

Report of the Directors and Audited Financial Statements

KDB ASIA LIMITED
產銀亞洲金融有限公司

31 December 2022

KDB ASIA LIMITED

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KDB ASIA LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022. The report of the directors, the audited financial statements and the unaudited supplementary financial information are collectively referred to as the Annual Report.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company have not changed during the year and consisted of deposit taking, loan syndication, underwriting, investment, trade financing and the provision of financial services.

Results and dividends

The Company's profit for the year ended 31 December 2022 and the Company's financial position at that date are set out in the financial statements on pages 5 to 83.

The directors do not recommend the payment of any final dividend in respect of the year.

Share capital

There were no movements in the Company's share capital during the year.

Reserves

Details of movements in the Company's reserves during the year are set out in note 21 to the financial statements and in the statement of changes in equity.

Directors

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

Mr. KIM Yoo Seoung	(Appointed on 14 February 2022)
Mr. EOM Hyo Woon	(Appointed on 26 April 2022)
Mr. LEE Young Lok	(Appointed on 26 April 2022 and resigned on 29 March 2023)
Mr. KIM Young Shik	(Appointed on 19 August 2022)
Mr. CHOI Byung Ug	(Appointed on 18 November 2022)
Mr. JO Joonghyun	(Appointed on 18 November 2022)
Mr. KANG Ahn Ho	(Appointed on 29 March 2023)
Mr. KIM Sun Woo	(Appointed on 29 March 2023)
Mr. HWANG Kilseog	(Resigned on 21 January 2022)
Mr. SEO In Won	(Resigned on 14 February 2022)
Mr. YANG Seung Weon	(Resigned on 26 April 2022)
Mr. KIM Dongkyun	(Resigned on 18 November 2022)
Mr. SOHN Sugkyoo	(Resigned on 18 November 2022)
Mr. CHO Seung Hyun	(Resigned on 28 January 2023)
Mr. LEE Yong Woon	(Resigned on 29 March 2023)

In accordance with article 103 of the Company's articles of association, all of the existing directors will retire and, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

Directors' interests

At no time during the year was the Company or any of its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangement to enable the Company's directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No director had a material interest, either directly or indirectly, in any transactions, arrangements or contracts of significance to the business of the Company to which the Company's holding companies or fellow subsidiaries was a party during the year.

Permitted indemnity provision

During the year ended 31 December 2022, a qualifying third-party indemnity provision provided by the Company for the benefit of all the directors of the Company was in force.

KDB ASIA LIMITED

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS (continued)

Compliance with Supervisory Policy Manual

The Company has complied with the disclosure requirements of the "Guideline on the Application of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules" and "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" under the Supervisory Policy Manuals issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"). The Company has also complied with the capital requirements related to capital base and capital adequacy ratio stipulated by the HKMA.

Auditors

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

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD


.....
KIM Yoo Seung
Alternate Chief Executive

Hong Kong
24 April 2023

Independent auditor's report
To the members of KDB Asia Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KDB Asia Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 5 to 83, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") 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") issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company 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 financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the report of the directors.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 for the financial statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the members of KDB Asia Limited
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

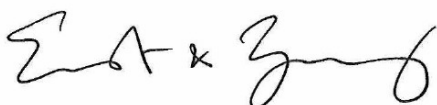
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Company'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 Company'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 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the board of directors 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.



Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong
24 April 2023

KDB ASIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest income	3(a)	82,193,335	47,745,196
Interest expense	3(b)	<u>(47,826,677)</u>	<u>(12,335,549)</u>
Net interest income		34,366,658	35,409,647
Fee and commission income	3(c)	9,851,096	11,451,707
Fee and commission expense	3(c)	<u>(1,737,780)</u>	<u>(1,284,080)</u>
Net fee and commission income		8,113,316	10,167,627
Net gains from financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss	3(d)	12,720,025	22,967,371
Net hedging gains	3(e)	2,050,584	687,252
Net other operating gains/(losses)	3(f)	<u>7,123,317</u>	<u>(10,632,085)</u>
Operating income		64,373,900	58,599,812
Operating expenses	3(g)	(11,546,891)	(12,300,070)
Net credit loss expenses	5	(3,728,896)	(891,555)
Net losses from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3(h)	<u>(363,746)</u>	<u>(820,396)</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		48,734,367	44,587,791
Income tax expense	6	<u>(7,029,144)</u>	<u>(7,319,549)</u>
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>41,705,223</u>	<u>37,268,242</u>

KDB ASIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 December 2022


	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		41,705,223	37,268,242
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR			
Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Net movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve, net of tax	7	(12,548,415)	(1,327,143)
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to statement of profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit scheme	7	<u>33,258</u>	<u>16,018</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>29,190,066</u>	<u>35,957,117</u>

KDB ASIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	8	55,811,115	90,250,315
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8	105,996,606	153,862,677
Trade bills		2,491,672	342,086,978
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9	142,123,980	89,341,184
Loans and advances	10	2,099,825,654	2,145,325,202
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	430,585,035	475,903,858
Financial assets at amortised cost	12	-	18,887,967
Property and equipment	13	1,292,366	751,265
Right-of-use assets	14	4,330,970	1,915,912
Interest receivable and other assets	15	44,611,931	20,951,216
Deferred tax assets	16	1,670,121	-
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>2,888,739,450</u>	<u>3,339,276,574</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
LIABILITIES			
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions		1,751,672,484	2,629,578,984
Deposits from customers	17	1,061,587	31,062,129
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	18	14,771,778	1,058,879
Certificates of deposit issued		591,261,369	179,314,258
Lease liabilities	14	4,323,415	1,949,219
Tax payable		2,567,908	4,215,042
Interest payable and other liabilities	19	24,691,978	21,190,813
Deferred tax liabilities	16	-	1,708,385
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>2,390,350,519</u>	<u>2,870,077,709</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY			
Share capital	20	240,000,000	240,000,000
Reserves	21	258,388,931	229,198,865
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>498,388,931</u>	<u>469,198,865</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>2,888,739,450</u>	<u>3,339,276,574</u>


 KIM Yoo Seoung
 Director


 KANG Ahn Ho
 Director

KDB ASIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Note	Share capital US\$	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve US\$	Retained profits US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2021		240,000,000	2,240,715	191,001,033	433,241,748
Profit for the year	21	-	-	37,268,242	37,268,242
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
Net movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve, net of tax	21	-	(1,327,143)	-	(1,327,143)
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit scheme	21	-	-	16,018	16,018
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(1,327,143)	37,284,260	35,957,117
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022		240,000,000	913,572	228,285,293	469,198,865
Profit for the year	21	-	-	41,705,223	41,705,223
Other comprehensive income for the year:					
Net movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve, net of tax	21	-	(12,548,415)	-	(12,548,415)
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit scheme	21	-	-	33,258	33,258
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(12,548,415)	41,738,481	29,190,066
At 31 December 2022		<u>240,000,000</u>	<u>(11,634,843)</u>	<u>270,023,774</u>	<u>498,388,931</u>

KDB ASIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		48,734,367	44,587,791
Adjustments for:			
Amortised interest expense		859,486	1,642,803
Amortised net fair value gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income upon hedge ineffectiveness		(397,100)	(397,100)
Depreciation of property and equipment	3(g)	104,469	89,953
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14(a)	2,471,599	3,037,427
Interest expenses on lease liabilities	3(b)	23,189	65,551
Losses on disposal of items of property and equipment	3(f)	16,659	-
Net credit loss expenses	5	3,728,896	891,555
Net gains on termination of leases	14(c)	(3,903)	(24,097)
Net hedging gains	3(e)	(2,050,584)	(687,252)
Net losses from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3(h)	363,746	820,396
		<u>53,850,824</u>	<u>50,027,027</u>
DECREASE/(INCREASE) IN OPERATING ASSETS:			
Decrease/(increase) in placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity more than three months		10,425,479	(10,617,787)
Decrease/(increase) in trade bills		339,633,238	(271,789,035)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(54,378,538)	(46,135,709)
Decrease/(increase) in financial assets at amortised cost		19,000,000	(19,000,000)
Decrease/(increase) in gross loans and advances		41,534,620	(319,242,450)
(Increase)/decrease in interest receivable and other assets		(23,670,361)	15,452,124
		<u>332,544,438</u>	<u>(651,332,857)</u>
(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN OPERATING LIABILITIES:			
(Decrease)/increase in deposits from banks and other financial institutions		(877,906,500)	1,132,140,941
Decrease in deposits from customers		(30,000,542)	(12,097,162)
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		13,593,955	(3,022,751)
Increase/(decrease) in certificates of deposit issued		411,947,111	(295,168,524)
Increase in interest payable and other liabilities		3,517,660	3,899,204
		<u>(478,848,316)</u>	<u>825,751,708</u>
Hong Kong profits tax paid		<u>(9,600,611)</u>	<u>(832,691)</u>
Net cash flows (used in)/from operating activities		<u>(102,053,665)</u>	<u>223,613,187</u>

KDB ASIA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of items of property and equipment	13	(662,229)	(21,253)
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		252,656,278	69,159,905
Purchases of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(220,320,635)	(170,800,936)
Dividend received		1,032,206	690,310
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities		<u>32,705,620</u>	<u>(100,971,974)</u>
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Principal portion of lease payments	14(b)	<u>(2,531,747)</u>	<u>(3,127,044)</u>
Cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(2,531,747)</u>	<u>(3,127,044)</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(71,879,792)	119,514,169
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>223,687,513</u>	<u>104,173,344</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	8	<u>151,807,721</u>	<u>223,687,513</u>
Operational cash flows from interest and dividends:			
Interest received		82,335,133	52,977,949
Interest paid		39,099,548	13,293,144
Dividend received		<u>1,032,206</u>	<u>690,310</u>

KDB ASIA LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2022

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

KDB Asia Limited (the "Company") is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and is a restricted licence bank under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. Its registered office is Suites 2005-2008, 20th Floor, Two International Finance Centre, 8 Finance Street, Central, Hong Kong.

During the year, the principal activities of the Company consisted of deposit taking, loan syndication, underwriting, investment, trade financing and the provision of financial services.

In the opinion of the directors, the holding company is Korea Development Bank, which is incorporated in the Republic of Korea.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs") (which include all Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. The preparation of the financial statements has also made reference to the Guideline on the Application of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions under the Supervisory Policy Manuals issued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss, and financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income which have been measured at fair value. These financial statements are presented in United States dollars ("US\$").

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES

The Company has adopted the following revised HKFRSs, which are applicable to the Company for the first time in the current year's financial statements.

Amendments to HKFRS 3	<i>Reference to the Conceptual- Framework</i>
Amendments to HKAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use</i>
Amendments to HKAS 37	<i>Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i>
<i>Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020</i>	Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41

Other than as explained below regarding the impact of the Amendments to HKAS 16 and *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020*, the adoption of the above revised standards has had no significant financial effect on these financial statements.

2.2 CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DISCLOSURES (continued)Amendments to HKAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use

Amendments to HKAS 16 prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling any such items, and the cost of those items as determined by HKAS 2 Inventories, in profit or loss. The Company has applied the amendments retrospectively to items of property, plant and equipment made available for use on or after 1 January 2021. Since there was no sale of items produced prior to the property, plant and equipment being available for use, the amendments did not have any impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 Amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2018-2020 sets out amendments to HKFRS 1, HKFRS 9, Illustrative Examples accompanying HKFRS 16, and HKAS 41. Details of the amendments that are applicable to the Company are as follows:

- HKFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*: clarifies the fees that an entity includes when assessing whether the terms of a new or modified financial liability are substantially different from the terms of the original financial liability. These fees include only those paid or received between the borrower and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf. The Company has applied the amendment prospectively from 1 January 2022. As there was no modification or exchange of the Company's financial liabilities during the year, the amendment did not have any impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

2.3 ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE HONG KONG FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

The Company has not early applied any of the new or revised HKFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective for the accounting year ended 31 December 2022 in these financial statements. Among these HKFRSs, the following are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements upon becoming effective:

Amendments to HKFRS 16	<i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (the "2020 Amendments")</i> ^{2, 3}
Amendments to HKAS 1	<i>Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (the "2022 Amendments")</i> ²
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2	<i>Disclosure of Accounting Policies</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 8	<i>Definition of Accounting Estimates</i> ¹
Amendments to HKAS 12	<i>Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction</i> ¹

¹ Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023

² Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

³ As a consequence of the 2022 Amendments, the effective date of the 2020 Amendments was deferred to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. In addition, as a consequence of the 2020 Amendments and 2022 Amendments, Hong Kong Interpretation 5 *Presentation of Financial Statements - Classification by the Borrower of a Term Loan that Contains a Repayment on Demand Clause* was revised to align the corresponding wording with no change in conclusion

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

Amendments to HKFRS 16 specify the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and shall be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of HKFRS 16 (i.e., 1 January 2019). Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 1 *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current* clarify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current, in particular the determination over whether an entity has a right to defer settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability. The amendments also clarify the situations that are considered a settlement of a liability. In 2022, the HKICPA issued the 2022 Amendments to further clarify that, among covenants of a liability arising from a loan arrangement, only those with which an entity must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of that liability as current or non-current. In addition, the 2022 Amendments require additional disclosures by an entity that classifies liabilities arising from loan arrangements as non-current when it has a right to defer settlement of those liabilities that are subject to the entity complying with future covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and shall be applied retrospectively. Earlier application is permitted. An entity that applies the 2020 Amendments early is required to apply simultaneously the 2022 Amendments, and vice versa. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the amendments and whether existing loan agreements may require revision. Based on a preliminary assessment, the amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 1 *Disclosure of Accounting Policies* require entities to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. Amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 provide non-mandatory guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. Amendments to HKAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and earlier application is permitted. Since the guidance provided in the amendments to HKFRS Practice Statement 2 is non-mandatory, an effective date for these amendments is not necessary. The Company is currently revisiting its accounting policy disclosures to ensure consistency with the amendments.

