



Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited

Directors' report and audited financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Report of the Directors

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Principal place of business

Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited (“the Company”) is incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office and principal place of business at Fubon Bank Building, 38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong and Unit 08, 7/F, Tower 2, Cheung Sha Wan Plaza, 833 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon respectively.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are the provision of financial and related services, in particular consumer lending.

Recommended dividend

No interim dividend was paid for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021. The Directors do not recommend a payment of final dividend in respect of the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

Share capital

Details of share capital of the Company are set out in Note 14 to the financial statements. There were no movements during the year.

Directors

The Directors in office during the financial year and up to the issuance date of this Report of the Directors were:

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung (Chairman) (*appointed on 24 May 2022*)

Henry WANG Hao Jen (Chief Executive)

Patrick CHAN Tin Ching

Peter PANG Sing Tong (Independent Non-Executive Director) (*appointed on 10 May 2022*)

Lawrence LAM Wai Hung (*appointed on 16 June 2022*)

In accordance with the Company’s Articles of Association, all present Directors will remain in office for the ensuing year.

Directors’ interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

No transaction, arrangement or contract of significance to which the Company, or any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries was a party, and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Report of the Directors (continued)

Indemnity of directors

A permitted indemnity provision (as defined in Section 469 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance) for the benefit of the directors of the Company is currently in force and was in force throughout the year.

Directors' rights to acquire shares and debentures

No Directors of the Company or any of their spouses or children under eighteen years of age have interests or short positions in the shares, underlying shares or debentures of the Company, any of its holding company, subsidiaries or fellow subsidiaries, as recorded in the register required to be kept under section 352 of the Securities and Futures Ordinance.

Auditors

KPMG who retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung

Chairman

Hong Kong

24 April 2023



Independent auditor's report to the members of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited ("the Company") set out on pages 6 to 44, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement 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 all the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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.



Independent auditor's report to the members of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited (continued)

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

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.

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. This 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 HKSAAs 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 HKSAAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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.



**Independent auditor's report to the members of
Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited (continued)**
(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

- 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 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

8th Floor, Prince's Building
10 Chater Road
Central, Hong Kong

24 April 2023

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Interest income calculated using the effective interest method	3	12	348
Interest expense	3	(19)	-
Other operating income	4	66	48
Operating income		<u>59</u>	<u>396</u>
Operating expenses	5	<u>(6,840)</u>	<u>(1,002)</u>
Operating loss before gain and write back of impairment losses		<u>(6,781)</u>	<u>(606)</u>
Write back of impairment losses on advances to customers	6	14	577
Write back of impairment losses on other assets		-	2
Write back of impairment losses		<u>14</u>	<u>579</u>
Loss before taxation		<u>(6,767)</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Income tax	7(a)	-	-
Loss after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year		<u>(6,767)</u>	<u>(27)</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
ASSETS			
Balances with banks	16	90,957	95,639
Advances to customers	9(a)	455	577
Fixed assets	10	3,894	-
Accrued interest and other assets		1,540	52
Total assets		<u>96,846</u>	<u>96,268</u>
LIABILITIES			
Other liabilities	13	8,287	5,236
Amount due to the immediate holding company	11	4,697	403
Total liabilities		<u>12,984</u>	<u>5,639</u>
EQUITY			
Share capital	14	65,000	65,000
Reserves		18,862	25,629
Total equity		<u>83,862</u>	<u>90,629</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>96,846</u>	<u>96,268</u>

Approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2023.



Director
Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung



Director
WANG Hao Jen, Henry

The notes on pages 11 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	<i>Share capital</i> HK\$'000	<i>Regulatory reserve</i> HK\$'000	<i>Retained earnings</i> HK\$'000	<i>Total equity</i> HK\$'000
At 1 January 2021	65,000	5	25,651	90,656
Loss after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(27)	(27)
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings	-	(1)	1	-
At 31 December 2021 and 1 January 2022	65,000	4	25,625	90,629
Loss after taxation and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(6,767)	(6,767)
Transfer (to)/from retained earnings	-	(1)	1	-
At 31 December 2022	<u>65,000</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>18,859</u>	<u>83,862</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2022

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Operating activities			
Loss before taxation		(6,767)	(27)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation	5	323	-
Write back of impairment losses on advances to customers	6	(14)	(577)
Write back of impairment losses on other assets		-	(2)
Interest income	3	(12)	(348)
Interest expense	3	19	-
		<u>(6,451)</u>	<u>(954)</u>
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Gross advances to customers		135	858
Other assets		<u>(1,489)</u>	<u>2</u>
		(1,354)	860
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Amount due to the immediate holding company		4,294	11
Other liabilities		<u>747</u>	<u>(44)</u>
		<u>5,041</u>	<u>(33)</u>
Cash used in operations		(2,764)	(127)
Interest received		13	350
Interest paid	16(b)	(19)	-
Hong Kong Profits Tax refunded		-	5
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		(2,770)	228
Investing activities			
Purchase of property and equipment		<u>(1,800)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used in investing activities		(1,800)	-
Financing activities			
Payment of lease liabilities		<u>(112)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used in financing activities	16(c)	(112)	-

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2022 (continued)

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

	Note	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(4,682)	228
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		<u>95,639</u>	<u>95,411</u>
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 December	16(a)	<u>90,957</u>	<u>95,639</u>

The notes on pages 11 to 44 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 Activities and corporate affiliation

Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited (“the Company”) is a deposit taking company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong and has its registered office at Fubon Bank Building, 38 Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

The Company provides financial services which include leasing and consumer lending. The Directors consider the Company’s ultimate holding company at 31 December 2022 to be Fubon Financial Holding Co. Ltd. (“Fubon Financial”) which is incorporated in the Republic of China and operates as a financial conglomerate.

