%
Funding raised from connected banks	<b>57,477</b>	<b>44%</b>	65,506	51%
Funding raised from banks	<b>5,904</b>	<b>5%</b>	5,013	4%
Debt securities issued	<b>7,322</b>	<b>6%</b>	20,913	16%
<b>Total Funding Sources</b>	<b>117,799</b>	<b>91%</b>	117,629	91%

## V. Liquidity Information (continued)

### 4. Liquidity Gap

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period to repayment on a contractual maturity basis at the end of the reporting period.

HK\$ million	Total *	Next day	2 to 7 days	8 days to 1 month	> 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 months up to 12 months	Over 1 year	Balancing amount
<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b>								
Cash and balances with central banks	698	698	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from banks	5,540	4,356	5	1,083	-	96	-	-
Debt securities	44,537	41,880	107	533	753	846	418	-
Trade Bills	572	43	350	124	15	40	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	60,194	174	826	4,190	1,869	12,299	40,836	-
Other assets	17,825	1,946	4,331	7,952	13,360	38,388	134,905	910
<b>Total on-balance sheet assets</b>	<b>129,366</b>	<b>49,097</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>13,882</b>	<b>15,997</b>	<b>51,669</b>	<b>176,159</b>	<b>910</b>
<b>Total off-balance sheet claims</b>	<b>6,761</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>6,261</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Deposits from customers	41,583	8,482	4,360	11,546	13,262	3,933	-	-
Due to banks	60,713	5,523	5,207	8,015	22,404	19,405	159	-
Debt securities issued	7,322	-	-	259	33	3,124	3,906	-
Other liabilities (including reserves)	19,407	1,947	4,267	8,218	13,412	38,209	134,841	2,218
<b>Total on-balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>129,025</b>	<b>15,952</b>	<b>13,834</b>	<b>28,038</b>	<b>49,111</b>	<b>64,671</b>	<b>138,906</b>	<b>2,218</b>
<b>Total off-balance sheet obligations</b>	<b>15,739</b>	<b>4,781</b>	<b>10,940</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Contractual Maturity Mismatch		28,864	(12,894)	(14,174)	(33,114)	(13,002)	37,253	
Cumulative Contractual Maturity Mismatch		28,864	15,970	1,796	(31,318)	(44,320)	(7,067)	
<b>As at 31 Dec 2022</b>								
Cash and balances with central banks	193	193	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due from banks	16,621	4,225	1,571	9,299	1,438	88	-	-
Debt securities	36,272	36,217	-	-	-	55	-	-
Trade Bills	1,032	98	131	498	305	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	61,616	2,518	295	57	4,278	13,050	41,398	20
Other assets	13,876	2,785	2,767	4,843	11,895	31,472	102,243	713
<b>Total on-balance sheet assets</b>	<b>129,610</b>	<b>46,036</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>14,697</b>	<b>17,916</b>	<b>44,665</b>	<b>143,641</b>	<b>733</b>
<b>Total off-balance sheet claims</b>	<b>8,048</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>7,748</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Deposits from customers	24,082	8,408	2,490	3,754	5,305	4,125	-	-
Due to banks	70,413	2,307	1,762	19,385	22,162	4,288	20,508	-
Debt securities issued	20,913	-	-	350	55	17,388	3,119	-
Other liabilities (including reserves)	13,947	3,038	2,662	4,876	11,864	31,127	101,876	1,106
<b>Total on-balance sheet liabilities</b>	<b>129,355</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>6,914</b>	<b>28,365</b>	<b>39,386</b>	<b>56,928</b>	<b>125,503</b>	<b>1,106</b>
<b>Total off-balance sheet obligations</b>	<b>18,005</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>14,920</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Contractual Maturity Mismatch		29,574	(9,322)	(13,699)	(21,514)	(12,263)	18,138	
Cumulative Contractual Maturity Mismatch		29,574	20,252	6,553	(14,961)	(27,224)	(9,086)	

\* The "Total" column of other assets and other liabilities includes the amount receivable / payable arising from derivative contracts, not the cash flow as shown in each time buckets.

## V. Liquidity Information (continued)

### 4. Liquidity Gap (continued)

The following maturity profile is based on behavioural assumptions at the end of the reporting period for selected assets and off-balance sheet items.