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

Amendments to HKAS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies. Accounting estimates are defined as monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. The amendments also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and apply to changes in accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after the start of that period. Earlier application is permitted. The amendments are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Amendments to HKAS 12 narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception in HKAS 12 so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Therefore, entities are required to recognise a deferred tax asset (provided that sufficient taxable profit is available) and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising from these transactions. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023 and shall be applied to transactions related to leases and decommissioning obligations at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented, with any cumulative effect recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained profits or other component of equity as appropriate at that date. In addition, the amendments shall be applied prospectively to transactions other than leases and decommissioning obligations. Earlier application is permitted.

The Company has applied the initial recognition exception and did not recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences for transactions related to leases. Upon initial application of these amendments, the Company will recognise deferred tax for all temporary differences related to leases at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. The Company will recognise a deferred tax asset for deductible temporary differences associated with lease liabilities and a deferred tax liability for taxable temporary differences associated with right-of-use assets, and recognise the cumulative effect of initially applying the amendments as an adjustment to 1 January 2022. The Company is still in the process of assessing the full impact of the application of the amendments.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Fair value measurement

The Company measures its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, debt investments and equity investments 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 Company. 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 Company 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 Company 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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties

A party is considered to be related to the Company 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 Company;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company;

or

- (b) the party is an entity where any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Company 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 Company 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 Company or an entity related to the Company;
 - (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 Company or to the parent of the Company.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)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 normally charged to the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. In situations where the recognition criteria are satisfied, the expenditure for a major inspection is capitalised in the carrying amount of the asset as a replacement. Where significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly.

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 its estimated useful life. The principal annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

- Land and buildings	remaining term of the lease
- Leasehold improvements	5 years
- Furniture, fittings and office equipment	5 years
- Motor vehicles	5 years

Where parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, the cost of that item is allocated on a reasonable basis among the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Residual values, useful lives and the depreciation method are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at least at each financial year end.

An item of property and equipment including any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised is the difference between the net sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the relevant asset.

Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)Leases (continued)*Right-of-use assets*

Right-of-use assets are recognised at the commencement date of the lease (that is the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease terms as follows:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - | Prepaid land lease payments | remaining term of the lease |
| - | Motor vehicles | remaining term of the lease |

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are recognised at the commencement date of the lease at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for termination of a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate the lease. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its Incremental Borrowing Rates ("IBR") at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., a change to future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (that is those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets to leases of office equipment and laptop computers that are considered to be of low value.

Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value, plus in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company'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.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, that is, the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

The Company 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 financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.
- 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 effective interest method ("EIR") and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (debt instruments)

The Company measures debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income 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.
- 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 investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognised in other comprehensive income. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income is recycled to the statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity investments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under HKAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Investments and other financial assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing 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 with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through other comprehensive income. Dividends on equity investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

A derivative embedded within a hybrid contract containing a financial asset host is not accounted for separately. The financial asset host together with the embedded derivative is required to be classified in its entirety as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

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

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- the Company 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 Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risk and rewards of ownership of the asset. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECLs") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original EIR. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

General approach

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. When making the assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort, including historical and forward-looking information.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of financial assets (continued)

General approach (continued)

For debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company applies the low credit risk simplification. At each reporting date, the Company evaluates whether the debt investments are considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. In making that evaluation, the Company reassesses the external credit ratings of the debt investments. In addition, the Company considers that there has been a significant increase in credit risk when credit rating of the respective debt investment falls below B-.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortised cost are subject to impairment under the general approach and they are classified within the following stages for measurement of ECLs except for contract assets which apply the simplified approach as detailed below.

- Stage 1 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs
- Stage 2 – Financial instruments for which credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition but that are not credit-impaired financial assets and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs
- Stage 3 – Financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date (but that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired) and for which the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs

Simplified approach

For contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component or when the Company applies the practical expedient of not adjusting the effect of a significant financing component, the Company applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the economic environment.

For contract assets that contain a significant financing component and lease receivables, the Company chooses as its accounting policy to adopt the simplified approach in calculating ECLs with policies as described above.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT 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, payables, 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 and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions, deposits from customers, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, certificates of deposit issued, interest payable and other liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company 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 statement of profit or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in HKFRS 9 are satisfied. Gains or losses on liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except for the gains or losses arising from the Company's own credit risk which are presented in other comprehensive income with no subsequent reclassification to the statement of profit or loss. The net fair value gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit or loss does not include any interest charged on these financial liabilities.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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 statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement 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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Securities sold subject to a simultaneous agreement to repurchase these securities at a certain later date at a fixed price (repurchase agreements) are retained in the financial statements and measured in accordance with their original measurement principles. The proceeds of the sale are reported as liabilities and are carried at amortised cost.

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are reported not as purchases of the securities, but as receivables and are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost.

Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements and interest incurred on repurchase agreements are recognised as interest income or interest expense respectively, over the life of each agreement using the EIR method.

Hedge accounting

The Company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate risk and applies hedge accounting for transactions which meet specified criteria.

At inception of the hedge relationship, the Company formally documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting, the risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge.

The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements (including the analysis of sources of hedge ineffectiveness and how the hedge ratio is determined). A hedging relationship qualifies for hedge accounting if it meets all of the following effectiveness requirements:

- There is "an economic relationship" between the hedged item and the hedging instrument.
- The effect of credit risk does not "dominate the value changes" that result from that economic relationship.
- The hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Company actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Company actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Fair value hedges

For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the cumulative change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in net hedging income. Meanwhile, the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item in the statement of financial position and is also recognised in the statement of profit or loss in net hedging income.

If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or where the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship is discontinued prospectively. For hedged items recorded at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying value of the hedged item on termination and the face value is amortised over the remaining term of the original hedge using the recalculated EIR method. If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity of three months or less.

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 finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

Income tax

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

Current tax assets and liabilities 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 Company 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.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, and 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, and 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 asset 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 asset 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 and only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Recognition of income and expense

Revenue, which is also the Company's turnover, is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Interest and similar income and expenses

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest bearing financial assets classified as financial instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss, interest income or expense is recorded using the EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. The calculation takes into account all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) and includes any fees or incremental costs that are directly attributable to the instrument and are an integral part of the EIR, but not future credit losses.

The carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability is adjusted if the Company revises its estimates of payments or receipts. The adjusted carrying amount is calculated based on the original EIR and the change in carrying amount is recorded as interest income or expense.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Recognition of income and expense (continued)

Interest and similar income and expenses (continued)

Once the recorded value of a financial asset or a group of similar financial assets has been reduced due to an impairment loss, interest income continues to be recognised using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Fee and commission income

The Company earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers. Fee income can be divided into the following two categories:

(i) *Fee income earned from services that are provided over a certain period of time*

Fees earned for the provision of services over a period of time are accrued over that period. These fees include commission income and asset management, custody and other management and advisory fees. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down and other credit related fees are deferred (together with any incremental costs) and recognised as an adjustment to the EIR on the loan. When it is unlikely that a loan will be drawn down, the loan commitment fees are recognised over the commitment period on a straight line basis.

(ii) *Fee income from providing transaction services*

Fees arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction for a third party, such as the arrangement of the acquisition of shares or other securities or the purchase or sale of businesses, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Fees or components of fees that are linked to a certain performance are recognised after fulfilling the corresponding criteria.

(iii) *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

(iv) *Net trading income*

Results arising from trading activities include all gains and losses from changes in fair value and related interest income or expense for financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading. This includes any ineffectiveness recorded in hedging transactions.

Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits and contributions to defined contribution retirement plans.

Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, leave passage, contributions to defined contribution retirement plans and the cost of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.

Defined benefit retirement plan obligations

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine the present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee benefits (continued)

Defined benefit retirement plan obligations (continued)

Remeasurements arising from defined benefit pension plans, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained profits through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation in the statement of profit or loss:

- service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- net interest expense or income

Dividends

Final dividends are recognised as a liability when they are approved by the shareholders in a general meeting. In prior years, final dividend proposed by the directors were classified as a separate allocation of retained profits within the equity section of the statement of financial position, until they have been 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.

Foreign currencies

These financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions recorded by the entities in the Company 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 translated 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 the statement of 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.

In determining the exchange rate on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to an advance consideration, the date of initial transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of the advance consideration.

2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company'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.

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.

Provision for ECLs on loans and advances, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other assets

The Company reviews its credit impaired loans and advances at the end of each reporting period to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss. In particular, management judgment is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

Other than the credit impaired loans, the Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for loans and advances, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and other assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic products) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation among historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of the customer's actual default in the future. Further details are contained in note 8, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 23 to the financial statements.

Fair value of unlisted equity investments

The unlisted equity investments have been valued based on a market-based valuation technique as detailed in note 25 to the financial statements. The Company makes estimate using quotations by pricing agent based on the future discounted cash flow method. The Company classifies the fair value of these investments as Level 3.

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2.5 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)*Leases – Estimating the IBR*

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in a lease, and therefore, it uses an IBR to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company “would have to pay”, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when it needs to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates.

3. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

The Company's profit before tax is arrived after taking account of:

(a) Interest income

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Listed investments	10,017,703	11,173,902
Unlisted investments	38,449	8,003
Trade bills and loans and advances	69,203,499	35,909,152
Others	<u>2,933,684</u>	<u>654,139</u>
	<u>82,193,335</u>	<u>47,745,196</u>

Interest income is calculated using the EIR method. There is no interest income accrued on impaired financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: nil).

(b) Interest expense

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Deposits from customers, banks and other financial institutions and certificates of deposit issued	47,803,488	12,269,998
Lease liabilities	<u>23,189</u>	<u>65,551</u>
	<u>47,826,677</u>	<u>12,335,549</u>

(c) Net fee and commission income

All fee and commission income and expense are related to financial assets and liabilities not designated at fair value through profit or loss and recognised at the point in time when the service is transferred.

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3. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (continued)**(d) Net gains from financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Net gains from trading securities/investments in funds	12,848,948	29,119,196
Net interest expense on derivatives	<u>(128,923)</u>	<u>(6,151,825)</u>
	<u>12,720,025</u>	<u>22,967,371</u>

(e) Net hedging gains

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Fair value hedges		
- Net losses on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	(9,160,699)	(7,540,230)
- Net gains on hedging instruments	<u>11,211,283</u>	<u>8,227,482</u>
	<u>2,050,584</u>	<u>687,252</u>

(f) Net other operating gains/(losses)

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Net gains/(losses) from dealing in foreign currencies	6,010,191	(11,346,492)
Dividend income from unlisted financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,032,206	690,310
Losses on disposal of items of property and equipment	(16,659)	-
Others	<u>97,579</u>	<u>24,097</u>
	<u>7,123,317</u>	<u>(10,632,085)</u>

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3. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (continued)**(g) Operating expenses**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Staff costs	<u>7,698,205</u>	<u>8,034,304</u>
Premises and equipment expenses		
- Depreciation of property and equipment	104,469	89,953
- Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1,783,067	2,241,808
- Rent	371,838	326,326
- Rates	75,985	98,221
	<u>2,335,359</u>	<u>2,756,308</u>
Auditor's remuneration	80,600	77,730
Others	<u>1,432,727</u>	<u>1,431,728</u>
	<u>1,513,327</u>	<u>1,509,458</u>
	<u>11,546,891</u>	<u>12,300,070</u>

Included in the staff costs above are depreciation of right-of-use assets in respect of staff quarters of US\$688,532 (2021: US\$795,619), operating lease charges in respect of staff quarters of US\$68,479 (2021: US\$77,460), retirement scheme contribution of US\$95,234 (2021: US\$101,201) and government subsidies granted from the Financial Industry Recruitment Scheme for Tomorrow under the Anti-epidemic Fund of the Hong Kong Government which aims to retain employment and combat COVID-19 epidemic of US\$3,846 (2021: US\$25,641) for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Included in the above operating expenses are depreciation of right-of-use assets in respect of office premises of US\$1,709,146 (2021: US\$2,172,163), operating lease charges of US\$88,607 (2021: US\$97,767) for rental of properties and US\$351,710 (2021: US\$306,018) for rental of equipment.

(h) Net losses from sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Net revaluation gains/(losses) transferred from reserves	360,536	(374,928)
Net realised losses arising in current year	<u>(724,282)</u>	<u>(445,468)</u>
	<u>(363,746)</u>	<u>(820,396)</u>

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4. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

Directors' remuneration 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:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Fees	63,188	43,077
Other emoluments:		
- Short-term employee benefits	<u>864,725</u>	<u>1,136,915</u>
	<u>927,913</u>	<u>1,179,992</u>

Directors of the Company are considered to be key management personnel.

5. NET CREDIT LOSS EXPENSES

The following table shows the changes in ECL on financial instruments for the year charged/(credited) in the statement of profit or loss.

