2023 Annual Report

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited

澳新银行

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I. Company Profile & Milestones in 2023

Opened in October 2010, Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited ("ANZ China" or the "Bank") is a wholly owned subsidiary by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Company Limited ("ANZ Group"). ANZ Group has more than 35 years' presence in China and now is the only Australian bank locally incorporated in China. As one of the largest Australian investors, ANZ China is well positioned to support customers' increasing financial needs and growing business opportunities across the region. Currently ANZ Group's network covers 29 markets globally.

As of end of 2023, ANZ China has branches in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Chengdu, Hangzhou and Qingdao.

Key Milestones of ANZ China in 2023:

- In March 2023, CFETS formally announced ANZ China to become the trial FX Market Maker for USD/CNY Spot, Forward and SWAP.
- In November 2023, ANZ China partnered with the Austrade as the exclusive sponsor in banking service industry at the China International Import Expo (CIIE) for Australian Pavilion. ANZ China leveraged the Australian Pavilion to connect with prominent figures, including the Prime Minister of Australia, Australia's Minister for Trade and Tourism, Australian senior governors and customers throughout CIIE activities. ANZ China also participated in events with New Zealand's Ambassador to China during CIIE.
- ANZ China ranked No. 1 position for Overall Relationship Quality' for the seventh consecutive year in 2023 Coalition Greenwich Asian Large Corporate Banking Study.

II. Basic Information of the Company (as of 31 December 2023)

1. **Legal Name:** Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
2. **Legal Representative:** Simon John Ireland
3. **Registered Address:** Unit D,E,F 17th Floor, Unit A,B,C,D2,E,F 15th Floor and Unit A,B1,F 12th Floor, Mirae Asset Tower, 166 Lujiazui Ring Road, Pudong, Shanghai.

   Post Code：200120

   Telephone: +86 21 6169 6001

   Complaint Hotline：4008218030/ 4006519920

   Website：www.anz.com.cn

4. **Other Information**

   Date of Incorporation: 16 September 2010

   Registered with: Shanghai Administration for Market Regulation

   Centralized Social Credit Code: 91310000561913643B

   Registered Capital : RMB 6,225,000,000

   Shareholder : Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

   Shareholding : 100%

   Type of Company : Limited Liability Company (Wholly Foreign-owned)

   Business Scope : To provide all kinds of foreign exchange services and Renminbi services to all types of customers within the following scope: taking deposits from the public; extending short-term, medium-term and long-term loans; issuance, redemption, and underwriting of government bonds; trading of treasury bonds, financial bonds and other foreign currency denominated securities (other than stocks); provision of letter of credit services and guarantees; domestic or international settlements; sales and purchase of foreign exchange and acting as an agent for selling and purchasing foreign exchange; insurance agency business; inter-bank lending; bank card business; safety box services; creditability investigations and consultancy services; such other businesses as approved by the banking regulatory authority of the State Council.(Business operation that involves administrative permit shall run with the permit).

   Auditor: KPMG Huazhen (Special General Partnership) Shanghai Branch

III. Summary of Financial Statements

As at 31 December 2023, ANZ China's total assets is RMB 33.54 billion which includes loans & advances (excluding accrued interest receivable and impairment provision) amounting to RMB 7.32 billion, the Bank's total liabilities is RMB 25.76 billion which includes total deposit (excluding accrued interest payable) amounting to RMB 12.05 billion. In terms of financial performance in 2023, the Bank reported RMB 1.06 billion total operating income and RMB 391.23 million net profit after tax (NPAT). In 2023, the bank keeps all prudential ratios well within regulatory requirements, with its capital adequacy ratio at 32.11%, liquidity ratio at 88.25% and non-performing-loan ratio at zero.

	Y2023 RMB million	**Y2022** RMB million	**Change Rate**
Business Performance			
Total Operating Incomes	1,061.76	1,140.05	-6.87%
Net Profit after Tax	391.23	477.28	-18.03%
Balance Sheet			
Loans & Advances (excluding accrued interest receivable and impairment provision)	7,319.55	6,002.52	21.94%
Total Assets	33,542.36	34,695.72	-3.32%
Total Deposits (excluding accrued interest payable)	12,050.56	12,314.36	-2.14%
Total Owners' Equity	7,783.58	7,829.02	-0.58%
Tier 1 capital	7,783.58	7,829.02	-0.58%
Adjusted Total On Balance Sheet & Off Balance Sheet Assets*Note 1	34,851.29	34,031.88	2.41%
Main Ratio			
Cost Income Ratio*Note 2	50.73%	46.10%	
Liquidity Ratio	88.25%	90.46%	
High Quality Liquidity Asset Adequacy Ratio	279.55%	564.26%	
Capital Adequacy Ratio	32.11%	36.61%	
Leverage Ratio	16.47%	20.51%	
Provision Coverage Ratio*Note 3	Not applicable*Note 3	Not applicable*Note 3	
Loan/Provision Ratio*Note 4	1.50%	1.50%	

* Note 1: Total On Balance Sheet & Off Balance Sheet Assets is quoted from 1104 offsite Regulatory Report G44 Leverage Ratio denominator related items

* Note 2: Cost Income Ratio = Business and administrative expenses / Operation Income X 100%

* Note 3: As of 31st Dec 2022 and 31st Dec 2023, non-performing loan balance were both zero.

* Note 4: For 2023, the minimum regulatory requirement for Provision Coverage Ratio and Loan/Provision Ratio is 120% and 1.5% respectively

IV. Risk Management

Oversight by the Board of Directors, two-level Risk Management Committee and the Senior Management

The Board of Directors of ANZ China is responsible for overall risk appetite of the bank, reviewing and approving the bank's risk management targets and strategies. The Board of Directors approves the Credit Approval Discretion (CAD) schedule and delegates the credit authority down to CRO, who will further delegate to relevant personnel in credit risk management roles to ensure the independence of the daily credit decision-making framework at ANZ China.

Under the Board of Directors, there are two levels of Risk Management Committees (Board Level Risk Management Committee -- BL RMC; and Management Level Risk Management Committee -- ML RMC) responsible for assisting the Board and senior management in managing and monitoring Credit Risks, Markets Risk, Operational Risk, Compliance Risk, Liquidity Risk, Legal Risk and Reputation Risk; setting up and maintaining the independent and robust risk management framework. ML RMC has been split into ML RMC-CMRC (Credit and Markets Risk Committee) and ML RMC-ORCC (Operational Risk and Compliance Committee).

The key risk management officers of ANZ China include Chief Risk Officer, Head of Credit Risk, wholesale credit approvers, credit portfolio monitoring and risk governance managers, Head of Market Risk, market risk managers, and operational risk manager. As one of the senior executives, China CRO reports directly to China CEO. CRO undertakes supervision responsibilities through engagement in formulating the risk management strategy and policies, and daily management of all risk areas including credit risk, market risk and operational risk etc. CRO will, via ML RMC and BL RMC, update the bank's senior management and the Board of Directors on the implementation of the risk management strategies and the overall status of the risk management. New credit risk management policies or major changes to the policies are recommended by CRO and ML RMC-CMRC to the Board or BL RMC for approval, to ensure an independent credit risk management framework in ANZ China. In addition, CRO will maintain smooth communication with the regulatory authorities to ensure they are well informed of the risk management status of ANZ China, which will provide ANZ China with timely guidance.

A. Credit Risk

1. Credit Risk Management Policies, Procedures and Risk Limit Management

Credit risk management policies/procedures of ANZ China outlines the detailed credit application, approval, and monitoring process and defines roles and responsibilities to ensure that the Bank complies with Banking Law, the ANZ Group policies/procedures and the local regulatory requirements. According to the requirements outlined in the NFRA regulations for credit risk management, the Bank has developed and implemented the following internal credit risk management policies, procedures and processes: Wholesale Judgmental Credit Requirements, Assets 5-Grade Procedure, Implementation Measures for Working Capital Loan Management, Implementation Measures for Fixed Asset Loans Management, Implementation

Measures for Project Finance, Country Risk Management Procedure and Process, Credit Asset Transfer Business Guideline, Implementation Measures for Property Loan Management, Syndication Management Guideline, Green Credit Guide, Large-amount Risk Exposure Guideline, Joint Credit Procedure, and ANZ China Management Guideline for the Expected Credit Losses Method.

The regulatory ratios required by the NFRA and the Credit Risk Management Principles issued by the Basel Committee are well understood by the Bank, of which the importance to the risk management has been fully acknowledged. The Bank ensures that all regulatory ratios are complied with in the process of credit risk management.

As an important part of credit risk management policy, limits management policies of ANZ China have established provisions in detail as follows: limit management, transfer of limit between customers, change of product type and reinstatement of revolving limits, limits recording, documentation, credit approval discretion delegation, limit excess management, country limits, optimizing risk return, business writing strategy, industry concentration caps, large-amount risk exposure caps and single group/customer concentration limits etc. Daily limit excess report is generated by risk system to monitor limit excess constantly.

2. Risk Measurement, Monitoring and Management Reporting Systems

The Bank uses the global risk information system of ANZ Group to provide complete and timely information management reports to senior management, Risk and Operations departments.

To improve system capability for end-to-end credit approval process through more automated system support to ensure accurate and complete records of all approval terms and conditions set out throughout credit chain, we have rolled out OCP system to replace the old system Risk Origin since Dec 2019, i.e. consolidate the Customer Financial Statement Entry System and the Electronic Platform for Credit Application and Approval, and implement the Credit Risk Assessment Template through the system to create, submit and approve the credit application.

Under the support of ANZ Group, ANZ China has completed the 202 regular credit stress testing and presented the results to the Senior Management and the Board. There were three levels of stressed scenarios applied, namely Mild, Severe and Extreme. Stressed factors include the impact from internal and external economic environment and slow-down in China GDP growth, etc.. . EAD growth and default rate migration under stress scenarios were simulated based on internal PD/LGD and Monte Carlo models, with provisions calculated for stressed portfolios. The stress test results are summarized as follows:

Loss rate of credit assets given customer downgrades under stress are:

- 1.73% of the book is defaulted by year 2 in the Extreme scenario;
- 1.17% of the book is defaulted by year 2 in the Severe scenario;
- 0.08% of the book is defaulted by year 2 in the Mild scenario.

Provisioning impacts simulated based on the stressed portfolios exerting higher loss rates are:

- Individual Provision Charges peak in year 2 at CNY 42M, CNY615M and CNY832M for the Mild, Severe and Extreme Scenarios respectively.
- Collective Provision Charges peak in year 2 at CNY20M, CNY25M, and CNY52M for the Mild, Severe and Extreme Scenarios respectively.
- Total Provision Charges peak in year 2 at CNY62M, CNY640M and CNY884M for the Mild, Severe and Extreme scenarios respectively.

The testing results indicate that our current credit profile exhibits manageable level of assets quality deterioration and provision impacts under stress scenarios.

ANZ China also performed country risk stress test in 2023. The impact on provisioning and capital adequacy is limited under all stress scenarios and all country risk exposure at the time of stress testing is booked at low-risk countries.

3. Internal Control

The principle of independence has been embedded in the bank's end-to-end credit process from customer acquisition, credit approval, loan disbursement, post-credit monitoring activities carried out by frontline, middle office and back office to achieve segregation of duties.

Business Relationship Team and Research & Analysis (R&A) at the frontline are responsible for business development, due diligence, evaluating customers' comprehensive banking needs, developing account strategies, and submitting credit risk assessment and credit application report to Risk for approval. They are also accountable for monitoring risk profile of the customers after facility drawdown, and taking prompt actions in the case of any emerging risk events. Risk, as middle office, is in charge of wholesale credit risk management, and management of non-performing assets based on the expert and technical support of Lending Services of ANZ Group. The back office is operation divisions, which include payment operations, trade operations, credit administration, lending operations, market operations, accounts and customer services, finance, and operations divisions in branches/sub-branches.

The Bank set up New Product Forum for reviewing and approving new and major variation products. The forum is chaired by CRO and joined by CEO, COO, Head of Business units, Compliance and Legal to formalize new product approval process and ensure the compliance of new product launch with local market conditions and legal and regulatory requirements and comprehensive assessment of the associated product and credit and markets risks etc. through proper evaluation of technology support, resource allocation and internal process.

4. Collection / Recovery of Non-performing Assets

In accordance with the related policies of ANZ China, Guidelines for Disposal of Non-performing Financial Assets and Interim Procedures in Non-performing Assets Monitoring and Assessment of Commercial Banking issued by the regulator and other relevant laws and regulations, the Bank has established procedures for problem loan management and incorporated into our China Judgmental Credit Requirements, which are strictly followed for managing and collection of non-performing assets.

Collection/recovery of non-performing assets is currently outsourced to Lending Services North East Asia of ANZ Group. They are responsible for providing expert opinion and technical support for high risk account management i.e. mainly collection for non-performing assets. BL RMC under the delegation of ANZ China Board holds the final authority to decide and approve for bad debt write-off. Through entering into Statement of Work (SOW) between ANZ China and Lending Services North East Asia, detailed roles and responsibilities of ANZ China and ANZ Group are defined and the local accountability of supervision and final decision making are highlighted.

5. Large-amount Risk Exposure

In order to better implement the requirements of the "Large-amount Risk Exposure Management Measures of Commercial Banks" announced by the regulator. In the area of management system, according to the regulation requirements from NFRA on large-amount risk exposure monitoring and our internal management and statistical requirements, the Bank has constantly updated and improved the "ANZ China Large-amount Risk Exposure Management Guideline" and “Large-amount Risk Exposure Monitoring Procedure”. The Bank has completed the annual review "ANZ China Large-amount Risk Exposure Management Guideline" in Sep 2023.

Since 2019, the Bank has implemented the large-amount risk exposure monitoring metrics in the updated RAS (Risk Appetite Statement) Dashboard to be presented at BL-RMC and CMRC, continuously track the movement and management situation, and regularly report to the senior management. As of 31 Dec 2023, all of the large-amount risk exposures were well within the caps required by NFRA.

Our large-amount risk exposure index as of 31 Dec 2023：

Metrics for Large-amount Risk Exposures	Regulatory Caps	ANZ Internal Threshold (RAS trigger)	Top 1 Customer/Customer Group %
Top onshore single corporate customer loan outstanding (% of China net Capital)	<10%	<9%	7.73%
Top onshore single corporate customer risk exposure (% of China Tier 1 net Capital)	<15%	<13.5%	11.35%
Top onshore corporate customer group risk exposure (% of China Tier 1 net Capital)	<20%	<18%	8.10%
Top single interbank customer/group customer risk exposure (% of China Tier 1 net Capital)	<25%	<22.5%	17.71%
16Onshore Exposure of ANZBGL (% of China Tier 1 Net Capital)	-	<80%	32.26%

Top onshore single unqualified Central Counter-Party clearing/non-clearing risk exposure (% of China Tier 1 net Capital)	<25%	<22.5%	N/A

6. Management for the Expected Credit Losses Method

According to the <Administrative Measures for Implementation of the Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") Method by Commercial Banks> and other relevant laws and regulations for the purposes of promoting the Bank to improve the quality of implementing the expected credit losses method, to effectively identify credit risks, and promptly and adequately setting aside provisions for credit risks losses, the Bank has implemented the <ANZ China Management Guideline for the Expected Credit Losses Method> since 1 Jan 2023. The Bank has strengthened the management under the expected credit loss method, specified the division of responsibilities of China Board and specialized committees thereof, the supervisors of China Board, senior management, the leading department and other relevant departments, established a complete management system for the implementation of the expected credit loss method, strengthened the whole-process control of the implementation of the expected credit loss method, consolidated the foundation for the implementation of the expected credit loss method, and constantly improved the management level for the expected credit loss method.

7. Retail Credit Risk

After ANZ China sold the Retail Business in July 2017, and as of the end of Dec 2023, there was nil non-performing retail loan. The Bank will not grant any new retail mortgage loan, and continue to strictly implement the NFRA's post-loan verification requirements on existing retail mortgage loans, and prudently review the income and collateral of borrowers, so as to maintain the NPL rate of the Bank at a reasonable and controllable level.

B. Liquidity Risk

The major business which impacts the Bank's liquidity is traditional business such as customer deposit, interbank borrowing and lending, bond & investment products and customer loans.

Currently ANZ China uses the mode of centralized fund management, where funding needs of the branches and business operation units are arranged by Markets, to manage the funds of ANZ China effectively and control the liquidity risk at a low level.

Overall, the Bank's current liquidity management framework, policy and procedure can meet the needs of our current business development.

The relevant policies and procedures include China Liquidity Guideline, China Liquidity Crisis Contingency Plan, Liquidity Metrics Management Procedure, RMB Deposit Reserve Management Procedure and Intra Day Liquidity Management Procedure.

The main components of liquidity management are as follows:

1. Regular update to guidelines and internal limits structure to meet requirement of risk monitoring;
2. Sound internal reporting mechanism with corresponding departments, personnel and committees, such as Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Committee, CRO, Market Risk Function and Treasurer. The Board undertakes ultimate oversight responsibility of the adequacy of liquidity risk management;
3. Specific risk monitoring system to ensure timely and accurate measurement, monitoring and reporting about liquidity risk and management;
4. Regular stress test based on the different scenario settings;
5. Independent internal audit of liquidity risk management.

ANZ China Asset and Liability Committee ('ALCO') is responsible for monitoring the liquidity conditions. ALCO holds regular meetings to discuss major decisions on funding, and reviews the Bank's asset & liability structure. ALCO is responsible for ensuring effective implementation and execution of liquidity management framework. At the regular meeting, senior management participates in the Bank's liquidity management evaluation, oversees movement and liquidity situation in the balance sheet and discusses relevant risk management.

In 2023, the Bank's liquidity risk-related ratios and limits are in line with the current regulations and policies. As of 31 December 2023, the Bank's High Quality Liquid Asset Adequacy Ratio was at 279.55%, high quality liquid assets reached RMB7.2bn, and the net cash outflow for the future 30-day was expected at RMB2.57bn.

Specifically speaking, the Bank's liquidity management mainly includes the following measures:

1. Liquidity Stress Testing

The Bank's cash flow model assumption setting of all the liquidity stress testing scenarios is based on the combination of external data and professional judgment and ANZ Group standard associated with China market actual liquidity status. Relevant parameters adjustment has been made to accommodate China market actual situation.