The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited, herein referred to as the immediate holding company.

2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards (“HKFRSs”), which collective term includes all applicable individual 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 requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (“HKCO”). Significant accounting policies adopted by the Company are disclosed below.

(b) New and revised HKFRSs

The HKICPA has issued certain amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Company. None of these have had material impact on the accounting policies of the Company.

The Company has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period.

(c) Basis of preparation of the financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with HKFRSs requires management to **make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.** The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have a significant effect on the financial statements and major sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed in Note 21.

(d) *Advances to customers*

The Company recognises advances to customers on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. A regular way purchase or sale of loans and receivables is recognised using trade date accounting. Advances to customers are measured initially at the transaction price plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition.

Advances to customers held by the Company are classified as amortised cost, if the investment is held for the collection of contractual cash flows which represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from the investment is calculated using the effective interest method.

Advances to customers are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the advances to customers expire, or when the advances to customers together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

(e) *Leases and hire purchase contracts*

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses 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. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in HKFRS 16.

(i) Company acting as a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone price. However, for leases of office premises the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and accounts for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove any improvements made to office premises.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by analysing its borrowings from various external sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in 'fixed assets' and lease liabilities in 'other liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(ii) Company acting as a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone selling prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether the lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in HKFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease (see Note 2(d) and 2(g)). The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Fixed assets

The Company's property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses for the following items:

- right-of-use assets arising from leases over other properties and equipment for own use where the Company is not the registered owner of the property interest (see Note 2(e)); and
- items of furniture, fixtures and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure relating to a fixed asset that has already been recognized is added to the carrying amount of the assets when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditure is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of fixed assets are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognized in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost or valuation of items of property and equipment using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

- furniture and equipment is generally depreciated over periods of between three to five years.
- right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term.

Where parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, the cost or valuation of the item is allocated on a reasonable basis between the parts and each part is depreciated separately. Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any, are reviewed annually.

(g) Credit losses and impairment of assets

The Company applies the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model on all financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. The Company does not recognise ECL in respect of balances with banks and accrued interest and other assets as the impact is considered to be immaterial.

Measurement of ECLs

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all expected cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The expected cash shortfalls are discounted using the following discount rates where the effect of discounting is material:

- fixed-rate financial assets, trade and other receivables and contract assets: effective interest rate determined at initial recognition or an approximation thereof.

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

In measuring ECLs, the Company takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. This includes information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECLs are measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; or
- lifetime ECLs: these are losses that are expected to result from all possible default events over the expected lives of the items to which the ECL model applies.

The Company recognises a loss allowance equal to 12-month ECLs (“Stage 1”) unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial instrument since initial recognition, in which case the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs (“Stage 2” or, where classified as credit impaired, “Stage 3”).

Significant increases in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument (including credit related commitments and contingencies) has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the reporting date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition. The Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

Financial assets that are 30 days or more days past due and not credit impaired will always be considered to have a significant increase in credit risk. In particular, the following information is taken into account when assessing whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition:

- failure to make payments of principal or interest on their contractually due dates;
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in a financial instrument’s external or internal credit rating (if available); or
- an actual or expected significant deterioration in the operating results of the debtor; and existing or forecast changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have a significant adverse effect on the debtor’s ability to meet its obligation to the Company.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

ECLs are remeasured at each reporting date to reflect changes in the financial instrument's credit risk since initial recognition. Any change in the ECL amount is recognised as an impairment loss or write-back of impairment loss in profit or loss. The Company recognises an impairment loss or write-back of impairment loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

Basis of calculation of interest income on credit-impaired (or defaulted) financial assets

Interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset unless the financial asset is credit-impaired, in which case interest income is calculated based on the gross carrying amount less loss allowance of the financial asset.

Financial assets are considered to be credit-impaired where the obligors are unlikely to pay on the occurrence of one or more observable events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. Financial assets that are credit-impaired (or defaulted) include those that are at least 90 days past due in respect of principal and/or interest. It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event but instead the combined effect of several events may cause financial assets to become credit-impaired.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired (or defaulted) includes the following observable events:

- significant financial difficulties of the debtor;
- a breach of contract, such as a past due event or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter into bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the debtor; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties of the issuer.

Credit losses against credit-impaired financial assets are determined based on an assessment of the recoverable cash flows under a range of scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate. The loss provisions held represent the difference between the present value of the cash flows expected to be recovered, discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate, and the gross carrying value of the instrument prior to any credit impairment.

Modified financial instruments

Where the original contractual terms of a financial asset have been modified for credit reasons and the instrument has not been derecognised, the resulting modification loss is recognised within impairment in the profit or loss with a corresponding decrease in the gross carrying value of the asset. If the modification involved a concession that the Company would not otherwise consider, the instrument is considered to be credit-impaired.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

These assets are assessed to determine whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk subsequent to the modification. Although loans may be modified for non-credit reasons, a significant increase in credit risk may occur. ECL for modified financial assets that have not been derecognised and are not considered to be credit-impaired will be recognised on a 12-month basis, or a lifetime basis, if there is a significant increase in credit risk.

In addition to the recognition of modification gains and losses, the revised carrying value of modified financial assets will impact the calculation of ECL, with any increase or decrease in ECL recognised within impairment.

Write-off policy

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Subsequent recoveries of an asset that was previously written off are recognised as a reversal of impairment loss in profit or loss in the period in which the recovery occurs.

Financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that the following non-financial assets may be impaired or an impairment loss previously recognized no longer exists or may have decreased:

- furniture, fixtures and equipment; and
- right-of-use assets arising from leases over other properties and equipment for own use;

If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where an asset does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows independently (i.e. a cash-generating unit).

Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of units) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (or group of units) on a pro rata basis, except that the carrying value of an asset will not be reduced below its individual fair value less costs to sell, or value in use, if determinable.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Reversals of impairment losses

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in prior years. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognized.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand.

(i) Income tax

Income tax for the year comprises current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities. Current tax and movements in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the amounts of tax are recognised in other comprehensive income or recognised directly in equity respectively.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities arise from deductible and taxable temporary differences respectively, being the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets also arise from unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the related tax benefit to be utilised. Any such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Current tax balances and deferred tax balances, and movements therein, are presented separately from each other and are not offset. Current tax assets are offset against current tax liabilities, and deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities if the Company has the legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the following additional conditions are met:

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

- in the case of current tax assets and liabilities, the Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously; or
- in the case of deferred tax assets and liabilities, if they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - the same taxable entity; or
 - different taxable entities, which, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered, intend to realise the related current tax assets and settle the related current tax liabilities on a net basis or realise and settle simultaneously.

(j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in profit or loss as follows:

(i) Interest income

Effective interest rate

Interest income from all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised in profit or loss on an accruals basis using the effective interest rate method.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate for financial instruments other than credit-impaired assets, the Company estimates future cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but not expected credit losses. For financial assets that were purchased or originated credit-impaired on initial recognition, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated using estimated future cash flows including expected credit losses (i.e. no expected credit loss provision is required at initial recognition).

The calculation of the effective interest rate includes transaction costs and fees and points paid or received that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The transaction costs include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability.

Amortized cost and gross carrying amount

The 'amortised cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

The 'gross carrying amount of a financial asset' is the amortised cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Calculation of interest income and expense

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability.

However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

For financial assets that were purchased or originated credit-impaired on initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the asset. The calculation of interest income does not revert to a gross basis, even if the credit risk of the asset improves.

For information on when financial assets are credit-impaired, please refer to Note 2(g).
(continued)

(ii) Fee and commission income

Fee and commission income arises on financial services provided by the Company. Fee and commission income is recognised when the corresponding service is provided, except where the fee is charged to cover the costs of a continuing service to, or risk borne for, the customer, or is interest in nature. In these cases, the fee is recognised as income in the accounting period in which the costs or risk is incurred or is accounted for as interest income.

(iii) Finance income from finance lease and hire purchase contracts

Finance income implicit in finance lease and hire purchase payments is recognised as interest income over the period of the leases so as to produce an approximately constant periodic rate of return on the outstanding net investment in the leases for each accounting period. Contingent rentals receivable are recognised as income in the accounting period in which they are earned.

(k) *Translation of foreign currencies*

The Company's functional currency is Hong Kong dollars. Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Hong Kong dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are dealt with in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into Hong Kong dollars using the exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into Hong Kong dollars at exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(I) Related parties

For the purposes of these financial statements, a party is considered to be related to the Company if:

- (a) a person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Company if 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 the Company's parent.
- (b) an entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) the entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) both entities 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).
 - (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 Company's parent.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity.

3 Interest income and interest expense

Interest income was earned from advances to customers. Interest expense was incurred for leased liability for the year ended 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil). No interest income or expense is attributable to financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2021: Nil).

4 Other operating income

Other operating income represents fee and commission income arises from financial assets or financial liabilities which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. No fee and commission expense was incurred in 2022 and 2021.

5 Operating expenses

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Salaries and other staff costs	3,393	-
Management fee	1,655	368
Legal and professional fees	507	44
Depreciation	323	-
Auditors' remuneration	58	54
Other operating expenses	904	536
	<u>6,840</u>	<u>1,002</u>

6 Write back of impairment losses on advances to customers

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
(Write back of)/provision for impairment losses on advances to customers		
- Stage 1	(1)	1
- Bad debt recovery	15	576
	<u>14</u>	<u>577</u>

7 Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income

(a) Taxation in the statement of comprehensive income

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2022 is calculated at 16.5% (2021: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year.

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Current tax - Hong Kong profits tax		
Provision for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

7 Income tax in the statement of comprehensive income (continued)

(b) Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit at applicable rate

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Loss before taxation	<u>(6,767)</u>	<u>(27)</u>
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the applicable rates in Hong Kong	(1,117)	(4)
Tax effect of unused tax losses not recognised	1,103	4
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	26	-
Tax effect of tax allowances	<u>(12)</u>	<u>-</u>
Actual tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

8 Directors' emoluments

Directors' emoluments disclosed pursuant to section 383(1) of the HKCO and Part 2 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Basic salaries, bonus* and other allowances	1,380	-
Directors' fee	187	-
Retirement scheme contributions	<u>91</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,658</u>	<u>-</u>

* The discretionary bonuses have been borne by the immediate holding company which has waived all entitlement to recovery.

For the year ended 31 December 2021, the directors were employees of the immediate holding company. No charge for their services as directors was allocated to the Company for the year ended 2021.

9 Advances to customers

(a) Advances to customers less impairment allowances

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Gross advances to customers	456	577
Impairment allowances (Note 18(a)(viii)) - Stage 1	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>455</u>	<u>577</u>

9 Advances to customers (continued)

(b) Advances to customers analysed by industry sector

The following economic sector analysis of gross advances to customers is based on the categories and definitions used by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA").

