

Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

31 December 2025

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

REPORTS AND AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary, ACR Nominees Limited (collectively referred to as the "Group") for the year ended 31 December 2025.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is commercial banking business, predominantly in Hong Kong, which includes deposit-taking, lending and trade financing, documentary credits, money market and foreign exchange operations. The principal activities of the subsidiary are to provide management and general corporate services. There were no significant changes in the nature of the Group's principal activities during the year.

Business review

A resolution had been passed by the shareholders on 17 June 2016, the Company is not to prepare the Business Review required by the Schedule 5 of the Company Ordinance for the financial year ended on 31 December 2016 and every subsequent financial year until revoked by a subsequent Special Resolution to take effect.

Results and dividends

The Group's profit for the year ended 31 December 2025 and the Group's financial position at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 6 to 59.

Preference shares dividend of HK\$1,035,000 (2024: HK\$1,035,000) has been paid in 2025.

The directors do not recommend the payment of any dividend to ordinary shareholders in respect of current year.

Share capital

There was no movement in the Company's issued capital during the year.

Directors

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report were:

Lucio Chua TAN	(Chairman)
KWAN Kie Yip	(Resigned on 1 st January 2025)
Lourdes A. SALAZAR	
Michael Gonzales TAN	

Independent non-executive director
CHONG Kim Chan Kenneth
Patrick Lim GO

In accordance with article 10A of the Company's articles of association, all remaining directors shall retire from office at every annual general meeting and shall be eligible for re-election.

The persons who were directors of the subsidiary of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report (not including those directors listed above) were as follows:

Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited
KO Wai Chun, Andy

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No director nor a connected entity of a director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to the business of the Group to which the Company, the holding company of the Company, or the Company's subsidiary or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

Directors' rights to acquire shares and debentures

At no time during the year were rights to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company granted to any director or their respective spouses or minor children, or were any such rights exercised by them; or was the Company, its holding company, its subsidiary or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the directors to acquire such rights in any other body corporate.

Compliance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

The Company has fully complied with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Auditors

Ernst & Young retire and a resolution for the reappointment as auditors of the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

On behalf of the Board



Lourdes A. SALAZAR

Hong Kong

30 April 2026



Ernst & Young
27/F, One Taikoo Place
979 King's Road
Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

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Independent auditor's report

To the members of Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited

新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited (the "Company") and its subsidiary (the "Group") set out on pages 6 to 59 which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSA") as issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the consolidated financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the directors and unaudited supplementary financial information.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors and the Audit Committee for the consolidated financial statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the directors of the Company are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors of the Company either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors of the Company are assisted by the Audit Committee in discharging their responsibilities for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSA's, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as basis for forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of Allied Banking Corporation (Hong Kong) Limited
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor report is Kristoffer Aldrin Del Rosario Daga (practising certificate number: P08341).

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Ernst & Young'.

Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
30 April 2026

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED

新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
INTEREST INCOME ON			
Loans and receivables		59,596,388	64,353,485
Deposits with other banks		18,617,518	20,465,210
		<u>78,213,906</u>	<u>84,818,695</u>
INTEREST EXPENSE ON DEPOSIT LIABILITIES		(17,752,829)	(20,804,691)
NET INTEREST INCOME		<u>60,461,077</u>	<u>64,014,004</u>
OTHER OPERATING INCOME	7	<u>15,946,451</u>	<u>10,903,616</u>
OPERATING INCOME		76,407,528	74,917,620
OPERATING EXPENSES	8	(33,938,759)	(36,160,680)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE OTHER LOSSES		42,468,769	38,756,940
LOSS FROM CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF AN INVESTMENT PROPERTY	17	(10,000,000)	(5,000,000)
CREDIT LOSS EXPENSES	15	(7,577,561)	(34,482)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		24,891,208	33,722,458
INCOME TAX	10	(4,535,058)	(6,056,628)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>20,356,150</u>	<u>27,665,830</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS		<u>20,356,150</u>	<u>27,665,830</u>

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	12	292,644,563	268,464,972
Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	13	288,743,889	200,695,033
Derivative financial instruments	14	895,824	109,036
Advances and other accounts	16	1,059,834,785	1,125,567,912
Current tax assets		2,471	-
Investment property	17	55,000,000	65,000,000
Property and equipment	19	20,997,063	21,922,464
Total assets		<u>1,718,118,595</u>	<u>1,681,759,417</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions		12,291,948	11,988,332
Deposits from customers	22	1,024,637,404	1,004,848,093
Derivative financial instruments	14	-	316,885
Other accounts and payables		19,616,021	19,979,004
Current tax liabilities		-	2,457,813
Deferred tax liabilities	20	1,900,843	1,818,061
Total liabilities		<u>1,058,446,216</u>	<u>1,041,408,188</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	23	185,700,000	185,700,000
Reserves		473,972,379	454,651,229
Total equity		<u>659,672,379</u>	<u>640,351,229</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>1,718,118,595</u>	<u>1,681,759,417</u>

The consolidated financial statements on pages 6 to 59 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2026 and are signed on its behalf by:


Lourdes A. SALAZAR


CHONG Kim Chan Kenneth

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	Share capital HK\$ (Note 23)	Reserves				Total reserves HK\$
			General reserve HK\$	Impairment reserve HK\$	Retained profits HK\$	Total reserves HK\$	
At 1 January 2024		185,700,000	7,000,000	5,498,602	415,521,797	428,020,399	613,720,399
Profit for the year		-	-	-	27,665,830	27,665,830	27,665,830
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	27,665,830	27,665,830	27,665,830
2024 preference shares dividend	11	-	-	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025		185,700,000	7,000,000	5,498,602	442,152,627	454,651,229	640,351,229
Profit for the year		-	-	-	20,356,150	20,356,150	20,356,150
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	20,356,150	20,356,150	20,356,150
2025 preference shares dividend	11	-	-	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)
At 31 December 2025		185,700,000	7,000,000	5,498,602	461,473,777	473,972,379	659,672,379

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
新聯銀行(香港)有限公司

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		24,891,208	33,722,458
Adjustments for:			
Loss from changes in fair value of an investment property	17	10,000,000	5,000,000
Credit loss expenses	15	7,577,561	34,482
Depreciation	8	1,065,851	1,063,732
(Profit)/Loss on disposal of property and equipment	7	-	(24,996)
		<u>43,534,620</u>	<u>39,795,676</u>
Decrease / (Increase) in placements with banks and other financial institutions with maturity more than three months when acquired		(14,887,905)	26,641,211
Decrease in advances and other accounts		58,158,797	8,203,335
Decrease / (Increase) in derivative financial instruments		(1,103,673)	911,278
Increase / (Decrease) in deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions		303,616	(2,276,497)
Increase / (Decrease) in deposits from customers		19,789,311	(44,965,825)
Increase / (Decrease) in other accounts and payables		(362,983)	1,131,250
		<u>105,431,783</u>	<u>29,440,428</u>
Hong Kong profits tax paid		(6,912,560)	(4,107,318)
NET CASH FLOWS GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		98,519,223	25,333,110
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of items of property and equipment	19	(140,450)	(223,800)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITY		(140,450)	(223,800)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid to preference shareholders	11	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		97,343,773	24,074,310
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>432,698,202</u>	<u>408,623,892</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		<u>530,041,975</u>	<u>432,698,202</u>
ANALYSIS OF BALANCES OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position	12	292,647,730	268,471,682
Placements with banks and other financial institutions repayable within three months when acquired		<u>237,394,245</u>	<u>164,226,520</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as stated in the consolidated statement of cash flows		<u>530,041,975</u>	<u>432,698,202</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company is a private limited company incorporated in Hong Kong and is licensed as a restricted license bank under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The address of the registered office and the principal place of business is 1402 World-Wide House, 19 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

The Company has a wholly-owned subsidiary, ACR Nominees Limited, which is engaged in the provision of management services and general corporate services.

The Company engaged in commercial banking business during the year. In the opinion of the directors, the holding company and the ultimate holding company of the Company is Philippine National Bank (PNB) which is incorporated in the Republic of the Philippines.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards (which include all HKFRS, Hong Kong Accounting Standards (“HKASs”) and Interpretations) as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”) and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. They have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment property and derivative financial instruments, which have been measured at fair values. These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars (HK\$) and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary (collectively referred to as the “Group”) for the year ended 31 December 2025. A subsidiary is an entity (including a structured entity), directly or indirectly, controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give the Group the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).

When the Company has, directly or indirectly, less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- (a) the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- (b) rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- (c) the Group’s voting rights and potential voting rights.

The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting period as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. The results of subsidiary are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. All intra-group balances, transactions, unrealised gains and losses resulting from intragroup transactions and dividends are eliminated on consolidation in full.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Group has adopted the following amendments to HKFRS Accounting Standards for the first time for the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 21 *Lack of Exchangeability*

The nature and the impact of the revised HKFRS Accounting Standards are described below:

Amendments to HKFRS 21 Lack of Exchangeability

- (a) Amendments to HKAS 21 Lack of Exchangeability are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025. In applying the amendments, an entity shall not restate comparative information and shall apply the transitional provision in HKAS 21.60 instead.

Amendments to HKAS 21 specify how an entity shall assess whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and how it shall estimate a spot exchange rate at a measurement date when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments require disclosures of information that enable users of financial statements to understand the impact of a currency not being exchangeable. As the currencies that the Company had transacted in were exchangeable, the amendments did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

The amendment did not have any impact on the financial position or financial performance of the Group.

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Group has not applied the following new and amended HKFRS Accounting Standards, that have been issued but are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 December 2025 in these financial statements. Among these HKFRS Accounting Standards, the following are expected to be relevant to the Group's financial statements upon becoming effective:

HKFRS 18	<i>Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statement</i> ²
HKFRS 19	<i>Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures</i> ²
Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7	<i>Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</i> ¹
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11</i>	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 7, HKFRS 9, HKFRS 10 and HKAS 7 ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026

² Effective for annual/reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027

HKFRS 18 replaces HKAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. While a number of sections have been brought forward from HKAS 1 with limited changes, HKFRS 18 introduces new requirements for presentation within the statement of profit or loss, including specified totals and subtotals. Entities are required to classify all income and expenses within the statement of profit or loss into one of the five categories: operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations and to present two new defined subtotals. It also requires disclosures about management-defined performance measures in a single note and introduces enhanced requirements on the grouping (aggregation and disaggregation) and the location of information in both the primary financial statements and the notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
(continued)

Some requirements previously included in HKAS 1 are moved to HKAS 8 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, which is renamed as HKAS 8 *Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements*. As a consequence of the issuance of HKFRS 18, limited, but widely applicable, amendments are made to HKAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*, HKAS 33 *Earnings per Share* and HKAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. In addition, there are minor consequential amendments to other HKFRS Accounting Standards. HKFRS 18 and the consequential amendments to other HKFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 with earlier application permitted. Retrospective application is required. The Company is currently analysing the new requirements and assessing the impact of HKFRS 18 on the presentation and disclosure of the Company's financial statements.

HKFRS 19 allows eligible entities to elect to apply reduced disclosure requirements while still applying the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements in other HKFRS Accounting Standards. To be eligible, at the end of the reporting period, an entity must be a subsidiary as defined in HKFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, cannot have public accountability and must have a parent (ultimate or intermediate) that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use which comply with HKFRS Accounting Standards. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently considering the application of HKFRS 19 in the financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 9 and HKFRS 7 clarify the date on which a financial asset or financial liability is derecognised and introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise a financial liability that is settled through an electronic payment system before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. The amendments clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and governance and other similar contingent features. Moreover, the amendments clarify the requirements for classifying financial assets with non-recourse features and contractually linked instruments. The amendments also include additional disclosures for investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments with contingent features. The amendments shall be applied retrospectively with an adjustment to opening retained profits (or other component of equity) at the initial application date. Prior periods are not required to be restated and can only be restated without the use of hindsight. Earlier application of either all the amendments at the same time or only the amendments related to the classification of financial assets is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Group financial statements.