ANZ China establishes following liquidity stress testing scenarios:

a. Bank LCR and Bank LCR (Regulatory)

Scenario "Bank LCR" (Bank LCR) is a severe crisis scenario and incorporates a combination of both ANZ-specific and market stress factors, including deposit outflows, deterioration of whole funding, increased collateral requirement and credit or liquidity facilities being drawn by customers. The objective of the Bank LCR is to ensure that ANZ China maintains an adequate level of unencumbered High Quality Liquid Assets ('HQLA') that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs for a 30-calendar-day period under a severe liquidity stress scenario. Bank LCR (Regulatory) is based on Bank LCR, and considers the default rate for 30-day FI loan cash inflow and Group's funding capacity changes, i.e. 100% cash outflow for 30-day intragroup liabilities and 70% cash inflow for 30-day intra group assets.

b. Mild LCR and Moderate LCR

Mild LCR and Moderate LCR are based on Bank LCR, which:

- Moderate LCR with the assumption to exclude intragroup outflows - assuming the liquidity stress only exists in China onshore market, ANZ Group can rollover their lending to ANZ China
- Mild LCR with the assumption to exclude the 5% outflow of revocable undrawn commitments and intragroup outflow - assuming the bank can manage not to lend under cancellable commitments

The framework of liquidity metrics is outlined as below:

Liquidity Scenarios	Limit	Survival Horizon	Compliance Frequency
Mild LCR	>0	30(calendar days)	Quarterly
Moderate LCR	>0	30(calendar days)	Quarterly
Bank LCR (Regulatory)	>0	30(calendar days)	Quarterly
Bank LCR	>0	30(calendar days)	Daily

2. Liquidity Risk Metrics

The Bank also take into consideration relevant liquidity risk regulatory and monitoring ratios upon setting business development planning, mainly including liquidity ratio, HQLA adequacy ratio, liquidity matching ratio, deposit concentration and loan and deposit ratio etc.

3. Liquidity Crisis Contingency Plan

To ensure effective collaboration among each department during the liquidity crisis, ALCO regularly reviews LCCP and conduct annual rehearsal.

C. Market Risk

Markets Risk is a risk management unit independent of the business that is responsible for measuring, monitoring and controlling market risk. China Markets Risk have implemented policies and procedures to ensure that ANZ China’s market risk exposures are managed within the appetite and limit framework set by China Board. China Markets Risk reports results of limits utilizations and stress testing to China ML-RMC/ALCO on a regular basis and China BL-RMC on a quarterly basis.

1. Market Risk Structure & Management Principles

- Based on Group policies, China Market Risk develops and maintains China Market Risk Guideline to ensure its adaptation to local relevant regulatory requirements and the relevant personnel/committees fully understand their respective responsibilities and powers granted by Risk Committees, and proposes to senior management and Board and/or its delegated committees for review, approval and implementation.
- Conduct risk exposure monitoring, analysis, control and provide timely risk reporting to the business and senior management.
- Carry out regular limit review, manage the market risk limit approval process and limit excess process and report them to management level RMC and ALCO.
- Collaborate with China New Product Forum to identify and assess market risk arising from new products.
- Provide regular market risk reporting to Risk Committees and ALCO.

Key Policies, Processes and Procedures:

- Traded Market Risk China Guideline
- China IRRBB and FTP Guideline
- China Markets Risk Modelling Management Guideline

Currently the major products of China Markets are 1) FX and Rates, including Spot, Forward, FXS, RMB bond and Repo, IRS; 2) Shanghai Gold Exchange and Shanghai Futures Exchange trading; 3) FX Option Trading; 4) Credit Bond Trading; and 5) Bank's Asset and Liability Management. Based on different business purpose, Market Risk is managed on trading book and banking book separately.

2. Market Risk Quantification Methodologies

ANZ China adopts same market risk quantification methodologies as ANZ Group. Any major changes to the methodologies are subject to the approval from board level RMC with support from management level RMC and ALCO. China Market Risk applies Value at Risk (VaR) and stress test on trading and banking book, and additionally Earning at Risk (EaR) on banking book. Detail market risk sensitivity limits are also imposed at each desk level including interest rate risk (DV01), FX (NPV) and optionality risk and credit spread (CR01).

- VaR is expressed to a 99.0% level of statistical confidence and using a one-day holding period. A 500-day historical simulation methodology is used in which overnight changes in the yield curve and/or other market price of each currency are applied to calculate the change in market value that would be observed had the current profile been subject to these historical outcomes. VaR is a statistical risk measurement of maximum expected loss (within the level of confidence) on a specific portfolio of financial assets during the holding period. Back testing is the process to identify the number of times that actual or hypothetical daily trading results (gains or losses) are greater than the calculated VaR exposure. ANZ China Market Risk conducts back testing for the major trading desks on daily basis.

-EaR is an estimate of the amount of the next 12 months' income that is at risk from interest rate movements over a one-month holding period, expressed to a 97.5% level of statistical confidence. This is earning-based measures for IRRBB management. It is calculated by applying a statistically derived interest rate shock to static repricing gaps. The volatility measure is based on the antithetic 97.5% confidence of monthly changes in the one-month interest rate over the past 6 years.

-Stress test

Trading Book: The Bank's stress testing results reflect the potential loss impact from applying the largest shocks occurring during recent history and incorporates both price movements and liquidity associated with these events. Data from 2008 is used (to encapsulate the GFC period) to capture severe historical price movements and liquidity shocks.

Banking Book: The 26 directions for the yield curve are applied as shocks at the 99.97% confidence level based on a 3-month (or 60-business-day) holding period to be commensurate with the nature of non-traded risk at the Bank.

ANZ China adopts Group Market Risk's historical stress test and also adopt extraordinary stress test that relate to China including China Hard Landing and CNY/HKD depeg scenarios, and sets corresponding stress test triggers for both trading and banking books.

3. Limits Setting, Approval and Excess management

Market Risk limit setting and excess reporting are key components of market risk management framework. With consideration of bank's business strategy and business development requirements, the Bank's Market Risk performs markets risk limits review regularly. The Board has ultimate responsibility for market risk management. The board level RMC with delegation from the Board is responsible for Market Risk Appetite approval i.e. VaR, EaR and Loss Limit. Limit excess will be reported to management level RMC and ALCO and tabled to board level RMC for noting on a quarterly basis.

4. Market Risk Quantification Analysis (in '000 RMB) as of 29 December 2023

in CNY '000	Y2023			
VaR and EaR Overall	as of 29 Dec	Average	MAX	MIN
Trading Book VaR*	5,351	9,586	22,694	4,520
(1) Local Markets	3,545	5,158	17,159	2,440
(2) Shanghai Gold Exchange	4,932	7,600	23,390	2,869
(3) FX Option	379	513	2,226	69
(4) Credit	0	0	0	0
Banking Book VaR*	5,365	4,863	12,960	3,544
Banking Book EaR	7,536	7,312	13,579	2,075

Stress Test (Overall Trading Book –IR, FX and Credit and Banking Book, in '000 CNY):

Stress Test	Stress Scenario	Outcome
Trading Book - IR	Yield Steepen	-39,523
Trading Book - FX	SpotUp VolUp	-40,414
Trading Book - Credit	-	no position
Banking Book	Interest rate curve Twist	-67,021

Sensitivity Analysis over NII:

	Y2023	Y2022
Impact of 1% rate shock on the next 12 months' net interest income margin	1.6%	5.9%

D. Operational Risk

1. Operational risk management structure

ANZ China has a comprehensive risk management structure. The Bank implemented three lines of defense on risk management:

- First line of defense: All business teams and enablement teams

The main responsibilities are the implementation of operational risk control and monitoring during daily operations.

- Second line of defense: management level Risk Management Committee – Operational Risk & Compliance Committee chaired by CRO of the Bank, Operational Risk governance role under risk team

The main responsibilities are to supervise the first line of defense performance and to provide guidance on risk management.

- Third line of defense: Internal Audit team

The main responsibilities (specific for Operational Risk) are to independently assess and evaluate the execution of operational risk management of the Bank by business teams and enablement team.

The Board and board level Risk Management Committee are responsible for the overall risk management of the Bank. As the first line of defense, Operational Risk team reports to COO of the Bank. Head of Operational Risk is leading operational risk management team and quality assurance team. To further enhance operational risk control, there is a role of risk champion set up in each business team and enablement team and all branches. They are responsible for coordinating operational risk management between business team/enablement team/branches and operational risk team, so that operational risk could be properly identified, assessed, managed and controlled. ANZ China categorizes operational risk in line with the following seven loss event categories, as defined by local regulator or group policy:

- Internal Fraud
- External Fraud
- Employment practices and workplace safety
- Clients, products and business practices
- Damage to physical assets
- Business disruption
- Execution, delivery and process management

2. Risk management platform

ANZ China Operational Risk Management Policy sets out the operational risk requirements under the ANZ Operational Risk Approach and Operational Risk Identify-Act-Monitor ("I.AM") Framework. It is part of the ANZ China's Risk Management Strategy for material risks and in particular the management of operational risks.

Since Nov 2022, NFR Hub, the new compliance and operational risk management system has been adopted on phase basis in accordance with the requirements under the I AM Amplified Framework initiated by ANZ Group. It is to comprehensively record the operational risk applicability and relevant control objectives assessment results, key controls with mapped risk control objectives, attestation for key control effectiveness and other risk management information. It is also used for daily monitoring and management for those operational risks that have been assessed and transferred to NFR Hub. For existing key operational risks that have yet performed the new assessment requirements under the I AM Amplified Framework, continue to implement the current risk management requirements in COR.

Each business team has its Risk Forum on a regular basis. The forum is held by business head, with attendance from operational risk team, compliance, operation support team. During the meeting, the business head will summarize the recent risk matters. The medium and low risk matters would be discussed and expected to be resolved at the forum; the high risk matters or significant medium risk matters would be further escalated to ML RMC-ORCC.

ML RMC-ORCC is held at least 8 times a year. The Committee is chaired by CRO with attendance of all business heads and enablement function heads. The committee will address the emerging risks resulting from internal and external environment changes, regulation changes, KRI changes, loss and events, audit findings, QA results, strategy and organization changes, new product and new system changes, also external loss data, discuss the key operational risks, and adjust the risk rating if necessary, discuss the related solutions and management focus of the next phase, and review/monitor the following remediation.

Board level Risk Management Committee is held on a quarterly basis. COO presents the operational risk update and the risk management priorities going forward.

3. Operational Risk Capital Allocation and Loss

ANZ China calculates and maintains appropriate operational risk capital according to local regulatory requirements.

ANZ China is currently adopting the Basic Indicator Approach to estimate Operational Risk Capital, by multiplying the average eligible revenue over the previous 3 years with a regulatory determined ratio of 15%. The capital for Operational Risk is the product of the Operational RWAs reported to CBIRC, as per the quarterly Return on Capital Adequacy, and the 10.5% Minimum Regulatory Ratio.

During the year of 2023, ANZ China reported 76 operational risk and non-compliance events (there were 80 events reported in the year 2022), with no financial loss occurred. Among which, 24 cases were related to staff's non-compliance with the information security policy that failed to encrypt attachments when they communicated with external customers or transferred internal public information, and there had been no actual leakage of customer information or business secrets. 17 cases were related to staff didn't strictly follow the procedures during the work or due to process defects, resulting in certain operational errors. And, 14 cases were about regulatory reporting data errors or late submission of regulatory reports due to unexpected manual errors. All reportable events have been corrected promptly or followed with remediation plan.

E. Liability Quality Management

1. Liability Quality Management Mechanism

The Bank has a sound governance system for liability quality management, and the liability quality management strategies, policies and contingency plans are in line with the Bank's business strategy, risk appetite and overall business characteristics. Overall, the liability quality management framework is covered under liquidity risk management, including corresponding strategies, systems, procedures, limits, contingency plans, and roles and responsibilities. The Board is ultimately responsible for liability quality management; and the Bank's Asset and Liability Committee ('ALCO') undertakes the management of liability quality. For relevant guidelines, procedures and management methods that overlap with liquidity risk, please refer to the 'Liquidity Risk' section of this report.

In terms of the elements of liability quality management, the Bank focuses on the following six aspects in accordance with the Measures for the Management of Liability Quality of Commercial Banks:

1) The stability of the liabilities;

2) The variety of the liability structure;

3) The reasonableness for the match of liabilities and assets;

4) The capabilities of obtaining funds;

5) The appropriateness of the funding cost;

6) The authenticity of liability items.

ALCO is responsible for ensuring the effective implementation and execution of the liability quality management mechanism, and is responsible for monitoring the Bank's liability quality management condition. ALCO holds regular meetings to discuss the status of liability quality management, review and analyze changes in relevant management metrics, and discuss relevant management status and risks.

Board level Risk Management Committee is held on a quarterly basis. The Chief Financial Officer provides regular update on the liability quality management to the Committee.

2. Liability Quality Management Status

In 2023, the Bank's liability quality management related metrics and limits are in line with the current regulations and policies. As of 31 December 2023, the key metrics related to liability management are as follows:

Key metrics	**As of 31 Dec 2023**
Core Liability Ratio	14.92%
Deposit Deviation Ratio	-5.61%
Liability from FI/Total Liability	14.72%
Self-funding Ratio	72.58%
Top Ten Deposit Ratio	68.44%
Top Ten FI Borrowing Ratio	14.17%
HQLA Adequacy Ratio	279.55%
Liquidity Matching Ratio	142.98%

V. Corporate Governance

1. **Board Obligation, Composition and Performance**

As of 31st December 2023, the Board of ANZ China composes of:

Chairman – Simon John Ireland. Simon joined ANZ Group in 2008 and was appointed Head of International Business in October 2021; before joining ANZ, Simon held various management positions at Lehman Brothers and JP Morgan; and has over 20 years of banking management experience .

Executive Director – Christopher Paul Raciti. Chris joined ANZ Group in 2002 and has held various management positions within the Group's lending division; and was appointed Chief Executive Officer of ANZ China in 2022; Chris has over 20 years of banking experience.

Non-Executive Director – Choi Jin Yong. He joined ANZ Group in 2012 as Head of Debt Capital Markets, Global & Capital Markets Asia. In 2022, he was appointed as Global Head of Capital Markets, Institutional; he has over 20 years of banking experience.

Non-Executive Director – Annabel Jane Helen Squier. Annabel joined ANZ Group in 2010 and held various management roles in the Financial Institutions division, and was appointed Head of ANZ Financial Institutions North Asia in 2016.

Independent Director– Kuan Kok Wai. He has over 30 years of experience in finance area; and the 20+ years in the insurance industry has seen him in roles such as Board Chairman, Regional and Country CEO, CFO with leading multinational companies.

Independent Director – Tai Foong May. May has more than 20 years of working experience in the judicial field and has been living and working in Hong Kong, Beijing and Shanghai since 2010. Since 2017, she has served as the managing partner of Herbert Smith Freehills in China, and later become Asia Managing Partner in 2020.

The following is a summary of the concurrent positions of all directors as of the end of 2023:

Chairman, Simon John Ireland	Head of International Business, ANZ Group
Executive Director, Christopher Paul Raciti	Chief Executive Officer, ANZ China
Non-executive Director, Choi Jin Yong	Global Head of Capital Markets, Institutional, ANZ Group
Non-executive Director, Annabel Jane Helen Squier	Head of ANZ Financial Institutions North Asia

Independent Director, Kuan Kok Wai	Board Chairman - QBE Hong Kong & Shanghai Insurance Limited; QBE General Insurance (Hong Kong) Limited; QBE Mortgage Insurance (Asia) Limited
Independent Director, Tai Foong May	Asia Managing Partner, Herbert Smith Freehills

The Board of Directors is mainly responsible for major decisions such as business plans, and reports to the Shareholder and implements the Shareholder resolutions. The Board takes up the ultimate responsibility for the business performance and financial status. The Board has set up Connected Party Transaction Control Committee, Risk Management Committee, Audit Committee and Remuneration Committee. In addition to those authorities stipulated in the Company Law, the obligations of the Board include:

(1) reporting its work to and implement the resolution of the shareholder;

(2) formulating the Bank's development strategy and supervising implementation of the strategy;

(3) evaluating and improving corporate governance of the Bank on a regular basis;

(4) formulating the Bank's annual financial budgeting plan and final accounts proposal;

(5) formulating plans for increase or reduction of registered capital, issuance of bonds or other securities and listing of the Bank;

(6) developing plans for the Bank's significant acquisition, purchase of the Bank's shares, merger, division, dissolution or change of company form;

(7) formulating the Bank's profits distribution plans and losses remedy plans;

(8) deliberating on and approving the Bank's external investment, asset purchase, asset disposal and write off, asset mortgage, connected party transactions, data governance etc. pursuant to laws and regulations, regulatory provisions and the AOA;

(9) being responsible for information disclosure of the Bank, and bear the ultimate responsibilities for veracity, accuracy, integrity and timeliness of accounting and financial reports;

(10) establishing a mechanism for identification, examination and management of conflict of interests between the Bank and the Shareholder;

(11) proposing to the Shareholder on appointment or dismissal of the accounting firm which carries out regular statutory audit of the Bank's financial reports;

(12) formulating the Bank's capital planning, and bear the ultimate responsibilities for management of capital or solvency;

(13) formulating the Bank's risk tolerance, risk management and internal control policies, and bear the ultimate responsibilities for overall risk management;

(14) resolving on the business plans of the Bank and the material adjustments of the Bank's business nature, business structure, target customers or target business areas;

(15) resolving on the establishment of the branches and sub-branches of the Bank;

(16) safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of financial consumers and other stakeholders;

(17) formulating the basic management system of the Bank;

(18) bearing management responsibilities for shareholder affairs;

(19) appointing or dismissing Senior Executives and decision on their remuneration, reward and punishment pursuant to regulatory provisions, and supervising the performance of duties of Senior Management;

(20) appointing or dismissing the responsible person of the internal audit department;

(21) resolving on the Bank employees' incentive plans and retirement welfare plans;

(22) formulating plans for amendment of the AOA and the board charter, and deliberating on and approving the charters for specialized committees under the Board of Directors; and

(23) such other authorities of the Board of Directors as provided by laws, regulations and the AOA or as granted by the Shareholder.