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Gross advances for use in Hong Kong Industrial, commercial and financial		
- Transport and transport equipment	456	577
	456	577
	456	577

(c) Net investment in finance leases and hire purchase contracts

Advances to customers include motor vehicles leased to customers under hire purchase contracts having the characteristics of finance leases. The contracts usually run for an initial period of 3 to 5 years, with an option for acquiring the leased asset at nominal value. The total minimum lease payments receivable under hire purchase contracts and their present values at the year end are as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Total minimum lease payments due:		
- within 1 year	134	133
- after 1 year but within 5 years	347	475
	481	608
Interest income relating to future periods	(25)	(31)
Present value of the minimum lease payment receivable	456	577
Impairment allowance on Stage 1 financial assets	(1)	-
Net investment in finance lease and hire purchase contracts	455	577

The maturity profile of the present value of the minimum lease payments before impairment allowances is as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Within 1 year	123	121
After 1 year but within 5 years	333	456
	456	577
	456	577

10 Fixed Assets

Cost or valuation	<i>Furniture, fixtures and equipment</i> HK\$'000	<i>Other properties and equipment leased for own use carried at cost</i> HK\$'000	<i>Total</i> HK\$'000
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Additions	2,500	1,717	4,217
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,717</u>	<u>4,217</u>
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2022	-	-	-
Charge for the year (Note 5)	132	191	323
At 31 December 2022	<u>132</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>323</u>
Net book value			
At 31 December 2022	<u>2,368</u>	<u>1,526</u>	<u>3,894</u>

There were no fixed assets for the year ended 31 December 2021.

11 Amount due to the immediate holding company

The amount due to the immediate holding company is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

12 Income tax in the statement of financial position

(a) Current taxation in the statement of financial position represents:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Provision for Hong Kong profits tax for the year	-	-
Balance of Profits Tax provision relating to prior years	-	-
Hong Kong Profits Tax provision	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Deferred tax assets unrecognised

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets in respect of cumulative tax losses of HK\$7,308,000 (2021: HK\$656,000) as it is not probable that future taxable profits against which the losses can be utilised will be available. The tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation.

13 Other liabilities

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Lease liability	1,605	-
Accounts payable and other liabilities	6,682	5,236
	<u>8,287</u>	<u>5,236</u>

The following table shows the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's lease liability at the end of the reporting period:

	2022	
	<i>Present value of the minimum lease payments HK\$'000</i>	<i>Total minimum lease payments HK\$'000</i>
Total minimum lease payments due:		
- within 1 year	585	630
- after 1 year but within 5 years	1,020	1,050
	<u>1,605</u>	1,680
Total future interest payment		<u>(75)</u>
Present value of lease liability		<u>1,605</u>

There was no lease liability for the year ended 31 December 2021.

14 Share capital

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Share capital HK\$'000</i>	<i>No. of shares</i>	<i>Share capital HK\$'000</i>
Issued and fully paid:				
Ordinary shares	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>	<u>65,000,000</u>	<u>65,000</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at a general meeting of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

15 Reserves

A regulatory reserve is established by transferring an amount from the retained earnings to the regulatory reserve. The movement of the regulatory reserve is as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
At 1 January	4	5
Transfer to retained earnings	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
At 31 December	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

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 earnings and in consultation with the HKMA.

16 Cash and cash equivalents

(a) Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Deposits with banks	<u>90,957</u>	<u>95,639</u>

(b) Total cash outflow for leases

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Within operating cash flows	19	-
Within financing cash flows	<u>112</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>131</u>	<u>-</u>

16 Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

(c) Reconciliation movement of liabilities to cashflow arising from financing activities

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
At 1 January	-	-
Changes from financing cash flows		
- Payment of lease liabilities	(112)	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	(112)	-
Other changes		
- Increase in lease liabilities from entering into new leases during the year	1,717	-
Liability-related		
- Interest expense	19	-
- Interest paid	(19)	-
At 31 December	1,605	-

17 Capital commitment

Capital commitments for purchase of equipment outstanding not provided for in these financial statements were as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Contracted for	3,700	-

18 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: losses resulting from customer or counterparty default and arising from credit exposures in all forms, including settlement risk.
- Market risk: exposures to market variables such as interest rates and exchange rates.
- 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.
- Operational risk: risk arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events resulting in financial loss.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

The Company has established policies and procedures to identify and measure these risks, to set appropriate risk limits as derived from its risk appetite statements and risk appetite indicators and control measures, and to monitor the risks and limits continuously by means of reliable and up-to-date management and information systems. These policies and procedures, including limit excess follow-up procedures, are distributed to the relevant risk taking and risk management units for execution and monitoring. Regular training courses are conducted in order to ensure that all staff are familiar with the key principles of the immediate holding company's code of conduct. The Company continually modifies and enhances its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and best practice risk management processes. Internal Audit also performs regular audits to ensure compliance with the policies and procedures. Management of all these financial risks of the Company is covered by its immediate holding company throughout its risk management processes and procedures which are described below.

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks, and the Company's management of capital.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss in the event that the Company's customers or counterparties fail to fulfil their obligations to the Company. It arises mainly from loans and advances with customer.

The Company manages credit risk through a framework of controls to ensure credit risk taking activities are based on sound principles and in line with the overall business objectives of the Company. It has established a set of credit policies and procedures, which define the credit risk taking criteria, credit approval authorities delegated from the Board of the immediate holding company, the credit monitoring processes, the credit rating system and the loan impairment criteria.

The Board of Directors of the immediate holding company has delegated credit approval authorities to the following in descending order of authority: the Executive Credit Committee, the Credit Committee and the Wholesale Credit Committee.

The Executive Credit Committee serves as the Credit Committee of the Board of Directors of the immediate holding company to review and approve credits that require the approval of the Board of Directors of the immediate holding company. In addition, it approves the Company's credit policies and overall credit risk profile, taking into consideration relevant law and regulations.