	2022			Total US\$
	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	
Charge for/(reversal) of credit loss allowances:				
- Cash and cash equivalents	(8,125)	-	-	(8,125)
- Trade bills	(37,932)	-	-	(37,932)
- Loans and advances	(1,226,846)	1,914,965	3,276,809	3,964,928
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(104,351)	-	-	(104,351)
- Financial assets at amortised cost	(112,033)	-	-	(112,033)
- Interest receivable and other assets	6,178	3,468	-	9,646
- Other commitments	27,783	-	-	27,783
- Trade-related contingencies	<u>(11,020)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,020)</u>
	<u>(1,466,346)</u>	<u>1,918,433</u>	<u>3,276,809</u>	<u>3,728,896</u>

5. NET CREDIT LOSS EXPENSES (continued)

	2021			Total US\$
	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	
Charge for/(reversal) of credit loss allowances:				
- Cash and cash equivalents	22,617	-	-	22,617
- Trade bills	39,727	-	-	39,727
- Loans and advances	2,595,277	(2,009,079)	(120,000)	466,198
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	53,599	-	-	53,599
- Financial assets at amortised cost	112,033	-	-	112,033
- Interest receivable and other assets	6,906	(15,072)	-	(8,166)
- Other commitments	192,690	-	-	192,690
- Trade-related contingencies	12,857	-	-	12,857
	<u>3,035,706</u>	<u>(2,024,151)</u>	<u>(120,000)</u>	<u>891,555</u>

Under HKFRS 9, ECL is assessed using an approach which classifies financial assets into three stages, each of which is associated with an ECL calculation that is reflective of the assessed credit risk profile in each instance.

6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Under the two-tiered regime, Hong Kong profits tax has been provided at the rate of 8.25% (2021: 8.25%) on estimated assessable profits of first HK\$2 millions (2021: HK\$2 millions) arising in Hong Kong during the year. The remainder of the assessable profits is to be taxed at 16.5% (2021: 16.5%).

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Provision for the year	7,971,832	5,420,997
Over-provision in respect of prior years	(18,355)	(28,738)
Deferred tax (note 16)	<u>(924,333)</u>	<u>1,927,290</u>
Tax expense for the year	<u>7,029,144</u>	<u>7,319,549</u>

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6. INCOME TAX EXPENSE (continued)

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

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Profit before tax	<u>48,734,367</u>	<u>44,587,791</u>
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 8.25%	21,154	21,154
Tax at the statutory tax rate of 16.5%	7,998,863	7,314,678
Expenses not deductible for tax	68,029	503,498
Income not subject to tax	(1,028,787)	(645,964)
Over-provision in prior years	(18,355)	(28,738)
Others	<u>(11,760)</u>	<u>154,921</u>
Tax expense at the effective rate of 14.4% (2021: 16.4%)	<u>7,029,144</u>	<u>7,319,549</u>

7. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**(a) Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income**

	2022			2021		
	Before-tax amount US\$	Tax effect US\$ (note 16)	Net-of-tax amount US\$	Before-tax amount US\$	Tax effect US\$ (note 16)	Net-of-tax amount US\$
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:						
Net movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve	(15,002,588)	2,454,173	(12,548,415)	(1,599,985)	272,842	(1,327,143)
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit scheme	<u>33,258</u>	-	<u>33,258</u>	<u>16,018</u>	-	<u>16,018</u>
Other comprehensive income	<u>(14,969,330)</u>	<u>2,454,173</u>	<u>(12,515,157)</u>	<u>(1,583,967)</u>	<u>272,842</u>	<u>(1,311,125)</u>

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7. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (continued)**(b) Reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of tax:		
Changes in fair value recognised during the year	(12,083,528)	(1,755,670)
Reclassification adjustments for gains and losses included in profit or loss		
- (Gains)/losses on disposal	(360,536)	374,928
- Net movement in credit loss allowances of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u>(104,351)</u>	<u>53,599</u>
Net movement in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve during the year recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(12,548,415)</u>	<u>(1,327,143)</u>

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**(a) Cash and cash equivalents less credit loss allowances**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	55,811,115	90,250,315
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	106,025,641	153,899,837
Less: Credit loss allowances	<u>(29,035)</u>	<u>(37,160)</u>
Cash and bank balances and placements	161,807,721	244,112,992
Less: Placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity more than three months	<u>(10,000,000)</u>	<u>(20,425,479)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>151,807,721</u>	<u>223,687,513</u>

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8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (continued)**(b) Movement in credit loss allowances on cash and cash equivalents**

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	37,160	-	-	37,160
New assets originated	29,035	-	-	29,035
Assets derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	<u>(37,160)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(37,160)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>29,035</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,035</u>
At 1 January 2021	14,543	-	-	14,543
New assets originated	37,160	-	-	37,160
Assets derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	<u>(14,543)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(14,543)</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>37,160</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,160</u>

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Unlisted investments in funds, at fair value	130,565,042	84,846,419
Positive fair values of derivatives (note 22(b))	<u>11,558,938</u>	<u>4,494,765</u>
	<u>142,123,980</u>	<u>89,341,184</u>

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10. LOANS AND ADVANCES**(a) Loans and advances less credit loss allowances**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Gross loans and advances to:		
- Banks (note 10(c))	66,131,953	101,633,900
- Customers (note 10(c))	<u>2,053,265,130</u>	<u>2,059,297,803</u>
	<u>2,119,397,083</u>	<u>2,160,931,703</u>
Less: Credit loss allowances on non-credit impaired loans and advances to		
- Banks (note 10(c))	(25,349)	(32,058)
- Customers (note 10(c))	<u>(6,509,271)</u>	<u>(5,814,443)</u>
	<u>(6,534,620)</u>	<u>(5,846,501)</u>
Less: Credit loss allowances on credit impaired loans and advances to		
- Customers (note 10(c))	<u>(13,036,809)</u>	<u>(9,760,000)</u>
	<u>(13,036,809)</u>	<u>(9,760,000)</u>
Net loans and advances to:		
- Banks	66,106,604	101,601,842
- Customers	<u>2,033,719,050</u>	<u>2,043,723,360</u>
	<u>2,099,825,654</u>	<u>2,145,325,202</u>

Note 24(a)(vi) contains information about the collaterals against loans and advances held by the Company.

(b) Analysis by industry sector

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong		
- Property development	15,864,350	38,432,268
- Property investment	121,443,854	75,050,485
- Financial concerns	58,705,085	54,426,263
- Stock brokers	-	42,435,897
- Wholesale and retail trade	53,845,805	110,832,722
- Manufacturing	236,522,008	210,323,536
- Transport and transport equipment	34,951,155	54,882,878
- Recreational activities	6,000,000	6,000,000
- Electricity and gas	29,972,986	38,151,270
- Others	<u>33,219,813</u>	<u>36,556,956</u>
	<u>590,525,056</u>	<u>667,092,275</u>
Trade finance	100,000	795,000
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	<u>1,528,772,027</u>	<u>1,493,044,428</u>
Gross loans and advances	<u>2,119,397,083</u>	<u>2,160,931,703</u>

The above analysis of loans and advances by industry sector is based on the categories used in the "Quarterly Analysis of Loans and Advances and Provisions" Return to the HKMA.

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10. LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)**(c) Movement in credit loss allowances on loans and advances**

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	5,463,588	382,913	9,760,000	15,606,501
New loans/financing originated	1,810,853	-	-	1,810,853
Loans/financing derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	(2,007,403)	(382,913)	-	(2,390,316)
Transfer between stages – transfer to lifetime expected credit loss not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(1,377,947)	1,377,947	-	-
Transfer between stages – transfer to lifetime expected credit loss credit impaired (Stage 3)	-	(1,111,678)	1,111,678	-
Movements due to changes in credit risk	<u>347,651</u>	<u>2,031,609</u>	<u>2,165,131</u>	<u>4,544,391</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>4,236,742</u>	<u>2,297,878</u>	<u>13,036,809</u>	<u>19,571,429</u>
Attributable to:				
Loans and advances to banks (note 10(a))	25,349	-	-	25,349
Loans and advances to customers (note 10(a))	<u>4,211,393</u>	<u>2,297,878</u>	<u>13,036,809</u>	<u>19,546,080</u>
	<u>4,236,742</u>	<u>2,297,878</u>	<u>13,036,809</u>	<u>19,571,429</u>
Deducted from:				
Loans and advances to banks (note 10(a))	66,131,953	-	-	66,131,953
Loans and advances to customers (note 10(a))	<u>2,033,064,623</u>	<u>6,480,507</u>	<u>13,720,000</u>	<u>2,053,265,130</u>
	<u>2,099,196,576</u>	<u>6,480,507</u>	<u>13,720,000</u>	<u>2,119,397,083</u>

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10. LOANS AND ADVANCES (continued)**(c) Movement in credit loss allowances on loans and advances (continued)**

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2021	2,868,311	2,391,992	9,880,000	15,140,303
New loans/financing originated	1,880,192	-	-	1,880,192
Loans/financing derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	(1,165,612)	(1,611,178)	(120,000)	(2,896,790)
Movements due to changes in credit risk	<u>1,880,697</u>	<u>(397,901)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,482,796</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>5,463,588</u>	<u>382,913</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>15,606,501</u>
Attributable to:				
Loans and advances to banks (note 10(a))	32,058	-	-	32,058
Loans and advances to customers (note 10(a))	<u>5,431,530</u>	<u>382,913</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>15,574,443</u>
	<u>5,463,588</u>	<u>382,913</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>15,606,501</u>
Deducted from:				
Loans and advances to banks (note 10(a))	101,633,900	-	-	101,633,900
Loans and advances to customers (note 10(a))	<u>2,048,287,803</u>	<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>2,059,297,803</u>
	<u>2,149,921,703</u>	<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>2,160,931,703</u>

(d) Impaired loans and advances

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Gross impaired loans and advances	13,720,000	9,760,000
Credit loss allowances - Credit impaired	<u>(13,036,809)</u>	<u>(9,760,000)</u>
	<u>683,191</u>	<u>-</u>
Gross impaired loans and advances as a percentage of total gross loans and advances	<u>0.65%</u>	<u>0.45%</u>

Credit impaired loans and advances are unsecured.

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11. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**(a) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Debt securities		
- Listed in Hong Kong	100,592,640	167,921,390
- Listed outside Hong Kong	<u>329,935,193</u>	<u>307,926,088</u>
	<u>430,527,833</u>	<u>475,847,478</u>
Unlisted equity securities	<u>57,202</u>	<u>56,380</u>
	<u><u>430,585,035</u></u>	<u><u>475,903,858</u></u>
Issued by:		
Sovereigns	104,787,850	34,572,250
Public sector entities	49,108,454	22,456,355
Banks and other financial institutions	149,668,865	182,318,300
Corporate entities	<u>127,019,866</u>	<u>236,556,953</u>
	<u><u>430,585,035</u></u>	<u><u>475,903,858</u></u>

(b) Movement in credit loss allowances on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income charged to revaluation reserve

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	314,394	-	-	314,394
New assets originated	8,804	-	-	8,804
Assets derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	(123,851)	-	-	(123,851)
Movements due to changes in credit risk	<u>10,696</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,696</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u><u>210,043</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>210,043</u></u>
At 1 January 2021	260,795	-	-	260,795
New assets originated	56,001	-	-	56,001
Assets derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	(51,297)	-	-	(51,297)
Movements due to changes in credit risk	<u>48,895</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,895</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u><u>314,394</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>314,394</u></u>

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12. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST**(a) Financial assets at amortised cost**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Debt securities		
- Listed in Hong Kong	-	14,000,000
- Unlisted	-	5,000,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>19,000,000</u>
Less: Credit loss allowances	-	(112,033)
	<u>-</u>	<u>18,887,967</u>
Issued by:		
Corporate entities	<u>-</u>	<u>18,887,967</u>

(b) Movement in credit loss allowances on financial assets at amortised cost charged to revaluation reserve

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	112,033	-	-	112,033
Asset derecognised or repaid during the year	<u>(112,003)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(112,003)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 1 January 2021	-	-	-	-
New assets originated	<u>112,033</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,033</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>112,033</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>112,033</u>

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13. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and buildings US\$	Leasehold improvements US\$	Furniture, fittings and office equipment US\$	Total US\$
2022				
Cost:				
At 1 January 2022	1,022,708	1,125,445	819,395	2,967,548
Additions	-	313,263	348,966	662,229
Disposal	-	(949,938)	(105)	(950,043)
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,022,708</u>	<u>488,770</u>	<u>1,168,256</u>	<u>2,679,734</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2022	476,986	1,001,174	738,123	2,216,283
Charge for the year	16,534	29,028	58,907	104,469
Written off on disposal	-	(933,336)	(48)	(933,384)
At 31 December 2022	<u>493,520</u>	<u>96,866</u>	<u>796,982</u>	<u>1,387,368</u>
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2022	<u>529,188</u>	<u>391,904</u>	<u>371,274</u>	<u>1,292,366</u>
2021				
Cost:				
At 1 January 2021	1,022,708	1,125,445	798,652	2,946,805
Additions	-	-	21,253	21,253
Disposal	-	-	(510)	(510)
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,022,708</u>	<u>1,125,445</u>	<u>819,395</u>	<u>2,967,548</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
At 1 January 2021	460,452	963,705	702,683	2,126,840
Charge for the year	16,534	37,469	35,950	89,953
Written off on disposal	-	-	(510)	(510)
At 31 December 2021	<u>476,986</u>	<u>1,001,174</u>	<u>738,123</u>	<u>2,216,283</u>
Net carrying amount:				
At 31 December 2021	<u>545,722</u>	<u>124,271</u>	<u>81,272</u>	<u>751,265</u>

The Company's leasehold land and buildings are all situated in Hong Kong and are held under long term lease.

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14. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES**(a) Right-of-use assets**

	Prepaid land lease payments US\$	Motor vehicles US\$	Total US\$
2022			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2022	8,416,971	261,395	8,678,366
Additions	1,003,554	-	1,003,554
Changes arising from lease modification	(2,385,048)	(85,181)	(2,470,229)
Disposal	<u>(1,392,995)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,392,995)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>5,642,482</u>	<u>176,214</u>	<u>5,818,696</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2022	6,622,215	140,239	6,762,454
Charge for the year	2,397,678	73,921	2,471,599
Changes arising from lease modification	(6,516,490)	(89,872)	(6,606,362)
Written off on disposal	<u>(1,139,965)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,139,965)</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,363,438</u>	<u>124,288</u>	<u>1,487,726</u>
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2022	<u>4,279,044</u>	<u>51,926</u>	<u>4,330,970</u>
2021			
Cost:			
At 1 January 2021	8,684,567	261,395	8,945,962
Additions	893,551	-	893,551
Disposal	<u>(1,161,147)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,161,147)</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>8,416,971</u>	<u>261,395</u>	<u>8,678,366</u>
Accumulated depreciation:			
At 1 January 2021	4,748,353	70,595	4,818,948
Charge for the year	2,967,783	69,644	3,037,427
Written off on disposal	<u>(1,093,921)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,093,921)</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>6,622,215</u>	<u>140,239</u>	<u>6,762,454</u>
Net carrying amount:			
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,794,756</u>	<u>121,156</u>	<u>1,915,912</u>

The Company leases certain of its office, staff quarters and motor vehicles used in its operations. Leases for these assets are negotiated for terms ranging from one to five years (2021: two to five years).