The Board has actively fulfilled its fiduciary duty and duty of care in 2023. In 2023, the Board and its specialised committees have fulfilled its respective duties under our governance structure in accordance with laws, regulations, regulatory requirements, Articles of Association and relevant charters. The Board held its regular meetings on 6 March, 1 June, 11 September and 11 December in 2023 to receive regular updates from senior management on business performance, human resources, key IT projects, key regulation update and implementation status, and to review and discuss the bank's development strategy, financial plan, internal authority matrix, and external auditor's engagement and audit fees, etc

2. Supervisor Obligation and Performance

ANZ China has one Supervisor, Mr. Tim Bezencon, appointed by the Shareholder. Mr. Benzencon currently serves as Chief Risk Officer of ANZ's Institutional Banking Division; has over 30 years of banking experience in client communications and credit risk. The Supervisor attends Board meetings and Risk Management Committee meetings, reviews Board pack, receives reports from senior management at board meeting, and participates in discussion from the perspective of Supervisor, examines the bank's financial status and supervise the performance of directors and senior management and report to the Shareholder accordingly. The Supervisor shall be responsible to the Shareholder, and, in accordance with the Company Law and other laws and regulations, regulatory provisions and the provisions of the AOA, faithfully perform the duties of supervising the Board of Directors and Senior Management , including the following duties and obligations:

(1) supervising and examining the business decision-making, financial status, risk management and internal control of the Bank and urge corrections;

(2) making comprehensive assessment of the performance of the duties of the Directors;

(3) monitoring and requiring the Directors or the Senior Executives to rectify the acts that are in violation of the PRC Law and the AOA; proposing the removal of Directors and Senior Executives who violate laws, regulations, the AOA, or shareholder decisions;

(4) preventing the acts of the Board of Directors or the Senior Executives that are detrimental to the interests of the Bank, the Shareholder and other connected parties, particularly the depositors; when the behavior of Directors and Senior Executives damages the interests of the Bank, requiring the Directors and Senior Executives to make corrections;

(5) proposing to the Shareholder;

(6) proposing the convening of the interim meetings of the Board of Directors;

(7) attending the meetings of the Board of Directors, and raising questions or suggestions about the matters to be resolved by the Board of Directors;

(8) actively participating in the trainings organized by the Bank and regulatory bodies, understanding the rights and obligations of Supervisor, being familiar with the relevant laws and regulations, and continuously possessing the professional knowledge and ability necessary to perform his/her duties;

(9) having the obligations of being loyal and diligent to the Bank, faithfully and prudently performing his/her duties, and guaranteeing having enough time and energy to perform his/her duties;

(10) taking legal proceedings against the Directors and the Senior Executives in accordance with the PRC Law; and

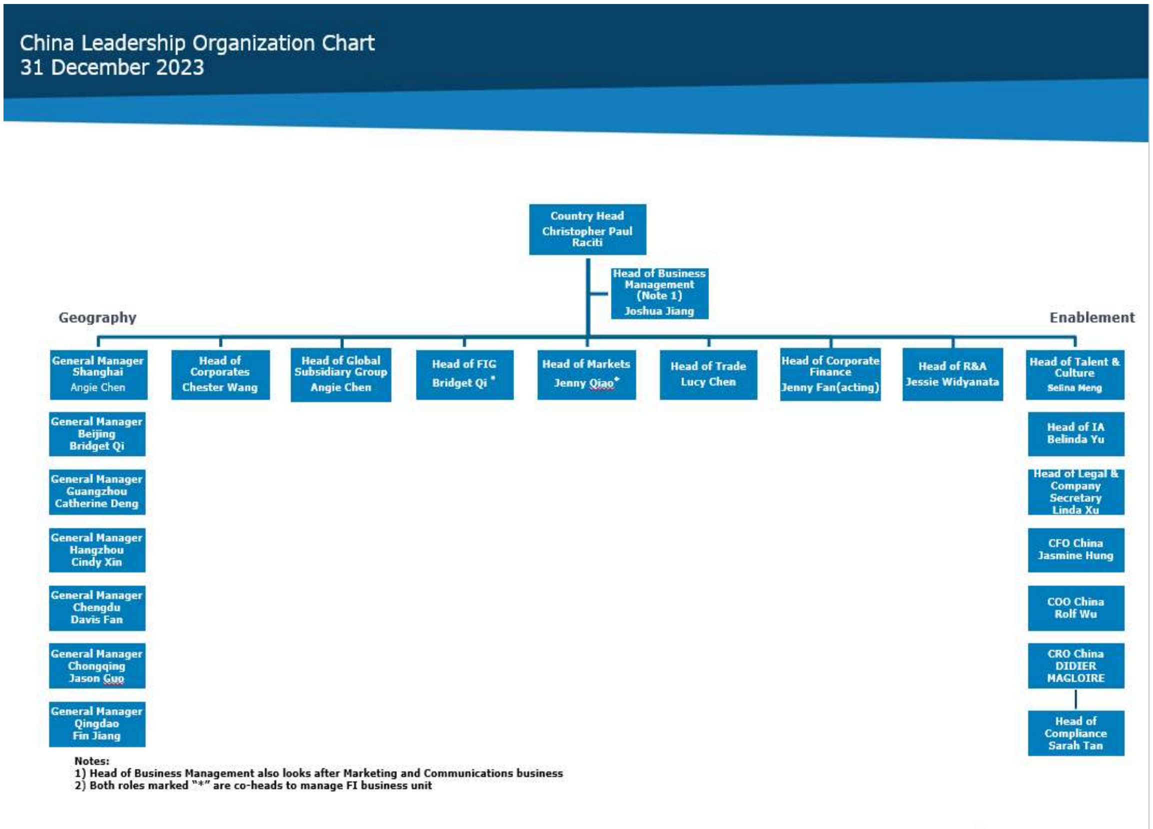
(11) such other authorities as delegated by the PRC Law, regulatory provisions, and the AOA.

3. Independent Director

The Independent Directors owe duty of loyalty and duty of care to ANZ China and its Shareholder. The Independent Directors fulfil their duties independently in accordance with PRC laws and regulations and Articles of Association to protect the overall interest of ANZ China. In the year 2023, Mr. William Kuan and Ms. May Tai actively participated in the discussion and decisions at the Board meetings, expressed his objective and independent opinions. Mr. William Kuan is the chair-person of Connected Party Transaction Control Committee and Remuneration Committee; and he is also a member of Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee. Ms. May Tai is the chair-person of Audit Committee; and she is also a member of the Connected Party Transaction Control Committee, Risk Management Committee and Remuneration Committee. In 2023, both independent directors performed their duties diligently and responsibly.

4. Senior Management

1) Organization Chart – as of 31 December 2023



2) Obligations of Senior Management

Obligations of Business Heads of Corporate Clients

- Actively expand ANZ China's customer base in China (including increasing the number of customers, expanding customer categories and developing diversified products)
- Take advantage of regional network to continuously develop and pursue business opportunities
- Establish banking products suitable for ANZ China
- Ensure that all banking businesses are conducted in strict accordance with relevant policies, regulations and instructions formulated by regulators. Maintain close communication with regulators and respond positively to all inquiries from regulators. Proactively promote the exchange of views with regulators to strengthen banking governance.
- According to specific needs, through the internal and external trainings and guidance for domestic and foreign staff, to expand employees' banking knowledge, strengthen employees' risk management skills, and build employees' strong sense of responsibility

Obligations of Chief Risk Officer:

- By participating in the strategy and policy formulation and day-to-day management of the bank's risk management, achieve supervisory responsibilities in various risk areas, mainly including credit risk and market risk
- Regularly report to the Board through the Risk Management Committee on the implementation of the risk management strategic and the overall status of risk management
- Establish and maintain good and smooth communication with regulators to ensure that regulators have a full understanding on our bank's risk management status and can timely provide guidance to the Bank

Obligations of Head of Internal Audit:

- Head of Internal Audit is accountable to the Audit Committee and the Board. Head of Internal Audit is appointed by the Board and reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee
- Be responsible for proposing and obtaining an internal audit plan, implementing the approved internal audit plan, and supervising the work of the internal audit team
- Oversee audit follow up and remediation activity, data quality and timely and insightful reporting and MIS for portfolio, including the monthly reporting process

Obligations of Chief Operation Officer:

- Formulate and control the financial budget of Operation Department
- Develop "customer first" service agreements with relevant business units
- Develop standardized operation procedures and ensure the normal operation of each operation team
- Proper implementation and monitoring of bank risk and compliance policies
- Formulate the work objectives of the operation team and arrange personnel reasonably
- Participate in the development plan of the Bank

Obligations of Head of Compliance:

- An important member of the ANZ China management committees, including the EXCO Committee, Risk Management Committee, IT Management Committee, and also sits on the specific committees under the Board
- Provide compliance advice for the bank's overall business development strategy decisions
- Lead the compliance team to comprehensively coordinate the identification and management of compliance risks according to the bank's compliance management framework, and guide the compliance department to perform the duties of compliance consulting, advice and supervision according to the compliance risk management plan
- Lead the bank's anti-money laundering work

Obligations of Chief Financial Officer:

- Assist the Country Head and business lines in the formulation and implementation of financial budgets, and be responsible for the formulation and supervision of accounting policies
- Lead financial team to provide professional and strategic financial support and advice for business development, while maintaining a robust management and control model to ensure the integrity and accuracy of financial information
- Chair the Asset & Liability Management Committee to assist the Country Head in managing the balance sheet so that it can properly achieve business objectives and maintain capital resources

Obligations of Head of Legal and Company Secretary:

- Provide independent and commercially viable legal advice and legal services to business units and make effective use of legal resources both inside and outside the bank
- Drafting and reviewing standard documents of the Bank
- Handling disputes and litigation matters (if any)
- Advise senior management on corporate governance structure to ensure compliance with Chinese legal and regulatory environment, and commit to continuous improvement of corporate governance structure
- Responsible for the daily work of the Board, including preparing meeting invites, meeting materials, meeting minutes and resolutions of the Board, coordinating with directors, obtaining required disclosure information, notices, statements, etc. according to law in a timely manner, and assisting in preparing directors' appointment documents

Obligations of Head of Talent & Culture:

- Establish human resource policies in line with business strategies, including: organizational structure design, talent recruitment and management, performance management evaluation, compensation and benefits, etc.
- Ensure HR policies and procedures are comply with local regulations and labour laws and in sync with local market practices
- Provide comprehensive human resources platform services to support our business growth
- Create a high-performance corporate culture. Ensuring the effective implementation of the performance management mechanism
- Assist the Country Head of ANZ China to build an employer brand both internally and externally, making our bank an ideal workplace and career choice for employees

Obligations of Branch Managers:

(a) Financial management

- Improve the business and financial performance of the branch
- Carry out effective management, complete the basic financial objectives, and continuously improve business performance

(b) Risk and Compliance management

- Ensure that all policies and processes comply with internal policies, legal and regulatory requirements, as well as relevant risk control and compliance requirements
- Proactively provide professional advice and guidance to colleagues or subordinates
- Oversee the day-to-day operations of the branch
- Formulate branch business strategies according to the head office strategy to ensure continuous growth of branch profits
- Represent the branch at business community events
- Maintain good relationships with government departments, regulators, embassies, clients and correspondent banks
- Proactively identify and address issues involving compliance and operational risk

(c) Customer Management

- Have continued business growth through continuous improvement in customer satisfaction and achievement of key plans, deliver greater value to the bank in the future

- Continuously improve the quality of customer service and provide customers with industry-leading experience
- Monitor service quality, including improving service recovery skills and responding to customer needs in a timely manner
- Maintain good relationship with senior managers and key customers, and continuously promote the further development of the relationship with the above parties
- Make decisions on day-to-day matters such as transactions and fee management

(d) Personnel management

- Build excellence and diversify team by promoting teamwork and leadership
- Require employees to abide by and implement our code of conduct, the professional ethics promulgated by the regulator and the banking association
- Bring up customer service ability and overall training ability of staff, establish a good culture of the branch, and boost staff morale
- Encourage employees to actively participate in community activities

3) Working Experience of Senior Managers

- Country Head – Christopher Paul Raciti

  Mr. Christopher Paul Raciti was appointed as Country Head of ANZ China in 2022; prior to this role, Mr. Christopher Paul Raciti has over 20 years of banking management experience in various management positions in ANZ Group.

- Chief Risk Officer – Didier Magloire

  Mr. Magloire joined the ANZ Banking Group in 2014 and was appointed as Chief Risk Officer of ANZ China in 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Magloire held various positions in Citibank, Deutsche Bank, etc., He has over 30 years of banking and financial services experience.
- Chief Audit Officer – Belinda Yu.

  Ms. Belinda Yu joined ANZ China in 2023 and was approved to be Head of Internal Audit in November 2023. Before that, she held various positions in Citi Bank, the Bank of New York Mellon, Shanghai and PwC, etc,. She has over 20 years of banking and financial service experience.
- Chief Operation Officer – Wu Hao.

  Mr. Wuhao joined ANZ China in 2011 and has been the Chief Operating Officer since 2012. Before that, Mr. Wu Hao held various positions in Royal Bank of Scotland, Commerzbank, etc., He has nearly 30 years of banking experience.
- Chief Financial Officer – Pei-Hsin Hung

  Ms. Pei-Hsin Hung joined the ANZ Bank Group Taiwan in 2010 and joined ANZ China in January 2023 as Chief Financial Officer. Before that, she held various positions in ABN AMRO, KPMG, etc,. She has over 20 years of banking and financial service experience.
- Head of Local Corporate– Wang Zhe

  Mr. Wang Zhe joined the ANZ Group in 2008 as a management trainee, joined ANZ China in 2014 as Director of Syndicated Loans and from 2021 as Head of Corporate Finance. In 2023, he was appointed as Head of Local Corporate. He has 15 years of banking experience.

  .
- Head of Global Subsidiary Group and Branch Manager of Shanghai Branch– Chen Jiaxuan
- Ms. Chen Jiaxuan joined ANZ China in 2010 as Associate Director of GSG. She was appointed as Head of Global Subsidiary Group in 2023 and was approved to be the

Branch Manager of Shanghai Branch in December 2023. Before that, Ms. Chen Jiaxuan held various positions in ANZ Vietnam, HSBC, etc., She has more than 20 years of banking and financial services experience

- Head of Markets – Qiao Jie

  Ms. Qiao Jie joined the ANZ Group in 2010 as Dealer of Markets and was appointed as Head of Markets of ANZ China in 2022. Before that, Ms. Qiao Jie held various positions in JP Morgan, Bank of Ningbo, etc., She has more than 15 years of banking experience.

- Head of Transaction Banking – Chen Guanglu

  Ms. Chen Guanglu joined ANZ China in 2014 as Head of Transaction Banking. Before that, Ms. Chen Guanglu held various positions in OCBC, Citibank, etc., She has more than 25 years of banking and financial services experience.

- Head of Financial Institutions Group & Beijing Branch Manager – Qi Xing

  Ms. Qi Xing joined ANZ Beijing Branch in 2008 as Head of FIG in China and Beijing Branch Manager (Acting). Since 2010, She has been the Head of FIG of ANZ China.. In 2018, she was appointed as Beijing Branch Deputy Manager and in 2023 was appointed as Beijing Branch Manager. Before that, Ms. Qi Xing held various positions in Standard Chartered, China Merchants Bank, etc., She has more than 20 years of banking and financial services experience.

- Head of Research and Analysis – Jessie Widyanata

  Ms. Jessie Widyanata joined the ANZ Group as a management trainee in 2011 and joined ANZ China in 2018 as R&A manager, Credit Manager and from 2022 onwards as Head of R&A. She has more than 10 years of banking experience.

- Head Corporate Finance (acting) – Jenny Fan

  Ms. Jenny Fan joined the ANZ Group in 2008 as a management trainee, was appointed as acting Head of Corporate Finance in November 2023. She has 15 years of banking experience.

- Head of Compliance – Tan Siwei

  Ms. Tan Siwei joined ANZ Bank Group in 2001, and joined ANZ Shanghai Branch in 2005 as the Director of Operational Risk and Compliance in China, and since 2010 served as Head of Compliance of ANZ China. She has 20 years of banking experience.

- Head of Legal and Company Secretary– Xu Jingjing

  Ms. Xu Jingjing joined ANZ Shanghai Branch in 2009 as a corporate lawyer. Since 2010, she has been appointed as Head of Legal of ANZ China and took management of Company Secretary office. She has also been the Company Secretary since 2018. Before that, Ms. Xu Jingjing worked as a legal counsel at Credit Suisse. She has more than 15 years of banking experience.

- Head of Talent and Culture – Meng Wanna

  Ms. Meng Wanna joined ANZ China in 2005, took the role of HRBP etc., She was appointed as Head of T&C of ANZ China in 2023. Ms. Meng Wanna has over 15 years of banking experience.

- Guangzhou Branch Manager – Deng Miaojuan

  Ms. Deng Miaojuan joined ANZ China in 2010 as Sales Director of the Trade and Supply Chain. Since 2013, she has been the Guangzhou Branch Manager and Head of Local Corporate, South China. Before that, Ms. Deng Miaojuan held various positions in HSBC, Citibank, etc., She has more than 20 years of banking experience.

- Hangzhou Branch Manager – Xin Ying

  Ms. Xin Ying joined ANZ China Hangzhou Branch in 2014 as the Associate Director of Local Corporate and also served as the Hangzhou Branch Manager from 2021. Before that, Ms. Xin Ying held various positions in HSBC, etc., She has more than 10 years of banking experience.

- Chengdu Branch Manager – Fan Jingdong

Mr. Fan Jingdong joined ANZ China Chengdu Branch in 2013 as the Head of the Chengdu Branch Preparatory Team. Since 2014, he has been the Chengdu Branch Manager and Director of Local Corporate, west China. Before that, Mr. Fan Jingdong held various positions in ABN AMRO, Standard Chartered, etc., He has more than 20 years of banking experience.

- Chongqing Branch Manager – Guo Shaobo

  Mr. Guo Shaobo joined ANZ China Shanghai Branch in 2016 as Director of Research & Analysis. Since 2022, he has appointed as Chongqing Branch Manager. Before that, Mr. Guo Shaobo held various positions in ING, DBS, NAB etc., He has more than 15 years of banking experience.