The Credit Committee is a management level committee that provides management oversight of the Company's credit risk management. It ensures that the Company has in place an effective credit risk management framework and that its credit risks are within the credit policies and credit risk profile as specified by the Board of Directors or its delegated committees. The Credit Committee reviews and endorses all credit policies and the overall credit risk profile for the Executive Credit Committee's approval, and reviews and approves credit related guidelines. It also conducts on-going review of the market environment and makes necessary policy recommendations to the Executive Credit Committee to ensure that the credit risk profile of the Company is within the established risk appetite of the Company. The Credit Committee also reviews and approves credits that are within the authority as delegated by the Board of Directors of the immediate holding company.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

The Wholesale Credit Committee reviews and approves corporate credits that are within its authority as delegated by the Board of Directors of the immediate holding company.

The credit risk units, Enterprise Credit Risk Management Division, SME Credit Risk Management Division, and Control and Risk Management Division provide centralised management of credit risk for corporate credits and retail credits respectively. They are responsible for:

- independent evaluation of corporate credit applications;
- monitoring loan portfolio and conducting regular analysis;
- managing problem corporate credits to achieve the highest recovery;
- recommending loan classification, individual impairment and charge-off; and
- reporting to the Credit Committee and Executive Credit Committee regularly on aspects of the loan portfolio.

Specific policies and measures to address different kinds of credit related activities are set out below:

(i) Corporate lending/hire purchase

Corporate lending is generally concentrated among small and medium enterprises. There was no new loan issued in 2022 and 2021.

Credit risk from corporate lending is managed by conducting thorough credit evaluation, credit mitigation through collateral and guarantee, internal credit rating system and post-approval monitoring system. Subject to the size of the credit, value of collateral and the internal credit rating of the borrower, different levels of credit approval authority are required. Credit decisions take into account facility structure, tenor, the repayment ability of the obligor and credit mitigation through collateral and guarantee.

The Company has established limits for exposures to individual industries borrowers and groups of borrowers, regardless if the credit exposure is in the form of funded or non-funded exposures. The Company also undertakes ongoing credit review and monitoring at several levels. The relevant policies and procedures also take into account the rules under the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance, regulatory requirements of the HKMA and best market practices.

The credit risk management procedures are designed to promote early detection of counterparty, industry or product exposures that require special monitoring. Overall portfolio risk is monitored by the Control and Risk Management Division on an on-going basis. Regular management reports are submitted to the Credit Committee for review. The loan portfolio reports cover information on large exposures, country exposures, industry exposures, loan quality and loan impairment level.

(ii) Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio management and collateral requirements as for loan transactions. The Company has no outstanding credit-related commitments and contingencies as at 31 December 2022 and 2021.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of borrowers or market counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Company's total exposures. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments mainly consists of hire purchase contracts to customers in Hong Kong.

(iv) Credit risk mitigation

The Company's credit evaluation focuses primarily on the borrower's repayment ability from its cash flow and financial condition. In addition, the Company employs various credit risk mitigation techniques such as appropriate facility structuring, posting of collateral and/or third party support as well as transfer of risk to other third parties, which form an integral part of the credit risk management process. There is immaterial credit and market risk concentration within the credit risk mitigations used by the Company. The most commonly used credit risk mitigation measures are provided below:

Collateral

The Company holds collateral against loans and advances to customers mainly in the form of legal title over the leased assets. The Company has in place policies and procedures that govern the assessment, acceptance and the periodic valuation of the collateral. Collateral taken to secure corporate and retail loans is revalued periodically ranging from daily to semi-annually depending on the type of collateral.

Other credit risk mitigation measures

The Company also uses guarantees for credit risk mitigation.

(v) Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into consideration 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 impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure to credit risk for the various components of the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
<i>Credit risk exposures relating to on-balance sheet assets:</i>		
Balances with banks	90,957	95,639
Advances to customers	455	577
Accrued interest and other assets	1,540	52
	92,952	96,268

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(vi) Determination of expected credit losses

The Company adopts the approach below in determining expected credit losses on financial instruments in accordance with HKFRS 9:

<i>Component</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Probability of default (PD)	<p>The probability at a point in time that a counterparty will default, calibrated over up to 12 months from the reporting date (Stage 1) and incorporating the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions that have an effect on credit risk, such as interest rates, unemployment rates and GDP forecasts.</p> <p>The PD is estimated at a point in time which means it will fluctuate in line with the economic cycle. The term structure of the PD is based on statistical models, calibrated using historical data and adjusted to incorporate forward-looking economic assumptions.</p>
Loss given default (LGD)	<p>The percentage loss that is expected to arise on default, incorporating the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions where relevant, which represents the proportion of the contractual cash flows due that the Company expects to receive.</p> <p>The Company estimates LGD based on the history of recovery rates and considers the recovery of any collateral that is integral to the financial asset, taking into account forward-looking economic assumptions where relevant.</p>
Exposure at default (EAD)	<p>The expected balance sheet exposure at the time of default, taking into account the expected change in exposure over the lifetime of the exposure. This incorporates the impact of drawdowns of committed facilities, repayments of principal and interest, amortisation and prepayments, together with the impact of forward-looking economic assumptions where relevant.</p>

The ECLs are measured at the present value of all expected cash shortfalls.

The estimate of expected cash shortfalls is determined by multiplying the PD with LGD and EAD.

Forward looking economic assumptions are incorporated into the PD, LGD and EAD where relevant and where they influence credit risk, such as GDP, unemployment rate and house price indices amongst others. These assumptions are incorporated using the Company's most likely forecast for a range of macroeconomic assumptions. These forecasts are **determined using all reasonable and supportable information, which includes both internally developed forecasts and those available externally**, and are consistent with those used for budgeting, forecasting and capital planning.