Annual Improvements to HKFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11 set out amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 7 (and the accompanying *Guidance on implementing HKFRS 7*), HKFRS 9, HKFRS 10 and HKAS 7. Details of the amendments that are expected to be applicable to the Company are as follows:

- *HKFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*: The amendments have updated certain wording in paragraph B38 of HKFRS 7 and paragraphs IG1, IG14 and IG20B of the *Guidance on implementing HKFRS 7* for the purpose of simplification or achieving consistency with other paragraphs in the standard and/or with the concepts and terminology used in other standards. In addition, the amendments clarify that the *Guidance on implementing HKFRS 7* does not necessarily illustrate all the requirements in the referenced paragraphs of HKFRS 7 nor does it create additional requirements. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS
(continued)

- **HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*:** The amendments clarify that when a lessee has determined that a lease liability has been extinguished in accordance with HKFRS 9, the lessee is required to apply paragraph 3.3.3 of HKFRS 9 and recognise any resulting gain or loss in profit or loss. In addition, the amendments have updated certain wording in paragraph 5.1.3 of HKFRS 9 and Appendix A of HKFRS 9 to remove potential confusion. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.
- **HKAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*:** The amendments replace the term "cost method" with "at cost" in paragraph 37 of HKAS 7 following the prior deletion of the definition of "cost method". Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when control of goods or services is transferred to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

When the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the amount of consideration is estimated to which the Group will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

When the contract contains a financing component which provides the customer with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer for more than one year, revenue is measured at the present value of the amount receivable, discounted using the discount rate that would be reflected in a separate financing transaction between the Group and the customer at contract inception. When the contract contains a financing component which provides the Group with a significant financial benefit for more than one year, revenue recognised under the contract includes the interest expense accreted on the contract liability under the effective interest method. For a contract where the period between the payment by the customer and the transfer of the promised goods or services is one year or less, the transaction price is not adjusted for the effects of a significant financing component, using the practical expedient in HKFRS 15.

Revenue recognition - interest income and interest expense

Interest on financial instruments measured at amortised cost are recognised based on the effective interest method of accounting.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period.

The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Group estimates cash flows from the financial instrument (e.g., prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the EIR, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Once a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been written down as a result of an impairment loss, interest income is recognised thereafter using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Revenue recognition - fee and commission income

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period, as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group.

Fees and commission income and expenses that are integral to the effective interest rate on a financial asset or liability are included in the measurement of the effective interest rate. Other fees and commission income, including account servicing fees, handling fees, penalty fees, investment management fees, sales commission, placement fees and syndication fees, are recognised as the related services are performed. When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment charge are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

Other fees and commission expenses relate mainly to transaction and service fees, which are expensed as the services are provided.

Revenue recognition - rental income

Rental income arising on leased property is accounted for on a time-proportion and straight-line basis over the lease terms on ongoing lease.

Expense recognition

Expenses are recognised when it is probable that a decrease in future economic benefit related to a decrease in an asset or an increase in liability has occurred and the decrease in economic benefits can be measured reliably. Revenues and expenses that relate to the same transaction or other event are recognised simultaneously.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at the end of each reporting period. Indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such an indicator exists. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The calculation of the fair value less costs of disposal is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. When value in use calculations are undertaken, management must estimate the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash-generating unit and choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it arises in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

A previously recognised impairment loss of an asset other than goodwill is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of that asset, but not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any depreciation/amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of such an impairment loss is credited to the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Group if:

- (a) the party is a person or a close member of that person's family and that person
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Group or of a parent of the Group;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group;
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or of a parent, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary of the other entity);
 - (iii) the entity and the Group are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Group or an entity related to the Group;
 - (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);
 - (vii) a person identified in (a) (i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); and
 - (viii) the entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Group or to the parent of the Group.

Property and equipment and depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The cost of an item of property and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Expenditure incurred after items of property and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, is charged to profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis to write off the cost of each item of property and equipment to its residual value over their estimated useful lives. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Buildings	2.2% - 4%
Furniture and fixtures	20%
Office equipment	20% - 33%
Motor vehicles	20% - 25%
Leasehold land under finance lease	Over the lease terms
Leasehold improvements	Over the shorter of the lease terms and 20%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at the end of each financial year.

An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss on disposal or retirement is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset and is recognised in profit or loss in the year of the retirement and disposal and is recognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Investment property

Investment properties are interests in land and building held to earn rental income and/or for capital appreciation. Such property is measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is stated at fair value, which reflects market conditions at the end of the reporting period.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of an investment property are included in the profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

Any gains or losses on the retirement or disposal of an investment property are recognised in the profit or loss in the year of the retirement or disposal.

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Date of recognition

Purchases or sales of financial assets, except for derivatives, that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace are recognised on the settlement date. Derivative financial instruments are recognised on a trade date basis. Deposits, money market placements and loans and receivables are recognised when cash is received by the Group or advanced to the borrowers.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Except for financial assets or liabilities valued at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), the initial measurement of financial instruments includes transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), and FVPL. The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the solely payments of principal and interest test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial assets at FVPL

Financial assets at FVPL include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets at FVPL are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with positive net changes in fair value presented as other income and gains and negative net changes in fair value presented as other expenses and losses in profit or loss. These net fair value changes do not include any interest earned on these financial assets, which are recognised in accordance with the policies set out for "Revenue recognition" above.

Derivative financial instruments are the only Group's financial assets at FVPL.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the EIR method, less allowance for expected credit losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The amortisation is included in 'Interest income' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The expected credit losses are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income under "Credit loss expenses/Net write back of impairment provision".

The Group's financial assets at amortised cost includes cash and cash equivalents, placements with banks and financial institutions, advances and other accounts.

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets at FVOCI

The Group measures debt instruments at FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

For debt and equity instruments at FVOCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the consolidated income statement and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in OCI is recycled to profit or loss. As at 31 December 2025, the Group did not have any financial assets at FVOCI.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions, deposits from customers, derivative financial instruments and other accounts and payables.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by HKFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit

Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in profit or loss does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the date of initial recognition and only if the criteria in HKFRS 9 are satisfied.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest amortisation is included in profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. A financial guarantee contract is recognised initially as a liability at its fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of the guarantee, except when such contract is recognised at FVPL. Subsequent to initial recognition, the Group measures the financial guarantee contract at the higher of the amortised premium and the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle any financial obligation arising as a result of the guarantee at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECL) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECL represent credit losses that reflect an unbiased and probability-weighted measure of expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR which is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive. ECL allowances are measured at amounts equal to either (i) 12-month ECL or (ii) lifetime ECL for those financial assets which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition (General Approach). The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECL that results from default events on a financial assets that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are credit losses that results from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

For non-credit-impaired assets:

- Stage 1 consists of all non-impaired financial assets which have not experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Group recognizes a 12-month ECL for Stage 1 financial assets.
- Stage 2 consists of all non-impaired financial instruments which have experienced a SICR since initial recognition. The Group recognizes a lifetime ECL for Stage 2 financial assets.

For credit-impaired financial assets:

- Financial instruments are classified as Stage 3 when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that have occurred after initial recognition with a negative impact on the estimated future cash flows of a financial assets. The ECL model requires that lifetime ECL be recognised for impaired financial assets.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit impaired, in all cases when the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group or the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full. As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a financial asset as in default when (a) as result of one or more loss events, there is objective evidence that its recoverable value is less than its carrying amount; (b) it is downgraded below special mention; (c) there is delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest; (d) significant cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower; (e) there is breach of loan covenants or conditions; and/or (f) initiation of bankruptcy proceedings. The definition of default is largely consistent with the loan classification system required to be adopted for reporting to the HKMA for loans and advances.

The criteria for determining whether credit risk has increased include quantitative changes in probabilities of default and qualitative factors such as downgrade in the credit assessment of the borrowers and a backstop based on delinquency. The credit risk of a particular exposure is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition if, based on the Group's internal credit assessment, the borrower or counterparty is determined to require close monitoring or with well-defined credit weaknesses and if contractual payments are more than a specified days past due threshold (i.e. 30 days), the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition. In subsequent reporting periods, if the credit risk of the financial instrument improves such that there is no longer a SICR since initial recognition, the Group shall revert to recognizing a 12-month ECL.

Loans and receivables together with any associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement of ECLs

ECL is a function of the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD), with the timing of the loss also considered, estimated by incorporating forward-looking economic information and through the use of experienced credit judgment.

These parameters will be derived from market-based approach models using internal and external data.

The PD represents the likelihood that a credit exposure will not be repaid and will go into default within either a 12-month horizon for Stage 1 or lifetime horizon for Stage 2. The PD for each individual instrument is modelled based on available market data and is estimated based on current market conditions and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions. The Group segmented its credit exposures based on homogenous risk characteristics and developed a corresponding PD methodology. PD estimates will be based on external data mapping with the current portfolios of exposure in order to identify the corresponding grading of the exposures.

LGD is the amount that may not be recovered in the event of default and is modelled based on historical cash flow recovery and reasonable and supportable information about future economic conditions, where appropriate. The Group will estimate LGD parameter based on recovery rates of claims against defaulted counterparties after netting off the value of collaterals. LGD estimates will be calibrated for different factors (the estimated cost and period of time from recovery) / scenarios, to reflect possible changes in collateral values. They will be calculated on a discounted cash flow basis using the effective interest rate as the discounting factors.

EAD is modelled on historical data and represents an estimate of the outstanding amount of credit exposure at the time a default may occur. EAD represents the loan outstanding, accrued interest receivable and contingent liabilities (not include loan commitment) in the event of a default. Since loan commitment to the borrower can be unconditionally cancellable, loan commitment is not considered as the component of EAD for calculation of ECL. The EAD of a financial asset will be the gross carrying amount at default.

Impairment allowances are recognised for losses that have incorporated forward-looking information into its measurement of expected credit losses at the end of the reporting period based on objective evidence of impairment.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised (i.e., removed from the Group's consolidated statement of financial position) when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, and the difference between the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle, on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value measurement

The Group measures its investment properties and derivative financial instruments at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash, and have a short maturity of generally within three months when acquired, less bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

For the purpose of the consolidated statements of financial position, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and in banks, including term deposits with maturity not exceeding one month from the year ended December 31, and assets similar in nature to cash, which are not restricted as to use.

Provisions

A provision is recognised when a present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the effect of discounting is material, the amount recognised for a provision is the present value at the end of the reporting period of the future expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in the discounted present value amount arising from the passage of time is included in consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, taking into consideration interpretations and practices prevailing in the countries in which the Group operates.

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, the carryforward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary differences arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Retirement benefit costs

The Group operates defined contribution retirement benefit schemes, including a Mandatory Provident Fund scheme (the "MPF Scheme") and an Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance scheme (the "ORSO Scheme"). Contributions to both schemes are made based on a percentage of employees' basic salaries and are charged to profit or loss as they become payable in accordance with the respective scheme rules.

The assets of both schemes are held separately from those of the Group in independently administered funds, and the Group's employer contributions vest fully with employees upon contribution.

Fiduciary assets

The assets of the staff provident funds and assets held in trust in a fiduciary capacity are not assets of the Group, and accordingly are not reported in the financial statements.

Repossessed assets

Repossessed collateral assets are accounted as "Assets held for sale" and reported in "Other assets" and the relevant loans are derecognised. The repossessed collateral assets are measured at lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in Hong Kong dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Group are initially recorded using their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency rates of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period. Differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation) difference on the item whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively).

Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity of the Group's consolidated statement of financial position include:

- General reserve – General reserve is maintained for general contingencies.
- Impairment reserve – Impairment reserve is the previous years' excessive expected credit losses allowance transferred to reserve account.