- Qingdao Branch Manager – Jiang Lu

  Mr. Jiang Lu joined ANZ China Qingdao Branch in 2015 as the Head of the preparatory team of Qingdao Branch. Since 2015, he has been appointed as Qingdao Branch Manager and Head of Local Corporate, Qingdao. Before that, Mr. Jiang Lu held various positions in HSBC, etc., He has 15 years of banking experience.

5. Overall Assessment of Corporate Governance

As a wholly-owned subsidiary of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, the Bank has a simple and clear equity structure and has established a corporate governance structure in line with its own characteristics. Shareholder, the board of directors, supervisor and senior management can all properly perform their respective responsibilities. Risk management and internal control mechanism operate well, can disclose information in accordance with regulatory requirements, pay attention to the interests of stakeholders, actively perform social responsibilities, implement macro policies and regulatory requirements, and leverage its advantages to serve national strategies and the real economy. The evaluation result was grade B in the 2022 Corporate Governance Assessment conducted by NFRA Shanghai Bureau.

VI. Equity Information

In accordance with 'Corporate Governance Guidelines for Banks and Insurance Institutions' and Article 37 in 'Provisional Measures on Administration of Equities of Commercial Banks'issued by China Banking & Insurance Regulatory Commission, ANZ China discloses its equity information as below:

1. Shareholder information as at the end of the reporting period

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limitedis the only shareholder of ANZ China. There are no , parties acting in concert and ultimate beneficiaries for Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited; and its actual controlling party is ANZ Group Holdigns Limited which is a listed company in Australia.

2. Shareholder & its connected party as at the end of this reporting period; connected party transactions during this reporting period

As of 31 December 2023, the list of connected parties of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, the shareholder of the Bank, is as follows:

Company Name	Registered Holder
8 and 9 Chester Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited
A.C.N. 660 735 311 Pty Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
A.C.N. 660 735 697 Pty Limited	A.C.N. 660 735 311 Pty Limited
A.C.N. 660 736 238 Pty Limited	A.C.N. 660 735 697 Pty Limited
ACN 008 647 185 Pty Ltd	ANZ Wealth Australia Pty Ltd
ANZ (Thai) Public Company Limited (in Liquidation)	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Bank (Kiribati) Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Bank (Samoa) Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Bank (Vanuatu) Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Bank (Vietnam) Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited	ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited
ANZ BH Pty Ltd	ANZ Group Holdings Limited
ANZ Capital No. 1 Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Capital Private Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Centre Pty Ltd	ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd
ANZ Commodity Trading Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Custodial Services New Zealand Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ANZ Fiduciary Services Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Finance American Samoa, Inc	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Finance Guam, Inc	Citizens Bancorp

ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Global Services And Operations (Chengdu) Company Limited	ANZ Global Services and Operations Pty Limited
ANZ Global Services And Operations (Manila) Inc	ANZ Global Services and Operations Pty Limited
ANZ Global Services and Operations Pty Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Group Services Pty Ltd	ANZ Group Holdings Limited
ANZ Guam Inc.	Citizens Bancorp
ANZ Holdings (New Zealand) Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ ILP Pty Ltd	ANZ Wealth Australia Pty Ltd
ANZ International (Hong Kong) Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ International Private Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Investment Services (New Zealand) Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ANZ Investments (PNG) Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited
ANZ Leasing (BWC Financing) Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Leasing (Vic) Pty. Ltd. (in liquidation)	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Lenders Mortgage Insurance Pty. Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Margin Services Pty. Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ National Staff Superannuation Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ANZ NBH Pty Ltd	ANZ Group Holdings Limited
ANZ New Zealand (Int'l) Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited	ANZ New Zealand Investments Holdings Limited
ANZ New Zealand Investments Nominees Limited	ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited
ANZ Nominees Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Operations And Technology Private Limited	ANZ International Private Limited
ANZ Pacific Operations Pte Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Pensions (UK) Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Properties (Australia) Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Rewards No. 2 Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Securities (Holdings) Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZ Securities (Japan), Ltd.	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Securities Limited	ANZ Securities (Holdings) Pty Ltd
ANZ Securities, Inc.	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZ Support Services India Private Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

ANZ Underwriting Limited	ANZ Securities (Holdings) Pty Ltd
ANZ Wealth Australia Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZcover Insurance Private Ltd	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
ANZEST Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
ANZi Holdings Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Arawata Assets Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (PNG) Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	ANZ BH Pty Ltd
Chongqing Liangping ANZ Rural Bank Company Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Citizens Bancorp	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Dot Data Limited	ANZ NBH Pty Ltd
Endeavour Finance Limited	ANZ Bank New Zealand Limited
Esanda Finance Corporation Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Institutional Securitisation Services Limited	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Jikk Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
La Serigne Limited	ANZ Bank (Vanuatu) Limited
OneAnswer Nominees Limited	ANZ New Zealand Investments Limited
OneTwo Finance FSA Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
PT Bank ANZ Indonesia	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Share Investing Pty Ltd	Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited
Shout for Good Pty. Ltd.	ANZ Wealth Australia Pty Ltd
Votraint No. 1103 Pty Limited	ANZ Funds Pty. Ltd.
Wheatbelt Natural Capital Pty Ltd	ANZ NBH Pty Ltd
Whitehall Investments Ltd	ANZ Bank (Vanuatu) Limited
ANZ Group Holdings Limited	Listed company - shareholders as per share register

For the year 2023, the service-related connected party transaction amounts between the Bank and its shareholder / its connected parties are disclosed as follows:

Shareholder related service fee	RMB 45,186,523.50

Operation Hubs related service fee	RMB 9,163,418.43

3. Director & Supervisor Nomination

In 2023, the shareholder nominated a new Non-executive Director and two new independent director; all nominations were approved by NFRA Shanghai.

4. Equity Change & Equity Pledge

There is no equity change or equity pledge taken place in 2023.

VII. Remuneration

As per the Article 22 of Supervisory Guidelines on Sound Compensation in Commercial Banks and Attachment 15 of Administrative Measures for the Capital of Commercial Banks (for Trial Implementation), we hereby disclose the remuneration information as below:

1. The remuneration management framework and approval procedures, including the composition and limit of authority of the REM Committee

- Setup of REM Committee： the REM Committee is established in April 2016, and report to the Board of ANZ China. REM Committee is comprised of 4 directors and the Chairman of the Committee is assumed by Independent Director William Kuan. The REM Committee will meet at least once annually and more frequently if it deems necessary.
- Duties and Responsibilities of REM Committee: Subject to any requirement to keep the China Board informed of its activities, the REM Committee has power to deal with all matters falling within the scope of its purpose and duties as set out in its Charter and all other matters that may be delegated by the China Board to the REM Committee from time to time, including:
    - the review and approval of annual Performance and Remuneration Review outcomes for ANZ China employees in aggregate;
    - the review and approval of updates to the ANZ China Remuneration Operating Guidelines;
    - Set and review annual working plan of the China Remuneration Committee, including the review of the annual internal Remuneration and Performance Evaluation Audit findings for ANZ China to ensure compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements on remuneration;
    - Make recommendations on any other matters referred to the REM Committee to the Chair of the REM Committee or the China Board; and
    - Review the terms of this Charter on an annual basis, and where appropriate, recommend any changes to the China Board.
    - Review and determine ANZ China Material Risk Takers (China MRTs) roles.

2. The total annual compensation, beneficiaries, and the composition and distribution of compensation

- The total 2023 annual remuneration amount is CNY300,450,000 inclusive of fixed and variable compensation (exclude benefits).
- Remuneration structure: The ANZ remuneration structure includes fixed compensation, variable compensation and benefits, and the benefits include commercial insurance, housing fund etc.

3. The standards for compensation and performance measurement and risk adjustments

Individual remuneration outcomes are discretionary and linked to both ANZ and individual performance outcomes for all employees. The performance appraisal system of our bank requires employees to set performance objective from three aspects: "How", "What" and

"Growth". The setting of performance objectives can take into account the personal objectives of the employees and the common objectives of the department and team. The “How” includes, but is not limited to, our unified corporate values and staff’s code of conduct, so as to regulate the behaviour of employees; the “What” is mainly based on the four pillars : Customer, Financial Discipline & Operational Resilience, People & Culture, Risk. To set the staff’s performance objectives, the sum of the weights of all four pillars shall be 100%, of which no single financial measure should be the predominant component of Financial objectives, and the total weighting for all objectives in the Financial pillar must not exceed 30% of WHAT objectives. The "Growth" requires employees to set at least one learning growth goal. Objectives of “Growth” are not included in the year-end assessment. Throughout the appraisal year, employees are encouraged to discuss the performance objectives and completion status with the line manager at any time. The performance objectives can also be adjusted according to the actual situation and the results of the discussion. In our bank's year-end appraisal, the line manager will assess and evaluate the performance of employees based on the objectives of "How" and "What". In the event of misconduct, violation of the code of conduct or non-compliance of employees, their rating will be negatively affected. The performance compensation of ANZ reflects sufficient risks and the incentive and constraint requirements for sustainable development of the bank.

4. The information about deferred compensation payouts and non-cash compensation, including the information about clawbacks for some reasons

Deferral and non-cash payment of variable compensation: Mandatory deferral places an increased emphasis on having a variable structure that is flexible, continues to be performance linked, has significant retention elements and motivates employees to drive continued performance over the longer term. The deferral part is granted as ANZ equity which vests at the end of 1, 2 and 3 years. The determination and payment of overall performance based compensation will be approved by the Board of Directors in advance. At the end of the relevant deferral period, the consent of the Board is required before the deferred amount is released.

There was no malus/clawback of variable compensation occurred in the year 2023.

5. The information about compensation of the board of directors, supervisor, senior management, and those employees in posts having material impact on risks of the bank

Board members (as of 31 December 2023) - refer to Part VI ‘Corporate Governance’ Section 1 ‘Board Obligation, Composition and Performance’.

As of 31 December 2023, total fixed compensation paid to the Independent Directors is CNY 720,000. Neither do the other directors or the supervisor receive any compensation from the Bank.

The roles of senior managements and those employees in posts having material impact on risks of the bank are set forth as below; the list of the roles will be adjusted from time to time.

Category	**Position**

Senior Management	Country Head China
	Chief Risk Officer (CRO) China
	Chief Financial Officer (CFO) China
	Chief Operating Officer (COO) China
	Head of Internal Audit China
	Head of Local Corporates China
	Head of Global Subsidiary Group China & GM Shanghai
	Head of Markets China
	Head of Transaction Banking China
	Head of FIG China
	Head of R&A China
	Head of Corporate Finance China
	Head of Compliance China
	Head of Legal & Company Secretary China
	Head of Talent & Culture China
	GM Beijing
	GM Guangzhou
	Deputy GM Guangzhou
	GM Hangzhou
	GM Chongqing
	GM Chengdu
	GM Qingdao
	Compliance Manager Qingdao

As of 31 December 2023, total income (exclude benefits) paid to senior managements and those employees in posts having material impact on risks of the bank is CNY 55,230,000 and paid part of incentive bonus is CNY 7,540,000and the deferral part is CNY 9,000,000.

6. The preparation and filing of the annual compensation plan, and the information about the assessment of the accomplishment of the indicators on economy, risks and social responsibilities

It is essential that all employees are aware of the standards of ANZ Values, behaviour and risk/compliance that are expected of them. Failure to meet the required standards during the year will result in a negative impact to performance and remuneration outcomes. ANZ also review staff's compliance with external laws and regulations and internal process and regulator's feedback on regular basis, and inform the senior management team in a timely manner. From bank level, we ensure close monitor and supervision on our position on regulatory index such as capital adequacy ratio and provision. For front-line positions that have major impact on the risk, risk related performance targets such as the credit quality of clients, adherence to internal risk preference, and ensuring no regulatory breach as 1st line of defence have all been incorporated and will have direct impact on employee’s performance outcome.

7. The exceptions to the original compensation plan, including the affecting factors, and the composition, form, number and beneficiaries of the compensation changes

No exceptions to the original compensation plan occurred in 2023 financial year.

8. Remuneration Policy

The ANZ China Remuneration Operating Guideline is reviewed or updated (if need) on annual basis. In the Guideline, the Remuneration structure, fix remuneration, variable remuneration and its malus/clawback mechanism are introduced, and the Guideline is applicable to all staff of ANZ China.

VIII. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Board continued the promotion of ICARE (Integrity, Collaboration, Accountability, Respect, and Excellence) in 2023 as the Bank's key value and behavioural standards, taking great effort to achieve harmonious development for the business, the individual, the community and the environment.

In 2023. ANZ China employees committed 180 volunteer hours to community work and blood donations in total.

IX. Green Finance

According to ANZ China Green Credit Guide, the Bank will support industries and projects ("Preferred") focusing on energy saving and environmental protection and in line with the State Government's Industry Development Guideline, with reference to environmental protection laws and regulations, industry access policy and the credit guidance of ANC China. Priority will be given to industries and customers involving environment and eco-system protection, environment treatment, sewage and waste treatment and recycling, public services, and in particular energy-saving projects. Preferential consideration will be given to industries including advanced information technology, advanced manufacturing, biology, renewable energy (including renewable-energy automobile), and renewable material, subject to meeting ANZ's normal credit underwriting standards. Report on lending to customers exposed to high environmental risk (if any) is provided to CBIRC on regular basis.

ANZ Group is committed to fund and facilitate at least AUD100 billion by 2030 towards sustainable solutions for our customers. Supporting the low-carbon transformation and sustainable development goals of our key customers is in line with the purpose, values and long-term strategy of ANZ Group. As the global economy accelerates the transition to net zero, many customers are actively driving the decarbonisation, aligning financing needs with sustainability strategy and commitments, and demand for sustainable finance products and services continue to increase. ANZ China continues to promote product innovation and resource allocation of sustainable finance business, and selectively supports the corporates and projects that meet our internal requirements of low-carbon and sustainable development. The sectors and fields that we focus on include: the capital expenditure and working capital requirements of customers in the global renewable energy and clean transportation supply chain, support all enterprises in financing transition to net zero with science based targets, support transition of corporates in hard-to-abate sectors, and support enterprises in certain industries (such as food, beverage and agriculture) to link financing with material sustainability issues of the industry.

The Board of Directors are ultimately responsible for the management of ANZ China's green/sustainable finance business. There is a top-down management system with roles and responsibilities of the Board, the Board-Level Risk Management Committee, the senior management and each department clearly defined. Head of Corporate Finance is designated as lead for green/sustainable finance promotion and coordination. ANZ China has dedicated onshore Sustainable Finance specialist to support our customer establishing green/sustainable finance framework that aligns with international industry best practice principles, obtaining external verifications, and issuing highly-credible labelled green/sustainable finance transactions in onshore and offshore markets.

LCP discount is offered to eligible sustainable lending transactions to promote the development of green/sustainable finance business.

In terms of product innovation, in addition to the existing Green Loan, Social Loan, Sustainability Loan, Sustainability-Linked Loan, Sustainable Supply Chain Finance and Sustainability-Linked Guarantee, ANZ China have Green Guarantee approved in 2023. In the coming years, the Bank will continue to develop more sustainable finance products.

X. Other Matters To Be Disclosed

1. Services for Small & Micro Enterprises

ANZ China continued to support small & micro enterprises ("SME") business. In 2023, an additional of 9 SME customers & facilities were approved. The total amount of loan disbursement for SME is slightly above RMB1.8billion (including both local currency and foreign currency loans). The volume of transactions for SME loans is 154 at the end of 2023. Loan interest rate were lowered for SME clients with average interest rate for RMB loan at around 3.53%.

2. Consumer Protection

The Bank's retail business was transferred to DBS China in July 2017. All branches and a sub-branch only provide services to corporate customers. At present, the Bank only provides services with a limited scope of business for a small number of retained individual customers, such as domestic and foreign currency remittances for the purpose of the Bank's housing loan repayment, domestic and foreign currency remittances for the purpose of closing accounts, etc. For retained individual customers, the Bank still provides services to them in accordance with the principles of consumer rights protection until they close their accounts with the Bank. In 2023, the Bank did not receive any complaints from individual customer.

XI. Financial Statements

Our financial statements have been audited by KPMG and the details are attached in this report.

XII. Network and Contact (as of 31 December 2023)

Network	Address	Telephone	Fax
ANZ China Headquarter	Unit D,E,F 17th Floor, Unit A,B,C,D2,E,F 15th Floor and Unit A,B1,F 12th Floor Mirae Asset Tower, 166 Lujiazui Ring Road, Pudong, Shanghai	+86 21 6169 6000	+86 21 6169 6199
Shanghai Branch	Unit B2,C,D,E, 12F, Mirae Asset Tower, No. 166 Lujiazui Ring Road Pudong, Shanghai	+86 21 6169 6000	+86 21 6169 6199
Shanghai Free Trade Zone Sub-branch	Unit D1,15th Floor, Mirae Asset Tower 166 Lujiazui Ring Road, Pudong, Shanghai	+86 21 6169 6000	+86 21 6169 6199
Beijing Branch	Unit 01A,02,03,05A,07, Floor 32, Tower 3, China Central Place, No. 77 Jianguo Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing	+86 10 6599 8188	+86 10 8588 8696
Guangzhou Branch	Unit 02, 20F, International Finance Place 8 Huaxia Road, Pearl River New Town, Guangzhou	+86 20 3814 1088	+86 20 3814 1077
Chongqing Branch	11F, Metropolitan Tower, 68 Zourong Road, Yuzhong District, Chongqing	+86 23 8810 5900	+86 23 8810 5971
Hangzhou Branch	Unit302, Building 1 (C),Euro America Center (EAC),18 Jiao Gong Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang	+86 571 2689 0888	+86 571 2689 0877
Chengdu Branch	Unit 3, 30F, Office Tower 1, International Finance Square, No. 1, Section 3, Hongxing Road, Jinjiang District, Chengdu, Sichuan	+86 28 6872 1911	+86 28 6872 1901
Qingdao Branch	Unit 2502-2503, Shangri-la Centre, No.9, Xianggang Zhong Road, Shinan District, Qingdao	+86 532 8163 3688	+86 532 8163 3608

Australia and New Zealand Bank
(China) Company Limited

English translation of financial statements
for the year 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023
If there is any conflict of meaning between the Chinese version
and its English translation, the Chinese version will prevail

AUDITORS' REPORT

毕马威华振沪审字第 2401540 号

The Board of Directors of Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited ("ANZ China") set out on pages 1 to 89 which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023, the income statement, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in owner's equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers is recognised in all material respects in accordance with the preparation basis as stated in Note 2 to the financial statements, and the rest of ANZ China's financial statements are in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises issued by the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China. On this basis, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ANZ China as at 31 December 2023, and the financial performance and the cash flows of ANZ China for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with China Standards on Auditing for Certified Public Accountants ("CSAs"). 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 ANZ China in accordance with the China Code of Ethics for Certified Public 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with and based on the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and the requirement for the allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers as stated in Note 2 to the financial statements, and for the design, implementation and maintenance of such internal control necessary to enable that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing ANZ China'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 management either intends to liquidate ANZ China or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing ANZ China's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with CSAs 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 CSAs, 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 ANZ China's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

毕马威华振沪审字第 2401540 号

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 ANZ China'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 ANZ China to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, including the disclosures, structure and content of the financial statements, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation according to the basis of preparation.