HK\$ million	Total	Next day	2 to 7 days	8 days to 1 month	> 1 month up to 3 months	> 3 months up to 12 months	Over 1 year	Balancing amount
<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b>								
Irrevocable loan commitments or facilities granted according to estimated dates and amounts of drawdown by customers	13,588	-	1,340	-	-	-	12,248	-
Loans and advances to non-bank customers according to estimated dates and amounts of repayment by customers	60,194	3	826	4,190	958	8,533	45,684	-
<b>As at 31 Dec 2022</b>								
Irrevocable loan commitments or facilities granted according to estimated dates and amounts of drawdown by customers	14,245	-	577	-	-	-	13,668	-
Loans and advances to non-bank customers according to estimated dates and amounts of repayment by customers	61,615	4	295	53	2,032	8,585	50,646	-

The figures in Liquidity Gap are extracted from the HKMA Return on Liquidity Monitoring Tools (Form MA(BS)23).

### 5. Liquidity Risk Management

The liquidity risk management of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch, is part of the OCBC Group's risk management processes. The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet contractual and regulatory financial obligations and to undertake new transactions.

The Hong Kong Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") comprising key members from local management and Treasury, conducts meeting on a regular basis to review and deliberate important liquidity risk management matters.

#### Liquidity Management Framework

Liquidity risk management is a component of the OCBC HK Branch's asset and liability management framework. The liquidity risk management framework comprises of the followings:-

- Roles and responsibilities, organisational structure for oversight and communications of the Bank's liquidity risk management;
- Operational liquidity risk management;
- Periodic reporting of liquidity positions;
- Managing funding sources and access to markets; and
- Liquidity contingency plan that establishes indicators to alert senior management to potential liquidity and funding problems.

Setting up Liquidity risk tolerance, including Loan-to-Deposit Ratio, maturity mismatches and concentration of funding as well as stress testing are performed to facilitate liquidity risk control within the liquidity management framework.

#### Funding Strategy

The liquidity and funding positions of OCBC HK Branch is centrally managed at Hong Kong. The Branch maintains a diverse range of funding sources. Apart from obtaining the funding from interbank markets funding, the non-bank customer deposits also form a significant part of the Branch's overall funding. In order to lengthen the duration of the funding, the Branch issues certificate of deposit with different maturities and obtains intragroup funding at arm's length.

**V. Liquidity Information** *(continued)*5. Liquidity Risk Management *(continued)*

The Branch monitors the turnover and behavioural patterns of the funding sources and these trends are tabled at the monthly ALCO meeting for discussion. Studies are performed periodically (and models used are validated) to identify the behaviour of significant indeterminate products according to the liquidity methodology adopted. The study will yield an estimate of the amount of stable non-bank deposits under normal business conditions, and facilitate more realistic projections of the funding needs.

To ensure there is no over-reliance on any single funding source by types of liability and lender, concentration ratios are imposed where appropriate and monitored by ALCO support units.

Liquidity Monitoring

OCBC HK Branch manages the operational liquidity by cash flows on an individual currency basis by cash flow mismatch analysis under defined business scenarios.

Short-term liquidity stress tests are performed based on an institution-specific crisis scenario, a general-market crisis scenario and a combined scenario. The results of the stress tests are used to adjust liquidity risk management strategies, policies and positions and to develop effective contingency funding plans.

Liquidity monitoring is performed daily within a framework for projecting cash flows on a contractual and behavioural basis. Simulations of liquidity exposures under stressed market scenarios are performed and the results are taken into account in the risk management processes.

OCBC HK Branch also follows the applicable guidance set forth by the HKMA in Supervisory Policy Manual LM-2 "Sound Systems and Controls for Liquidity Risk Management".

Liquidity Reporting

In-house systems and procedures are in place to meet the various reporting requirements. The systems include data from different sources with relevant mapping rules to generate internal and local regulatory reports.

Daily cash flow mismatch reports are produced by using contractual cash flows in the balance sheets and placing them into appropriate time bands. Daily liquidity stress reports over a 30-day stress period is prepared, and based on contractual cash flows to make behavioural adjustments. The measurement and reporting of liquidity would be on a cumulative cash flow mismatch basis for each currency. For behaviour cash flow mismatch reports, the exposure should be against the assigned Maximum Cumulative Outflow ("MCO") limits.

The daily local regulatory reports, Liquidity Maintenance Ratio and Core Funding Ratio, are prepared in accordance with the relevant reporting requirements.