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting.

Interim dividends are simultaneously proposed and declared, because the Company's memorandum and articles of association grant the directors the authority to declare interim dividends. Consequently, interim dividends are recognised immediately as a liability when they are proposed and declared.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and their accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the assets or liabilities affected in the future.

Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (continued)

Impairment allowances on cash, placements with banks and other financial institutions and loans and advances and receivables

The measurement of impairment losses under HKFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of market base approach models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Group's internal credit grading is based on external data mapping with our current portfolios of exposure in order to identify the corresponding grading of the exposures, which assigns probabilities of default to the individual grades
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime ECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs over determination of the period over which the entity is exposed to credit risk based on the behavioural life of the credit exposures, loss given default and collateral recovery of the credit exposure.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as property / collateral values, and the effect on probabilities of default, exposures at default and losses given default
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

It has been the Group's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

Fair value of investment property

Investment property is carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value. The fair value was based on a valuation on the property conducted by an independent firm of professional valuers using property valuation techniques which involve making assumptions on certain market conditions. Favourable or unfavourable changes to these assumptions would result in changes in the fair value of the Group's investment property.

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors (the "Board") has the overall responsibility for the management of all types of risk exposures. In the delivery of its responsibility, the Board has established specialised committees to identify, measure, monitor and control different types of risks. The Board or the appropriate specialised committees review and approve policies and procedures for the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of both financial and non-financial risks. Such policies and procedures are reviewed by the relevant committees or senior management on a regular basis.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Market risk includes currency risk and interest rate risk.

The Group's total operating income, profit before taxation, total assets, total liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments are derived predominantly from Hong Kong.

5.1 Credit risk

5.1.1. Management of credit risk

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk in the event of the counterparties' failure to perform their obligations in relation to each class of recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets as stated in the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group recognises impairment allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets in accordance with the IFRS 9 expected credit loss model. Expected credit losses are measured on a 12-month or lifetime basis, depending on changes in credit risk since initial recognition, and incorporate forward-looking information. Significant changes in the economy, or in the health of a particular industry segment, could result in losses that are different from those provided for at the end of the reporting period. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The Group's lending policies have been formulated based on its own experience, the Banking Ordinance, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority guidelines and other statutory requirements.

The Group's primary credit approval bodies are the Credit Risk Management Committee. The Credit Risk Management Committee is responsible for evaluating and monitoring lending-related activities, reviewing existing credit limits and industry limits and managing the lending portfolio and overall credit risk of the Group. It comprises one non-executive directors, the Chief Executive, two Alternate Chief Executives, who are also Head of Treasury and Head of Operation, and the Senior Managers of Credit.

The Group structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or groups of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are typically monitored on a revolving basis and are subject to periodic reviews. Limits on the level of credit risk by product, industry sector and by country are approved annually by the Board.

The exposure to any one borrower including banks and brokers is further restricted by sub-limits covering on and off-balance sheet exposures, and daily delivery risk limits in relation to trading items such as forward foreign exchange contracts. Actual exposures against limits are monitored daily.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.1 Management of credit risk (continued)

Credit risk is managed principally through the Bank's conservative lending practices, which require that credit exposures are fully collateralized. The Bank mitigates credit risk by maintaining appropriate margins on collateral, performing regular collateral valuations, and ensuring the enforceability of collateral arrangements. Borrowers' creditworthiness is assessed at origination and monitored on an ongoing basis, with lending limits adjusted as necessary. Corporate and personal guarantees are obtained where relevant to further mitigate credit risk.

5.1.2 Risk mitigation policies

Some specific control and mitigation measures are outlined below.

Collateral

The Group implements guidelines on the acceptability of specific classes of collateral or credit risk mitigation. The principal collateral types for loans and advances are:

- Mortgages over properties;
- Charges over business assets such as premises, inventory and accounts receivable; and
- Charges over financial instruments such as debt securities and equities.

In addition, in order to minimise credit losses, the Group will seek additional collaterals from the counterparty as soon as impairment indicators are identified for the relevant individual loans and advances.

Settlement risk arises in any situation where a payment in cash, securities or equities is made in the expectation of a corresponding receipt in cash, securities or equities. Daily settlement limits are established for each counterparty to cover the aggregate of all settlement risk arising from the Group's market transactions on any single day.

Credit-related commitments

The primary purpose of these instruments is to ensure that funds are available to a customer as required. Guarantees and standby letters of credit - which represent irrevocable assurances that the Group will make payments in the event that a customer cannot meet its obligations to third parties - carry the same credit risk as loans. Documentary and commercial letters of credit - which are written undertakings by the Group on behalf of a customer authorising a third party to draw drafts on the Group up to a stipulated amount under specific terms and conditions - are collateralised by the underlying shipments of goods to which they relate and therefore carry less risk than a direct borrowing.

Commitments to extend credit represent unused portions of authorisation to extend credit in the form of loans, guarantees or letters of credit. With respect to credit risk on commitments to extend credit, the Group is potentially exposed to loss in an amount equal to the total unused commitments. However, the amount of loss is likely to be less than the total unused commitments, as most commitments to extend credit are contingent upon customers maintaining specific credit standards.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.2 Risk mitigation policies (continued)

The Group monitors the term of maturity of credit commitments because longer-term commitments generally have a greater degree of credit risk than shorter-term commitments.

5.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies

Impairment allowances are recognised for losses that have been incorporated forward-looking information into its measurement of expected credit losses at the end of the reporting period based on objective evidence of impairment.

The Group will consider that a financial institution lending (cash and money market placement) is with low credit risk if its international credit grading is equivalent to or higher than investment grading of the relevant credit rating agent such as S&P Global Ratings Inc. or Moody's Investor Service. The Group will consider that a non-financial institution lending is with low credit risk if (a) its account performance with the Group is normal; (b) stable business prospect; (c) acceptable financial strength and (d) sound management.

The rating tool assists management to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists under HKFRS 9, based on the criteria of "significant increase of credit risk" set out by the Group. The Group will allocate each exposure to an internal credit risk grade (5-grade loan classification) that is determined to be predictive of the risk of default. Each exposure will be allocated to an internal credit risk grade on initial recognition based on available information about the borrower. Exposures will be subject to ongoing monitoring, which may result in an exposure being moved to a different credit risk grade when the risk of asset changes. The Group will primarily identify whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred for an exposure by comparing the credit risk grade at the reporting date with the credit risk grade at the initial recognition of the exposure.

The Group will presumptively consider that a significantly increase in credit risk occurs no later than when an asset is past due more than 30 days due to (a) late payment or tight liquidity of the borrower's client, this may indicate the cash flow of the borrower may be affected which ultimately lead to expected loss of the Group; (b) consecutive decline in sales in 3 years and the net loss was booked for 3 years or more while the overall economy is not under down turn cycle; (c) deterioration of the borrower's competitive position; (d) downgrading below investment grade level; (e) deterioration in the value of collateral.

The Group will consider a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Group in full or the borrower is more than 90 days past due on any material credit obligation to the Group. The definition of default is largely consistent with the loan classification system required to be adopted for reporting to the HKMA for loans and advances.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.3 Impairment and provisioning policies (continued)

The Group assess whether financial asset carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is "credit-impaired" when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes but not limited to the following observable data:

- Delinquency in contractual payments of principal or interest
- Significant cash flow difficulties experienced by the borrower
- Breach of loan covenants or conditions
- Initiation of bankruptcy proceedings
- Downgrading below special mention

HKFRS 9 also requires the Group to record impairment allowances for ECL for money market placements. The allowances are based on the ECLs associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months or lifetime using a 3-stage approach.

5.1.4 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements

Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets are as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	292,644,563	268,464,972
Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	288,743,889	200,695,033
Derivative financial instruments	895,824	109,036
Advances and other accounts	1,057,086,391	1,122,126,332
	<u>1,639,370,667</u>	<u>1,591,395,373</u>

Credit risk exposures relating to off-balance sheet items are as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Loan commitments	52,134,914	21,424,611
Guarantees, acceptance and other financial liabilities	-	-
	<u>52,134,914</u>	<u>21,424,611</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.4 Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancements (continued)

The value and type of collateral or credit enhancement required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Policies and guidelines are in place to determine the eligibility of collateral for credit risk mitigation.

The Group takes collateral as a secondary recourse to the borrower. The collateral and credit enhancements include but are not limited to residential properties, income-producing real estate properties, guarantees and cash deposits.

Periodic valuations of collateral are required. Loans and advances are typically collateralised to a substantial extent with top-up clauses incorporated in the underlying agreement. The current market value of the collateral is considered during the review of the adequacy of the allowance for credit losses, among others.

For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Company's net credit exposure arising from advances to customers after the financial effect of collateral and other credit enhancements amounted to HK\$1,872,207 (2024: HK\$1,045,212).

5.1.5 Credit quality

Credit quality of loans and advances to customers are summarised as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Neither past due nor impaired	943,402,024	937,287,158
Past due but not impaired	7,743,984	79,786,630
Impaired	<u>105,439,066</u>	<u>93,706,260</u>
Gross loans and advances to customers	1,056,585,074	1,110,780,048
Less: Expected credit losses		
Stage 1	(143,460)	(87,479)
Stage 2	-	-
Stage 3	<u>(7,791,704)</u>	<u>(175)</u>
	<u><u>1,048,649,910</u></u>	<u><u>1,110,692,394</u></u>

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.5 Credit quality (continued)

Advances neither past due nor impaired

The credit quality of the portfolio of loans and advances to customers that were neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to the internal rating system adopted by the Group and are summarised as follows:

At 31 December 2025

	Individual (retail customers)			Corporate entities		Total loans and advances to customers HK\$
	Overdrafts HK\$	Term loans HK\$	Mortgages HK\$	Large corporate customers HK\$	SMEs HK\$	
GRADES:						
1. Pass	39,946,973	82,044,624	55,083,605	-	766,326,822	943,402,024
Total	<u>39,946,973</u>	<u>82,044,624</u>	<u>55,083,605</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>766,326,822</u>	<u>943,402,024</u>

At 31 December 2024

	Individual (retail customers)			Corporate entities		Total loans and advances to customers HK\$
	Overdrafts HK\$	Term loans HK\$	Mortgages HK\$	Large corporate customers HK\$	SMEs HK\$	
GRADES:						
1. Pass	45,807,890	195,830,964	76,331,855	-	619,316,449	937,287,158
Total	<u>45,807,890</u>	<u>195,830,964</u>	<u>76,331,855</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>619,316,449</u>	<u>937,287,158</u>

Advances past due but not impaired

The distribution of loans and advances to customers that were past due but not impaired are summarised as follows:

At 31 December 2025

	Individual (retail customers)			Corporate entities		Total loans and advances to customers HK\$
	Overdrafts HK\$	Term loans HK\$	Mortgages HK\$	Large corporate customers HK\$	SMEs HK\$	
Past due up to						
30 days	-	-	-	-	6,620,250	6,620,250
31-60 days	-	-	1,123,734	-	-	1,123,734
61-90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,123,734</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,620,250</u>	<u>7,743,984</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.5 Credit quality (continued)

At 31 December 2024

	<u>Individual (retail customers)</u>			<u>Corporate entities</u>		<u>Total loans and advances to customers</u> HK\$
	<u>Overdrafts</u> HK\$	<u>Term loans</u> HK\$	<u>Mortgages</u> HK\$	<u>Large corporate customers</u> HK\$	<u>SMEs</u> HK\$	
Past due up to						
30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-60 days	-	-	-	-	41,000,000	41,000,000
61-90 days	-	-	-	-	38,786,630	38,786,630
Over 90 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	79,786,630	79,786,630

Impaired advances

Advances to customers

The breakdown of the gross impaired loans and advances by class, along with the fair value of related collateral held by the Group as security, are as follows:

At 31 December 2025

	<u>Individual (retail customers)</u>			<u>Corporate entities</u>		<u>Total loans and advances to customers</u> HK\$
	<u>Overdrafts</u> HK\$	<u>Term loans</u> HK\$	<u>Mortgages</u> HK\$	<u>Large corporate customers</u> HK\$	<u>SMEs</u> HK\$	
Gross impaired loans and advances to customers	-	12,642,910	2,262,993	-	90,533,163	105,439,066
Impairment allowance made in respect of such advances						
- Stage 3	-	-	23	-	7,791,681	7,791,704
Fair value of collateral	-	17,137,528	18,501,705	-	99,617,167	135,256,400

At 31 December 2024

	<u>Individual (retail customers)</u>			<u>Corporate entities</u>		<u>Total loans and advances to customers</u> HK\$
	<u>Overdrafts</u> HK\$	<u>Term loans</u> HK\$	<u>Mortgages</u> HK\$	<u>Large corporate customers</u> HK\$	<u>SMEs</u> HK\$	
Gross impaired loans and advances to customers	471,574	11,000,000	23	-	82,234,663	93,706,260
Impairment allowance made in respect of such advances						
- Stage 3	-	-	23	-	152	175
Fair value of collateral	-	12,532,781	-	-	96,636,406	109,169,187

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.1 Credit risk (continued)

5.1.5 Credit quality (continued)

During the year, the Group has taken possession of collateral held as security HK\$57,056,000 (2024: Nil).