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14. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND LEASE LIABILITIES (continued)**(b) Lease liabilities****Movement of carrying amounts of lease liabilities**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
At 1 January	1,949,219	4,215,212
Additions	1,003,554	886,823
Accretion of interest	23,189	65,551
Payments	(2,531,747)	(3,127,044)
Changes arising from lease modification	4,135,850	-
Disposals	<u>(256,650)</u>	<u>(91,323)</u>
At 31 December	<u>4,323,415</u>	<u>1,949,219</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in note 24(c) to the financial statements.

(c) Amounts recognised in statement of profit or loss

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	2,471,599	3,037,427
Interest expense on lease liabilities	23,189	65,551
Operating lease charges to short-term leases	440,317	403,786
Net gains on termination of leases	<u>(3,903)</u>	<u>(24,097)</u>
Total amount recognised in statement of profit or loss	<u>2,931,202</u>	<u>3,482,667</u>

The Company had total cash outflows of US\$2,531,747 (2021: US\$3,127,044) in 2022. The Company also had non-cash additions of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of US\$1,003,554 and US\$1,003,554 (2021: US\$893,551 and US\$886,823) in 2022 respectively.

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15. INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND OTHER ASSETS**(a) Interest receivable and other assets less credit loss allowances**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest receivable	11,959,241	6,821,895
Margin deposit	23,615,563	10,061,425
Other assets	9,064,948	4,086,071
Less: Credit loss allowances	<u>(27,821)</u>	<u>(18,175)</u>
	<u>44,611,931</u>	<u>20,951,216</u>

Margin deposit represented cash held with brokers and Qualifying Central Counterpart as collateral to secure the open future contracts and interest rate contracts undertaken by the Company respectively.

(b) Movement in credit loss allowances on interest receivables and other assets

	12-month ECL (Stage 1) US\$	Lifetime ECL not credit impaired (Stage 2) US\$	Lifetime ECL credit impaired (Stage 3) US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	15,237	2,938	-	18,175
New assets originated	10,989	-	-	10,989
Assets derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	(8,921)	(2,938)	-	(11,859)
Transfer between stages – transfer to lifetime expected credit loss not credit impaired (Stage 2)	(3,122)	3,122	-	-
Movements due to changes in credit risk	<u>7,232</u>	<u>3,284</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,516</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>21,415</u>	<u>6,406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,821</u>
At 1 January 2021	8,331	18,010	-	26,341
New assets originated	6,036	-	-	6,036
Assets derecognised or repaid during the year (other than write-offs)	(5,446)	(14,370)	-	(19,816)
Movements due to changes in credit risk	<u>6,316</u>	<u>(702)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,614</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>15,237</u>	<u>2,938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,175</u>

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16. DEFERRED TAX

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position and the movements during the year are as follows:

	Credit loss allowances on loans and advances US\$	Revaluation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income US\$	Unrealised gain on investment of funds US\$	Depreciation allowances in excess of the related depreciation US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	1,104,952	(118,395)	(2,597,220)	(97,722)	(1,708,385)
Credited/(charged) to statement of profit or loss (note 6)	77,289	-	885,803	(38,759)	924,333
Charged to revaluation reserve (note 7(a))	-	2,454,173	-	-	2,454,173
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,182,241</u>	<u>2,335,778</u>	<u>(1,711,417)</u>	<u>(136,481)</u>	<u>1,670,121</u>
At 1 January 2021	936,338	(391,237)	(496,513)	(102,525)	(53,937)
Credited/(charged) to statement of profit or loss (note 6)	168,614	-	(2,100,707)	4,803	(1,927,290)
Charged to revaluation reserve (note 7(a))	-	272,842	-	-	272,842
At 31 December 2021	<u>1,104,952</u>	<u>(118,395)</u>	<u>(2,597,220)</u>	<u>(97,722)</u>	<u>(1,708,385)</u>

17. DEPOSITS FROM CUSTOMERS

All of the deposits from customers are time deposit stated at amortised cost.

18. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Negative fair values of derivatives (note 22(b))	<u>14,771,778</u>	<u>1,058,879</u>

19. INTEREST PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest payable	13,772,529	5,045,401
Other liabilities	<u>10,919,449</u>	<u>16,145,412</u>
	<u>24,691,978</u>	<u>21,190,813</u>

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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20. SHARE CAPITAL

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Issued and fully paid: 240,000,000 (2021: 240,000,000) ordinary shares	<u>240,000,000</u>	<u>240,000,000</u>

21. RESERVES

	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve US\$	Retained profits US\$	Total US\$
At 1 January 2022	913,572	228,285,293	229,198,865
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Change in fair value, net of deferred tax	(12,083,528)	-	(12,083,528)
- Transfer to statement of profit or loss on disposal	(360,536)	-	(360,536)
- Transfer of credit loss expenses to statement of profit or loss	(104,351)	-	(104,351)
Profit for the year	-	41,705,223	41,705,223
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit scheme	<u>-</u>	<u>33,258</u>	<u>33,258</u>
At 31 December 2022	<u>(11,634,843)</u>	<u>270,023,774</u>	<u>258,388,931</u>
At 1 January 2021	2,240,715	191,001,033	193,241,748
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income			
- Change in fair value, net of deferred tax	(1,755,670)	-	(1,755,670)
- Transfer to statement of profit or loss on disposal	374,928	-	374,928
- Transfer of credit loss expenses to statement of profit or loss	53,599	-	53,599
Profit for the year	-	37,268,242	37,268,242
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit scheme	<u>-</u>	<u>16,018</u>	<u>16,018</u>
At 31 December 2021	<u>913,572</u>	<u>228,285,293</u>	<u>229,198,865</u>

21. RESERVES (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves

- (i) Revaluation reserve on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve

The revaluation reserve on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve held at the end of the reporting period net of any deferred tax.

- (ii) Regulatory reserve

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has earmarked US\$4,972,922 (2021: US\$5,687,975) as regulatory reserve from retained profits. The regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance for prudential supervision purposes. Movements in the reserve are made directly through retained profits and in consultation with the HKMA.

- (iii) The directors do not recommend the payment of interim and final dividend in 2021 and 2022.

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22. DERIVATIVES

The use of derivatives as risk management products sold to customers is an integral part of the Company's business activities. These instruments are also used to manage the Company's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Company are interest and foreign exchange rate related contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives. For accounting purposes, derivatives are classified as trading financial instruments.

(a) Notional amount of derivatives

Derivatives refer to financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets or indices. The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the end of the reporting period and they do not represent amounts at risk.

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Exchange rate contracts		
Forwards	<u>599,118,316</u>	<u>680,652,305</u>
Interest rate contracts		
Swaps		
- Qualifying for hedge accounting	166,400,000	287,200,000
- Others	<u>137,600,000</u>	<u>112,700,000</u>
	<u>304,000,000</u>	<u>399,900,000</u>
Debt security contracts		
Futures	<u>69,400,000</u>	<u>58,800,000</u>
	<u>972,518,316</u>	<u>1,139,352,305</u>

The transactions are used to hedge the Company's own exposure to market risks as part of its asset and liability management.

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22. DERIVATIVES (continued)**(b) Fair values and credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives**

	2022			2021		
	Fair value Assets US\$	Fair value Liabilities US\$	Credit risk weighted amount US\$	Fair value Assets US\$	Fair value Liabilities US\$	Credit risk weighted amount US\$
Exchange rate contracts						
Forwards	<u>1,168,343</u>	<u>14,762,298</u>	<u>1,796,715</u>	<u>3,459,057</u>	<u>523,990</u>	<u>3,854,233</u>
Interest rate contracts						
Swaps	<u>10,390,595</u>	<u>9,480</u>	<u>3,726,133</u>	<u>1,035,708</u>	<u>534,889</u>	<u>860,694</u>
Debt security contracts						
Futures	<u>-</u>	<u>164,781</u>	<u>14,456</u>	<u>68,906</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,725</u>
	<u>11,558,938</u>	<u>14,936,559</u>	<u>5,537,304</u>	<u>4,563,671</u>	<u>1,058,879</u>	<u>4,771,652</u>

Credit risk-weighted amount refers to the amount as computed in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The amount depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics. The risk weights used range from 20% to 100% for exchange rate, interest rate and debt security contracts.

The Company did not enter into any bilateral netting arrangement during the year and accordingly these amounts are shown on a gross basis.

(c) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments

The following is a summary of the fair values of derivatives held for hedging purposes by product type entered into by the Company:

	2022			2021		
	Change in fair values used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness US\$	Assets US\$	Liabilities US\$	Change in fair values used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness US\$	Assets US\$	Liabilities US\$
Interest rate contracts						
Swaps	<u>(4,119,893)</u>	<u>295,950</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,751,671)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>534,889</u>

Fair value hedges principally consist of interest rate swaps that are used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain fixed rate assets due to the movements in market interest rates. At 31 December 2022, the net fair value of interest rate swaps was US\$295,950 (2021: US\$534,889) comprising of assets and liabilities respectively.

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22. DERIVATIVES (continued)**(d) Remaining life of derivatives**

The following table provides an analysis of the notional amounts of derivatives of the Company by remaining maturity grouping based on the remaining period to settlement at the end of the reporting period.

	Interest rate contracts US\$	Exchange rate contracts US\$	Debt security contracts US\$	Total US\$
2022				
1 year or less	64,900,000	599,118,316	69,400,000	733,418,316
Over 1 year to 5 years	<u>239,100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>239,100,000</u>
	<u>304,000,000</u>	<u>599,118,316</u>	<u>69,400,000</u>	<u>972,518,316</u>
2021				
1 year or less	133,000,000	670,604,121	58,800,000	862,404,121
Over 1 year to 5 years	246,900,000	10,048,184	-	256,948,184
Over 5 years	<u>20,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>20,000,000</u>
	<u>399,900,000</u>	<u>680,652,305</u>	<u>58,800,000</u>	<u>1,139,352,305</u>

(e) Remaining life of derivatives designated as hedging instruments

The following table provides an analysis of the notional amounts of derivatives held for hedging purpose of the Company by remaining maturity grouping based on the remaining period to settlement at the end of the reporting period.

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest rate contracts		
1 year or less	54,900,000	115,800,000
Over 1 year to 5 years	<u>111,500,000</u>	<u>171,400,000</u>
	<u>166,400,000</u>	<u>287,200,000</u>

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22. DERIVATIVES (continued)**(f) Hedge accounting**

The amount relating to hedged items are as follows:

	2022			2021		
	Carrying amounts US\$	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment included in the carrying amounts US\$	Change in value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness US\$	Carrying amounts US\$	Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustment included in the carrying amounts US\$	Change in value used for recognising hedge ineffectiveness US\$
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
- Debt instruments	<u>278,301,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,119,893)</u>	<u>384,793,023</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,751,671)</u>

23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS**(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments to extend credit**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Trade-related contingencies	1,270,991	4,957,601
Other commitments		
- with an original maturity of under one year	64,589,620	94,498,705
- with an original maturity of more than one year	<u>196,278,547</u>	<u>211,654,925</u>
	<u>262,139,158</u>	<u>311,111,231</u>
Credit risk weighted amounts	<u>111,311,396</u>	<u>125,718,724</u>

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments which include commitments to extend credit. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the customer default. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contractual amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

The risk weights used range from 0% to 100% for contingent liabilities and commitments.

Credit loss allowances as at 31 December 2022 was US\$334,834 (2021: US\$318,071).

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23. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)**(b) Capital commitments**

- (i) Commitments to unlisted investments in funds outstanding at the end of the reporting period not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Contracted for	<u>94,347,656</u>	<u>95,321,820</u>
Credit risk weighted amounts	<u>108,410,630</u>	<u>47,660,910</u>

- (ii) Commitments to office renovation in progress outstanding at the end of the reporting period not provided for in the financial statements were as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Contracted for	<u>-</u>	<u>586,888</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

This section presents information about the Company's exposure to and its management and control of risks, in particular, the primary risks associated with its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk: loss resulting from customer or counterparty default and arises on credit exposure in all forms, including settlement risk;
- market risk: exposure to market variables such as interest rates, exchange rates and equity markets;
- liquidity and funding risk: risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an ongoing basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured, or even secured basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments; and
- operational risk: risk arising from matters such as non-adherence to systems and procedures or from frauds resulting in financial or reputation loss.

A risk manager is appointed to oversee risk management, set the strategy and policy for each type of principal risk and set the means for ensuring that the strategy and policy are implemented.

The Company has established policies and procedures to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and limits continually by means of management and information systems. The Company continually modifies and enhances its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best practice risk management processes. The internal auditors also perform regular audits to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures.

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(a) Credit risk management**

This category includes credit and counterparty risks from loans and advances, issuer risks from the securities business, counterparty risks from trading activities and country risks. The Company identifies and manages this risk through its (a) target market definitions, (b) credit approval process, (c) post-disbursement monitoring and (d) remedial management procedures.