To account for the potential non-linearity in credit losses, multiple forward-looking scenarios are incorporated into the range of reasonably possible outcomes for all material portfolios, both in respect of determining the PD, LGD and EAD and in determining the overall expected credit loss amounts.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(vii) Credit quality of loans and advances

The credit quality of advances to customers can be analysed as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Neither past due nor impaired	456	577
	<u>456</u>	<u>577</u>
Of which:		
Gross loans and advances to customers that are neither past due nor impaired		
- Grade 1: Pass	456	577
	<u>456</u>	<u>577</u>

The following table sets out information about the credit quality of advances to customers.

	<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
	<u>12-month ECL</u>		<u>12-month ECL</u>	
	<i>Principal</i> HK\$'000	<i>Accrued</i> <i>interest</i> HK\$'000	<i>Principal</i> HK\$'000	<i>Accrued</i> <i>interest</i> HK\$'000
Pass	456	3	577	3
Gross carrying amount	456	3	577	3
Less: Impairment allowance	(1)	-	-	-
Carrying amount	<u>455</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>3</u>

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

No loans and advances that would be past due or impaired had the terms not been renegotiated as at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(viii) Impairment allowances reconciliation

The following tables show reconciliations from the opening to the closing balance of the impairment allowance on advances to customers at transaction level.

	2022 12-month ECL HK\$'000	2021 12-month ECL HK\$'000
Balance at 1 January	-	1
Net remeasurement of loss allowance	1	-
Financial assets derecognised	-	(1)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December (Note 9(a))	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>

(ix) Collateral and other credit enhancements

An estimate of the fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets is as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	4,200	4,800
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>4,200</u>	<u>4,800</u>

(b) Market risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk in its normal course of business. The Company has no currency risk and equity risk exposure as at both 31 December 2022 and 2021.

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.

The Board reviews and approves policies for the management of market risks and dealing authorities and limits. The Board has delegated the responsibility for ongoing general market risk management to the immediate holding company's Asset and Liability Committee. This committee articulates the interest rate view of the Company and decides on future business strategy with respect to interest rates. It also reviews and sets funding policy and ensures adherence to risk management objectives.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily results from timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets and liabilities. It also relates to positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Interest rate risk is managed by matching the interest rate repricing date for its interest bearing assets and liabilities within the applicable limits approved by the Asset and Liability Committee of the immediate holding company.

Structural interest rate risk arises primarily from the deployment of non-interest bearing liabilities, including shareholders' funds and current accounts, as well as from certain fixed rate loans and liabilities. Structural interest rate risk is monitored by the Asset and Liability Committee of the immediate holding company.

The following tables indicate the effective interest rates for the relevant periods and the mismatches of the expected next repricing dates (or maturity date whichever are earlier) for interest bearing assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period.

	Average effective interest rate	2022		
		Total HK\$'000	3 months or less (include overdue) HK\$'000	Non-interest bearing HK\$'000
ASSETS				
Balances with banks	N/A	90,957	-	90,957
Advances to customers	2.90%	455	455	-
Fixed Asset	N/A	3,894	-	3,894
Accrued interest and other assets	N/A	1,540	-	1,540
		<u>96,846</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>96,391</u>
LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities	N/A	8,287	-	8,287
Amount due to the immediate holdings company	N/A	4,697	-	4,697
		<u>12,984</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,984</u>
Interest rate sensitivity gap			<u>455</u>	

18 Financial risk management (continued)

	Average effective interest rate	2021		
		Total HK\$'000	3 months or less (include overdue) HK\$'000	Non-interest bearing HK\$'000
ASSETS				
Balances with banks	N/A	95,639	-	95,639
Advances to customers	2.28%	577	577	-
Accrued interest and other assets	N/A	52	-	52
		<u>96,268</u>	<u>577</u>	<u>95,691</u>
LIABILITIES				
Other liabilities	N/A	5,236	-	5,236
Amount due to the immediate holdings company	N/A	403	-	403
		<u>5,639</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,639</u>
Interest rate sensitivity gap			<u>577</u>	

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk in banking book

As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, if other market variables including prime rate were held constant, an increase in HKD market interest rate of 100 basis points would have no impact on earnings and economic value over the next 12 months.

Conversely, if other market variables including prime rate were held constant, a decrease in HKD market interest rates of 100 basis points would have no impact on earnings and economic value over the next 12 months.

(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 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 Funding Desk Department of the immediate holding company under the direction of the Asset and Liability Committee of the immediate holding company. The Funding Desk 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 rate risk in case of a maturity gap, and monitoring relevant markets for the adequacy of funding and liquidity.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

As part of its liquidity risk management, the Company manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and balances with banks) of appropriate quality to ensure that short term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. The Company regularly performs stress tests on its liquidity position.