Loans and advances renegotiated

Restructuring activities include extended payment arrangements, approved external management plans, and modification and deferral of payments. Following restructuring, a previously overdue customer account is reset to normal status and managed together with accounts of similar status. Restructuring policies and

Loans and advances renegotiated (continued)

practices are based on indicators or criteria which, in the judgement of local management, indicate that payment will most likely continue. These policies are kept under continuous review. Restructuring is most commonly applied to term loans, in particular customer finance loans.

They are retained in classified loans until the Company have sufficiently good reasons to believe that the obligor will be able to sustainably meet the re-scheduled loan repayment terms.

There are no renegotiated loans that would otherwise be past due or impaired as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

5.2 Market risk

The Group is exposed to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks arise from open positions in interest rates, currency and equity products, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements and changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices such as interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

Market risk is managed by the Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO"). ALCO directs the Group's overall acquisition, allocation and pricing of funds, within the established target/guidelines, while managing and monitoring the overall treasury risk exposure. It comprises one non-executive director, the Chief Executive, two Alternate Chief Executives, who are also the Head of Treasury and Head of Operation, the Senior Manager of Credit, the Head of Marketing and the Manager of Accounts.

5.2.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within the approved policy parameters by utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

The Group does not have any significant foreign exchange risk as foreign exchange dealing is moderate. Day-to-day foreign exchange management is performed by the Treasury Management Department within the approved limits.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 Market risk (continued)

5.2.1 Currency risk (continued)

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. ALCO sets both overnight and intra-day positions limits and monitors the level of exposure by currencies and in total on a daily basis.

The following table, presented in Hong Kong dollars, indicates the concentration of currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

	US\$	HK\$	Euro	GBP	Other	Total
At 31 December 2025						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	110,883,259	176,408,290	-	96,839	5,256,175	292,644,563
Placements with banks and other financial institutions between one and twelve months	237,394,245	48,868,327	-	1,509,103	972,214	288,743,889
Derivative financial instruments	895,824	-	-	-	-	895,824
Financial assets included in advances and other accounts	617,213	1,056,291,504	-	27,756	149,918	1,057,086,391
Total assets	349,790,541	1,281,568,121	-	1,633,698	6,378,307	1,639,370,667
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	5,530,047	6,759,207	-	-	2,694	12,291,948
Deposits from customers	702,597,544	315,705,059	-	1,118,350	5,216,451	1,024,637,404
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts and payable	2,575,377	16,952,961	-	2,005	85,678	19,616,021
Total liabilities	710,702,968	339,417,227	-	1,120,355	5,304,823	1,056,545,373
Net on-balance sheet position	(360,912,427)	941,881,665	-	513,343	1,073,484	582,556,065
At 31 December 2024						
ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	188,042,622	75,480,380	-	90,146	4,851,824	268,464,972
Placements with banks and other financial institutions between one and twelve months	154,364,948	75,480,380	-	1,353,436	903,581	200,695,033
Derivative financial instruments	109,036	-	-	-	-	109,036
Financial assets included in advances and other accounts	2,352,871	1,119,530,320	-	23,820	219,321	1,122,126,332
Total assets	344,869,477	1,239,083,768	-	1,467,402	5,974,726	1,591,395,373
LIABILITIES						
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	3,784,172	8,224,160	-	-	-	12,088,332
Deposits from customers	702,839,183	296,049,229	-	1,034,998	4,924,683	1,004,848,093
Derivative financial instruments	316,885	-	-	-	-	316,885
Other accounts and payable	2,336,633	17,556,646	-	2,637	83,088	19,979,004
Total liabilities	709,256,873	321,830,035	-	1,037,635	5,007,771	1,037,132,314
Net on-balance sheet position	(364,387,396)	917,253,733	-	429,767	966,955	554,263,059

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 Market risk (continued)

5.2.1 Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Group is mainly exposed to US dollars. As HK\$ is pegged to the United States dollar ("US\$"), the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk in respect of financial instruments denominated in US\$ is considered to be minimal.

5.2.2 Interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce or create losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. Limits are set on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored regularly.

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 Market risk (continued)

5.2.2 Interest rate risk (continued)

	Effective interest rate	Up to 1 month HK\$	1 - 3 months HK\$	4 - 12 months HK\$	1 - 5 years HK\$	Over 5 years HK\$	Non-interest bearing HK\$	Total HK\$
<u>At 31 December 2025</u>								
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	3.35%	116,827,126	-	-	-	-	175,817,437	292,644,563
Placements with banks and other financial institutions between one and twelve months	2.84%	-	239,875,563	1,509,103	-	-	-	241,384,666
Derivative financial instruments	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	895,824	895,824
Financial assets included in advances and other accounts	5.08%	1,046,922,729	-	-	-	-	10,163,662	1,057,086,391
Total assets		1,163,749,855	239,875,562	1,509,103	-	-	186,876,923	1,592,011,444
LIABILITIES								
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	5.88%	8,267,288	-	-	-	-	4,024,660	12,291,948
Deposits from customers	1.58%	225,957,004	368,560,211	430,120,189	-	-	-	1,024,637,404
Derivative financial instruments	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts and payables	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	19,616,021	19,616,021
Total liabilities		234,224,292	368,560,211	430,120,189	-	-	23,640,681	1,056,545,373
Total interest sensitivity gap		929,525,563	(128,684,649)	(428,611,086)	-	-	163,236,242	535,466,071

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG) LIMITED
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31 December 2025

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 Market risk (continued)

5.2.2 Interest rate risk (continued)

	Effective interest rate	Up to 1 month HK\$	1 - 3 months HK\$	4 - 12 months HK\$	1 - 5 years HK\$	Over 5 years HK\$	Non-interest bearing HK\$	Total HK\$
<u>At 31 December 2024</u>								
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	3.99%	195,028,479	-	-	-	-	73,436,493	268,464,972
Placements with banks and other financial institutions between one and twelve months	3.81%	-	183,445,581	17,249,452	-	-	-	200,695,033
Derivative financial instruments	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	109,036	109,036
Financial assets included in advances and other accounts	5.56%	1,106,658,668	-	-	-	-	15,472,120	1,122,130,788
Total assets		<u>1,301,687,147</u>	<u>183,445,581</u>	<u>17,249,452</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>89,017,649</u>	<u>1,591,399,829</u>
LIABILITIES								
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	5.88%	7,920,195	-	-	-	-	4,068,137	11,988,332
Deposits from customers	1.99%	220,448,831	391,067,899	393,331,363	-	-	-	1,004,848,093
Derivative financial instruments	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	316,885	316,885
Other accounts and payables	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	19,979,004	19,979,004
Total liabilities		<u>228,369,026</u>	<u>391,067,899</u>	<u>393,331,363</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,364,026</u>	<u>1,037,132,314</u>
Total interest sensitivity gap		<u>1,073,318,121</u>	<u>(207,622,318)</u>	<u>(376,081,911)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,090,747</u>	<u>557,704,639</u>

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.2 Market risk (continued)

5.2.2 Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below are determined based on the exposure to interest rates at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 100 basis point change is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

	2025		2024	
	Change in basis points		Change in basis points	
	+100 HK\$	-100 HK\$	+100 HK\$	-100 HK\$
Profit before tax	<u>3,383,230</u>	<u>(3,383,230)</u>	<u>4,896,139</u>	<u>(4,896,139)</u>

5.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due and to replace funds when they are withdrawn. The consequence may be the failure to meet obligations to repay depositors and fulfil commitments to lend.

5.3.1 Management of liquidity risk

ALCO is responsible for monitoring the Group's liquidity position through periodic review of statutory liquidity ratio, maturity profile of assets and liabilities, loan-to-deposit ratio and inter-bank transactions. Liquidity policy is monitored by ALCO and reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Group's policy is to maintain a conservative level of liquid funds on a daily basis so that the Group is prepared to meet its obligations when they fall due in the normal course of business, to satisfy statutory liquidity ratio requirements, and to deal with any funding crises that may arise. Limits are set on the minimum proportion of maturing funds to be maintained in order to meet all the calls on cash resources such as overnight deposits, current accounts, maturing deposits, loan draw-downs and guarantees, margin calls and other calls on cash-settled derivatives. Limits are also set on the minimum level of inter-bank and other borrowing facilities that should be in place to cover withdrawals at an unexpected level of demand.

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

5.3.1 Management of liquidity risk (continued)

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial liabilities including interest that will accrue to those liabilities.

	Less than 1 month HK\$	1 - 3 months HK\$	4 - 12 months HK\$	1 - 5 years HK\$	Over 5 years HK\$	Undated HK\$	Total HK\$
<u>At 31 December 2025</u>							
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions							
	4,098,293	-	-	8,193,655	-	-	12,291,990
Deposits from customers							
	150,758,671	369,747,338	433,144,503	75,322,887	-	-	1,028,973,379
Other accounts and payables							
	9,310,312	3,531,334	4,190,199	976,599	-	1,607,578	19,616,022
	<u>164,167,317</u>	<u>373,278,672</u>	<u>437,334,702</u>	<u>84,493,121</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,605,578</u>	<u>1,060,881,390</u>

	Less than 1 month HK\$	1 - 3 months HK\$	4 - 12 months HK\$	1 - 5 years HK\$	Over 5 years HK\$	Undated HK\$	Total HK\$
<u>At 31 December 2024</u>							
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions							
	4,014,691	-	-	7,973,641	-	-	11,988,332
Deposits from customers							
	149,604,011	391,067,899	393,331,363	70,844,820	-	-	1,004,848,093
Other accounts and payables							
	8,747,737	6,426,727	3,148,220	203,835	-	1,452,485	19,979,004
	<u>162,366,439</u>	<u>397,494,626</u>	<u>396,479,583</u>	<u>79,022,296</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,452,485</u>	<u>1,036,815,429</u>

5.3.2 Off-balance sheet items

The tables below summarised the Group's off-balance sheet financial instruments by maturity based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

	Within 30 days HK\$	31-90 days HK\$	91-360 days HK\$	Total HK\$
<u>At 31 December 2025</u>				
Loan commitments	-	11,091,958	41,042,956	52,134,914
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>11,091,958</u>	<u>41,042,956</u>	<u>52,134,914</u>

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

5.3.2 Off-balance sheet items (continued)

	<u>Within</u> <u>30 days</u> HK\$	<u>31-90</u> <u>days</u> HK\$	<u>91-360</u> <u>days</u> HK\$	<u>Total</u> HK\$
<u>At 31 December 2024</u>				
Loan commitments	-	10,627,972	10,796,639	21,424,611
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>10,627,972</u>	<u>10,796,639</u>	<u>21,424,611</u>

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

5.3.3 Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity

The maturity analysis based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date in accordance with the guideline issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is shown below.