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

KPMG Huazhen LLP
Shanghai Branch

Certified Public Accountants
Registered in the People's Republic of China

Shui Qing
(Signed on Chinese original)

Shanghai, China

Gao Rongzhen
(Signed on Chinese original)

Date: 15 APR 2024

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Assets:			
Deposits with central bank	6	1,851,436,402.68	1,367,750,232.29
Deposit with banks and other financial institutions	7	458,979,871.11	767,830,427.07
Precious metals		416,499,567.02	2,053,090,053.60
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8	7,721,567,930.63	7,280,037,053.17
Derivative financial assets	9	4,325,096,190.48	6,240,620,755.03
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	10	-	266,782,156.16
Loans and advances to customers	11	7,233,562,753.09	5,934,981,590.08
Financial investment			
- Financial asset held for trading	12	2,043,056,949.59	1,725,239,288.83
- Other debt investments	13	6,858,709,814.60	6,226,927,236.42
Fixed assets	14	22,348,906.47	25,351,161.15
Right-of-use assets	15(1)	20,541,948.11	36,096,090.11
Deferred tax assets	16	9,024,084.14	5,689,356.77
Other assets	17	2,581,539,227.70	2,765,322,296.77
Total assets		33,542,363,645.62	34,695,717,697.45

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

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Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023 (continued)
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Liabilities:			
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	18	346,545,050.84	847,856,062.79
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	19	4,784,357,101.01	785,566,768.53
Financial liabilities held for trading	20	-	3,279,573,733.89
Derivative financial liabilities	9	4,344,022,390.23	6,260,303,539.64
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	21	2,506,458,717.72	1,402,119,019.91
Deposits from customers	22	12,073,311,292.53	12,331,619,130.65
Employee benefits payable	23	32,358,390.51	15,964,696.38
Taxes payable	24	87,897,986.18	65,982,824.29
Debt securities issued	25	1,293,775,584.19	1,185,165,370.02
Lease liabilities	15(2)	29,755,551.23	44,590,768.68
Provision	26	11,918,813.84	7,101,281.52
Other liabilities	27	248,380,153.87	640,853,530.67
Total liabilities		25,758,781,032.15	26,866,696,726.97

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2023 (continued)
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Owners' equity:			
Paid-in capital	28	6,225,000,000.00	6,225,000,000.00
Other comprehensive income	29	(932,599.41)	(4,260,259.14)
Surplus reserve	30	325,957,276.75	286,834,429.22
General reserve	31	298,690,022.35	298,690,022.35
Retained earnings		934,867,913.78	1,022,756,778.05
Total owners' equity		7,783,582,613.47	7,829,020,970.48
Total liabilities and owners' equity		33,542,363,645.62	34,695,717,697.45

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited.

Christopher Paul Raciti Country Head	Jasmine Hung Chief Financial Officer	Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited (Stamp)

Date: 15 APR 2024

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Operating income		1,061,763,326.18	1,140,050,455.18
Net interest income	33	521,847,938.64	356,726,540.03
Interest income		785,820,153.55	673,068,075.36
Interest expenses		(263,972,214.91)	(316,341,535.33)
Net fee and commission income	34	43,766,170.18	76,764,011.86
Fee and commission income		98,597,339.84	112,518,872.59
Fee and commission expenses		(54,831,169.66)	(35,754,860.73)
Investment gain	35	203,963,761.98	372,572,900.01
Other income	36	1,474,767.87	2,479,602.84
Gains from changes in fair value	37	26,153,852.96	13,876,704.20
Foreign exchange gains		264,556,834.55	317,630,696.24
Operating expenses		(548,267,367.43)	(500,890,549.64)
Taxes and surcharges		(6,924,683.01)	(7,545,343.46)
General and administrative expenses	38	(538,593,403.35)	(525,536,993.10)
(Charge)/Reversal of credit impairment losses	39	(2,158,530.07)	32,191,786.92
Impairment loss on assets		(590,751.00)	-
Operating profit		513,495,958.75	639,159,905.54

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Income Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Operating profit (continued)		513,495,958.75	639,159,905.54
Add: Non-operating income		180,202.32	191.54
Less: Non-operating expenses		(3.47)	(215,537.56)
Profit before tax		513,676,157.60	638,944,559.52
Less: Income tax expenses	40	(122,447,682.34)	(161,660,101.54)
Net profit		391,228,475.26	477,284,457.98
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:	41		
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Changes in fair value of other debt investments		3,924,938.85	(41,511,925.79)
- Credit losses of other debt investments		(597,279.12)	5,212,908.98
Total comprehensive income		394,556,134.99	440,985,441.17

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net decrease in deposits with the central bank, banks and other financial institutions		-	392,944,866.66
Net decrease in placements with banks and other financial institutions		-	2,129,174,677.88
Net decrease in financial assets held for trade at FVTPL		-	990,486,525.01
Net decrease in loans and advances to customers		-	1,545,264,248.76
Net increase in placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets purchased under resale agreements		3,659,639,359.44	-
Proceeds from interest, fee and commission		869,790,727.13	820,678,100.43
Proceeds relating to other operating activities		1,713,126,735.74	987,269,858.70
Sub-total of cash inflows		6,242,556,822.31	6,865,818,277.44
Net increase in deposits with the central bank, banks and other financial institutions		(28,447,290.33)	-
Net increase in placements with banks and other financial institutions		(369,532,520.83)	-
Net increase in financial assets held for trade at FVTPL		(312,690,415.24)	-
Net increase in other debt investments		(598,002,422.87)	(1,500,408,528.32)
Net increase in loans and advances to customers		(1,317,029,363.11)	-
Net decrease in deposits from customers and other banks		(765,296,661.93)	(4,054,273,558.88)
Net decrease in placements from banks and other financial institutions and financial assets purchased under resale agreements		-	(5,553,327,876.13)
Payment for interest, fee and commission payable		(276,693,888.93)	(327,209,395.10)
Payment to and for employees		(345,022,183.03)	(335,511,354.68)
Payment of various taxes		(153,198,092.02)	(106,191,158.43)
Payment for other operating activities		(1,767,650,451.69)	(574,715,461.99)
Sub-total of cash outflows		(5,933,563,289.98)	(12,451,637,333.53)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	42(1)	308,993,532.33	(5,585,819,056.09)

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payment for acquisition of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		(6,915,907.02)	(10,551,288.47)
Sub-total of cash outflows		(6,915,907.02)	(10,551,288.47)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(6,915,907.02)	(10,551,288.47)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt securities		1,825,095,450.00	2,066,878,800.00
Sub-total of cash inflows		1,825,095,450.00	2,066,878,800.00
Repayments of debt securities		(1,750,000,000.00)	(2,150,000,000.00)
Repayments of principal and interest of lease liabilities		(29,008,200.59)	(30,235,426.04)
Payment for profit distributions		(439,994,492.00)	(5,210,000.00)
Sub-total of cash outflows		(2,219,002,692.59)	(2,185,445,426.04)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(393,907,242.59)	(118,566,626.04)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		24,437,041.92	139,371,750.36
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	42(2)	(67,392,575.36)	(5,575,565,220.24)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		6,698,538,876.14	12,274,104,096.38
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	42(3)	6,631,146,300.78	6,698,538,876.14

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Owners' equity for the year ended 31 December 2023
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*Paid-in capital*	*Other comprehensive income*	*Surplus reserve*	*General reserve*	*Retained earnings*	*Total*
Balance at 1 January 2023		6,225,000,000.00	(4,260,259.14)	286,834,429.22	298,690,022.35	1,022,756,778.05	7,829,020,970.48
Changes in equity during the year							
1. Total comprehensive income		-	3,327,659.73	-	-	391,228,475.26	394,556,134.99
2. Appropriation of profits							
- Appropriation for surplus reserve	30, 32	-	-	39,122,847.53	-	(39,122,847.53)	-
- Distributions to owners	32	-	-	-	-	(439,994,492.00)	(439,994,492.00)
Sub-total of 1 and 2		-	3,327,659.73	39,122,847.53	-	(87,888,864.27)	(45,438,357.01)
Balance at 31 December 2023		6,225,000,000.00	(932,599.41)	325,957,276.75	298,690,022.35	934,867,913.78	7,783,582,613.47

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited
Statement of Changes in Owners' equity for the year ended 31 December 2023 (continued)
(Expressed in RMB)

	Note	*Paid-in capital*	*Other comprehensive income*	*Surplus reserve*	*General reserve*	*Retained earnings*	*Total*
Balance at 1 January 2022		6,225,000,000.00	32,038,757.67	239,105,983.43	298,690,022.35	598,410,765.86	7,393,245,529.31
Changes in equity during the year							
1. Total comprehensive income		-	(36,299,016.81)	-	-	477,284,457.98	440,985,441.17
2. Appropriation of profits							
- Appropriation for surplus reserve	30, 32	-	-	47,728,445.79	-	(47,728,445.79)	-
- Distributions to owners	32	-	-	-	-	(5,210,000.00)	(5,210,000.00)
Sub-total of 1 and 2		-	(36,299,016.81)	47,728,445.79	-	424,346,012.19	435,775,441.17
Balance at 31 December 2022		6,225,000,000.00	(4,260,259.14)	286,834,429.22	298,690,022.35	1,022,756,778.05	7,829,020,970.48

The notes on pages 10 to 89 form part of these financial statements.

1 General information

Australia and New Zealand Bank (China) Company Limited ("ANZ China" or "The Bank") is a wholly foreign-owned corporate bank incorporated in Shanghai, the People's Republic of China ("the PRC"), by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited ("ANZ" or "the parent bank").

The Bank obtained a Business Licence for Enterprise on 16 September 2010. As stated in the Bank's Business Licence, the Bank has an undefined operating period. the Bank's business scope includes foreign currency business and RMB business to kinds of clients approved by relevant authorities.

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has established 7 branches and 1 sub-branch in Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Chongqing, Hangzhou, Chengdu and Qingdao.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises - Basic Standard" issued by the Ministry of Finance ("the MOF"); in addition, allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers, are determined on the basis of the requirements of China Accounting Standards ("CAS"), with reference to the relevant regulations of "*the Administrative Measures on Loan Loss Provision of Commercial Banks*" (Decree of the CBRC [2018] No. 7) issued by the former China Banking Regulatory Commission ("CBRC") (i.e. the loan provision rate and the provision coverage was adjusted from 150% to 120%-150%, and in principal, from 2.5% to 1.5%-2.5% respectively). If the difference between the allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers calculated based on the Decree of the CBRC [2018] No.7 and that based on CAS is higher than zero, the difference will be recognised as an additional allowance for impairment losses of loans and allowances for customers and form part of total allowances for impairment losses of loans and allowances for customers (see Note 3(2)(i)). These accounting policies are compliant with relevant regulations and reporting requirements of other authorities.

On above basis, the financial statements present truly and completely the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2023, and the financial performance and the cash flows of the Bank for the year then ended.

(1) Accounting year

The accounting year of the Bank is from 1 January to 31 December.

(2) Functional currency and presentation currency

The Bank's functional currency is RMB and these financial statements are presented in RMB. The functional currency is determined by the Bank on the basis of the currency in which major income and costs are denominated and settled.

3 Significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1) Translation of foreign currencies

When the Bank receives capital in foreign currencies from the investor, the capital is translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the date of receipt. Other foreign currency transactions are, on initial recognition, translated to RMB at the spot exchange rates or rates that approximate the spot exchange rates on the dates of the transactions.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated to RMB at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The resulting exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated to RMB using the exchange rate at the transaction date.

(2) Financial instruments

(a) Recognition and initial measurement of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset or financial liability is recognised in the balance sheet when the Bank becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value. For financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), any related directly attributable transaction costs are charged to profit or loss; for other categories of financial assets and financial liabilities, any related directly attributable transaction costs are included in their initial costs.

(b) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

(i) Classification of financial assets

The classification of financial assets is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or at FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Bank changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. On initial recognition, the Bank may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The business model refers to how the Bank manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, the Bank's business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both. The Bank determines the business model for managing the financial assets according to the facts and based on the specific business objective for managing the financial assets determined by the Bank's key management personnel.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Bank considers the contractual terms of the instrument. For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin. The Bank also assesses whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets

- Financial assets at FVTPL

  These financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

- Financial assets at amortised cost

  These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. A gain or loss on a financial asset that is measured at amortised cost shall be recognised in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognised, through the amortisation process or in order to recognise impairment gains or losses.

- Debt investments at FVOCI

  These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, impairment and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

(c) Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at FVTPL or other financial.

- Financial liabilities at FVTPL

  A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading (including derivative financial liability) or it is designated as such on initial recognition.

  Financial liabilities at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss.

- Other financial liabilities

  Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, However, the transfer of financial assets does not meet the conditions for termination of recognition or continues to involve in the transfer of financial liabilities, financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments formed by the financial assets shall be excluded.

(d) Financial guarantee contracts and Loan commitments

- Financial guarantee contracts

  Financial guarantees contracts are contracts that requires the Bank to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

  Subsequent to initial recognition, deferred income related to financial guarantee is amortised in profit or loss in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 3(14). A financial guarantee liability is measured at the higher of the amount of the allowance for loss determined in accordance with impairment policies of financial instruments (see Note 3(2)(i)); and the amount initially recognised less the cumulative amount of income.

- Loan commitments

  Loan commitments are the commitments to extend credit under pre-defined terms and conditions.

  The Bank provides loan commitments that are assessed for impairment based on expected credit losses. The Bank does not commit to extend loans at any below-market interest rates, or to make cash payments, or issue other financial instruments as a net settlement of loan commitments.

  The provision for losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts are stated in Provision by the Bank.

(e) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately in the balance sheet, and are not offset. However, a financial asset and a financial liability are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Bank currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- the Bank intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the financial asset and settle the financial liability simultaneously.

(f) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset is derecognised when one of the following conditions is met:

- the Bank's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire;
- the financial asset has been transferred and the Bank transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
- the financial asset has been transferred, although the Bank neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, it does not retain control over the transferred asset.

Where a transfer of a financial asset in its entirety meets the criteria for derecognition, the difference between the two amounts below is recognised in profit or loss:

- the carrying amount of the financial asset transferred measured at the date of derecognition;
- the sum of the consideration received from the transfer and, when the transferred financial asset is a debt investment at FVOCI, any cumulative gain or loss that has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income for the financial asset derecognised.

The Bank derecognises a financial liability (or part of it) only when its contractual obligation (or the part of it) is extinguished.

(g) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

If a hybrid contract contains a host that is a financial asset accordance with the accounting standard, embedded derivatives will not separate from the host contract. Instead, the requirements of classification and measurement are applied to the entire hybrid contract. If a hybrid contract contains a host that is not a financial asset, the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement, then these embedded derivatives separate from the host contract and accounts for it as a stand-alone derivative. These embedded derivatives separated from the host contract are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the income statement.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are through profit or loss.

(h) Financial assets purchased under resale agreements and financial assets sold under repurchase agreements

The cash advanced or received is recognised as amounts purchased under resale or sold under repurchase agreements in the balance sheet. Underlying assets purchased under resale agreements are reported not as purchase of the assets. Underlying assets sold under repurchase agreement are retained in the balance sheet.

(i) Impairment of financial assets

The Bank performs impairment accounting and recognises losses for the following items based on ECL:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Debt investment at FVOCI;
- Financial guarantee contracts and credit commitment.

Financial assets measured at fair value, including debt investment at FVTPL, and derivative financial assets, are not subject to the ECL assessment.

Measurement of ECL

ECL are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls using original effective interest rate (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Bank expects to receive).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECL is the maximum contractual period (including extension options) over which the Bank is exposed to credit risk.

Lifetime ECL is the ECL that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECL is the portion of ECL that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the balance sheet date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The Bank measures loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL for the following financial instruments, and at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for all other financial instruments:

- If the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date; The credit risk on a financial instrument is considered low if the financial instrument has a low risk of default, the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may not necessarily reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations; or

- If the financial instrument's credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition. In assessing whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Bank compares the risk of default occurring on the financial instrument assessed at the balance sheet date with that assessed at the date of initial recognition.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Bank considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including forward-looking information. In particular, the following information is taken into account:

- 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);
- 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 Bank.

Depending on the nature of the financial instruments, the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk is performed on an individual basis.

Normally, the Bank assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due.

The Bank considers a financial asset to be in default when:

- the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Bank in full, without recourse by the Bank to actions such as realising security (if any is held); or
- the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

Credit-impaired financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Bank assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt investments at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, the Bank having granted to the borrower a concession that would not otherwise consider;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

According to relevant regulations of "the Notice on adjusting Administrative Measures on Loan Loss Provision of Commercial Banks" (Decree of the CBRC [2018] No.7), the loan provision rate and the provision coverage was adjusted from 150% to 120% - 150%, and in principal, from 2.5% to 1.5%-2.5% respectively. As at 31 December 2023, the total allowance for impairment losses of loans and advances to customers the Bank recognised was RMB109,934,720.87, of which, the additional allowance made is RMB73,245,048.97, with a loan loss provision rate of 1.5% (31 December 2022: amount of RMB90,047,514.62, of which, the additional allowance made is RMB54,493,642.24, with a loan loss provision rate of 1.5%). As at 31 December 2023, the Bank has met the regulatory requirements.