(i) Corporate credit risk

Although the Company caters to some middle market borrowers, the corporate lending is generally concentrated among highly rated customers. In addition to underwriting standards, the principal means of managing credit risk is the credit approval process. The Company has policies and procedures to evaluate the potential credit risk of a particular counterparty or transaction and to approve the transaction. For corporate customers, the Company refers to the risk grading system of its parent Company that is applied to each counterparty and evaluated on a regular basis. The Company also has limits for exposures to individual borrowers and groups of borrowers, regardless of whether the exposure is in the form of loans or non-funded exposures. The Company also has a review process that ensures the proper level of review and approval depending on the size of the facility and risk grading of the credit.

The Company undertakes ongoing credit analysis and monitoring at several levels. The policies are designed to promote early detection of counterparty, industry or product exposures that require special monitoring. The Risk Management Committee monitors overall portfolio risk and potential problem loans on a regular basis.

(ii) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Company's total exposures. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is diversified along industry and product sectors.

(iii) Maximum exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into consideration of any collateral held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position after deducting any credit loss allowances. A summary of the maximum credit exposures for off-balance sheet items without taking into account the fair value of collateral are as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Financial guarantees and other credit related contingent liabilities	<u>1,270,991</u>	<u>4,957,601</u>
Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	<u>260,868,167</u>	<u>306,153,630</u>

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)**

(iv) Credit quality of loans and advances

Loans and advances are only made to recognised and creditworthy third parties. At 31 December 2022 and 2021, no loans and advances to banks are impaired. The credit quality of loans and advances can be analysed as follows:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Gross loans and advances		
- neither past due nor impaired	2,105,677,083	2,151,171,703
- impaired	<u>13,720,000</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>
	<u>2,119,397,083</u>	<u>2,160,931,703</u>
Of which		
Gross loans and advances that are neither past due nor impaired		
- Grade 1: Pass	2,099,196,576	2,149,927,020
- Grade 2: Special mention	6,480,507	1,244,683
Gross loans and advances that are impaired		
- Grade 3: Substandard	3,960,000	-
- Grade 5: Loss	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>
	<u>2,119,397,083</u>	<u>2,160,931,703</u>

The Company classifies the loans and advances in accordance with the loan classification system required to be adopted for reporting to the HKMA.

(v) Credit quality of financial assets other than loans and advances

The following table presents an analysis of investment in debt securities, by rating agency designation at the end of the reporting period, based on Standard and Poor's ratings or their equivalent to the respective issues of the securities.

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
AAA	104,787,850	34,572,250
AA- to AA+	59,115,904	32,635,505
A- to A+	252,047,879	372,581,745
Lower than A-	<u>14,576,200</u>	<u>36,057,978</u>
	<u>430,527,833</u>	<u>475,847,478</u>

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(a) Credit risk management (continued)****(vi) Collaterals**

The financial assets of the Company are generally unsecured in both 2022 and 2021.

(vii) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets US\$	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities offset in the financial statements US\$	Net amounts of financial assets reported in the financial statements US\$	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		Net US\$
				Financial instruments US\$	Cash collateral received US\$	
31 December 2022						
Derivative financial instruments (note 9)	<u>11,558,938</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,558,938</u>	<u>(198,095)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,360,843</u>
31 December 2021						
Derivative financial instruments (note 9)	<u>4,494,765</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,494,765</u>	<u>(612,750)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,882,015</u>

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities US\$	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets offset in the financial statements US\$	Net amounts of financial liabilities reported in the financial statements US\$	Related amounts not set off in the statement of financial position		Net US\$
				Financial instruments US\$	Cash collateral pledged US\$	
31 December 2022						
Derivative financial instruments (note 18)	<u>14,771,778</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,771,778</u>	<u>(198,095)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,573,683</u>
31 December 2021						
Derivative financial instruments (note 18)	<u>1,058,879</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,058,879</u>	<u>(612,750)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>446,129</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Credit risk management (continued)

(vii) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

The Company further manages its credit exposure by entering into master netting arrangements with counterparties where it is appropriate and feasible to do so. Master netting arrangements do not generally result in an offset of assets and liabilities as transactions are usually accounted for individually on a gross basis. However, the credit risk associated with favourable contracts is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs.

For the financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar arrangements above, each agreement between the Company and the counterparty allows for net settlement of the relevant financial assets and liabilities when both elect to settle on a net basis. In the absence of such an election, financial asset and liabilities will be settled on a gross basis, however, each party to the master netting agreement or similar arrangement will have the option to settle all such amounts on a net basis in the event of default of the other party. The Company and its counterparties do not intend to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously; the financial assets and liabilities are therefore not set off in the statement of financial position.

(b) Market risk management

Market risk arises on all market risk sensitive financial instruments, including securities, foreign exchange contracts, equity and derivative instruments, as well as from statement of financial position or structural positions. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure of earnings and equity to loss and to reduce the Company's exposure to the volatility inherent in financial instruments.

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Market risk management (continued)****(i) Currency risk**

The Company's foreign currency positions arise from foreign exchange dealing and commercial banking operations. All foreign currency positions are managed by the global markets department within limits approved by the board.

The following table indicates the concentration of currency risk at the end of the reporting period.

2022								
United States dollars Equivalents	Korean Won	Hong Kong dollars	Australian dollars	Euros	Japanese Yen	Pound sterling	Renminbi	Total
Spot assets	6,605,058	488,710,756	98,408,815	143,180,340	12,981,668	13,333,547	3,411,904	766,632,088
Spot liabilities	-	(163,571,365)	(87,438)	(17,032,505)	(12,728,557)	-	(3,095,540)	(196,515,405)
Forward purchases	-	15,384,966	6,784,246	-	-	-	-	22,169,212
Forward sales	(9,046,913)	(338,970,979)	(105,649,617)	(123,715,489)	-	(13,261,844)	-	(590,644,842)
Net long/(short) position	(2,441,855)	1,553,378	(543,994)	2,432,346	253,111	71,703	316,364	1,641,053

2021								
United States dollars Equivalents	Korean Won	Hong Kong dollars	Australian dollars	Euros	Japanese Yen	Pound sterling	Renminbi	Total
Spot assets	6,973,929	585,087,027	87,823,581	91,688,397	14,814,466	-	28,543,693	814,931,093
Spot liabilities	-	(27,954,263)	(205,432)	(56,706,954)	(14,681,286)	-	(28,203,249)	(127,751,184)
Forward purchases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forward sales	(9,434,460)	(554,024,292)	(80,309,801)	(33,948,653)	-	-	-	(677,717,206)
Net long/(short) position	(2,460,531)	3,108,472	7,308,348	1,032,790	133,180	-	340,444	9,462,703

At 31 December 2022, the Company was mainly exposed to currency risk arisen from Korean Won ("KRW"), Australian dollars ("AUD"), and Euros ("EUR"). (2021: KRW, AUD and EUR).

Currency risk arisen from investments in funds in KRW. At 31 December 2022, it was estimated that a general change of ten percent appreciation in exchange rate with all other variables remain constant, would have resulted in a decrease of US\$244,186 (2021: US\$246,053) in the Company's profit before tax.

Currency risk arisen from balance from loans and advances in AUD. At 31 December 2022, it was estimated that a general change of ten percent appreciation in exchange rate with all other variables remain constant, would have resulted in a decrease of US\$54,399 (2021: an increase of US\$730,835) in the Company's profit before tax.

Currency risk arisen from balance with loans and advances in EUR. At 31 December 2022, it was estimated that a general change of ten percent appreciation in exchange rate with all other variables remain constant, would have resulted in an increase of US\$243,235 (2021: US\$103,279) in the Company's profit before tax.

The stated changes represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the end of the next reporting period. In this respect, it is assumed that the pegged rate between the HKD and the USD would be materially unaffected by any changes in movement in value of the USD against other currencies.

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Market risk management (continued)****(ii) Interest rate risk**

The Company's interest rate positions arise from treasury and commercial banking activities. Interest rate risk arises in both trading portfolios and non-trading portfolios. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. It also related to positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. The Company uses interest rate swaps and other derivatives to manage interest rate risk.

The following tables indicates the effective interest rates for the relevant periods and the expected next repricing dates (or maturity dates whichever are earlier) for interest bearing non-derivative assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Actual repricing dates may differ from the contractual dates owing to prepayments and the exercise of options. An analysis of the contractual maturity of notional amounts of interest rate swaps is shown in note 22 to the financial statements.

	2022					
	Total US\$	3 months or less (include overdue) US\$	Over 3 months to 1 year US\$	Over 1 year to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Undefined or non- interest bearing US\$
Assets						
Cash and bank balances and placements	161,807,721	105,996,606	-	-	-	55,811,115
Trade bills	2,491,672	213,589	2,278,083	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	142,123,980	-	-	-	-	142,123,980
Loans and advances	2,099,825,654	2,036,436,628	60,471,936	-	2,917,090	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	430,585,035	15,000,150	86,031,099	329,496,584	-	57,202
Interest receivable and other assets	44,611,931	-	-	-	-	44,611,931
	<u>2,881,445,993</u>	<u>2,157,646,973</u>	<u>148,781,118</u>	<u>329,496,584</u>	<u>2,917,090</u>	<u>242,604,228</u>
Liabilities						
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	1,751,672,484	1,521,390,432	221,282,052	9,000,000	-	-
Deposits from customers	1,061,587	-	1,061,587	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	14,771,778	-	-	-	-	14,771,778
Certificates of deposit issued	591,261,369	284,411,204	306,850,165	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	4,323,415	-	-	-	-	4,323,415
	<u>2,363,090,633</u>	<u>1,805,801,636</u>	<u>529,193,804</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,095,193</u>
Assets-liabilities gap		<u>351,845,337</u>	<u>(380,412,686)</u>	<u>320,496,584</u>	<u>2,917,090</u>	

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Market risk management (continued)****(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)**

	2021					
	Total US\$	3 months or less (include overdue) US\$	Over 3 months to 1 year US\$	Over 1 year to 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Undefined or non- interest bearing US\$
Assets						
Cash and bank balances and placements	244,112,992	153,862,677	-	-	-	90,250,315
Trade bills	342,086,978	135,309,304	206,777,674	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	89,341,184	-	-	-	-	89,341,184
Loans and advances	2,145,325,202	2,045,733,267	96,386,499	-	3,205,436	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	475,903,858	64,197,250	43,710,133	348,396,295	19,543,800	56,380
Financial assets at amortised cost	18,887,967	4,966,465	13,921,502	-	-	-
Interest receivable and other assets	20,951,216	-	-	-	-	20,951,216
	<u>3,336,609,397</u>	<u>2,404,068,963</u>	<u>360,795,808</u>	<u>348,396,295</u>	<u>22,749,236</u>	<u>200,599,095</u>
Liabilities						
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	2,629,578,984	2,063,009,004	556,569,980	10,000,000	-	-
Deposits from customers	31,062,129	30,006,978	1,055,151	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,058,879	-	-	-	-	1,058,879
Certificates of deposit issued	179,314,258	9,995,451	169,318,807	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	1,949,219	-	-	-	-	1,949,219
	<u>2,842,963,469</u>	<u>2,103,011,433</u>	<u>726,943,938</u>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,008,098</u>
Assets-liabilities gap		<u>301,057,530</u>	<u>(366,148,130)</u>	<u>338,396,295</u>	<u>22,749,236</u>	

The analysis below sets out the impact on future net interest income of a 50 basis points parallel fall or rise in all-in yield curves at the beginning of the year from 1 January 2022 and 12.5 basis points parallel fall or rise in all-in yield curves at the beginning of each quarter during the 12 month period from 1 January 2022.

Assuming no management actions and all other variables held constant, such a series of incremental parallel rises/falls in all-in yield curves would increase/decrease planned net interest income for the year ended 31 December 2022 by US\$2,129,146 (2021: US\$321,357) for 50 basis points movement at the beginning of the year and increase/decrease by US\$1,330,716 (2021: US\$200,848) for 12.5 basis points movement at the beginning of each quarter respectively. These figures incorporate the impact of any option features in the underlying exposures and takes into account the change in pricing of retail products relative to change in market interest rates.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate benchmark reform

In 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) announced that it had reached an agreement with LIBOR panel banks to contribute to LIBOR until the end of 2021, after which there would be a transition from LIBORs to alternative risk-free rates (RFRs). Since then, there have been further updates, particularly with respect to the cessation date for certain USD LIBOR tenors being deferred from 31 December 2021 to 30 June 2023.

Following the decision by global regulators to phase out IBORs and replace them with alternative reference rates, the Company has established a project to manage the transition for any of its contracts that could be affected. The project is sponsored by the Group's Task Force Team and is being led by senior representatives from functions across the Company including the client facing teams, Legal, Accounting, Operations and Technology. The project provides monthly progress updates to the Managing Board and bi-annually to the Audit Committee. The Company successfully completed the transition of a significant portion of its IBOR exposure to RFRs in 2021 and 2022. In particular, prior to the cessation of all LIBORs other than five USD LIBOR tenors after 31 December 2021, the Company completed the transition of all affected exposures. The Company is now confident that it has the operational capability to process the remaining transitions to RFRs for those interest rate benchmarks, including exposures to USD LIBOR 3 month and 12 month, that will cease to be available after 30 June 2023. For other benchmark interest rates such as EURIBOR that have been reformed, financial instruments referencing those rates will not need to transition provided the reformed rates continue to meet regulators' stringent requirements to qualify as RFRs.