	31 December 2025	On Demand HK\$	Up to 1 month HK\$	1 - 3 months HK\$	4 - 12 months HK\$	1 - 5 years HK\$	Over 5 years HK\$	Indefinite Period HK\$	Total HK\$
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	175,817,437		116,827,126	-	-	-	-	-	292,644,563
Placements with banks and other financial-institutions between one and twelve months	-	-	-	239,875,563	1,509,103	-	-	-	241,384,666
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	133,218	762,606	-	-	-	895,824
Financial assets included in advances and other accounts	261,095,866	132,186,679	394,038,514	394,038,514	178,501,714	15,446,331	75,027,882	789,405	1,057,086,391
Total assets	436,913,304	249,013,805	634,047,294	634,047,294	180,773,423	15,446,331	75,027,882	789,405	1,592,011,444
LIABILITIES									
Deposits and balances of banks and other - financial institutions	12,291,948								12,291,948
Deposits from customers	-	150,634,138	368,560,211	368,560,211	430,120,189	8,193,655	-	-	1,024,637,404
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other accounts and payables	-	9,310,312	3,531,334	3,531,334	4,190,199	976,599	-	1,607,577	19,616,021
Total liabilities	12,291,948	159,944,450	372,091,545	372,091,545	434,310,388	76,299,466	-	1,607,577	1,056,545,373
Total liquidity gap	424,621,356	89,069,355	261,955,749	261,955,749	(253,536,965)	(60,853,135)	75,027,882	(818,172)	535,466,071

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

5.3.3 Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)

	31 December 2024							Total HK\$
	On Demand HK\$	Up to 1 month HK\$	1 - 3 months HK\$	4 - 12 months HK\$	1 - 5 years HK\$	Over 5 years HK\$	Indefinite Period HK\$	
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	73,419,233	195,045,739	-	-	-	-	-	268,464,972
Placements with banks and other financial- institutions between one and twelve months	-	-	183,445,581	17,249,452	-	-	-	200,695,033
Derivative financial instruments	-	9,975	6,195	92,866	-	-	-	109,036
Financial assets included in advances and other accounts	178,396,675	304,157,792	431,698,447	89,378,593	22,702,224	95,792,776	(175)	1,122,126,332
Total assets	251,815,908	499,213,506	615,150,223	106,720,911	22,702,224	95,792,776	(175)	1,591,395,373
LIABILITIES								
Deposits and balances of banks and other - financial institutions	4,014,691	-	-	-	7,973,641	-	-	11,988,332
Deposits from customers	-	149,604,011	391,067,899	393,331,363	70,844,820	-	-	1,004,848,093
Derivative financial instruments	-	184,623	131,680	582	-	-	-	316,885
Other accounts and payables	-	8,752,194	7,375,477	2,132,969	268,305	2,031	1,448,028	19,979,004
Total liabilities	4,014,691	158,540,828	398,575,056	395,464,914	79,086,766	2,031	1,448,028	1,037,132,314
Total liquidity gap	247,801,217	340,672,678	216,575,167	(288,744,003)	(56,384,542)	95,790,745	(1,448,203)	554,263,059

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5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

5.4 Capital management

The Group has adopted a policy of maintaining a strong capital base to:

- comply with the capital requirements under the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Banking Ordinance; and
- support the Group's stability and business growth so as to provide reasonable returns for members.

Capital adequacy ratio, computed as a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset, of the Group was maintained at a level above the required minimum ratio.

Capital adequacy position and the use of regulatory capital are monitored closely by the Group's management, employing techniques based on the Banking (Capital) Rules. The required information is filed with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on a quarterly basis in the form of a statistical return.

The Group has an established capital planning process to assess the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities. The process states the Group's capital adequacy goals in relation to risk, taking into account its strategic focus and business plan.

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

6.1 Fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Assets measured at fair value as at 31 December 2025:

	Fair value measurement using			Total HK\$
	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1) HK\$	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) HK\$	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) HK\$	
Recurring fair value measurements				
<u>Financial asset</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	895,824	-	895,824
	-	895,824	-	895,824
<u>Financial liability</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
<u>Financial asset</u>				
Investment property	-	-	55,000,000	55,000,000
	-	-	55,000,000	55,000,000
Total	-	895,824	55,000,000	55,895,824

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

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6.1 Fair values of assets and liabilities measured at fair value (continued)

Assets measured at fair value as at 31 December 2024:

	Fair value measurement using			Total HK\$
	Quoted prices in active market (Level 1) HK\$	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) HK\$	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) HK\$	
Recurring fair value measurements				
<u>Financial asset</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	109,036	-	109,036
	<u>-</u>	<u>109,036</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>109,036</u>
<u>Financial liability</u>				
Derivative financial instruments	-	(316,885)	-	(316,885)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(316,885)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(316,885)</u>
<u>Financial asset</u>				
Investment property	-	-	65,000,000	65,000,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>
Total	<u>-</u>	<u>(207,849)</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>64,792,151</u>

During the year 2025, there were no transfers of fair value measurements between Level 1 and Level 2 and no transfers into or out of Level 3.

Level 2 derivative financial instruments include open foreign exchange spot contracts, foreign exchange forward and swap contracts. These instruments are valued by either observable foreign exchange rates, and observable or calculated forward points.

6.2 Information about Level 3 fair value measurements

The fair value of the Group's investment property is determined by adoption of direct comparison approach by Century 21 Surveyors Limited, an independent professional qualified valuer. Valuations were derived on the basis of assuming sale of the property in its existing state with the benefit of immediate vacant possession and by making reference to comparable sales transactions as available in the relevant market. In the course of valuation, reference has been made to comparable market transactions of properties in the same development as well as other similar developments and taking into account the general market trends and other economic factors which may reasonably affect the open market value of the investment property as at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

6. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (continued)

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6.2 Information about Level 3 fair value measurements (continued)

Description	Fair Value at 31 December 2025	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input
Investment Property (Note 17)			
Land & Buildings	HK\$55,000,000 (31 December 2024: HK\$65,000,000)	Direct comparison approach	Location: Commercial centre of Central, predominated by Class A high rise commercial building and skyscrapers Gross floor area: 2,615 s.f.

Selling prices of comparable properties are adjusted to consider differences in size, layout, orientation, and time element, adjustments range from -3% to +5%.

6.3 Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Fair values of financial assets included in advances and other accounts are based on prevailing current interest rates offered for similar financial instruments appropriate for the remaining term to maturity. The carrying amounts of such financial instruments are not materially different from their fair values.

Management has assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, placements with banks and other financial institutions, deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions, deposits from customers and financial liabilities included in other accounts and payables approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
<u>Revenue from contracts with customers</u>		
Service fee	3,230,000	3,485,000
Handling fee	1,776,645	1,475,490
Commitment charge	1,314,792	1,768,965
Commission income from trade finance	65,036	148,890
	<u>6,386,473</u>	<u>6,878,345</u>
<u>Revenue from other sources</u>		
Net gain/(Loss) arising from dealing in foreign currencies	819,940	(62,739)
	<u>819,940</u>	<u>(62,739)</u>

7. OTHER OPERATING INCOME (continued)

<u>Other income</u>		
Rental income (Note 17)	1,578,516	1,694,520

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Insurance referral fee	429,522	487,299
Penalty fees on loans	6,224,302	1,495,722
Others	507,698	410,469
	<u>8,740,038</u>	<u>4,088,010</u>
	<u>15,946,451</u>	<u>10,903,616</u>

Revenue from contracts with customers are recognised when services are rendered or at a point in time.

Handling fee and service fee are related to income from services provided by the subsidiary. Other income - others consists of sundry income and charges recovered from customers.

8. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Employee benefit expense (including directors' remuneration):		
Staff cost	22,675,172	25,026,913
Repairs and maintenance	4,606,759	4,267,178
Auditor's remuneration	1,323,788	1,291,500
Depreciation (Note 19)	1,065,851	1,063,732
Premises and equipment expenses	914,217	925,152
Retirement benefits costs	335,721	400,463
Other operating expenses	3,017,251	3,185,742
	<u>33,938,759</u>	<u>36,160,680</u>

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration for the year, disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(a) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation, is as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Fee	-	-
Other emoluments:		
Salaries and allowances	5,833,657	6,942,168
	<u>5,833,657</u>	<u>6,942,168</u>
	<u>5,833,657</u>	<u>6,942,168</u>

9. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION (continued)

The key management personnel of the Group comprise directors and independent non-executive directors of the Company.

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10. INCOME TAX

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Hong Kong profits tax		
Current tax	4,452,276	5,974,077
Deferred tax (Note 20)	<u>82,782</u>	<u>82,551</u>
	<u>4,535,058</u>	<u>6,056,628</u>

Hong Kong profits tax for the Company has been provided at the first HK\$2,000,000 at the rate of 8.25% and the remaining at the rate of 16.5% on the estimated assessable profits arising in Hong Kong during the year.

A reconciliation of the tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory rate to the tax expense at the effective rate is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	HK\$	%	HK\$	%
Profit before tax	<u>24,891,208</u>		<u>33,791,422</u>	
Tax at statutory rate of 16.5% (2024: 16.5%)	4,107,049	16.50	5,575,585	16.50
Tax relief under the two-tiered tax regime	(165,000)	(0.66)	(165,000)	(0.49)
Income not subject to tax	(177,418)	(0.71)	(241,906)	(0.72)
Expenses not deductible for tax	<u>1,825,865</u>	<u>7.34</u>	<u>887,949</u>	<u>2.63</u>
Tax charge at the Group's effective rate	<u>5,590,496</u>	<u>22.46</u>	<u>6,056,628</u>	<u>17.92</u>

Pillar Two income taxes

Pillar Two legislation has become effective in Hong Kong since 1 January 2025. As the Company has fulfilled the relevant safe harbor rules of Hong Kong Pillar Two, no current tax expense in respect of Pillar Two top-up tax has been recognised in the Company's financial statements during the year (2024: nil).

11. PREFERENCE SHARES DIVIDEND

Dividend amounting to HK\$1,035,000 (2024: HK\$1,035,000) has been accrued for preference shares by the directors.

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12. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This account consists of the following:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Cash and bank balances	175,817,437	73,425,944
Money at call and short notice	<u>116,830,293</u>	<u>195,045,738</u>
	292,647,730	268,471,682
Less: allowance for impairment losses	<u>(3,167)</u>	<u>(6,710)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>292,644,563</u>	<u>268,464,972</u>

13. PLACEMENTS WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS MATURING BETWEEN ONE AND TWELVE MONTHS

This account consists of the following:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Placements with banks and financial institutions	288,761,213	200,705,583
Less: allowance for impairment losses	<u>(17,324)</u>	<u>(10,550)</u>
Placements with banks and financial institutions	<u>288,743,889</u>	<u>200,695,033</u>

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Forward foreign currency contracts		
- Assets	895,824	109,036
- Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>316,885</u>

The Group entered into a variety of foreign currency forward contracts to manage its exchange rate exposures. At the end of the reporting period, all derivatives are stated at fair value determined based on valuation techniques.