Contingency Planning

The Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") is a critical component of the liquidity management framework and serves as an extension of the OCBC HK Branch's operational or daily liquidity management policy.

A liquidity crisis can arise due to Market-driven and/or Firm-driven events. A 3-stage approach (Green/Amber/Red) is adopted to differentiate the various states of the liquidity and funding condition.

The OCBC Branch's liquidity management framework is supported by key liquidity measures, which are monitored on an on-going basis. These measures further serve as early warning indicators ("EWI") to alert senior management of potential liquidity and funding distress situations and trigger management actions in response to the event. The EWIs are designed taking into consideration the Branch's funding profile as well as the market conditions, and are calibrated to differentiate the various level of severity in liquidity shortfall. The EWIs are monitored regularly and discussed at the ALCO. These triggers may also be alerted on an exceptional basis.

**Section B – Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited Group information (Consolidated basis)**

Amounts reported are expressed in Singapore Dollars (The exchange rate as at 31 December 2023 is HKD1 = SGD 0.168865, 30 June 2023 is HKD1 = SGD 0.173163, 31 December 2022 is HKD1 = SGD 0.172256)

**I Capital and capital adequacy**

	<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b> <b>S\$ million</b>	As at 30 Jun 2023 S\$ million
(i) Capital and reserves		
- Issued and paid-up capital	<b>18,045</b>	18,037
- Total shareholders' equity <sup>#</sup>	<b>55,554</b>	53,920
(ii) Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	<b>18.1%</b>	17.8%

**II Other financial information**

	<b>As at 31 Dec 2023</b> <b>S\$ million</b>	As at 30 Jun 2023 S\$ million
(i) Total Assets	<b>581,424</b>	584,440
(ii) Total Liabilities	<b>525,870</b>	530,520
(iii) Total loans and advances to non-bank customers, including bills (net of individual and collectively assessed allowances)	<b>292,754</b>	293,532
(iv) Deposits of non-bank customers	<b>363,770</b>	372,462
	<b>Year ended</b> <b>31 Dec 2023</b> <b>S\$ million</b>	Year ended 31 Dec 2022 S\$ million (Restated*)
(v) Pre-tax profits	<b>8,401</b>	6,670

<sup>#</sup>: includes non-controlling interest

\*: Comparative figures has been restated with the adoption of SFRS(I)17

**III Bank profile**

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited is a company incorporated in Singapore with limited liability. Its Hong Kong Branch provides banking and financial related services to bank and non-bank customers.

**IV Disclosure on remuneration**

OCBC HK Branch adopted the remuneration systems of the head office, OCBC Bank. The objective of the Bank's remuneration policy is to attract, motivate, reward and retain quality staff. The Board ensures that the remuneration policies are in line with the strategic objectives and corporate values of the Bank, and do not give rise to conflicts between the objectives of the Bank and the interests of individual Directors and key executives.

According to the Supervisory Policy Manual ("SPM") CG-5 "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System" issued by HKMA, Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, as an overseas-incorporated Authorized Institution is not required to make separate disclosures in respect of the remuneration system applicable to their Hong Kong operations. The disclosures made by Head Office in the Annual Report also cover information as set out in the said Guideline, where appropriate.

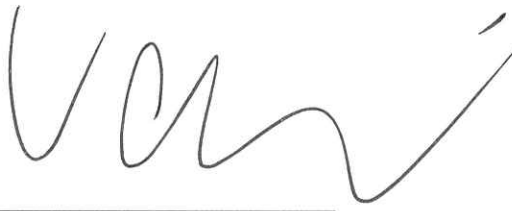
In relation to the disclosure on remuneration, such information on (but not be limited to) the decision-making process, firm-wide remuneration policy, criteria used for performance measurements and risk adjustment, the linkage between pay and performance, deferral policy and vesting criteria, and the parameters used for allocating cash versus other forms of remuneration, aggregate quantitative information, where applicable, in respect of sign-on and severance payments awarded during the financial year, and the breakdown of the total compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and other senior executives (reporting directly to him) by fixed, variable and deferred proportions, are to be publicly disclosed in our 2023 Annual Report.



**Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch Chief Executive's Declaration of Compliance**

I, Wei Yiu, being the Chief Executive of Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Limited, Hong Kong Branch, declare that the information disclosed in this statement complies fully with Banking (Disclosure) Rules and is not false or misleading.

Signature:



Date

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19 April 2024