Presentation of allowance for ECL

ECL is remeasured at each balance sheet 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 gain or loss in profit or loss. The Bank recognises an impairment gain or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for debt investments that are measured at FVOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Write-off

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. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. This is generally the case when the Bank 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. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Bank's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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

The Bank's gold lease business is accounted by referencing the financial instrument standards.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, non-restricted deposits with central bank, deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value; and financial assets purchased under resale under repurchase agreement.

(4) Precious metals

Precious metals comprise gold and other precious metals. Precious metals that are acquired by the Bank principally for trading purpose are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(5) Fixed assets and construction in progress

Fixed assets represent the tangible assets held by the Bank for operation and administrative purposes with useful lives over 1 year.

Fixed assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see Note 3(9)). Construction in progress is stated in the balance sheet at cost less impairment losses (see Note 3(9)).

The cost of a purchased fixed asset comprises the purchase price, related taxes, and any directly attributable expenditure for bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour, capitalised borrowing costs and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use.

Construction in progress is transferred to fixed assets when it is ready for its intended use. No depreciation is provided against construction in progress.

Any subsequent costs including the cost of replacing part of an item of fixed assets are recognised as assets when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the Bank, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day maintenance of fixed assets are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

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

The cost of a fixed asset, less its estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses, is depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful lives, unless the fixed asset is classified as held for sale. The estimated useful lives, residual value rates and depreciation rates of each class of fixed assets are as follows:

Class of fixed assets	*Estimated useful life*	*Residual value rate*	*Depreciation rate*
Office furniture	10 years	0%	10.0%
Office equipment	8 years	0%	12.5%
Computers	3 ~ 5 years	0%	20.0% ~ 33.3%

Useful lives, estimated residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at least at each year-end.

(6) Lease

A contract is lease if the lessor conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset to lessee for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

At inception of a contract, the Bank 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 Bank assesses whether:

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset. An identified asset may be specified explicitly in a contract or implicitly specified when available for use by customers and should be physically distinct, or capacity portion or other portion of an asset that is not physically distinct but it represents substantially all of the capacity of the asset and thereby provides the customer with the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right throughout the period of use, then the asset is not identified;

- the lessee has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use;

- the lessee has the right to direct the use of the asset.

For a contract that contains more separate lease components, the lessee separate lease components and account for each lease component as a lease separately. For a contract that contains lease and non-lease components, the lessee separate lease components from non-lease components. For a contract that contains lease and non-lease components, the lessee allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

As a lessee

The Bank recognises 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, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date (less any lease incentives received), any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the site on which it is located or restore the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method. If the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option by the end of the lease term, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. Impairment losses of right-of-use assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy described in Note 3(9).

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 Bank's incremental borrowing rate.

A constant periodic rate is used to calculate the interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is charged to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate as incurred.

Under the following circumstances after the commencement date, the Bank remeasures lease liabilities based on the present value of revised lease payments:

- there is a change in the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments;
- there is a change in the assessment of whether the Bank will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option, or there is a change in the exercise of the extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured, 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.

(7) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation (where the estimated useful life is finite) and impairment losses (see Note 3(9)).

For an intangible asset with finite useful life, its cost less estimated residual value and accumulated impairment losses is amortised on the straight-line method over its estimated useful life, unless the intangible asset is classified as held for sale. The intangible assets of the Bank are software with 3 to 10 years estimated useful lives and no residual value.

(8) Long-term deferred expenses

Expenditures incurred with a beneficial period of over one year are recognised as long-term deferred expenses. Long-term deferred expenses are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Long-term deferred expenses are amortised over their beneficial periods. The respective amortisation periods for leasehold improvements are no more than 5 years.

(9) Impairment of other assets

The carrying amounts of the following assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date based on internal and external sources of information to determine whether there is any indication of impairment:

- fixed assets and construction in progress
- right-of-use assets
- intangible assets
- long-term deferred expenses
- others

If any indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. In addition, the Bank estimates the recoverable amounts of intangible assets not ready for use at least once a year irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment.

An asset group is composed of assets directly related to cash generation and is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or asset groups.

The recoverable amount of an asset (or asset group, set of asset groups) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and the present value of expected future cash flows (see Note 3(9)).

The present value of expected future cash flows of an asset is determined by discounting the future cash flows, estimated to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal, to their present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate.

If the result of the recoverable amount calculation indicates the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is recognised as an impairment loss and charged to profit or loss for the current period. A provision for impairment of the asset is recognised accordingly. For impairment losses related to an asset group or a set of asset groups, is reduced the carrying amount of the assets in the asset group or set of asset groups on a pro rata basis. However, the carrying amount of an impaired asset will not be lower than the greatest amount of its individual fair value less costs to sell (if determinable), the present value of expected future cash flows (if determinable) and zero.

Once an impairment loss is recognised, it is not reversed in a subsequent period.

(10) Fair value measurement

Unless otherwise specified, the Bank measures fair value as follows:

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. When measuring fair value, the Bank takes into account the characteristics of the particular asset or liability (including the condition and location of the asset and restrictions, if any, on the sale or use of the asset) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The Bank use valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data and other information are available to measure fair value. Valuation techniques mainly include the market approach, the income approach and the cost approach.

(11) Employee benefits

(a) Short-term employee benefits

Employee wages or salaries, bonuses, social security contributions such as medical insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance and housing fund, measured at the amount incurred or accrued at the applicable benchmarks and rates, are recognised as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate.

(b) Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans

Pursuant to the relevant laws and regulations of the People's Republic of China, the Bank participated in a defined contribution basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance plans in the social insurance system established and managed by government organisations. The Bank makes contributions to basic pension insurance and unemployment insurance plans based on the applicable benchmarks and rates stipulated by the government. Basic pension insurance contributions payable are recognised as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss or included in the cost of assets where appropriate.

(c) Termination benefits

When the Bank terminates the employment with employees before the employment contracts expire, or provides compensation under an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, a provision is recognised with a corresponding expense in profit or loss at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the Bank cannot unilaterally withdraw the offer of termination benefits because of an employee termination plan or a curtailment proposal;
- When the Bank has a formal detailed restructuring plan involving the payment of termination benefits and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

(d) Other long-term employee benefits

The deferred remuneration for the employees of important management positions is recognised as a liability as the employee provides services, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss.

(12) Provisions

A provision is recognised for an obligation related to a contingency if the Bank has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provision usually equals payable in the future, however when the payable amount will have a material difference with current value (the time value of money is material), payable should be determined with the current value of the future payable amount.

(13) Share-based payment

(a) Classification of share-based payments

The Bank operates cash-settled share-based compensation plans.

(b) Accounting treatment related to share-based payment plans

For share-based payments settled in cash, the Bank assumes a liability to deliver cash or other assets in exchange for employee services, which is calculated and determined based on the shares or other equity instruments. The fair value of the liability, calculated and determined based on the relevant equity instruments, is used to measure the price of services received. For share-based payment transactions where the vesting of rights is contingent on the completion of services within the waiting period or the achievement of specified performance conditions after the grant, the Bank will recognize the services obtained in the current period as costs or expenses and record them as liabilities on each balance sheet date within the waiting period, based on the best estimate of the vesting conditions. On each balance sheet date and settlement date prior to the settlement of the relevant liabilities, the fair value of the liabilities will be remeasured, and any changes will be recorded in profit or loss.

When the Bank receives services and has a settlement obligation, and the equity instruments granted to employees are those of the Bank's ultimate controlling party or its subsidiaries other than the Bank, the Bank treats this share-based payment plan as a cash-settled share-based payment.

(14) Revenue recognition

Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising in the course of the Bank's ordinary activities when those inflows result in increase in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

(a) Interest income

Interest income arising from the use by others of the entity's assets is recognised in profit or loss based on the duration and the effective interest rate. Interest income includes the amortisation of any discount or premium or differences between the initial carrying amount of an interest-bearing instrument and its amount at maturity calculated on an effective interest rate basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and liabilities and of allocating the interest income and interest expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Bank estimates cash flows considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment and similar options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest on the impaired financial assets is recognised using the rate of interest used to discount future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the related impairment loss.

(b) Fee and commission income

The Bank collects fees and commissions by providing services to clients. Fee and commission income recognised by the Bank reflects the consideration expected to be received by the Group in providing services to its clients, and revenue is recognised when the compliance obligations in the contract are fulfilled.

(i) The Bank recognises revenue in accordance with the progress of the compliance during the period when one of the following conditions is met:

- The client simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Bank's performance as the Bank performs;
- The client is able to control the sub-services during the obligation compliance of the Bank;

- Services performed by the Bank during the obligation compliance are irreplaceable, and the Bank has the right to receive payments for the part of the performance that has been completed to date.

(ii) In other cases, the Bank recognises revenue when the customer obtains control of relevant services.

(15) Expense recognition

(a) Interest expense

Interest expense arising from financial liabilities is calculated based on the amortization cost of the financial liabilities and duration by using the effective interest rate and recognised in the corresponding period.

(b) Other expense

Other expense is recognised on an accrual basis.

(16) Government grants

Government grants are non-reciprocal transfers of monetary assets or non-monetary assets from the government to the Bank except for capital contributions from the government in the capital as an investor in the Bank.

A government grant is recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Bank will comply with the conditions attaching to the grant.

If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a monetary asset, it is measured at the amount that is received or receivable. If a government grant is in the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset, it is measured at its fair value.

A government grant related to an asset is recognised as deferred income and amortised over the useful life of the related asset on a reasonable and systematic manner as other income or non-operating income. A grant that compensates the Bank for expenses or losses to be incurred in the future is recognised as deferred income and included in other income or non-operating income in the periods in which the expenses or losses are recognised. Otherwise, the grant is included in other income or non-operating income directly. As for the year 2023, the Bank recognised the government grants in other income.

(17) Income tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that they relate to items recognised directly in equity (including other comprehensive income).

Current tax is the expected tax payable calculated at the applicable tax rate on taxable income for the year, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

At the balance sheet date, current tax assets and liabilities are offset if the Bank has a legally enforceable right to settle the tax assets and liabilities on a net amount basis, and also intends either to settle the asset and liability on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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, which include the deductible losses and tax credits carried forward to subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is not recognised for the temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss).

At the balance sheet date, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of recovery or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates that are expected to be applied in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled in accordance with tax laws.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the benefit of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Such reduction is reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset, if all the following conditions are met:

- the taxable entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities; and

- they related to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle the 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.

(18) Profit distributions

Distributions of profit proposed in the profit appropriation plan to be approved after the balance sheet date are not recognised as a liability at the balance sheet date but disclosed in the notes separately.

(19) Related parties

If a party has the power to control, jointly control or exercise significant influence over another party, or vice versa, or where two or more parties are subject to common control or joint control from another party, they are considered to be related parties. Related parties may be individuals or enterprises. Enterprises with which the Bank is under common control only from the State and that have no other related party relationships are not regarded as related parties.

(20) Fiduciary activities

The Bank acts as administrator, trustee or agent of clients' assets in a fiduciary business. The risks and returns of the asset are borne by the clients. Currently, the Bank's fiduciary activities mainly include entrusted loan business.

Entrusted lending is the business where the Bank enters into entrusted loan agreements with customers, whereby the customers provide funding (the "entrusted funds") to the Bank, and the Bank grants loans to third parties (the "entrusted loans") at the instruction of the customers. As the Bank does not assume the risks and rewards of the entrusted loans and the corresponding entrusted funds, entrusted loans and funds are recorded as off-balance sheet items at their principal amounts.

(21) Segment reporting

Reportable segments are identified based on operating segments which are determined based on the structure of the Bank's internal organisation, management requirements and internal reporting system after taking the materiality principle into account. Two or more operating segments may be aggregated into a single operating segment if the segments have similar economic characteristics and are the same or similar in respect of the nature of products and services, the nature of production processes, the types or classes of customers for the products and services, the methods used to distribute the products or provide the services, and the nature of the regulatory environment.

For segment reporting, inter-segment revenues are measured on the basis of the actual transaction prices for such transactions, and segment accounting policies are consistent with those used to prepare the financial statements.

(22) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates as well as underlying assumptions and uncertainties involved are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In addition to the assumptions and risk factors related to the valuation of the fair value of financial instruments in Note 49, other uncertainty factors of the estimations are as follows:

(a) Measurement of ECL

Models and assumptions are used in calculating the expected credit losses for debt instruments measured at amortized cost and FVOCI and credit commitments and financial guarantees. These models and assumptions relate to future macroeconomic conditions and the borrowers' creditworthiness (e.g., the likelihood of default by customer and the corresponding losses).

(b) Deferred tax

When assessing whether there will be sufficient future taxable profits available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, the Bank recognises deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, using tax rates that would apply in the period when the asset would be utilised. In determining the amount of deferred tax assets, the Bank exercises judgements about the estimated timing and amount of taxable profits of the following periods, and of the tax rates applicable in the future according to the existing tax policies and other relevant regulations. Differences between such estimates and the actual timing and amount of future taxable profits and the actual applicable tax rates affect the amount of deferred tax assets that should be recognised.

4 Changes in accounting policies

In 2023, the Bank has adopted the revised accounting requirements and guidance under CAS newly issued by the Ministry of Finance ("MOF") as follows:

"The accounting treatment of deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction excluded from the scope of the initial recognition exemption" in CAS Bulletin No.16 (Caikuai [2022] No.31) ("CAS Bulletin No.16")

According to the provisions, the Group does not apply the initial recognition exemption under CAS 18 Income Taxes to temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a single transaction that is not a business combination, affects neither accounting profits nor taxable profit and gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, such as leases. When such transactions occur, the Bank recognises the corresponding deferred tax liabilities for the new taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of the transaction in accordance with relevant provisions in CAS 18 Income Tax, other than offsetting taxable and deductible temporary differences to recognise deferred tax liabilities or deferred tax assets. The adoption of the above requirements and guidance does not have a significant effect on the financial position and financial performance of the Bank.

5 Taxation

(1) The types of taxes applicable to the Bank's rendering of services include value added tax ("VAT"), city maintenance and construction tax, education surcharges and local education surcharges, etc.

Tax Name	*Tax basis and applicable rate*
VAT	Output VAT is 6%-13% of taxable revenue, based on tax laws. The basis for VAT payable is to deduct input VAT from the output VAT for the period
City maintenance and construction tax	7 % of VAT paid
Education surcharges	3% of VAT paid
Local education surcharges	2% of VAT paid

(2) Income tax

The statutory income tax rate of the Bank for the year is 25% (2022: 25%).

6 Deposits with central bank

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Statutory deposit reserves	(1)	716,336,968.51	918,476,614.03
Surplus deposit reserves	(2)	871,850,695.97	419,918,980.36
Foreign exchange risk reserves	(3)	262,997,522.49	29,010,724.77
Sub-total		1,851,185,186.97	1,367,406,319.16
Add: Interest accrued		251,215.71	343,913.13
Total		1,851,436,402.68	1,367,750,232.29

(1) Statutory deposit reserves represent reserve deposits placed with the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") in accordance with the Regulation of the People's Republic of China on the Administration of Foreign Funded Banks ("the Administrative Regulation") and the Notice of the PBOC on the implementation of normal deposit reserve ratio for the deposits of overseas RMB business participation banks in domestic agency banks, which are not available for use in the Bank's daily business. As at the balance sheet date, the statutory deposit reserve ratios of the Bank were as follows:

	2023	*2022*
Deposit reserve ratio for RMB deposits	7.0%	7.5%
Deposit reserve ratio for foreign currency deposits	4.0%	6.0%

(2) The surplus deposit reserves placed with the PBOC are mainly for settlement purpose.

(3) As at the balance sheet date, the Foreign exchange risk reserve is 20%.

7 Deposits with banks and other financial institutions

(1) Analysed by counterparty

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Domestic banks		83,626,259.22	79,700,260.17
Other domestic financial institutions		129,511,775.30	137,233,643.22
Overseas banks		245,920,743.05	550,906,916.94
Sub-total		459,058,777.57	767,840,820.33
Add: Accrued interest		-	-
Sub-total		459,058,777.57	767,840,820.33
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(2)	(78,906.46)	(10,393.26)
Total		458,979,871.11	767,830,427.07

(2) Movement of allowance for impairment losses

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
1 January 2023	10,393.26	-	-	10,393.26
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Charge during the year (Note 39)	68,513.20	-	-	68,513.20
31 December 2023	78,906.46	-	-	78,906.46

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
1 January 2022	11,169.08	-	-	11,169.08
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Reversals during the year (Note 39)	(775.82)	-	-	(775.82)
31 December 2022	10,393.26	-	-	10,393.26

8 Placements with banks and other financial institutions

(1) Analysed by counterparty

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Domestic banks		-	848,230,009.55
Other domestic financial institutions		5,605,193,830.48	4,241,150,047.75
Overseas banks		2,083,313,019.60	2,160,755,038.98
Sub-total		7,688,506,850.08	7,250,135,096.28
Add: Accrued interest		48,567,853.94	42,732,917.15
Sub-total		7,737,074,704.02	7,292,868,013.43
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(2)	(15,506,773.39)	(12,830,960.26)
Total		7,721,567,930.63	7,280,037,053.17

(2) Movement of allowance for impairment losses

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
1 January 2023	12,830,960.26	-	-	12,830,960.26
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Charge during the year (Note 39)	2,675,813.13	-	-	2,675,813.13
31 December 2023	15,506,773.39	-	-	15,506,773.39

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
1 January 2022	20,652,275.10	-	-	20,652,275.10
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Reversals during the year (Note 39)	(7,821,314.84)	-	-	(7,821,314.84)
31 December 2022	12,830,960.26	-	-	12,830,960.26

9 Derivatives

	2023		
	Notional amount	*Fair value assets*	*Fair value liabilities*
Interest rate derivatives:			
Interest rate swaps	365,722,726,030.36	777,392,950.35	(732,932,892.89)
Interest rate options	720,000,000.00	5,327.90	(5,312.41)
	366,442,726,030.36	777,398,278.25	(732,938,205.30)
Currency derivatives:			
Foreign exchange swaps	323,315,539,013.95	3,393,168,255.96	(3,515,797,526.28)
Foreign exchange forwards	10,985,804,816.81	111,223,244.69	(44,552,612.08)
Foreign exchange options	3,203,392,914.61	11,762,504.39	(17,854,142.66)
	337,504,736,745.37	3,516,154,005.04	(3,578,204,281.02)
Precious metal derivatives:			
Precious metal swaps	1,306,485,020.54	9,829,297.73	(3,193,391.13)
Precious metal futures	3,781,245,749.72	16,303,755.00	(24,080,485.00)
Gold forwards	48,049,895.01	-	(195,173.32)
Gold deferred	-	-	-
Gold options	-	-	-
	5,135,780,665.27	26,133,052.73	(27,469,049.45)
Complicated derivatives	447,702,632.70	5,410,854.46	(5,410,854.46)
Total	709,530,946,073.70	4,325,096,190.48	(4,344,022,390.23)

	2022		
	Notional amount	*Fair value assets*	*Fair value liabilities*
Interest rate derivatives:			
Interest rate swaps	325,770,999,627.58	595,534,725.67	(526,850,755.70)
Interest rate options	386,000,000.00	40,269.63	(40,088.75)
	326,156,999,627.58	595,574,995.30	(526,890,844.45)
Currency derivatives:			
Foreign exchange swaps	341,647,410,214.60	5,521,976,902.67	(5,423,648,039.24)
Foreign exchange forwards	9,603,442,146.27	86,304,437.67	(240,139,808.76)
Foreign exchange options	424,449,288.74	12,243,204.39	(5,770,287.15)
	351,675,301,649.61	5,620,524,544.73	(5,669,558,135.15)
Precious metal derivatives:			
Precious metal swaps	4,751,900,766.80	7,243,236.66	(29,524,004.54)
Precious metal futures	1,983,691,305.56	6,951,320.00	(20,867,145.00)
Gold forwards	1,488,733,433.19	2,138,823.27	(5,302,047.16)
Gold deferred	72,049,500.00	-	(54,342.79)
Gold options	197,166.67	-	(3,026.60)
	8,296,572,172.22	16,333,379.93	(55,750,566.09)
Complicated derivatives	832,615,986.78	8,187,835.07	(8,103,993.95)
Total	686,961,489,436.19	6,240,620,755.03	(6,260,303,539.64)

The notional amounts of the derivatives indicate the volume of transactions outstanding at the balance sheet date and do not represent the amounts at risk.