The total notional amount of outstanding forward foreign currency contracts to which the Group are committed, at the end of the reporting period, are as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Forward foreign currency contracts	<u>350,256,600</u>	<u>396,223,278</u>

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15. CREDIT LOSS EXPENSES/IMPAIRMENT ALLOWANCES

The following table shows the changes in ECL on financial instruments for the year recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

	2025			Total HK\$
	Stage 1 HK\$	Stage 2 HK\$	Stage 3 HK\$	
Net charge for/(write-back of) credit loss expenses:				
Advances to customers	55,981	(274,447)	7,792,796	7,574,330
Cash and cash equivalents	3,231	-	-	3,231
Placements with banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
	<u>59,212</u>	<u>(274,447)</u>	<u>7,792,796</u>	<u>7,577,561</u>
	2024			Total HK\$
	Stage 1 HK\$	Stage 2 HK\$	Stage 3 HK\$	
Net charge for/(write-back of) credit loss expenses:				
Advances to customers	68,443	(33,961)	-	34,482
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Placements with banks and financial institutions	-	-	-	-
	<u>68,443</u>	<u>(33,961)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>34,482</u>

16. ADVANCES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Advances to customers	1,056,585,074	1,110,780,048
Accrued interest receivable	7,647,252	10,913,936
Less: allowance for impairment losses	(7,935,164)	(87,654)
	<u>1,056,297,162</u>	<u>1,121,606,330</u>
Other accounts	<u>3,537,623</u>	<u>3,957,124</u>
Advances and other accounts	<u>1,059,834,785</u>	<u>1,125,563,454</u>

Other accounts include, prepayments, security deposits and other miscellaneous assets.

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16. ADVANCES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS (continued)

An analysis of changes in the gross amount of advances to customers is as follows:

	2025			Total HK\$
	Stage 1 HK\$	Stage 2 HK\$	Stage 3 HK\$	
Gross advances as at 1 January 2025	937,287,158	79,786,630	93,706,260	1,110,780,048
New loans/financing originated or purchased	309,688,891	-	-	309,688,891
Loans/financing derecognised or repaid	(291,663,840)	(38,851,782)	(33,366,976)	(363,882,598)
Transfers to stage 1	(4,166,201)	-	4,166,201	-
Transfers to stage 2	(7,743,984)	7,743,984	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	(40,934,848)	40,934,848	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Written-off	-	-	(1,267)	(1,267)
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>943,402,024</u>	<u>7,743,984</u>	<u>105,439,066</u>	<u>1,056,585,074</u>

	2024			Total HK\$
	Stage 1 HK\$	Stage 2 HK\$	Stage 3 HK\$	
Gross advances as at 1 January 2024	1,117,381,877	1,051,133	176	1,118,433,186
New loans/financing originated or purchased	281,096,078	-	-	281,096,078
Loans/financing derecognised or repaid	(287,947,021)	(1,051,133)	-	(288,749,216)
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	(79,786,630)	79,786,630	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	(93,706,084)	-	93,706,084	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Written-off	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>937,287,158</u>	<u>79,786,630</u>	<u>93,706,260</u>	<u>1,110,780,048</u>

Movement in impairment allowance on advances to customers.

	2025			Total HK\$
	Stage 1 HK\$	Stage 2 HK\$	Stage 3 HK\$	
Balance as at 1 January 2025	87,479	-	175	87,654
New loans/financing originated or purchased	55,981	-	-	55,981
Loans/financing recognised or repaid	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Change arising from transfer of stage	-	-	-	-
Changes in PDs / LGDs / EADs	-	-	7,792,796	7,792,796
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Written-off	-	-	(1,267)	(1,267)
Balance at 31 December 2025	<u>143,460</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,791,704</u>	<u>7,935,164</u>

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16. ADVANCES AND OTHER ACCOUNTS (continued)

	Stage 1 HK\$	Stage 2 HK\$	2024 Stage 3 HK\$	Total HK\$
Balance at 1 January 2024	19,036	-	175	19,211
New loans/financing originated or purchased	68,443	-	-	68,443
Loans/financing derecognised or repaid	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to stage 3	-	-	-	-
Change arising from transfer of stage	-	-	-	-
Recoveries	-	-	-	-
Written-off	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	<u>87,479</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>87,654</u>

Details of the impaired loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Gross impaired loans and advances	105,439,066	93,706,260
Less: Impairment allowances - stage 3	(7,791,704)	(175)
Net impaired loans and advances	<u>97,647,362</u>	<u>93,706,085</u>
Gross impaired loans and advances as a percentage of gross advances to customers	<u>9.98%</u>	<u>8.44%</u>

17. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Carrying amount at 1 January	65,000,000	70,000,000
Loss from fair value changes	(10,000,000)	(5,000,000)
Carrying amount at 31 December	<u>55,000,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>

The Group's investment property was revalued on 31 December 2025 by Century 21 Surveyors Limited, an independent professional qualified valuer, at HK\$55,000,000 (2024: HK\$65,000,000).

The investment property is held for rental purpose. Rental income of HK\$1,578,516 (2024: HK\$1,694,520) is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

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18. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENT

Operating lease – Group as lessor

The Group has entered into a commercial lease for investment property. This non-cancellable lease has a term of 2 years with no renewal option included in the contract. There are no restrictions placed upon the lessee by entering into this lease. The lease was renewed during the current year through a new lease agreement.

Future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable operating lease is as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Within one year	1,560,000	282,420
After one year but not more than five years	<u>260,000</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u><u>1,820,000</u></u>	<u><u>282,420</u></u>

19. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings HK\$	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Furniture and fixtures HK\$	Office equipment HK\$	Motor vehicles HK\$	Total HK\$
COST						
At 1 January 2024	45,145,394	1,209,576	983,993	2,499,972	712,110	50,550,245
Additions	-	-	18,000	205,800	-	223,800
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,800)</u>	<u>(177,180)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(190,980)</u>
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	45,145,394	1,209,576	983,193	2,527,792	712,110	50,583,065
Additions	-	-	-	140,450	-	140,450
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>45,145,394</u>	<u>1,209,576</u>	<u>983,193</u>	<u>2,668,242</u>	<u>712,110</u>	<u>50,723,515</u>
DEPRECIATION						
At 1 January 2024	22,476,643	1,209,567	983,956	2,405,570	712,109	27,787,845
Provided for the year	965,456	-	2,400	95,876	-	1,063,732
Eliminated on disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,799)</u>	<u>(177,177)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(190,976)</u>
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	23,407,555	1,209,567	972,557	2,421,064	712,109	29,726,453
Provided for the year	965,456	-	3,600	95,795	-	1,065,851
Eliminated on disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>24,407,555</u>	<u>1,209,567</u>	<u>976,557</u>	<u>2,421,064</u>	<u>712,109</u>	<u>29,726,452</u>

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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19. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

	Land and buildings HK\$	Leasehold improvements HK\$	Furniture and fixtures HK\$	Office equipment HK\$	Motor vehicles HK\$	Total HK\$
NET CARRYING AMOUNTS						
At 31 December 2025	<u>20,737,839</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>12,036</u>	<u>247,178</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>20,997,063</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>21,703,295</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>15,636</u>	<u>203,523</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>21,922,464</u>

The Group's land is included in property and equipment with a net carrying amount of HK\$19,257,649 (2024: HK\$19,257,649).

The Group's premises are situated in Hong Kong and held under the following lease terms:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
2 - Long term lease	<u>20,737,839</u>	<u>21,703,295</u>

20. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The following are the deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised by the Group and the movement thereon during the current reporting periods.

	Accelerated tax depreciation HK\$	Impairment allowance HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 January 2024	(1,741,001)	5,491	(1,735,510)
Deferred tax credited to profit or loss during the year (Note 10)	<u>(94,342)</u>	<u>11,791</u>	<u>(82,551)</u>
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	(1,835,342)	17,282	(1,818,061)
Deferred tax (credited)/charged to profit or loss during the year (Note 10)	<u>(83,315)</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>(82,782)</u>
At 31 December 2025	<u>(1,918,658)</u>	<u>17,815</u>	<u>(1,900,843)</u>

21. INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARY

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Unlisted shares, at cost	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

The wholly-owned subsidiary, ACR Nominees Limited, is a private limited company incorporated in Hong Kong. Its principal activities are to provide management and general corporate services.

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21. INVESTMENT IN A SUBSIDIARY (continued)

The total assets and total equity reported on the financial statements of the subsidiary are as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Total assets	55,751,662	49,068,037
Total equity	<u>47,989,221</u>	<u>43,258,378</u>

22. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Time, call and notice deposits	1,022,881,557	1,003,096,928
Demand deposits and current accounts	<u>1,755,847</u>	<u>1,751,165</u>
	<u>1,024,637,404</u>	<u>1,004,848,093</u>

23. SHARE CAPITAL

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Issued:		
12,420,925 ordinary shares fully paid	124,209,250	124,209,250
6,500,000 ordinary shares partially paid	40,790,750	40,790,750
5% non-cumulative and non-redeemable preference shares	<u>20,700,000</u>	<u>20,700,000</u>
	<u>185,700,000</u>	<u>185,700,000</u>

Notes:

1. The 5% non-cumulative and non-redeemable preference shares ("Preference Shares") shall entitle the holders thereof upon winding-up to receive in priority to the holders of all other classes of shares repayment of the amount paid up or deemed to be paid up thereon but not to participate further in any surplus assets.
2. In addition, the Preference Shares shall entitle the holders to receive from the profits of the Company for each individual financial year as a first charge preference dividends at the rate 5% per annum on the amount of issued Preference Shares ("Capital"), but shall not entitle the holders to participate further in the profits of the Company. The preference dividends accrued during the year are disclosed in *Note 11*.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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23. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

If the Company sustains a loss for a particular financial year, no preferential dividend will be paid for that year, or if the profit for that financial year is not sufficient to cover the full 5% preferential dividend, the profit will be paid as preferential dividend in proportion among the holders of the Capital for the time being paid up on such Preference Shares and the remaining portion of preference dividend will be treated as waived by the holders.

3. The Preference Shares shall not entitle the holders thereof to vote at any general meeting of shareholders.

24. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Information about the statement of financial position of the Company at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	287,833,474	265,496,935
Placements with banks and other financial institutions maturing between one and twelve months	239,858,238	156,621,965
Derivative financial instruments	895,824	(207,849)
Advances and other accounts	1,057,779,861	1,123,602,664
Current tax assets	39,794	-
Investment in a subsidiary (Note 21)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Investment property	55,000,000	65,000,000
Property and equipment	20,997,063	21,922,464
Total assets	<u>1,663,404,254</u>	<u>1,633,436,179</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	12,291,948	11,988,332
Deposits from customers	1,024,637,404	1,004,848,093
Other accounts and payables	11,890,902	14,169,345
Current tax liabilities	-	2,519,498
Deferred tax liabilities	1,900,843	1,818,061
Total liabilities	<u>1,050,721,097</u>	<u>1,035,343,329</u>
EQUITY		
Share capital	185,700,000	185,700,000
Reserves	<u>426,983,157</u>	<u>412,392,850</u>
Total equity	<u>612,683,157</u>	<u>598,092,850</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>1,663,404,254</u>	<u>1,633,436,179</u>



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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2025

24. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY (continued)

Note:

A summary of the Company's reserves is as follows:

	General reserve HK\$	Impairment reserve HK\$	Retained profits HK\$	Total HK\$
At 1 January 2024	7,000,000	5,498,602	378,350,569	390,849,171
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	22,578,679	22,578,679
2024 preference shares dividend (Note 11)	-	-	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)
At 31 December 2024 and 1 January 2025	7,000,000	5,498,602	399,894,248	412,392,850
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	15,625,307	15,625,307
2025 preference shares dividend (Note 11)	-	-	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)
At 31 December 2025	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>5,498,602</u>	<u>414,484,555</u>	<u>426,983,157</u>

25. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Outstanding balances with related parties:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Parent bank:		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	<u>3,630,385</u>	<u>3,620,846</u>
Fellow subsidiaries and affiliates and key personnel:		
Cash and cash equivalents	96,923	90,146
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	394,275	393,845
Deposits from customers	<u>908,143,173</u>	<u>887,118,757</u>

The above-mentioned outstanding balances arose from the ordinary course of business. The interest rates charges to, and by, related parties are at normal commercial rates. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivable or payables. For the year ended 31 December 2025, the Group has not recorded any impairment relating to amounts owed by related parties (2024: Nil).