IBOR reform exposes the Company to various risks, which the project is managing and monitoring closely. These risks include but are not limited to the following:

- Conduct risk arising from discussions with clients and market counterparties due to the amendments required to existing contracts necessary to effect IBOR reform
- Financial risk to the Company and its clients that markets are disrupted due to IBOR reform giving rise to financial losses
- Pricing risk from the potential lack of market information if liquidity in IBORs reduces and RFRs are illiquid and unobservable
- Operational risk arising from changes to the Bank's IT systems and processes, also the risk of payments being disrupted if an IBOR ceases to be available
- Accounting risk if the Company's hedging relationships fail and from unrepresentative income statement volatility as financial instruments transition to RFRs

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(b) Market risk management (continued)**

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate benchmark reform (continued)

As at 31 December 2022, the Company had the following notional principal exposures to interest rate benchmarks that are expected to be subject to interest rate benchmark reform. The Company has excluded financial instruments linked to USD LIBOR maturing before 30 June 2023 as it is assumed these will not require remediation due to USD LIBOR no longer being purchased on a representative basis beyond this date.

	2022 USD LIBOR US\$	2021 USD LIBOR US\$
Assets		
Loans and advances	<u>721,316,755</u>	<u>793,822,339</u>
Liabilities		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	<u>340,000,000</u>	<u>340,000,000</u>
Derivatives		
Interest rate contracts: swaps	<u>220,000,000</u>	<u>220,000,000</u>
Total IBOR exposure	<u>1,281,316,755</u>	<u>1,353,822,339</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(iii) Equity price risk

The Company is exposed to equity price risk from investments in equity securities and funds, which are classified as financial assets at fair value at other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss respectively held for long-term strategic purposes.

At 31 December 2022, it is estimated that a general change of one percent in the fair value of the Company's financial assets through fair value at other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss, with all other variables held constant, would have resulted in a US\$572 and US\$1,305,650 (2021: US\$564 and US\$848,464) change respectively on the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income revaluation reserve and revaluation on funds at statement of profit or loss .

(c) Liquidity risk management

The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure sufficient cash flows to meet all financial commitments and to capitalise on opportunities for business expansion. This includes the Company's ability to meet deposit withdrawals either on demand or at contractual maturity, to repay borrowings as they mature, to comply with the statutory liquidity ratio, and to make new loans and investments as opportunities arise.

Liquidity is managed on a daily basis by the global markets department under the direction of the Risk Management Committee. The global markets department is responsible for ensuring that the Company has adequate liquidity for all operations; ensuring that the funding mix is appropriate so as to avoid maturity mismatches and to prevent price and reinvestment risk in case of a maturity gap; and monitoring local and international markets for the adequacy of funding and liquidity.

The Company manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and short-term funds and securities) of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. Adequate facilities can be obtained from its holding company to provide liquidity to meet unexpected and material cash outflows in the ordinary course of business.

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)***Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity*

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are regarded as undated as they are managed on a fair value basis.

	2022							Total US\$
	Repayable on demand US\$	Within 1 month US\$	Over 1 month but within 3 months US\$	Over 3 months but within 1 year US\$	Over 1 year but within 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Undated US\$	
Assets								
Cash and bank balances and placements	55,811,115	105,996,606	-	-	-	-	-	161,807,721
Trade bills	-	213,589	-	2,278,083	-	-	-	2,491,672
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,123,980	142,123,980
Loans and advances	-	196,477,960	187,140,348	310,479,598	1,339,269,237	65,775,320	683,191	2,099,825,654
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	4,996,950	4,992,700	91,041,599	329,496,584	-	57,202	430,585,035
Financial assets at amortised costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest receivable and other assets	-	5,801,841	5,197,255	932,324	-	-	32,680,511	44,611,931
	<u>55,811,115</u>	<u>313,486,946</u>	<u>197,330,303</u>	<u>404,731,604</u>	<u>1,668,765,821</u>	<u>65,775,320</u>	<u>175,544,884</u>	<u>2,881,445,993</u>
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	-	158,789,512	400,000,000	673,882,972	519,000,000	-	-	1,751,672,484
Deposits from customers	-	-	-	1,061,587	-	-	-	1,061,587
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,771,778	14,771,778
Certificates of deposit issued	-	62,041,450	155,190,267	374,029,652	-	-	-	591,261,369
Lease liabilities	-	194,168	342,160	1,458,124	2,328,963	-	-	4,323,415
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	4,247,940	5,778,942	3,745,648	-	-	10,919,448	24,691,978
	<u>-</u>	<u>225,273,070</u>	<u>561,311,369</u>	<u>1,054,177,983</u>	<u>521,328,963</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,691,226</u>	<u>2,387,782,611</u>
Net assets/(liabilities) gap	<u>55,811,115</u>	<u>88,213,876</u>	<u>(363,981,066)</u>	<u>(649,446,379)</u>	<u>1,147,436,858</u>	<u>65,775,320</u>		

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)***Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)*

	2021							
	Repayable on demand US\$	Within 1 month US\$	Over 1 month but within 3 months US\$	Over 3 months but within 1 year US\$	Over 1 year but within 5 years US\$	Over 5 years US\$	Undated US\$	Total US\$
Assets								
Cash and bank balances and placements	90,250,315	133,437,198	-	20,425,479	-	-	-	244,112,992
Trade bills	-	49,064,985	86,244,319	206,777,674	-	-	-	342,086,978
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,341,184	89,341,184
Loans and advances	-	90,898,530	138,206,396	466,395,218	1,391,364,509	58,460,549	-	2,145,325,202
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	19,019,000	40,143,100	43,710,133	353,431,445	19,543,800	56,380	475,903,858
Financial assets at amortised costs	-	-	-	18,887,967	-	-	-	18,887,967
Interest receivable and other assets	-	2,796,239	2,714,851	1,292,630	-	-	14,147,496	20,951,216
	<u>90,250,315</u>	<u>295,215,952</u>	<u>267,308,666</u>	<u>757,489,101</u>	<u>1,744,795,954</u>	<u>78,004,349</u>	<u>103,545,060</u>	<u>3,336,609,397</u>
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	-	370,256,410	587,820,513	1,121,502,061	550,000,000	-	-	2,629,578,984
Deposits from customers	-	20,003,656	10,003,322	1,055,151	-	-	-	31,062,129
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,058,879	1,058,879
Certificates of deposit issued	-	-	9,995,451	169,318,807	-	-	-	179,314,258
Lease liabilities	-	254,525	498,045	819,178	377,471	-	-	1,949,219
Interest payable and other liabilities	-	1,566,855	1,995,602	1,482,944	-	-	16,145,412	21,190,813
	<u>-</u>	<u>392,081,446</u>	<u>610,312,933</u>	<u>1,294,178,141</u>	<u>550,377,471</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,204,291</u>	<u>2,864,154,282</u>
Net assets/(liabilities) gap	<u>90,250,315</u>	<u>(96,865,494)</u>	<u>(343,004,267)</u>	<u>(536,689,040)</u>	<u>1,194,418,483</u>	<u>78,004,349</u>		

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24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)**(c) Liquidity risk management (continued)***Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity (continued)*

The following tables give the undiscounted cash-flow projection of the Company's financial liabilities including interest payable and undrawn commitments at the end of the reporting period based on the dates of their contractual payment obligations. Interest payable in respect of term financial liabilities are reported based on contractual interest payment date. Financial liabilities repayable on demand including interest accrued up to the end of the reporting period are reported under the column "repayable on demand".

	2022					Total US\$
	Repayable on demand US\$	Three months or less but not on demand US\$	Three months to one year US\$	One year to five years US\$	Over five years US\$	
Deposits and balance of banks and other financial institutions	-	577,519,087	710,751,692	535,833,250	-	1,824,104,029
Deposits from customers	-	-	1,074,468	-	-	1,074,468
Certificates of deposit issued	-	218,408,269	378,178,649	-	-	596,586,918
Lease liabilities	-	539,293	1,480,815	2,346,860	-	4,366,968
Derivative financial instruments	-	557,793,866	56,369,729	1,533,270	-	615,696,865
	-	<u>1,354,260,515</u>	<u>1,147,855,353</u>	<u>539,713,380</u>	-	<u>3,041,829,248</u>
Commitments:						
Trade-related contingencies	1,270,991	-	-	-	-	1,270,991
Other commitments	<u>355,215,823</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>355,215,823</u>
	<u>356,486,814</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>356,486,814</u>
	2021					
	Repayable on demand US\$	Three months or less but not on demand US\$	Three months to one year US\$	One year to five years US\$	Over five years US\$	Total US\$
Deposits and balance of banks and other financial institutions	-	960,934,529	1,127,327,123	551,777,842	-	2,640,039,494
Deposits from customers	-	30,017,969	1,056,218	-	-	31,074,187
Certificates of deposit issued	-	9,995,451	169,452,526	-	-	179,447,977
Lease liabilities	-	757,713	822,128	378,728	-	1,958,569
Derivative financial instruments	-	669,190,140	5,669,624	19,703,794	182,898	694,746,456
	-	<u>1,670,895,802</u>	<u>1,304,327,619</u>	<u>571,860,364</u>	<u>182,898</u>	<u>3,547,266,683</u>
Commitments:						
Trade-related contingencies	4,957,601	-	-	-	-	4,957,601
Other commitments	<u>401,475,450</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>401,475,450</u>
	<u>406,433,051</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>406,433,051</u>

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risks arise from the Company's daily operation and fiduciary activities. The Company has put in place an internal control process which requires the establishment of policies and procedures for all key business activities. In particular for new products and services development, policies and procedures must be approved before launch. All business units are responsible for identifying, assessing and controlling the risks inherent in their business activities.

The Company's internal audit and compliance department together with the risk manager play an essential role in monitoring the Company's operational risk. The primary focus of internal audit and compliance department is:

- to independently evaluate the adequacy of key internal controls;
- to ensure adherence to the operating guidelines, including regulatory and legal requirements;
- to pro-actively recommend improvements; and
- to report to the Risk Management Committee on a regular basis.

(e) Capital management

The Company's objective for managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business and to meet regulatory capital requirements at all times.

The HKMA sets the capital requirements which the Company should monitor on an on-going basis.

In addition to meeting the regulatory requirements, the Company's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and by securing access to finance at a reasonable cost.

The Company actively and regularly reviews and manages its capital structure to maintain a balance between the higher shareholder returns that might otherwise be possible with greater gearing and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position, and makes adjustments to the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions.

The process of allocating capital to specific operations and activities is undertaken by management and is reviewed regularly by the board of directors.

Consistent with industry practice, the Company monitors its capital structure on the basis of the capital adequacy ratio and there have been no material changes in the Company's policy on the management of capital during the year.

The capital adequacy ratios are computed in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

The Company has complied with the capital requirements at each reporting date during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 and is above the minimum required ratio set by the HKMA at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Estimation of fair values

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. Where available, the most suitable measure for fair value is the quoted market price. In the absence of organised secondary markets for most financial instruments, in particular for loans, deposits and unlisted derivatives, direct market prices are not available and the fair values of such instruments were therefore calculated on the basis of well-established valuation techniques using current market parameters. In particular, the fair value is a theoretical value applicable at a given reporting date, and hence can only be used as an indicator of the value realisable in a future sale.

Valuation techniques involve uncertainties and are significantly affected by the assumptions used and judgements made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experiences and other factors. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates and the resulting fair values. Derived fair value estimates cannot necessarily be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realised in an immediate sale of the instruments.

The following methods and significant assumptions have been applied in determining the fair values of financial instruments where a quoted price is not readily available.

- (i) the fair value of variable rate loans and receivables and certificates of deposit issued are assumed to be approximated by their carrying amounts and does not reflect changes in their credit quality, as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the provisions/impairment allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value;
- (ii) the fair value of unquoted debt securities is estimated by using an appropriate credit spread for the issuer of the period to discount future cash flows;
- (iii) the fair value of listed debt securities are based on quoted market prices;
- (iv) the fair value of fixed rate loans and certificates of deposit issued carried at amortised cost is estimated by comparing market interest rates when the loans were granted with current market rates offered on similar loans. Changes in the credit quality of loans within the portfolio are not taken into account in determining gross fair values, as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the impairment loss and provisions/allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value;
- (v) the fair value of unquoted equity investments are estimated by pricing agent based on the future discounted cash flow method;
- (vi) the fair value of unlisted open-ended investment funds is estimated using the net asset value as reported by the managers of such funds; and
- (vii) the fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated either using broker quotes or by discounting future cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on management's best estimates of the amount it would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account current market conditions and the current credit worthiness of the counterparties. The discount rate used is a market rate for a similar instrument at the end of the reporting period. Inputs are based on market related data at the end of the reporting period.

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25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(b) Financial instruments carried at fair value**

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information.

Fair values of equity and debt securities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations.

The Company uses discounted future cash flow models for determining the fair value of interest rate swaps that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation.

The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value treatment is categorised.

2022	Level 1 US\$	Level 2 US\$	Level 3 US\$	Total US\$
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Investment in funds	-	-	130,565,042	130,565,042
- Positive fair value of derivatives	-	11,558,938	-	11,558,938
	<u>-</u>	<u>11,558,938</u>	<u>130,565,042</u>	<u>142,123,980</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income measured at fair value				
- Debt securities	430,527,833	-	-	430,527,833
- Equity securities	-	-	57,202	57,202
	<u>430,527,833</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,202</u>	<u>430,585,035</u>
	<u>430,527,833</u>	<u>11,558,938</u>	<u>130,622,244</u>	<u>572,709,015</u>
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
- Negative fair value of derivatives	-	14,771,778	-	14,771,778
	<u>-</u>	<u>14,771,778</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,771,778</u>

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25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(b) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)**

2021	Level 1 US\$	Level 2 US\$	Level 3 US\$	Total US\$
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
- Investment in funds	-	-	84,846,419	84,846,419
- Positive fair value of derivatives	-	4,494,765	-	4,494,765
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,494,765</u>	<u>84,846,419</u>	<u>89,341,184</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income measured at fair value				
- Debt securities	443,663,548	32,183,930	-	475,847,478
- Equity securities	-	-	56,380	56,380
	<u>443,663,548</u>	<u>32,183,930</u>	<u>56,380</u>	<u>475,903,858</u>
	<u>443,663,548</u>	<u>36,678,695</u>	<u>84,902,799</u>	<u>565,245,042</u>
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
- Negative fair value of derivatives	-	1,058,879	-	1,058,879
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,058,879</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,058,879</u>

During the year there were no transfers of financial instruments amongst Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(b) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)****(i) Valuation of financial instruments with significant unobservable inputs**

The Company's global markets department and principal investment department is responsible for determining the policies and procedures for the fair value measurement of Level 3 financial instruments. At each reporting date, the global market department and principal investment department analyse the movements in the values of Level 3 financial instruments and verify the major inputs applied in the valuation. The valuation is reviewed and approved by the chief executive officer. The valuation process and results are presented to the risk management committee of the Company on a monthly basis.