10 Financial assets purchased under resale agreements

(1) Analysed by counterparty

	2023	*2022*
Domestic banks	-	266,750,000.00
Add: Accrued interest	-	32,156.16
Total	-	266,782,156.16

(2) Analysed by collateral type

	2023	*2022*
Bonds issued by domestic policy banks	-	266,750,000.00
Add: Accrued interest	-	32,156.16
Total	-	266,782,156.16

11 Loans and advances to customers

As of 31 December, all the loans and advances issued by the Bank were measured at amortised cost.

(1) Analysis by corporate and personal loans

	2023	*2022*
Corporate loans		
- Loans	7,143,195,189.19	5,822,139,647.66
- Bills negotiation	155,772,562.91	153,200,668.99
- Discounted bills	6,469,025.86	12,277,231.33
Retail loans	14,116,428.33	14,906,295.20
Total	7,319,553,206.29	6,002,523,843.18
Add: Accrued interest	23,944,267.67	22,505,261.52
Sub-total	7,343,497,473.96	6,025,029,104.70
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(109,934,720.87)	(90,047,514.62)
Including: Additional allowance	(73,245,048.97)	(54,493,642.24)
Total book value	7,233,562,753.09	5,934,981,590.08

(2) Analysis by industry sectors

	2023		2022	
	Book value	*Percentage (%)*	*Book value*	*Percentage (%)*
Manufacturing industry	3,298,821,997.37	45.15%	2,918,089,501.11	48.72%
Wholesale and retail trade	1,487,906,067.51	20.37%	577,527,337.78	9.65%
Financial industry	1,152,653,202.20	15.78%	1,072,124,228.76	17.91%
Information transmission, computer services and software industry	718,205,347.17	9.83%	675,682,519.19	11.28%
Production and supply of electricity, gas and water	187,903,823.31	2.57%	175,300,000.00	2.93%
Real estate industry	184,380,467.92	2.52%	186,000,000.00	3.11%
Leasing and commercial services	180,121,151.96	2.47%	170,498,857.31	2.85%
Residential service, repair and other services	61,444,720.52	0.84%	29,975,780.44	0.50%
Transport, storage and postal industry	34,000,000.00	0.47%	182,419,323.39	3.05%
Sub-total	7,305,436,777.96	100.00%	5,987,617,547.98	100.00%
Personal loans	14,116,428.33		14,906,295.20	
Total	7,319,553,206.29		6,002,523,843.18	
Add: Interest accrued	23,944,267.67		22,505,261.52	
Sub-total	7,343,497,473.96		6,025,029,104.70	
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(109,934,720.87)		(90,047,514.62)	
Including: additional allowance	(73,245,048.97)		(54,493,642.24)	
Total book value	7,233,562,753.09		5,934,981,590.08	

(3) Analysis by geographical sectors

	2023		2022	
	Book value	Percentage (%)	Book value	Percentage (%)
Eastern China	4,787,096,903.15	65.40%	3,717,863,143.30	61.93%
Northern China	1,400,108,180.79	19.13%	1,233,341,823.76	20.55%
South-western China	538,416,359.16	7.36%	429,532,733.36	7.16%
Southern China	383,479,605.33	5.24%	371,128,673.11	6.18%
North-western China	136,500,000.00	1.86%	108,734,808.72	1.81%
North-eastern China	56,435,729.53	0.77%	68,427,159.17	1.14%
Central China	3,400,000.00	0.05%	58,589,206.56	0.98%
Overseas and Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR and Taiwan region	14,116,428.33	0.19%	14,906,295.20	0.25%
Total	7,319,553,206.29	100.00%	6,002,523,843.18	100.00%
Add: Accrued Interest	23,944,267.67		22,505,261.52	
Sub-total	7,343,497,473.96		6,025,029,104.70	
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(109,934,720.87)		(90,047,514.62)	
Including: Additional allowance	(73,245,048.97)		(54,493,642.24)	
Total book value	7,233,562,753.09		5,934,981,590.08	

Eastern China includes Shandong, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Anhui; Northern China includes Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Inner Mongolia; North-western China includes Shaanxi, Ningxia; Xinjiang; Southern China includes Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi; South-western China includes Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou; Central China includes Hubei, Hunan, Henan, Jiangxi; North-eastern China includes Liaoning.

(4) Analysis by security type

	2023	2022
Unsecured loans	4,421,789,971.91	2,991,236,362.92
Guaranteed loans	2,492,797,312.27	2,633,854,139.52
Collateral loans	404,965,922.11	377,433,340.74
Including: Secured loans	198,496,896.25	297,401,109.41
Pledged loans	206,469,025.86	80,032,231.33
Total	7,319,553,206.29	6,002,523,843.18
Add: Accrued interest	23,944,267.67	22,505,261.52
Sub-total	7,343,497,473.96	6,025,029,104.70
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(109,934,720.87)	(90,047,514.62)
Including: Additional allowance	(73,245,048.97)	(54,493,642.24)
Total book value	7,233,562,753.09	5,934,981,590.08

(5) As of 31 December 2023, nil loans and advances of the Bank are past due (31 December 2022: nil).

(6) Movement of allowance for impairment losses

	ECL Allowance			*Additional allowance for loan impairment losses*	*Total*
	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*		
1 January 2023	35,154,023.05	399,849.33	-	54,493,642.24	90,047,514.62
Transfer:					
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	(300,780.21)	300,780.21	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Charge/(reversals) during the year (Note 39)	1,595,495.54	(459,696.02)	(26,344,439.05)	18,751,406.73	(6,457,232.80)
Reversal after written-off	-	-	26,344,439.05	-	26,344,439.05
31 December 2023	36,448,738.38	240,933.52	-	73,245,048.97	109,934,720.87

	ECL Allowance			*Additional allowance for loan impairment losses*	*Total*
	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*		
1 January 2022	36,969,261.55	-	-	76,274,875.66	113,244,137.21
Transfer:					
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	(1,257,335.86)	1,257,335.86	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Reversals during the year (Note 39)	(557,902.64)	(857,486.53)	-	(21,781,233.42)	(23,196,622.59)
31 December 2022	35,154,023.05	399,849.33	-	54,493,642.24	90,047,514.62

(7) Analysis by impairment losses

As at 31 December 2023, nil loans and advances of the Bank are credit-impaired (31 December 2022: nil.).

12 Financial investment — Financial assets held for trading

	2023	*2022*
Financial asset held for trading		
- Investment in debt instruments	2,043,056,949.59	1,725,239,288.83

Bonds held for trading are issued by the following institutions and present at fair value:

	2023	*2022*
Domestic policy banks	2,043,056,949.59	1,725,239,288.83

As at the balance sheet date, most of these investment in debt instruments were pledged as security in respect of repurchase agreements (see Note 45), and the rest has no major restriction for cashing.

13 Financial investment — other debt investment

	2023	*2022*
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Investment in debt instruments	6,742,435,064.85	6,139,199,390.19
Add: Accrued interest	116,274,749.75	87,727,846.23
Total	6,858,709,814.60	6,226,927,236.42

(1) Other debt investment is issued by the following institutions and present at fair value:

	2023	*2022*
Domestic policy banks	4,967,667,928.41	4,315,129,469.67
Ministry of Finance	1,162,631,811.55	100,490,416.87
Domestic banks	-	439,281,440.47
Overseas Government	728,410,074.64	1,372,025,909.41
Total	6,858,709,814.60	6,226,927,236.42

As at 31 December 2023, part of these other debt investment were pledged as security in respect of repurchase agreements (31 December 2022: nil) (see Note 45), and the rest has no major restriction for cashing.

(2) Impairment provisions for other debt investment are as follows:

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
1 January 2023	10,315,654.84	-	-	10,315,654.84
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Reversal during the year (Note 39)	(796,372.16)	-	-	(796,372.16)
31 December 2023	9,519,282.68	-	-	9,519,282.68

	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
1 January 2022	3,365,109.53	-	-	3,365,109.53
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Charge during the year (Note 39)	6,950,545.31	-	-	6,950,545.31
31 December 2022	10,315,654.84	-	-	10,315,654.84

Impairment provisions for other debt investment (including accrued interest) are recognised in other comprehensive income (see Note 29).

14 Fixed assets

	Office furniture	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Cost				
Balance at 1 January 2022	6,107,202.72	6,102,155.79	42,636,614.34	54,845,972.85
Additions	39,800.00	-	10,511,488.47	10,551,288.47
Decreases	-	(5,599.00)	(4,634,998.40)	(4,640,597.40)
Balance at 31 December 2022	6,147,002.72	6,096,556.79	48,513,104.41	60,756,663.92
Additions	-	-	6,120,271.70	6,120,271.70
Decreases	(74,820.00)	-	(5,427,951.82)	(5,502,771.82)
Balance at 31 December 2023	6,072,182.72	6,096,556.79	49,205,424.29	61,374,163.80
Less: Accumulated depreciation				
Balance at 1 January 2022	(5,362,245.39)	(4,287,281.14)	(22,204,083.64)	(31,853,610.17)
Charge for the year	(210,185.74)	(623,777.24)	(7,358,527.02)	(8,192,490.00)
Written-offs	-	5,599.00	4,634,998.40	4,640,597.40
Balance at 31 December 2022	(5,572,431.13)	(4,905,459.38)	(24,927,612.26)	(35,405,502.77)
Charge for the year	(170,867.07)	(557,866.56)	(8,319,173.75)	(9,047,907.38)
Written-offs	74,820.00	-	5,427,951.82	5,502,771.82
Balance at 31 December 2023	(5,668,478.20)	(5,463,325.94)	(27,818,834.19)	(38,950,638.33)
Less: Provision for impairment				
Balance at 1 January 202	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
Written-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	(74,619.00)	-	-	(74,619.00)
Written-offs	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	(74,619.00)	-	-	(74,619.00)
Net book value				
Balance at 31 December 2023	329,085.52	633,230.85	21,386,590.10	22,348,906.47
Balance at 31 December 2022	574,571.59	1,191,097.41	23,585,492.15	25,351,161.15

15 Lease

(1) Right-of-use assets

	Plant & buildings
Cost	
Balance at 1 January 2022	122,312,223.47
Additions during the year	3,201,393.70
Disposals during the year	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	125,513,617.17
Additions during the year	12,763,636.02
Disposals during the year	(45,634,277.47)
Balance at 31 December 2023	92,642,975.72
Less: Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at 1 January 2022	(61,593,555.88)
Charge for the year	(27,823,971.18)
Written off on disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	(89,417,527.06)
Charge for the year	(27,801,646.02)
Written off on disposals	45,634,277.47
Balance at 31 December 2023	(71,584,895.61)
Less: Provision for impairment	
Balance at 1 January 2022	-
Charge for the year	-
Written off on disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2022	-
Charge for the year	(516,132.00)
Written off on disposals	-
Balance at 31 December 2023	(516,132.00)
Carrying amounts	
Balance at 31 December 2023	20,541,948.11
Balance at 31 December 2022	36,096,090.11

(2) Lease liabilities

	2023	*2022*
Lease liabilities	29,755,551.23	44,590,768.68

Analysis of the Bank's lease liabilities by maturity date – undiscounted

	2023	*2022*
Within 1 year	26,845,498.44	27,490,986.50
1 -2 years	3,379,315.30	15,297,386.00
2 -3 years	-	3,379,315.30
3 -5 years	-	-
Total	30,224,813.74	46,167,687.80

16 Deferred tax assets

(1) Deferred-tax assets and liabilities

	31 December 2023		*31 December 2022*	
	Deductible and (taxable) temporary differences	*Deferred tax assets and (liabilities)*	*Deductible and (taxable) temporary differences*	*Deferred tax assets and (liabilities)*
Impairment provision	65,512,980.80	16,378,245.20	44,320,729.44	11,080,182.36
Accural expense	18,358,626.84	4,589,656.72	18,066,750.05	4,516,687.68
Employee benefits payable	32,358,390.51	8,089,597.63	15,964,696.38	3,991,174.10
Intangible assets	1,425,061.16	356,265.29	4,081,035.52	1,020,258.88
Other	26,906,258.79	6,726,564.70	42,189,392.68	10,547,348.17
Before offsetting deffered tax assets	144,561,318.10	36,140,329.54	124,622,604.07	31,155,651.19
Changes in fair value	(87,406,901.48)	(21,851,725.37)	(65,769,087.56)	(16,442,271.89)
Other	(21,058,080.11)	(5,264,520.03)	(36,096,090.11)	(9,024,022.53)
Before offsetting deffered tax liabilities	(108,464,981.59)	(27,116,245.40)	(101,865,177.67)	(25,466,294.42)
Net	36,096,336.51	9,024,084.14	22,757,426.40	5,689,356.77

(2) Deferred tax movement

	2023	*2022*
Balance at 1 January 2023	5,689,356.77	64,802,510.19
Credit / (charge) to profit or loss	4,443,947.27	(71,212,825.69)
(Charge) / credit to other comprehensive income	(1,109,219.90)	12,099,672.27
Balance at 31 December 2023	9,024,084.14	5,689,356.77

17 Other assets

	Note	2023	2022
Gold lease-out receivable			
Designated as at FVTPL		1,641,611,513.98	2,245,571,213.66
Refundable Deposit		875,344,225.87	426,994,866.52
Service fee receivables due from related parties		54,304,868.32	60,100,181.69
Payment in advance		4,457,993.92	9,511,415.28
Leasehold improvements		172,677.56	307,142.52
Tax deductible		43,578.58	872,843.24
Others		13,468,403.86	27,978,391.87
Sub-total		2,589,403,262.09	2,771,336,054.78
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	(1)	(7,864,034.39)	(6,013,758.01)
Total		2,581,539,227.70	2,765,322,296.77

(1) Movement of allowance for impairment losses

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2023	6,013,758.01	-	-	6,013,758.01
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (Note 39)	1,850,276.38	-	-	1,850,276.38
31 December 2023	7,864,034.39	-	-	7,864,034.39

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2022	4,685,240.16	-	-	4,685,240.16
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year (Note 39)	1,328,517.85	-	-	1,328,517.85
31 December 2022	6,013,758.01	-	-	6,013,758.01

18 Deposits from banks and other financial institutions

	2023	*2022*
Domestic banks	10,000,000.00	6,261,325.55
Domestic non-bank financial institutions	293,663,054.16	820,339,716.28
Overseas banks	42,611,217.30	21,166,577.19
Sub-total	346,274,271.46	847,767,619.02
Add: Interest accrued	270,779.38	88,443.77
Total	346,545,050.84	847,856,062.79

19 Placements from banks and other financial institutions

	2023	*2022*
Measured at amortised cost		
Domestic banks	984,495,331.75	-
Overseas banks	2,356,314,027.60	785,369,999.89
Sub-total	3,340,809,359.35	785,369,999.89
Add: Interest accrued	1,320,410.09	196,768.64
Sub-total	3,342,129,769.44	785,566,768.53
Designated as at FVTPL (Gold Lease)		
Overseas banks	1,442,227,331.57	-
Total	4,784,357,101.01	785,566,768.53

Financial liabilities designated as FVTPL are financial liabilities related to gold lease.

According to the relevant provisions of the *Interim Measures for the Administration of Gold Leasing Business* (Yinbanfa [2022] No. 88) issued by the General Office of the People's Bank of China in July 2022, the Bank has reclassed the gold leasing with financial institutions to Placements from banks and other financial institutions since 2023.

20 Financial liabilities held for trading

	2023	*2022*
Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL	-	3,279,573,733.89

The Bank has reclassed the gold leasing with financial institutions to Placements from banks and other financial institutions since 2023, no longer disclosed in financial liabilities held for trading.

21 Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements

	2023	*2022*
Measured at amortised cost		
- Domestic commercial banks	776,000,000.00	1,005,800,000.00
- Domestic policy banks	-	396,000,000.00
Sub-total	776,000,000.00	1,401,800,000.00
Add: Interest accrued	163,348.77	319,019.91
Sub-total	776,163,348.77	1,402,119,019.91
Measured at FVTPL		
- Domestic commercial banks	1,730,295,368.95	-
Total	2,506,458,717.72	1,402,119,019.91

As at 31 December 2023, the collateral of the Bank's financial assets sold under repurchase agreements are bonds issued by domestic policy banks, whose book value totals RMB2,637,705,915.56 (31 December 2022: RMB1,504,575,299.17).