The remuneration of directors during the year is disclosed in Note 9 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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26. LOANS TO OFFICERS

No loans were granted to officers by the Company during the year pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation.

27. OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

HKFRS 7 requires the Group to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements (such as collateral posting requirements) for financial instruments under enforceable master netting agreements or similar arrangements. The effects of these arrangements are disclosed in the tables below.

31 December 2025						
Financial assets/(liabilities) recognised at end of reporting period by type	Gross carrying amounts (before offsetting)	Gross amounts offset in accordance with the offsetting criteria	Net amount presented in statement of financial position [a-b]	Effect of remaining rights of set-off (including rights to set-off financial collateral) that do not meet HKAS 32 offsetting criteria		Net exposure [c-d]
				Financial instruments	Fair value of financial collateral	
	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]		[e]
Derivative financial assets	895,824	-	895,824	-	-	895,824
Derivative financial liabilities	(-)	-	(-)	(-)	-	-

31 December 2024						
Financial assets/(liabilities) recognised at end of reporting period by type	Gross carrying amounts (before offsetting)	Gross amounts offset in accordance with the offsetting criteria	Net amount presented in statement of financial position [a-b]	Effect of remaining rights of set-off (including rights to set-off financial collateral) that do not meet HKAS 32 offsetting criteria		Net exposure [c-d]
				Financial instruments	Fair value of financial collateral	
	[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]		[e]
Derivative financial assets	109,036	-	109,036	109,036	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	(316,885)	-	(316,885)	109,036	-	(207,849)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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28. OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments

The following is a summary of the contractual amounts of each significant class of contingent liabilities and commitments:

	2025 HK\$	2024 HK\$
Direct credit substitutes	-	-
Other commitments:		
With an original maturity of under one year or which are unconditionally cancellable	<u>52,134,914</u>	<u>21,424,611</u>
	<u>52,134,914</u>	<u>21,424,611</u>
Aggregate credit risk weighted amount	<u>5,213,491</u>	<u>-</u>

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments which include acceptances, letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client defaults. Since loan commitment to the borrower can be unconditionally cancellable, loan commitment is not considered as the component of EAD for calculation of ECL.

(b) Derivatives financial instruments

The replacement costs and credit risk weighted amounts of the derivatives financial instrument of the Group are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Replacement cost HK\$	Credit risk weighted amount HK\$	Replacement cost HK\$	Credit risk weighted amount HK\$
Exchange rate contracts	<u>895,824</u>	<u>4,173,705</u>	<u>109,036</u>	<u>4,468,231</u>

The replacement costs and credit risk weighted amounts of the derivatives financial instrument do not take into account the effects of bilateral netting arrangements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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29. RETIREMENT BENEFITS PLAN

The Company participates in both a defined contribution scheme which is registered under the Occupational Retirement Scheme Ordinance (the "ORSO Scheme") and a Mandatory Provident Fund Scheme (the "MPF Scheme") established under the Mandatory Provident Fund Ordinance in December 2000. The assets of the schemes are held separately from those of the Company, in funds under the control of trustees. Employees who were members of the ORSO Scheme prior to the establishment of the MPF Scheme were offered a choice of staying within the ORSO Scheme or switching to the MPF Scheme, whereas all new employees joining the Company up and until 31 December 2021 are offered a choice to join the MPF Scheme or the ORSO Scheme. Any new employees joining the Company after 1 January 2022 are mandatory to join the MPF Scheme.

For members of the MPF Scheme, the Company contributes 5% of relevant payroll costs to the Scheme, which contribution is matched by the employee.

The ORSO Scheme is funded by monthly contributions from both employees and the Company at 5% and 7% of the employee's basic salary respectively.

30. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation and disclosures.

31. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 30 April 2026.

ALLIED BANKING CORPORATION (HONG KONG)
LIMITED

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Unaudited Supplementary Financial Information
For the year ended 31 December 2025

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

The basis of consolidation for regulatory purposes is different from the basis of consolidation for accounting purposes. The subsidiary of the Company is included within the accounting scope of consolidation but not included within the regulatory scope of consolidation. The unaudited supplementary financial information regarding corporate governance, risk management, segmental information, average liquidity ratio, foreign currency position, overdue and rescheduled assets, capital, repossessed assets and international claims disclosed pursuant to Banking (Disclosure) Rules issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority as follows:

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

In addition to Board of Directors Meetings, there are several governance committees formed under the Board of Directors. The roles, functions and composition of these key committees are as follows:

- (i) Risk Oversight Committee - responsible for (a) assessing and making recommendations to the Board on the overall risk appetite, tolerance and risk management strategies of the Company and (b) overseeing senior management's implementation of those strategies established and approved by the Board and aligned with the Company's business objectives as well as bringing any issues to the attention of the Board.
- (ii) Credit Risk Management Committee - responsible for evaluation and monitoring of lending-related activities, reviewing existing credit limits and industry limits and managing the lending portfolio and overall credit risk of the Company. It comprises one non-executive director, the Chief Executive, two Alternate Chief Executives, who are also Head of Treasury and Head of Operation and Senior Managers of Credit.
- (iii) Asset and Liability Management Committee ("ALCO") - responsible for managing the Company's assets and liabilities on a functional basis. The Committee directs the Company's overall acquisition, allocation and pricing of funds, within the established target/guidelines, while managing and monitoring the overall treasury risk exposure. It comprises one non-executive director, the Chief Executive, two Alternate Chief Executives, who are also the Head of Treasury and Head of Operation, the Senior Manager of Credit, the Head of Marketing and the Manager of Accounts.
- (iv) The Audit Committee is an oversight body monitoring the internal control framework, risk management systems and financial reports. The Committee consists of three non-executive directors, two of whom are independent non-executives.
- (v) Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee of the Company comprises one non-executive director and one independent non-executive director. The Remuneration Committee was formed in June 2010 and meetings shall be held as a need basis.

The guiding principles for the remuneration framework of the Company are consistent with its ethical values, objectives, strategies and control environment and are as follows:

- (a) Simplicity in providing appropriate compensation to its employees for the services they provide to the company;
- (b) Fairness in its conduct to attract and retain employees with skills required to effectively manage the operations and growth of the business;

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

1. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (continued)

(v) Remuneration Committee (continued)

- (c) Alignment of values in the management of its remuneration system to motivate employees to perform in the best interests of the Company and its stakeholders;
- (d) Transparency in the appropriate level of the organisation with specific regard to the remuneration of senior management who are responsible for oversight of the business strategy, key personnel whose duties involve the assumption of material risk on behalf of the Company; and
- (e) Ensure a level of equity and consistency across its branch and subsidiaries and the Group as a whole.

The major roles and functions of the Company's Remuneration Committee are as follows:

- (a) Making recommendations to the Board of Directors in respect of remuneration packages for the Company's senior management and key personnel in cases where the approval authority for such remuneration packages rests solely with the Board;
 - (b) Ensuring that a regular, at least annual, review of the Company's remuneration system and its operations, which includes an assessment of consistency with the guidelines, is conducted independently of management;
 - (c) Review and approve performance-based remuneration by reference to corporate goals and objectives resolved by the Board from time to time;
 - (d) Review and approve compensation payable to Executive Directors and senior management in connection with any loss or termination of their office or appointment to ensure that such compensation is determined in accordance with relevant contractual terms and that such compensation is otherwise fair and not excessive for the Company; and
 - (e) To ensure that no director (executive or non-executive) or any of his/her associates is involved in deciding his/her own remuneration.
- (vi) Managers' Committee - responsible for managing day to day operations. The members consist of Chief Executive, two Alternate Chief Executives, who are also the Head of Treasury and Head of Operation, all department heads and the Compliance Officer.

The terms of reference of the Committees, together with all the policies within the corporate governance scheme, are subject to review as necessary in order to cope with the latest development in the Banking industry as well as other changes in the regulatory environment. In addition, the Company is committed to maintain high standards of corporate governance practices and has fully complied with the module set out in the Supervisory Policy Manual entitled "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority on 3 August 2012 throughout the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors (the “Board”) has the overall responsibility for the management of all types of risk exposures. In the delivery of its responsibility, the Board has established specialised committees to identify, measure, monitor and control different types of risks. The Board or the appropriate specialised committees review and approve policies and procedures for the identification, measurement, control and monitoring of both financial and non-financial risks. Such policies and procedures are reviewed by the relevant committees or senior management on a regular basis.

(i) Capital management

The Company has adopted a policy of maintaining a strong capital base to support its business growth. Capital adequacy ratio, computed as a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted assets of the Company was maintained at a level above the required minimum ratio.

(ii) Operational and legal risk

Operational risk is the risk of unexpected losses attributable to human errors, systems failures, fraud, or inadequate internal controls and procedures.

Executive directors, department heads, external legal counsels, and internal auditors collaborate to manage operational and legal risks through proper human resources policies, delegation of authorities, segregation of duties, and timely and accurate management information. Senior management and the Audit Committee are accountable to the Board for maintaining a strong and disciplined control environment to provide reasonable assurance that operational and legal risks are prudently managed.

A comprehensive contingency plan is available to ensure that key business functions continue and normal operations are restored effectively and efficiently in the event of business interruption.

(iii) Reputation risk

Reputation risk is the risk to earnings or capital arising from negative public opinion.

Reputation risk is managed by ensuring proper and adequate communication and public relation efforts to foster the reputation of the Company. A risk management mechanism guided by the senior management including executive directors and senior managers has been established to manage the media exposure, handle customers' and other relevant parties' complaints and suggestions, and to ensure that new business activities and agents acting on the Company's behalf do not jeopardise the Company's reputation.

3. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

The Company's total operating income, profit before taxation, total assets, total liabilities and contingent liabilities and commitments are derived predominantly from Hong Kong.

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UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

The Company's gross advances to customers analysed and reported by industry sectors are as follows:

	2025 % of Gross advances covered	2024 % of Gross advances covered
HK\$'000	<u>by collateral</u>	<u>by collateral</u>
Loans for use in Hong Kong		
Manufacturing	105,693 96%	109,724 100%
Building & construction		
Property development	27,000 100%	30,000 100%
Property investment	127,325 99%	143,432 100%
Civil engineering works	- -	- -
Electricity and gas	- -	- -
Recreational activities	- -	- -
Information technology	4,166 100%	4,416 100%
Wholesale and retail trade	491,962 100%	451,304 100%
Transport and transport equipment	49,437 100%	45,488 100%
Hotels, boarding houses & catering	45,324 100%	118,835 100%
Non-stockbroking companies & individuals		
For the purchase of shares – others	86,369 100%	33,000 100%
Professional & private Individuals		
Loans for the purchase of other residential properties	36,369 100%	48,011 100%
Loans for other business purpose	13,047 82%	972 100%
Loans for other private purpose	6,384 100%	21,646 100%
Others	3,000 100%	2,700 100%
Trade finance	10,622 100%	13,436 100%
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong		
Non-bank Mainland China exposures		
Companies and individuals outside China where the credit is granted for use in China	36,000 100%	43,136 100%
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	<u>12,015</u> 100%	<u>41,845</u> 100%
	<u>1,054,713</u>	<u>1,107,945</u>

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UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

The advances are predominantly made to customers in Hong Kong. No geographical analysis is disclosed as the Company derives the majority of its income from its commercial banking business where the customers' principal operations are in Hong Kong.