The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
At 1 January	84,902,799	43,496,968
Purchases	71,337,964	38,445,588
Net unrealised (losses)/gains recognised in statement of profit or loss during the year	(5,286,885)	11,792,639
Net unrealised (losses)/gains recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	(857)	2,898
Disposals	<u>(20,330,777)</u>	<u>(8,835,294)</u>
At 31 December	<u>130,622,244</u>	<u>84,902,799</u>

25. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(b) Financial instruments carried at fair value (continued)****(ii) Effect of changes in significant unobservable inputs to reasonably possible alternatives**

The fair value of financial instruments are, in certain circumstances, measured using valuation models that incorporate assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument and are not based on observable market data. For unquoted equity investments, the impact due to changes in fair value is insignificant to the Company. For unlisted open-ended investment funds, the significant unobservable input is the net asset value as reported by the managers of such funds. The following table shows the sensitivity of fair values due to parallel movement of plus or minus 10% of the net asset values as reported by the managers of such funds.

	Effect on statement of profit or loss Favourable US\$	Unfavourable US\$
2022		
Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- Unlisted investments in funds	<u>13,056,504</u>	<u>(13,056,504)</u>
2021		
Assets		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
- Unlisted investments in funds	<u>8,484,642</u>	<u>(8,484,642)</u>

(c) Financial instruments not carried at fair value**(i) Financial instruments not carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed**

There is no debt securities carried at amortised cost at 31 December 2022. The fair value of debt securities carried at amortised cost at 31 December 2021 is US\$19,068,995.

(ii) Other financial instruments not carried at fair value

Management has assessed the fair values of cash and balances, short term placements with banks and other financial institutions, trade bills, loans and advances, deposits and certificates of deposit issued are approximate to their carrying amounts.

26. MATERIAL RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Company entered into the following material related party transactions.

Transactions with group companies

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with group companies in the ordinary course of its banking business including lending, acceptance and placement of inter-bank deposits, correspondent banking transactions and off-balance sheet transactions. The transactions were priced at the relevant market rates at the time of each transaction. The Company has internal policies to control connected lending.

Transactions and outstanding balances with related parties during and at the end of the reporting period are set out below:

Statement of profit or loss

	<i>Holding company</i>	
	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Interest income	3,365,231	1,432,473
Interest expense	<u>(29,155,328)</u>	<u>(8,047,101)</u>

Statement of financial position

	<i>Holding company</i>	
	2022	2021
	US\$	US\$
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	26,027,332	36,901,628
Trade bills	2,493,735	184,449,131
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,095,918	2,044,423
Interest receivable and other assets	779,452	410,083
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions	(1,251,600,921)	(1,539,506,602)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(9,480)	-
Interest payable and other liabilities	<u>(10,467,045)</u>	<u>(8,848,707)</u>

No credit loss allowance was made in respect of the above financial assets due from related parties as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES**(a) Capital adequacy ratios**

	2022	2021
- Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") capital ratio	18.00%	17.06%
- Tier 1 capital ratio	18.00%	17.06%
- Total capital ratio	<u>18.44%</u>	<u>17.51%</u>

Capital adequacy ratios were compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the HKMA. The capital disclosures at 31 December 2022 were compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules for the implementation of the Basel III capital framework.

In accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules, the Company has adopted the "basic approach" for the calculation of the risk-weighted assets for credit risk, the standardised (market risk) approach to calculate its market risk, and the "basic indicator approach" for the calculation of operational risk. The Company has adopted the "standardised method" for the calculation of CVA capital charge.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's regulatory capital disclosures will be published by using the standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N27.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuld=IHIHGM2065&GmMlngTc=en

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(b) Regulatory capital disclosures**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
CET1 capital instruments	240,000,000	240,000,000
Retained earnings	270,023,774	228,285,293
Disclosed reserves	<u>(11,634,843)</u>	<u>913,572</u>
CET1 CAPITAL BEFORE DEDUCTIONS	498,388,931	469,198,865
Deduct:		
Defined benefit pension fund assets (net of related deferred tax liability)	(25,128)	-
Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	<u>(4,972,922)</u>	<u>(5,687,976)</u>
CET1 CAPITAL	493,390,881	463,510,889
ADDITIONAL TIER 1 CAPITAL AFTER DEDUCTIONS	-	-
TIER 1 CAPITAL	<u>493,390,881</u>	<u>463,510,889</u>
Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	4,972,922	5,687,975
Collective impairment allowance	<u>6,928,374</u>	<u>6,371,936</u>
TIER 2 CAPITAL	<u>11,901,296</u>	<u>12,059,911</u>
TOTAL CAPITAL BASE	<u>505,292,177</u>	<u>475,570,800</u>

(c) Liquidity maintenance ratio

	2022	2021
Average liquidity maintenance ratio for the year	<u>69.73%</u>	<u>77.86%</u>

The Company calculates the average liquidity maintenance ratio of each calendar month by reference to positions of specified days approved by the HKMA pursuant to Rule 48(2) of the Banking (Liquidity) Rules.

The average liquidity maintenance ratio is computed on a solo basis using the arithmetic mean of each calendar month's average liquidity maintenance ratio as reported in the return relating to liquidity position submitted to the HKMA.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, liquidity information disclosure will be published under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N27.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuId=IHIHGM2065&GmMIngTc=en

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(d) Leverage ratio**

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
On-balance sheet exposures	2,877,180,510	3,334,781,807
Less: Regulatory adjustments	<u>(25,128)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total on-balance sheet exposures	<u>2,877,155,382</u>	<u>3,334,781,807</u>
Replacement cost associated with all derivatives transactions	22,963,787	6,292,673
Add-on amounts for potential future exposure associated with all derivative transactions	<u>15,461,225</u>	<u>20,154,079</u>
Total derivative exposures	<u>38,425,012</u>	<u>26,446,752</u>
Exposures with a 20% credit conversion factor	13,172,122	19,891,261
Exposures with a 50% credit conversion factor	<u>145,313,102</u>	<u>153,488,373</u>
Total off-balance sheet exposures	<u>158,485,224</u>	<u>173,379,634</u>
Securities financing transaction exposures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total exposures before adjustments for specific and collective provisions	3,074,065,618	3,534,608,193
Less: Adjustments for specific and collective provisions	<u>(334,834)</u>	<u>(318,071)</u>
Total exposures after adjustments for specific and collective provisions	3,073,730,784	3,534,290,122
Tier 1 capital	<u>493,390,881</u>	<u>463,510,889</u>
Leverage ratio	<u>16.05%</u>	<u>13.11%</u>

Leverage ratio is calculated in accordance with the completion instruction issued by the HKMA.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's leverage ratio disclosure will be published by using the standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N27.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuld=IHIHGM2065&GmMIngTc=en

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(e) Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) Ratio**

CCyB ratio were compiled in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules issued by the HKMA. The Company's specific CCyB rate is calculated as the weighted average of the applicable jurisdictional CCyB rates, in respect of the jurisdictions (including Hong Kong) where the Company has private sector credit exposures. The weight to be attributed to a given jurisdiction's applicable CCyB rate is the ratio of the Company's aggregate risk-weighted amounts for its private sector credit exposures (in both the banking book and the trading book) in that jurisdiction (where the location of the exposures is determined as far as possible on an ultimate risk basis) to the sum of the Company's aggregate risk-weighted amounts across all jurisdictions in which the Company has private sector credit exposure. For a credit exposure guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor.

Geographical breakdown of risk-weighted amounts (RWA) in relation to private sector credit exposures, are shown as follows:

At 31 December 2022

Jurisdiction	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	Total RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio US\$	CCyB ratio	CCyB amount US\$
Hong Kong SAR	1.000%	556,398,780		
China	-	892,941,916		
Australia	-	128,667,538		
Canada	-	6,870,491		
Cayman Islands	-	207,835,472		
Finland	-	32,093,513		
India	-	29,682,891		
Kuwait	-	5,877,063		
Luxembourg	0.500%	66,472,894		
Macau SAR	-	19,265,533		
Malaysia	-	232,145		
Netherlands	-	10,072,880		
Philippines	-	24,275,807		
Saudi Arabia	-	19,538,992		
Singapore	-	27,916,180		
South Korea	-	218,361,515		
Taiwan	-	10,006,358		
United Arab Emirates	-	8,005,288		
United Kingdom	1.000%	77,908,134		
United States	-	55,753,202		
Total		<u>2,398,176,592</u>	<u>0.278%</u>	<u>6,666,931</u>

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(e) Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) Ratio (continued)****At 31 December 2021**

Jurisdiction	Applicable JCCyB ratio in effect	Total RWA used in computation of CCyB ratio US\$	CCyB ratio	CCyB amount US\$
Hong Kong SAR	1.000%	725,585,424		
China	-	920,737,337		
Australia	-	101,414,071		
Canada	-	7,334,877		
Cayman Islands	-	98,721,090		
India	-	19,471,202		
Ireland	-	1,762,883		
Kuwait	-	6,692,931		
Luxembourg	0.500%	31,525,590		
Macau SAR	-	25,528,661		
Malaysia	-	282,404		
Philippines	-	17,506,154		
Residual Latin America and Caribbean	-	16,028,366		
Saudi Arabia	-	20,787,792		
Singapore	-	32,615,053		
South Korea	-	204,802,116		
United Arab Emirates	-	34,337,932		
United Kingdom	-	47,087		
United States	-	64,713,221		
Total		<u>2,329,894,191</u>	<u>0.318%</u>	<u>7,409,064</u>

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's countercyclical capital buffer ratio disclosure will be published by using the standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N27.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuId=IHIHGM2065&GmMIngTc=en

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(f) Non-bank Mainland China exposures**

The analysis of non-bank Mainland China exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the type of direct exposures with reference to the Completion Instruction for the HKMA return of non-bank Mainland exposures.

	Items in HKMA return	On-balance sheet exposure US\$	Off-balance sheet exposure US\$	Total exposure US\$
2022				
Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	154,635,682	12,480,000	167,115,682
Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	92,466,200	-	92,466,200
PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	539,742,916	36,029,620	575,772,536
Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	-	-	-
Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	1,322,303	9,680,000	11,002,303
PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	6	174,870,254	63,567,308	238,437,562
Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the Reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	7	<u>107,852,975</u>	<u>44,374,304</u>	<u>152,227,279</u>
Total	8	<u>1,070,890,330</u>	<u>166,131,232</u>	<u>1,237,021,562</u>
Total assets after provisions	9	<u>2,901,107,108</u>		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	<u>36.91%</u>		
2021				
Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	1	257,618,129	-	257,618,129
Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	2	87,609,307	-	87,609,307
PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and joint ventures	3	655,207,992	93,247,436	748,455,428
Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	4	-	-	-
Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	5	32,053,434	-	32,053,434
PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	6	150,412,019	27,799,692	178,211,711
Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the Reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	7	<u>41,156,333</u>	<u>21,971,776</u>	<u>63,128,109</u>
Total	8	<u>1,224,057,214</u>	<u>143,018,904</u>	<u>1,367,076,118</u>
Total assets after provisions	9	<u>3,344,352,619</u>		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	10	<u>36.60%</u>		

Specific provision of US\$13,036,809 (2021: US\$9,760,000) was made in respect of the above exposures for the year of 2022.

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(g) Segmental information****(i) By class of business**

All the principal operations of the Company are primarily located in Hong Kong.

The Company's activities comprise two classes of business. Commercial banking activities include the acceptance of deposits, the advance of loans, the investment holding, the supply of foreign exchange and trade financing to commercial, industrial and institutional customers and international banking. Securities business activities include underwriting/trading of securities.

Operating income before operating expenses and provisions:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Commercial banking	37,162,781	36,303,777
Securities business	<u>27,211,119</u>	<u>22,296,035</u>
	<u><u>64,373,900</u></u>	<u><u>58,599,812</u></u>

Operating assets:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Commercial banking	2,287,971,237	2,759,989,515
Securities business	<u>600,768,213</u>	<u>579,287,059</u>
	<u><u>2,888,739,450</u></u>	<u><u>3,339,276,574</u></u>

(ii) Fee and commission income - by product line:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Agency fees	360,000	430,641
Financial advisory	916,256	589,069
Letters of credit fees	60,098	436,964
Loan syndication fees	6,042,246	6,136,727
Trade finance	38,951	47,947
Underwriting fees	2,347,457	3,744,080
Others	<u>86,088</u>	<u>66,279</u>
	<u><u>9,851,096</u></u>	<u><u>11,451,707</u></u>

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27. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER THE BANKING (DISCLOSURE) RULES (continued)**(h) Overdue and rescheduled assets**

- (i) Loans and advances with a specific repayment date are classified as overdue when the principal or interest is overdue and remains unpaid at the year-end.

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Gross loans and advances to customers which have been overdue with respect to principal for period of		
- 6 months or less but over 3 months	3,960,000	-
- over 1 year	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>
	<u>13,720,000</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>

- (ii) Rescheduled loans and advances

Rescheduled loans and advances are those loans and advances which have been restructured or renegotiated because of a deterioration in the financial position of the borrower, or of the inability of the borrower to meet the original repayment schedule and for which the revised repayment terms are non-commercial to the Company.