(i) 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:

	2022						Undated or overdue HK\$'000
	Total HK\$'000	Repayable on demand HK\$'000	Within 1 month HK\$'000	Over 1 month but within 3 months HK\$'000	Over 3 months but within 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year but within 5 years HK\$'000	
ASSETS							
Balances with banks	90,957	90,957	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to customers	455	-	10	20	92	333	-
Fixed Asset	3,894	-	-	-	-	-	3,894
Accrued interest and other assets	1,540	-	32	81	195	1,019	213
	<u>96,846</u>	<u>90,957</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>4,107</u>
LIABILITIES							
Other liabilities	8,287	-	6,568	258	441	1,020	-
Amount due to the immediate holding company	4,697	3,042	-	-	1,655	-	-
	<u>12,984</u>	<u>3,042</u>	<u>6,568</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>2,096</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>-</u>
Net liquidity gap		<u>87,915</u>	<u>(6,526)</u>	<u>(157)</u>	<u>(1,809)</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>-</u>

18 Financial risk management (continued)

	2021						Undated or overdue HK\$'000
	Total HK\$'000	Repayable on demand HK\$'000	Within 1 month HK\$'000	Over 1 month but within 3 months HK\$'000	Over 3 months but within 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year but within 5 years HK\$'000	
ASSETS							
Balances with banks	95,639	95,639	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to customers	577	-	10	20	91	456	-
Accrued interest and other assets	52	-	11	38	-	-	3
	<u>96,268</u>	<u>95,639</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>3</u>
LIABILITIES							
Other liabilities	5,236	-	5,008	228	-	-	-
Amount due to the immediate holding company	403	34	-	-	369	-	-
	<u>5,639</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>5,008</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>369</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net liquidity gap		<u>95,605</u>	<u>(4,987)</u>	<u>(170)</u>	<u>(278)</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>-</u>

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of liabilities by contractual maturity

The following contractual cash flow projections of the Company's financial liabilities analysed by the remaining period as at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity dates.

	2022					2021								
	Total HK\$'000	Repayable on demand HK\$'000	Within 1 month HK\$'000	Over 1 month but within 3 months HK\$'000	Over 3 months but within 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year but within 5 years HK\$'000	Over 5 years HK\$'000	Total HK\$'000	Repayable on demand HK\$'000	Within 1 month HK\$'000	Over 1 month but within 3 months HK\$'000	Over 3 months but within 1 year HK\$'000	Over 1 year but within 5 years HK\$'000	Over 5 years HK\$'000
LIABILITIES														
Other liabilities	8,287	-	6,568	258	441	1,020	-							
Amount due to the immediate holding company	4,697	3,042	-	-	1,655	-	-							
	12,984	3,042	6,568	258	2,096	1,020	-							
LIABILITIES														
Other liabilities	5,236	-	5,008	228	-	-	-							
Amount due to the immediate holding company	403	34	-	-	369	-	-							
	5,639	34	5,008	228	369	-	-							

18 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or from external events. Given that operational risk is inherent in all business products, activities, processes and systems, the Company has developed, implemented and maintained a robust operational risk management framework to facilitate the timely identification, effective assessment and mitigation of the risk. Internal controls, an integral part of a sound operational risk management framework, are maintained by the departmental operational manuals which provide guidance on the baseline controls to ensure a sound management of business and operations.

The Risk Committee ("RC") is a Board level committee of the immediate holding company which provides oversight of the risk management of the immediate holding company regularly reviews the operational risk framework, risk appetite and risk profiles and approve the risk management policies. The Internal Control Committee of the immediate holding company, also plays an active role in overseeing operational risk related issues and monitoring the implementation of improvement plan for risk events identified and rectifications found in the operational risk management tools, including Control Self Assessment and Key Risk Indicator.

Business and support units are required to review their procedures regularly to ensure compliance with the internal control standards and regulatory requirements. They are also required to work closely with Operational Risk Management Department and Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering Department on internal control, regulatory compliance and operational risk management related activities and initiatives.

Each new product or service introduced is subject to a rigorous review and approval process where all relevant risks are identified and assessed by departments independent of the risk-taking unit proposing the product or services. Variations of existing products or services are also subject to a similar process. In addition, the Company maintains business continuity plans and tests contingency facilities regularly to ensure an ability to operate on an ongoing basis and limit losses in the event of severe business disruption.

Internal Audit Division plays an essential role in monitoring and limiting operational risk. Their foci include evaluating the adequacy of all internal controls independently, ensuring adherence to operating guidelines and making improvement recommendations pro-actively.

(e) Capital management

The HKMA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company. 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 be possible with higher levels of borrowings 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.

18 Financial risk management (continued)

The Company's capital management is overseen by the ALCO of the immediate holding company and reviewed regularly by the Board of Directors of the immediate holding company. Key tools adopted include capital budgeting, monitoring, stress testing. An annual capital budget is prepared during the annual budgeting process to assess the adequacy of the immediate holding company's capital to support current and future business activities taking into account projected business growth and any new business activities. The annual budget is approved by the Board of Directors of the immediate holding company. Actual capital adequacy is measured and compared against the approved budget on a regular basis. In addition, regular stress testing and scenario analysis of major sources of risk faced by the Company is performed to assess impact on capital adequacy ratios. The immediate holding company has also established a Company Recovery Plan to ensure the Company is capable to preserve or restore its capital level during the severe stress period. The Recovery Plan is subject to regular, at least annually, review and update.

The principal forms of capital are included in the following balances on the statement of financial position: share capital and reserves. Capital for regulatory purposes also includes the impairment allowances made against Stage 1 and Stage 2 of advances to customers as allowed by the Banking (Capital) Rules.

The Company adopts the standardised approach for the calculation of risk-weighted assets for credit risk and the basis indicator approach for the calculation of operational risk.

Consistent with industry practice, the Company monitors its capital structure on the basis of its capital adequacy ratio and there have been no material changes in the Company's policy on the management of capital during the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021.

The Company computes its capital adequacy ratios in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance.

The Company have complied with all externally imposed capital requirements throughout the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, and were above the minimum required ratio set by the HKMA. As at 31 December 2022, the Company's total capital ratio was 349.66% (2021: 461.69%), which was well above the statutory requirements.

19 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 of fair value is the quoted market price. In the absence of organised secondary markets for most financial instruments, and in particular for loans, deposits and unlisted derivatives, direct market prices are not available. The fair values of such instruments are 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.