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UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

3. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Gross and impaired loans and advances to customers, impairment allowances, impaired loans and advances written off and collateral are analysed by industry sectors pursuant to the HKMA's guidelines as follows:

Advances to customers over 10% of the total advances by industry sectors as at 31 December 2025

	Gross loans and advances HK\$'000	Impairment allowances Stage 1 HK\$'000	Impairment allowances Stage 3 HK\$'000	New impairment allowances charged to profit or loss HK\$'000	Amount of impaired loans and advances written off HK\$'000	Collateral HK\$'000	Percentage of gross advances covered by collateral %	Impaired loans and advances HK\$'000	Loans and advances overdue for more than three months HK\$'000
Manufacturing	105,693	-	3,828	3,828	-	105,693	96%	23,770	23,770
Property investment	127,325	-	838	838	-	126,487	99%	4,862	4,862
Wholesale and retail trade	491,962	-	721	721	-	491,241	100%	39,785	39,785

Advances to customers over 10% of the total advances by industry sectors as at 31 December 2024

	Gross loans and advances HK\$'000	Impairment allowances Stage 1 HK\$'000	Impairment allowances Stage 3 HK\$'000	New impairment allowances charged to profit or loss HK\$'000	Amount of impaired loans and advances written off HK\$'000	Collateral HK\$'000	Percentage of gross advances covered by collateral %	Impaired loans and advances HK\$'000	Loans and advances overdue for more than three months HK\$'000
Manufacturing	118,835	-	-	-	-	118,835	100%	-	-
Property investment	143,432	-	-	-	-	143,432	100%	11,923	11,923
Wholesale and retail trade	451,304	36	-	69	-	451,304	100%	-	-

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31 December 2025

3. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION (continued)

Non-Bank Mainland China Exposures

The following table illustrates the disclosure required to be made in respect of the Company's Mainland China exposures to non-bank counterparties:

As at 31 December 2025

Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure HK\$ '000	Off-balance sheet exposure HK\$ '000	Total exposures HK\$ '000
PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	36,000	-	36,000
Total	36,000	-	36,000
Total assets after provision	1,663,364		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	2.16%		

As at 31 December 2024

Types of Counterparties	On-balance sheet exposure HK\$ '000	Off-balance sheet exposure HK\$ '000	Total exposures HK\$ '000
PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	43,136	-	43,136
Total	43,136	-	43,136
Total assets after provision	1,633,752		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	2.60%		

4. Pillar 3 Regulatory Disclosures

The Pillar 3 regulatory disclosures for 2025 which are prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and disclosure templates issued by the HKMA can be found under the "Regulatory Disclosures" Section on the Company's website at www.abchkl.com.hk.

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5. LIQUIDITY INFORMATION

	2025 %	2024 %
Average liquidity maintenance ratio		
– First quarter	160.00	92.43
– Second quarter	160.00	117.21
– Third quarter	160.00	90.23
– Fourth quarter	160.00	142.55

The Liquidity Ratio specified under section 102 of the Banking Ordinance, which was replaced by the liquidity maintenance ratio (“LMR”) on 1 January 2015. LMR was complied in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules issued by the HKMA with effective from 1 January 2015 for the implementation of the Basel III capital framework.

6. LEVERAGE RATIO

	2025 %	2024 %
Leverage ratio	33.47	32.94

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's leverage ratio are published by using the standard disclosure templates, as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" Section on the Bank's website at www.abchkl.com.hk

7. COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER RATIO

The CCyB ratio is an additional layer of CET1 Capital which takes effect as an extension of the Basel III capital conservation buffer.

The Company has reserved a capital buffer for the implementation of CCyB ratio, inclusive of CCyB ratio of 1%, to the private sector credit exposures in Hong Kong that has been applied since 1 January 2016 up to 17 October 2024 and has been reduced to 0.5% since 18 October 2024.

The following table illustrates the geographical breakdown of risk-weighted amounts (“RWA”) in relation to private sector credit exposures:

Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect %	Total RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio HK\$ '000	CCyB ratio %	CCyB amount HK\$ '000
As at 31 December 2025				
Hong Kong	0.5	1,557,167		
Others	-	-		
Total		1,557,167	0.5	7,786

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7. COUNTERCYCLICAL CAPITAL BUFFER RATIO (continued)

Jurisdiction (J)	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect %	Total used RWA in computation of CCyB ratio HK\$ '000	CCyB ratio %	CCyB amount HK\$ '000
As at 31 December 2024				
Hong Kong	0.5	1,093,678		
Others	-	-		
Total		1,093,678	0.5	5,468

8. CAPITAL CONSERVATION BUFFER RATIO

Under section 3M of the Banking (Capital) Rules, the capital conservation buffer ratio for calculating the Company's buffer level is 2.5% for 2025 and 2024.

9. FOREIGN CURRENCY POSITION

2025

	AUD HK\$'000	CAD HK\$'000	EUR HK\$'000	GBP HK\$'000	JPY HK\$'000	NZD HK\$'000	SGD HK\$'000	USD HK\$'000
Spot assets	1,142	975	-	1,634	-	4,254	-	364,173
Spot liabilities	(955)	(719)	-	(1,120)	-	(3,631)	-	(714,491)
Forward purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,257
Forward sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net long/(short) position	187	256	-	514	-	623	-	(61)

2024

	AUD HK\$'000	CAD HK\$'000	EUR HK\$'000	GBP HK\$'000	JPY HK\$'000	NZD HK\$'000	SGD HK\$'000	USD HK\$'000
Spot assets	1,058	911	-	1,468	-	4,005	-	345,394
Spot liabilities	(876)	(682)	-	(1,038)	-	(3,450)	-	(710,691)
Forward purchased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380,377
Forward sales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,526)
Net long/(short) position	182	229	-	430	-	555	-	(446)

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10. OVERDUE AND RESCHEDULED ASSETS

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	As a percentage of total advances	
			2025	2024
Advances to customers overdue for more than 3 months and up to 6 months	-	16,800	0.00%	1.52%
more than 6 months and up to 1 year	6,866	23,025	0.65%	2.08%
over 1 year	<u>97,765</u>	<u>76,109</u>	9.27%	6.87%
	104,631	115,934		
Rescheduled advances to customers	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
	<u>104,631</u>	<u>115,934</u>		
Fair value of collateral held in respect of the overdue advances	<u>132,356</u>	<u>120,050</u>		
Individual impairment allowance made in respect of the overdue advances	<u>7,792</u>	-		

The analysis of overdue advances and impaired advances is as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Advances to customers overdue for more than 3 months	104,631	115,934
Rescheduled advances to customers	-	-
	<u>104,631</u>	<u>115,934</u>
Add: Impaired advances and impaired advances which are not overdue or rescheduled	-	-
Advances which are overdue less than 3 months but not impaired	<u>601</u>	<u>41,627</u>
Total overdue advances and impaired advances	<u>105,232</u>	<u>157,561</u>

11. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company has adopted the foundation basic approach (BSC approach) to calculate the credit risk capital charge for all on-balance sheet exposures and off-balance sheet exposures. The Company has adopted the standardised (market risk) (STM approach) to calculate the market risk capital charge for foreign exchange and interest rate exposures. The Company has adopted the standardised (operational risk) STO approach to calculate the minimum capital charge for operational risk.

The capital ratios of the Company as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and reported to the Hong Kong Monetary Authority are as follows:

	2025	2024
CET1 capital ratio	<u>30.96%</u>	<u>38.52%</u>
Tier 1 capital ratio	<u>30.96%</u>	<u>38.52%</u>
Total capital ratio	<u>31.98%</u>	<u>40.18%</u>

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11. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES (continued)

The components of the Company's total capital base after deductions used in the calculation of the above capital ratios as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 and reported to the Hong Kong Monetary Authority are as follows:

	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
Category I – Common equity Tier 1 ("CET1) Capital		
CET1 capital instruments	165,000	165,000
Retained earnings	414,485	399,894
Disclosed reserves	7,000	7,000
CET1 Capital before deductions	<u>586,485</u>	<u>571,894</u>
CET1 Capital: regulatory deductions		
Cumulative fair value gains arising from the revaluation of land and Buildings	28,555	38,555
Deferred tax assets in excess of deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total regulatory deductions to CET1 Capital	<u>28,555</u>	<u>38,555</u>
CET1 Capital after deductions	<u>557,930</u>	<u>533,339</u>
Category II – Additional Tier 1 Capital		
Additional Tier 1 capital instruments issued and share premium if any (subject to phase out arrangements from AT1 Capital)	-	-
Additional Tier 1 Capital	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tier 1 Capital after deductions	<u>557,930</u>	<u>533,339</u>
Category III – Tier 2 Capital		
Reserve attributable to fair value gains on revaluation of holdings of land and buildings	12,850	17,350
Collective provisions	5,663	5,603
Tier 2 Capital	<u>18,513</u>	<u>22,953</u>
Total Capital Base	<u>576,443</u>	<u>556,292</u>

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, a section "Regulatory Disclosures" will be available on the Company's website at www.abchkl.com.hk on and include the following information:

- A detailed breakdown of the Company's capital base and regulatory deductions, using the standard template as specified by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.
- A reconciliation of capital components to the Company's balance sheet, using the standard template as specified by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority.
- A description of the main features and the full terms and conditions of the Company's issued capital instruments.

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12. INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS

The Company's country risk exposures in the tables below are prepared according to the location and types of the counterparties as defined by HKMA under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules with reference to the HKMA's Return of International Banking Statistics. International claims are on-balance sheet exposures to counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk, and represent the sum of cross-border claims in all currencies and local claims in foreign currencies. International claims attributable to individual countries or areas not less than 10% of the Company's total international claims, after recognised risk transfer, are shown as follows:

	<u>Non-bank Private Sector</u>					Total HK\$'000
	Banks HK\$'000	Official Sector HK\$'000	Non-bank Financial Institutions HK\$'000	Non-financial Private Sector HK\$'000	Others HK\$'000	
As at 31 December 2025						
<u>Counterparty country/ jurisdiction</u>						
Developed countries	116,093	-	-	-	-	116,093
Offshore countries	359,760	-	-	1,054,713	-	1,414,473
- of which: Hong Kong	359,760	-	-	1,054,713	-	1,414,473
Developing Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Africa and Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Asia and Pacific	51,859	-	-	-	-	51,859
International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>527,712</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,054,713</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,582,425</u>

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12. INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS (continued)

	<u>Non-bank Private Sector</u>					Total HK\$'000
	Banks HK\$'000	Official Sector HK\$'000	Non-bank Financial Institutions HK\$'000	Non-financial Private Sector HK\$'000	Others HK\$'000	
As at 31 December 2024						
<u>Counterparty country/ jurisdiction</u>						
Developed countries	112,846	-	-	-	-	112,846
Offshore countries	259,387	-	-	1,109,735	-	1,369,122
- of which: Hong Kong	152,328	-	-	1,109,735	-	1,262,063
Developing Europe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Africa and Middle East	-	-	-	-	-	-
Developing Asia and Pacific	49,903	-	-	-	-	49,903
International Organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	422,136	-	-	1,109,735	-	1,531,871

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13. SENIOR EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Remuneration Committee annually reviews and Board of Directors approves the remuneration packages of the Chief Executive, members of the senior management and key personnel. The aggregate payouts for these 5 (2024: 5) senior executives for 2025 are shown in the table below in accordance with the disclosure requirement of 3.2.3 of the "Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System" issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority in March 2010.

Fixed Remuneration Salaries		Variable Remuneration Cash Bonus		Award of Deferred Variable Remuneration	
2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000	2025 HK\$'000	2024 HK\$'000
11,192	11,034	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Included in the above table of the senior executives compensation were the emoluments of 1 director (2024: 1 director). The directors' emoluments have been included in Note 9 to the financial statements.

In determining the remuneration packages of the Chief Executive, senior management, and key personnel, the Remuneration Committee takes into account individual performances of respective divisions and departments, and the Company's overall business goals and objectives.

14. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

The Company has fully complied with the applicable disclosure requirements of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.