There were no rescheduled loans and advances at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

- (iii) There were no other assets which have been overdue for more than 3 months at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

- (iv) There are no repossessed assets held in both 2022 and 2021.

(i) Key elements of disclosure policy

The Disclosure Policy of the Company sets out the approach used by the Company to (i) determine the content, appropriateness and frequency of the information it discloses to the general public relating to its state of affairs including its profit and loss and its financial resources (including capital/liquidity resources) and (ii) descriptions of its own risk profile as required by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all information in relation to the Company's key elements of disclosure policy will be published under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N30.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuId=IHIHGM2066&GmMlngTc=en

28. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 24 April 2023.

KDB ASIA LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

31 December 2022

1. LOANS AND ADVANCES - BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS

	Gross loans and advances US\$	Impaired loans (individually determined) US\$	Specific provisions US\$	General provisions US\$
2022				
Hong Kong	878,197,477	-	-	(1,957,530)
China	414,882,260	13,720,000	(13,036,809)	(970,210)
Korea	270,827,355	-	-	(210,297)
Others	555,489,991	-	-	(3,396,583)
	<u>2,119,397,083</u>	<u>13,720,000</u>	<u>(13,036,809)</u>	<u>(6,534,620)</u>
2021				
Hong Kong	592,026,774	-	-	(1,206,192)
China	850,405,338	9,760,000	(9,760,000)	(2,754,647)
Korea	358,981,940	-	-	(758,821)
Others	359,517,651	-	-	(1,126,841)
	<u>2,160,931,703</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>(9,760,000)</u>	<u>(5,846,501)</u>

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on the branch of a bank or other financial institution, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is situated.

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2. FURTHER ANALYSIS ON LOANS AND ADVANCES ANALYSED BY INDUSTRY SECTOR

Loans and advances analysed by the coverage of collateral, overdue amount and the provisions is as follows. The economic sector analysis is based on the categories and definitions used by the HKMA.

	Gross loans and advances US\$ (note 10(b))	Percentage of collateral securing loans and advances US\$	Specific provisions US\$	General provisions US\$	(Reversal of credit loss allowances)/ credit loss expenses charged to income statement during the year US\$
2022					
Industrial, commercial and financial					
- Property development	15,864,350	-	-	50,000	3,888
- Property investment	121,443,854	-	-	172,647	61,005
- Financial concerns	58,705,085	-	-	45,050	8,336
- Stock brokers	-	-	-	-	(19,335)
- Wholesale and retail trade	53,845,805	-	-	54,881	(249,272)
- Manufacturing	236,522,008	-	-	467,287	(13,299)
- Transport and transport equipment	34,951,155	-	-	58,905	(22,050)
- Recreational activities	6,000,000	-	-	6,492	66
- Electricity and gas	29,972,986	-	-	104,470	(109,746)
- Others	33,219,813	-	-	123,915	(10,701)
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	590,525,056	-	-	1,083,647	(351,108)
Trade finance	100,000	-	-	108	(13,068)
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	1,528,772,027	-	13,036,809	5,450,865	4,329,104
	<u>2,119,397,083</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>13,036,809</u>	<u>6,534,620</u>	
Credit loss expenses from statement of profit or loss during the year (note 5)					<u>3,964,928</u>
2021					
Industrial, commercial and financial					
- Property development	38,432,268	-	-	46,112	803
- Property investment	75,050,485	-	-	111,642	40,141
- Financial concerns	54,426,263	-	-	36,714	1,153
- Stock brokers	42,435,897	-	-	19,335	4,809
- Wholesale and retail trade	110,832,722	-	-	304,153	(139,255)
- Manufacturing	210,323,536	-	-	480,586	325,467
- Transport and transport equipment	54,882,878	-	-	80,955	33,885
- Recreational activities	6,000,000	-	-	6,426	2,712
- Electricity and gas	38,151,270	-	-	214,216	214,216
- Others	36,556,956	-	-	134,616	(150,719)
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	667,092,275	-	-	1,434,755	333,212
Trade finance	795,000	-	-	13,176	5,361
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	1,493,044,428	-	9,760,000	4,398,570	127,625
	<u>2,160,931,703</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,760,000</u>	<u>5,846,501</u>	
Credit loss expenses from statement of profit or loss during the year (note 5)					<u>466,198</u>

KDB ASIA LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

31 December 2022

3. CURRENCY RISK

The following table indicates the concentration of currency risk at the end of the reporting period defined by the Banking (Disclosure) Rules.

Expressed in million of HKD	2022								
	United States			Japanese Yen	Euros	Renminbi	Australian		Total
	Dollars	Pound Sterling					Dollars	Others	
Spot assets	16,907	104	101	1,117	26	768	52	19,075	
Spot liabilities	(21,248)	-	(99)	(133)	(24)	(1)	-	(21,505)	
Forward purchases	6,871	-	-	-	-	53	-	6,924	
Forward sales	(2,543)	(103)	-	(965)	-	(824)	(71)	(4,506)	
Net long/(short) position	(13)	1	2	19	2	(4)	(19)	(12)	

Expressed in million of HKD	2021								
	United States			Japanese Yen	Euros	Renminbi	Australian		Total
	Dollars	Pound Sterling					Dollars	Others	
Spot assets	20,064	-	116	715	223	685	54	21,857	
Spot liabilities	(25,447)	-	(115)	(442)	(220)	(2)	-	(26,226)	
Forward purchases	8,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,428	
Forward sales	(3,119)	-	-	(265)	-	(626)	(73)	(4,083)	
Net long/(short) position	(74)	-	1	8	3	57	(19)	(24)	

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4. INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS (BY ULTIMATE NATION)

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 by types of counterparties. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on the branch of a bank or other financial institution, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is situated. Claims on individual countries or areas, after risk transfer, are shown as follows:

	Banks US\$	Official Sector US\$	<i>Non-bank private sector</i>		Total US\$
			Non-bank financial institutions US\$	Non-bank private sector US\$	
At 31 December 2022					
Developed countries	130,657,698	105,008,312	241,834,443	105,008,359	582,508,812
- of which Australia	17,157,545	-	94,860,477	26,402,947	138,420,969
- of which Belgium	1,021,460	-	-	-	1,021,460
- of which Canada	-	-	5,578,203	-	5,578,203
- of which Finland	-	-	-	32,093,513	32,093,513
- of which France	19,544,564	-	-	-	19,544,564
- of which Japan	29,876,516	-	-	-	29,876,516
- of which Luxembourg	6,271	-	39,422,758	-	39,429,029
- of which Netherlands	-	-	-	10,072,880	10,072,880
- of which United Kingdom	17,965,381	-	75,490,989	-	93,456,370
- of which United States	45,085,961	105,008,312	26,482,016	36,439,019	213,015,308
Offshore centres	40,008,409	-	186,659,881	169,761,528	396,429,818
- of which Cayman Islands	-	-	79,600,028	-	79,600,028
- of which Hong Kong	946,277	-	91,977,603	137,864,391	230,788,271
- of which Panama	10,656,123	-	-	-	10,656,123
- of which Singapore	28,406,009	-	15,082,250	31,897,137	75,385,396
Developing Africa and Middle East	46,094,461	12,102,845	5,877,063	27,544,280	91,618,649
- of which Kuwait	-	-	5,877,063	-	5,877,063
- of which Qatar	41,029,886	-	-	-	41,029,886
- of which Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	19,538,992	19,538,992
- of which United Arab Emirates	5,064,575	12,102,845	-	8,005,288	25,172,708
Developing Asia and Pacific	301,232,254	116,211,327	173,641,389	929,643,186	1,520,728,156
- of which China	76,761,977	-	132,258,222	710,465,228	919,485,427
- of which India	-	-	9,318,801	-	9,318,801
- of which South Korea	174,487,023	116,211,327	22,058,008	194,670,006	507,426,364
- of which Malaysia	9,973,887	-	-	232,145	10,206,032
- of which Philippines	-	-	-	24,275,807	24,275,807
- of which Taiwan	40,009,367	-	10,006,358	-	50,015,725

KDB ASIA LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

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4. INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS (BY ULTIMATE NATION) (continued)

	Banks US\$	Official Sector US\$	<i>Non-bank private sector</i>		Total US\$
			Non-bank financial institutions US\$	Non-bank private sector US\$	
At 31 December 2021					
Developed countries	207,423,739	34,594,145	120,873,441	47,564,492	410,455,817
- of which Australia	27,145,002	-	78,529,745	7,374,116	113,048,863
- of which Belgium	7,023	-	-	-	7,023
- of which Canada	-	-	6,736,727	-	6,736,727
- of which France	9,996,457	-	-	-	9,996,457
- of which Ireland	-	-	1,762,883	-	1,762,883
- of which Japan	70,497,499	-	-	-	70,497,499
- of which Luxembourg	8,338	-	17,874,223	-	17,882,561
- of which United Kingdom	32,252,048	-	15,065	-	32,267,113
- of which United States	67,517,372	34,594,145	15,954,798	40,190,376	158,256,691
Offshore centres	48,432,027	-	266,210,944	172,802,789	487,445,760
- of which Cayman Islands	-	-	67,370,632	-	67,370,632
- of which Hong Kong	20,187,092	-	181,000,110	158,027,938	359,215,140
- of which Singapore	28,244,935	-	17,840,202	14,774,851	60,859,988
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	16,028,364	16,028,364
- of which Residual Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	16,028,364	16,028,364
Developing Africa and Middle East	137,422,686	7,552,015	6,692,931	55,125,724	206,793,356
- of which Kuwait	-	-	6,692,931	-	6,692,931
- of which Qatar	62,052,893	-	-	-	62,052,893
- of which Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	20,787,792	20,787,792
- of which United Arab Emirates	75,369,793	7,552,015	-	34,337,932	117,259,740
Developing Asia and Pacific	648,585,587	92,864,844	154,029,120	969,494,446	1,864,973,997
- of which China	107,559,639	-	109,197,519	782,422,830	999,179,988
- of which India	-	-	9,219,502	10,251,700	19,471,202
- of which South Korea	513,381,805	92,864,844	18,105,945	176,537,512	800,890,106
- of which Malaysia	10,632,587	-	-	282,404	10,914,991
- of which Philippines	-	-	17,506,154	-	17,506,154
- of which Taiwan	17,011,556	-	-	-	17,011,556

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5. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

(i) Capital requirements

The capital requirements on each class of exposures calculated under the basic approach at the end of the reporting period can be analysed as follow:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Classes of exposure:		
- Sovereign	2,317,393	1,157,668
- Public sector entity	1,859,381	1,485,838
- Bank	9,135,168	17,148,488
- Collective Investment Scheme exposure	8,240,080	-
- Other exposure	<u>168,885,042</u>	<u>174,557,453</u>
Total capital requirements for on-balance sheet exposures	<u>190,437,064</u>	<u>194,349,447</u>
Trade-related contingencies	20,336	79,322
Forward asset purchases	6,446,708	-
Other commitments	11,110,718	13,791,049
Exchange rate contracts	143,737	308,339
Interest rate contracts	285,339	67,748
Debt security contracts	<u>1,156</u>	<u>4,538</u>
Total capital requirements for off-balance sheet exposures	<u>18,007,994</u>	<u>14,250,996</u>
	<u>208,445,058</u>	<u>208,600,443</u>

The capital requirements above are calculated on the basis of 8% of risk weighted assets and do not reflect the amount of capital held.

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
(ii) Capital charge for central counterparties	<u>12,749</u>	<u>1,108</u>

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
(iii) Capital charge for credit valuation adjustment		
Derivative financial instruments exposures	<u>953,846</u>	<u>354,615</u>

(iv) Capital charge for operational risk

The capital charge for operational risk calculated at the end of the reporting period is:

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Capital charge for operational risk	<u>8,217,569</u>	<u>5,748,851</u>

31 December 2022

5. CAPITAL DISCLOSURE (continued)

(v) Capital charge for market risk

	2022 US\$	2021 US\$
Interest rate exposures	1,365,262	1,895,898
Foreign exchange exposures	<u>245,897</u>	<u>705,128</u>
	<u>1,611,159</u>	<u>2,601,026</u>

6. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

(i) The Board

As at 31 December 2022, the Board comprised three executive directors and five non-executive directors. The Board's principal roles include approving and monitoring the Company's strategies, business plan and budget, monitoring compliance with the statutory limits and guidelines, and ensuring the Company's business is conducted with a high degree of integrity. The Board meets at least quarterly.

The Company is in compliance with the guideline in the Supervisory Policy Manual module CG-1 on "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" issued by the HKMA.

(ii) Committees

The Company's credit review committee and risk management committee are responsible for monitoring its credit risk and market risk respectively. The executive directors are also members of the credit review committee and risk management committee.

The credit review committee is chaired by the managing director and comprises the senior managers in the various business lines. Its responsibilities include formulating and reviewing credit risk policies and procedures, preparing credit proposals for the ultimate holding company's approval, and managing credit risk.

(iii) Internal audit

The Company's audit committee reviews the Company's internal controls system on a regular basis. The Board is responsible for following up the audit committee's findings and monitoring the progress of the implementation of their recommendations.

KDB ASIA LIMITED

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

31 December 2022

7. REMUNERATION POLICY

The remuneration policy and systems of the Company are strictly governed by the Remuneration policy and guidelines of our parent company; Korea Development Bank; for its employees engaged in the business and operations in Hong Kong.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's remuneration disclosure will be published by using the standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N27.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuId=IHIHGM2065&GmMlngTc=en

8. PILLAR 3 DISCLOSURES

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all information in relation to the Company's Pillar 3 disclosures will be published by using the standard disclosure templates as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on the website:

https://www.kdb.co.kr/CHGMHK99N27.act?GmBrnId=AL&_mnuId=IHIHGM2065&GmMlngTc=en