The fair value of loans does not reflect changes in their credit quality, as the impact of credit risk is recognised separately by deducting the amount of the impairment loss and allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value.

19 Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

The fair value of fixed rate loans 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 allowances from both the carrying amount and fair value.

(b) Fair value

All financial instruments are stated at fair value or carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2022 and as at 31 December 2021.

20 Material related party transactions

In addition to the transactions and balances disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Company entered into transactions with related parties in the normal course of its business. Information relating to related party transactions during the year is set out below:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
(a) Expenses		
Immediate holding company Management fee	<u>1,655</u>	<u>368</u>
	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
(b) Placement of deposits		
Immediate holding company Balances with banks	<u>90,937</u>	<u>95,618</u>

There was no impairment allowance made against these amounts.

20 Material related party transactions (continued)

(c) Loans to directors and entities connected with directors

Loans to directors of the Company and entities connected with directors disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	2022 HK\$'000	2021 HK\$'000
Aggregate amount of relevant loans at 31 December by the immediate holding company	75	18
Maximum aggregate amount of relevant loans outstanding during the year by the immediate holding company	283	164

There was no interest due but unpaid nor any impairment allowance made against these loans at 31 December 2022 (2021: Nil).

(d) Key management personnel remuneration

Remuneration for key management personnel includes amounts paid to the Company's Directors as disclosed in Note 8.

21 Accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, certain assumptions and estimates have been made by management of the Company. The accuracy of these assumptions and estimates are continuously reviewed by management with reference to actual results, historical experience and other factors, including projection of future cash flows and possible outcomes from future events. Management believes that the assumptions and estimates made are reasonable and supportable.

The key source of estimation uncertainty is as follows:

Impairment losses

Management exercises judgement in establishing the criteria for determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and determining inputs into the ECL measurement model, including the incorporation of forward-looking information. For details of the ECL model, please refer to Note 18(a)(vi).

22 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022

Up to the date of issue of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments, and a new standard, HKFRS 17, *Insurance contracts*, which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2022 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These developments include the following which may be relevant to the Company:

	<i>Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after</i>
Amendments to HKAS 1 and HKFRS Practice Statement 2, <i>Disclosure of accounting policies</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 8, <i>Definition of accounting estimates</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 12, <i>Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction</i>	1 January 2023
Amendments to HKAS 1, <i>Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current</i>	1 January 2024
Amendments to HKFRS 16, <i>Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback</i>	1 January 2024

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments and new standards is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the financial statements

Other information of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Simon CHUNG Kwok Keung (*appointed on 24 May 2022*)
Henry WANG Hao Jen
Patrick CHAN Tin Ching
Peter PANG Sing Tong (Independent Non-Executive Director) (*appointed on 10 May 2022*)
Lawrence LAM Wai Hung (*appointed on 16 June 2022*)

MANAGEMENT

<i>Chief Executive</i>	<i>Alternate Chief Executive</i>
Henry WANG Hao Jen	Patrick CHAN Tin Ching
	Lawrence LAM Wai Hung (<i>appointed on 16 June 2022</i>)

REMUNERATION SYSTEM

Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited (the “Company”) follows the remuneration system of its immediate holding company, Fubon Bank (Hong Kong) Limited.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee (the “Committee”) of the immediate holding company is chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director and comprises the Non-Executive Chairman, Non-Executive Vice Chairman and all the Independent Non-Executive Directors of the of the immediate holding company. The committee meets periodically and as required and provides oversight of the management of the immediate holding company’s human resources including the appointment of Directors (both executive and non-executive), Senior Management and Management Committee Members. The Committee approves the immediate holding company’s overall human resources management framework to ensure that it is in compliance with the applicable government regulations and follows the market best practice whenever possible. The Committee is also responsible to ensure that Directors, Senior Management and Management Committee Members appointed possess the necessary and appropriate qualifications to perform and discharge their duties.

The Committee regularly reviews whether each existing Director continues to remain qualified for his post, including the suitability and appropriateness of the Independent Non-Executive Director. It also reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board and makes recommendations on any proposed change to the Board.

The Committee reviews and approves the remuneration of Directors, members of Board Committees, Senior Management and Key Personnel (as defined in the Remuneration Policy of the immediate holding company).

The committee is mandated to assist the Board of the immediate holding company in establishing cultural and behavioural standards that promote prudent risk-taking and fair treatment of customers and employees. It advises and assists the Board of the immediate holding company’s in discharging its responsibilities for the immediate holding company’s culture-related matters.

Other information of Fubon Credit (Hong Kong) Limited (continued)

Remuneration of Senior Management and Key Personnel

Basically, the remuneration packages of senior management and key personnel consist of fixed and variable remuneration.

Fixed pay includes base salary, fixed allowances and year-end double pay, while variable pay may cover sales incentives and year-end discretionary bonus. The remuneration packages of senior management and key personnel are determined by the immediate holding company with reference to a number of factors as follows:

- alignment of compensation to its profitability, risk and capital;
- maximisation of employees' and the Company's performance;
- attraction and retention of talent and skilled staff;
- calibration to the differing needs of each division and staff's levels of responsibility; and
- benchmarking against industry norms should be done at least on bi-annual basis to check the reasonableness of the compensation by peers.

There are three senior management and key personnel of the Company for the financial year, namely, Henry WANG Hao Jen, Patrick CHAN Tin Ching and Lawrence Lam Wai Hung.

Henry WANG Hao Jen and Patrick CHAN Tin Ching are also employees of the immediate holding company and received no remuneration from the Company for their position as management but instead were remunerated by the immediate holding company for their roles with the immediate holding company