22 Deposits from customers

	2023	*2022*
Current deposits		
- Corporate customers	5,492,017,152.78	4,721,779,174.09
- Individual customers	5,039,775.33	7,534,262.83
Sub-total	5,497,056,928.11	4,729,313,436.92
Term deposits (including call deposits)		
- Corporate customers	6,193,502,451.92	7,392,049,257.48
Structure deposits		
- Corporate customers	360,000,000.00	193,000,000.00
Sub-total	12,050,559,380.03	12,314,362,694.40
Add: Interest accrued	22,751,912.50	17,256,436.25
Total	12,073,311,292.53	12,331,619,130.65

23 Employee benefit payables

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Employee benefits	(1)	13,631,082.97	14,188,532.35
Post-employment benefits			
- defined contribution plans	(2)	2,095,324.75	1,776,164.03
Termination benefits	(3)	16,631,982.79	-
Total		32,358,390.51	15,964,696.38

(1) Employee benefits

	2023			
	Balance at 1 January	*Accrued during the year*	*Paid during the year*	*Balance at 31 December*
Salaries, bonuses and allowances	11,405,441.13	279,833,932.87	(278,625,895.29)	12,613,478.71
Staff welfare	-	15,160,974.80	(15,160,974.80)	-
Social insurance	2,783,091.22	10,541,902.30	(12,307,389.26)	1,017,604.26
- Medical insurance	2,769,873.50	10,278,848.10	(12,045,418.69)	1,003,302.91
- Employment injury insurance	12,080.01	163,280.18	(161,464.27)	13,895.92
- Maternity insurance	1,137.71	99,774.02	(100,506.30)	405.43
Housing fund	-	12,849,878.97	(12,849,878.97)	-
Labour union fees, and staff education fee	-	5,038,742.28	(5,038,742.28)	-
Total	14,188,532.35	323,425,431.22	(323,982,880.60)	13,631,082.97

	2022			
	Balance at 1 January	*Accrued during the year*	*Paid during the year*	*Balance at 31 December*
Salaries, bonuses and allowances	14,019,528.33	271,226,210.43	(273,840,297.63)	11,405,441.13
Staff welfare	-	14,880,888.78	(14,880,888.78)	-
Social insurance	864,899.21	9,526,799.66	(7,608,607.65)	2,783,091.22
- Medical insurance	853,613.07	9,325,433.05	(7,409,172.62)	2,769,873.50
- Employment injury insurance	11,286.14	169,663.65	(168,869.78)	12,080.01
- Maternity insurance	-	31,702.96	(30,565.25)	1,137.71
Housing fund	-	11,769,186.00	(11,769,186.00)	-
Labour union fees, and staff education fee	-	5,164,537.97	(5,164,537.97)	-
Total	14,884,427.54	312,567,622.84	(313,263,518.03)	14,188,532.35

The amount of the deferred portion of the Bank's variable remuneration is determined on the basis of a series of factors, including laws and regulations, performance appraisal, employee potential, risk factors, etc., and is deferred for one, two and three years, respectively, and is paid out under the equity incentive plan. The above equity interests are shares issued by Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited. The Bank assumes the settlement obligation to settle the relevant shares to employees under this equity incentive plan. The total expense recognised by the Bank for cash-settled share-based payments in 2023 was RMB12,389,575.39(2022: RMB11,353,860.51).

(2) Post-employment benefits - defined contribution plans

	2023			
	Balance at 1 January	*Accrued during the year*	*Paid during the year*	*Balance at 31 December*
Basic pensions	1,703,878.68	16,817,952.84	(16,510,768.26)	2,011,063.26
Unemployment insurance	72,285.35	554,134.31	(542,158.17)	84,261.49
Total	1,776,164.03	17,372,087.15	(17,052,926.43)	2,095,324.75

	2022			
	Balance at 1 January	*Accrued during the year*	*Paid during the year*	*Balance at 31 December*
Basic pensions	1,648,700.00	14,735,956.63	(14,680,777.95)	1,703,878.68
Unemployment insurance	68,704.08	479,143.97	(475,562.70)	72,285.35
Total	1,717,404.08	15,215,100.60	(15,156,340.65)	1,776,164.03

(3) Termination benefits

	2023			
	Balance at 1 January	*Accrued during the year*	*Paid during the year*	*Balance at 31 December*
Termination benefits	-	20,618,358.79	(3,986,376.00)	16,631,982.79

	2022			
	Balance at 1 January	*Accrued during the year*	*Paid during the year*	*Balance at 31 December*
Termination benefits	-	7,091,496.00	(7,091,496.00)	-

24 Taxes payable

	2023	*2022*
Corporate income tax	44,418,655.35	39,153,726.54
Value-added tax	20,285,454.03	13,455,367.97
Withholding tax	19,237,979.33	11,357,700.94
Taxes and surcharges	3,955,897.47	2,016,028.84
Total	87,897,986.18	65,982,824.29

25 Debt securities issued

	2023			
	Balance at 1 January	Accrued during the year	Paid during the year	Balance at 31 December
Interbank negotiable certificates of deposit issued	1,185,165,370.02	1,858,610,214.17	(1,750,000,000.00)	1,293,775,584.19

	2022			
	Balance at 1 January	Accrued during the year	Paid during the year	Balance at 31 December
Interbank negotiable certificates of deposit issued	1,234,872,683.80	2,100,292,686.22	(2,150,000,000.00)	1,185,165,370.02

26 Provisions

As of 31 December 2023, all the Bank's provisions are off-balance sheet ECL, the changes are set out below:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2023	7,032,986.70	68,294.82	-	7,101,281.52
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	68,294.82	(68,294.82)	-	-
- to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Charges during the year (Note 39)	4,817,532.32	-	-	4,817,532.32
31 December 2023	11,918,813.84	-	-	11,918,813.84

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
1 January 2022	16,266,546.28	286,872.07	-	16,553,418.35
Transfer:				
- to Stage 1	41,608.43	(41,608.43)	-	-
- to Stage 2	(2,754,081.79)	2,754,081.79	-	-
- to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Reversals during the year (Note 39)	(6,521,086.22)	(2,931,050.61)	-	(9,452,136.83)
31 December 2022	7,032,986.70	68,294.82	-	7,101,281.52

27 Other liabilities

	2023	*2022*
Service fee payable to related parties	82,522,894.11	44,634,581.90
Items in process of clearing	62,298,443.39	319,029,439.55
Accrued expenses	18,358,626.84	18,066,750.05
Market to market deposits	-	152,974,018.62
Gold lease-in payable		
Including: Designated at FVTPL	-	82,261,432.39
Others	85,200,189.53	23,887,308.16
Total	248,380,153.87	640,853,530.67

28 Paid-in capital

Registered capital and paid-in capital

	2023		*2022*	
	Book value	*Percentage (%)*	*Book value*	*Percentage (%)*
ANZ	6,225,000,000.00	100%	6,225,000,000.00	100%

ANZ contributed the paid-in capital to the Bank in accordance with the Administrative Regulation and relevant regulations. Capital contributions in foreign currency were translated into RMB at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of each contribution received as quoted by the People's Bank of China.

The above paid-in capital was verified by certified public accountants with the related capital verification reports issued.

29 Other comprehensive income

	Movements in fair value of other debt investment	*ECL allowance of other debt investment*	*Total*
As at 1 January 2022	29,514,925.54	2,523,832.13	32,038,757.67
(Decrease)/increase during the year	(55,349,234.39)	6,950,545.31	(48,398,689.08)
Less: Effects of deferred tax	13,837,308.60	(1,737,636.33)	12,099,672.27
As at 31 December 2022	(11,997,000.25)	7,736,741.11	(4,260,259.14)
Increase/(decrease) during the year	5,233,251.79	(796,372.16)	4,436,879.63
Less: Effects of deferred tax	(1,308,312.94)	199,093.04	(1,109,219.90)
As at 31 December 2023	(8,072,061.40)	7,139,461.99	(932,599.41)

30 Surplus reserve

	Note	*Surplus reserve*
Balance at 31 December 2021		239,105,983.43
Profit appropriation	32	47,728,445.79
Balance at 31 December 2022		286,834,429.22
Profit appropriation	32	39,122,847.53
Balance at 31 December 2023		325,957,276.75

31 General reserve

	2023	*2022*
Balance at the end / beginning of the year	298,690,022.35	298,690,022.35

In accordance with the Administrative Measures on Provisions for Financial Institutions (Cai Jin [2012] No.20) issued by the MOF, Financial enterprises shall select the internal model approach or standard approach to carry out a quantitative analysis for risk status faced by risk assets in accordance with their own situation to determine the estimate for potential risks from 1 July 2012. General provision shall be accrued for the difference amount where the estimate for potential risks is higher than the provision for asset impairment. General provision may not be accrued where the estimate for potential risks is less than the provision for asset impairment.

32 Appropriation of profits

(1) Appropriation for surplus reserve

In 2023, the Bank appropriated an amount of RMB39,122,847.53 (2022: RMB47,728,445.79), representing 10% of profit after tax for the year to surplus reserve in accordance with relevant regulations and its articles.

(2) Distributions to owner

Pursuant to the approval at the general meeting of shareholders held on 14 June 2023, a distribution of profit in cash totalling RMB439,994,492.00 (2022: RMB5,210,000.00) to ANZ on 31 July 2023.

33 Net interest income

	2023	*2022*
Interest income:		
Deposits and placements with banks and other financial institutions	353,614,275.85	235,845,173.76
Loans and advances to customers	239,196,957.19	278,162,070.46
Other debt investment	169,259,902.99	137,481,806.95
Deposits with central bank	11,776,966.29	16,710,919.24
Investment in negotiable certificates of deposit	6,274,888.86	4,799,244.68
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	71,323.84	68,860.27
Others	5,625,838.53	-
Sub-total	785,820,153.55	673,068,075.36
Interest expenses:		
Deposits from customers	(179,780,168.86)	(238,638,745.20)
Issuance of negotiable certificates of deposit	(33,514,764.17)	(33,413,886.22)
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements	(25,980,151.12)	(29,337,847.53)
Deposits and placements from banks and other financial institutions	(23,287,783.64)	(12,967,443.88)
Lease liability	(1,409,347.12)	(1,983,612.50)
Sub-total	(263,972,214.91)	(316,341,535.33)
Net interest income	521,847,938.64	356,726,540.03

34 Net fee and commission income

	2023	*2022*
Fee and commission income:		
Business referral fees	49,544,585.66	49,070,709.42
Settlement and clearing fees	7,730,289.31	24,874,875.38
Guarantee fees	17,601,901.68	14,627,083.43
Others	23,720,563.19	23,946,204.36
Sub-total	98,597,339.84	112,518,872.59
Fee and commission expenses:		
Broker's commission	(38,733,390.21)	(34,792,594.10)
Others	(16,097,779.45)	(962,266.63)
Sub-total	(54,831,169.66)	(35,754,860.73)
Net fee and commission income	43,766,170.18	76,764,011.86

35 Investment income

	2023	*2022*
Non foreign exchange derivatives	142,760,609.56	290,636,907.61
Financial assets held for trading	42,105,378.31	51,146,766.60
Other debt investments	-	9,891,130.62
Other assets		
- Gold leased-out receivable designated at FVTPL	26,496,168.88	20,898,095.18
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements at FVTPL	(7,398,394.77)	-
Total	203,963,761.98	372,572,900.01

During 2023, the investment income generated from foreign exchange derivative financial instruments, amounting to RMB147,168,492.31 are included in the Bank's foreign exchange gain or loss (2022: RMB233,296,263.74 of investment income).

36 Other income

	2023			2022		
	Amount	*Presentation item*	*Amount recognised in profit or loss for the current period*	*Amount*	*Presentation item*	*Amount recognised in profit or loss for the current period*
Government grants related to income:						
Refund of withholding tax commission	1,293,017.05	Other income	1,293,017.05	1,272,641.74	Other income	1,272,641.74
Shanghai financial talent grant	166,000.00	Other income	166,000.00	-	Other income	-
Refund of Social insurance	9,049.82	Other income	9,049.82	7,904.08	Other income	7,904.08
Chongqing job stabilization subsidy	6,701.00	Other income	6,701.00	8,906.00	Other income	8,906.00
Refund of prepaid taxes	-	Other income	-	1,190,151.02	Other income	1,190,151.02
Total	1,474,767.87		1,474,767.87	2,479,602.84		2,479,602.84

37 Gain from changes in fair value

	2023	*2022*
Non foreign exchange derivatives	14,029,889.63	(15,218,679.20)
Debt investments held for trading	5,127,245.52	(13,047,038.56)
Precious metals	3,746,705.32	35,276,032.78
Gold lease	3,005,779.28	6,866,389.18
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements at FVTPL	244,233.21	-
Total	26,153,852.96	13,876,704.20

In 2023, the changes in fair value arising from foreign exchange derivative financial instruments amounting to RMB9,749,290.77 are included in the foreign exchange gains and losses (2022: RMB29,641,552.20 of losses from changes in fair value).

38 Business and administrative expenses

	2023	2022
Staff cost		
- Salaries, bonuses and allowances	279,833,932.87	271,226,210.43
- Social insurance and housing funds	40,763,868.42	36,511,086.26
- Termination benefits	20,618,358.79	7,091,496.00
- Staff welfare and others	20,199,717.08	20,045,426.75
Sub-total	361,415,877.16	334,874,219.44
Parent bank's service fees	45,186,523.50	35,882,366.72
Telecommunication expenses	40,645,866.97	53,806,703.20
Depreciation and amortisation	36,984,018.36	36,796,751.98
Operation and Service Hubs' service fees	9,163,418.43	20,773,639.61
Rental and property management expenses	6,733,350.66	6,395,720.92
Deposit insurance premium	4,505,214.90	6,690,671.98
Others	33,959,133.37	30,316,919.25
Total	538,593,403.35	525,536,993.10

39 Charge/(reversal) of credit impairment losses

	Note	2023	2022
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	7	(68,513.20)	775.82
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	8	(2,675,813.13)	7,821,314.84
Loans and advances to customers	11	6,457,232.80	23,196,622.59
Other debt investments	13	796,372.16	(6,950,545.31)
Other assets	17	(1,850,276.38)	(1,328,517.85)
Financial guarantee and credit commitment	26	(4,817,532.32)	9,452,136.83
Total		(2,158,530.07)	32,191,786.92

40 Income tax expenses

(1) Income tax expenses

	2023	*2022*
Current year income tax	127,016,193.73	90,447,275.85
Changes in deferred tax assets	(4,443,947.27)	71,212,825.69
Tax filing differences	(124,564.12)	-
Total	122,447,682.34	161,660,101.54

The analysis of deferred tax expense is set out below:

	2023	*2022*
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4,443,947.27)	24,271,905.98
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	-	46,940,919.71
Total	(4,443,947.27)	71,212,825.69

(2) Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2023	*2022*
Profits before tax	513,676,157.60	638,944,559.52
Income tax at statutory tax rate 25%	128,419,039.40	159,736,139.88
Increase/(decrease) of tax effect:		
- Non-deductible expenses	2,085,972.38	2,763,162.82
- Non-taxable income	(1,677,448.63)	(1,023,967.12)
- Effect of using deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset was recognised in previous periods	(6,263,505.74)	-
- Deferred tax assets over recognized in prior years	8,189.05	184,765.96
- Tax filing differences	(124,564.12)	-
Income tax expenses	122,447,682.34	161,660,101.54

41 Other comprehensive income, net of tax

	2023	*2022*
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Changes in fair value of other debt investments	5,233,251.79	(55,349,234.39)
Less: deferred tax	(1,308,312.94)	13,837,308.60
Sub-total	3,924,938.85	(41,511,925.79)
Expected credit losses of other debt investments	(796,372.16)	6,950,545.31
Less: deferred tax	199,093.04	(1,737,636.33)
Sub-total	(597,279.12)	5,212,908.98
Total	3,327,659.73	(36,299,016.81)

42 Supplement to cash flow statement

(1) Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities:

	2023	*2022*
Net profit	391,228,475.26	477,284,457.98
Add: Interest expense arising from debt securities issued	33,514,764.17	33,413,886.22
Interest expense arising from lease	1,409,347.12	1,983,612.50
Charge/(reversal) of credit impairment loss	2,158,530.07	(32,191,786.92)
Depreciation of fixed assets	9,047,907.38	8,192,490.00
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	27,801,646.02	27,823,971.18
Amortisation of leasehold fixed asset improvements	134,464.96	780,290.80
Asset impairment losses	590,751.00	-
Gains from changes in fair value	(26,153,852.96)	(13,876,704.20)
(Increase)/decrease in deferred tax assets	(4,443,947.27)	71,212,825.69
Foreign exchange gains	(77,740,141.85)	(214,253,188.54)
(Increase)/decrease in operating receivables	(1,319,637,467.77)	4,361,601,590.04
Increase/(decrease) in operating payables	1,271,083,056.20	(10,307,790,500.84)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	308,993,532.33	(5,585,819,056.09)

(2) Changes in cash and cash equivalents:

	2023	*2022*
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,631,146,300.78	6,698,538,876.14
Less: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	(6,698,538,876.14)	(12,274,104,096.38)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(67,392,575.36)	(5,575,565,220.24)

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

	2023	*2022*
Deposits with central bank available on demand	871,850,695.97	419,918,980.36
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	459,058,777.57	767,840,820.33
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	5,300,236,827.24	5,244,029,075.45
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements	-	266,750,000.00
Total	6,631,146,300.78	6,698,538,876.14

43 Related-party relationships and transactions

(1) Information on parent bank of the Bank is listed as follows:

Name	*Registered address*	*Principle activities*	*Ordinary share capital*	*Shareholding percentage*	*Portion of voting rights*
ANZ	Australia	Banking and financial services	AUD 29,082million	100%	100%

(2) Transactions with key management personnel

(a) Balance of the transactions with key management personnel:

	2023	*2022*
Remuneration of key management personnel	55,225,128.45	56,638,483.03

(b) Transactions with other related parties

According to *the Administrative Measures on Related-party Transactions of Banking and Insurance Institutions* (CBIRC [2022] No.1), the Bank discloses credit transactions with related natural persons.

Related natural persons include the Bank's controlling shareholder or actual controller of the banking or insurance institution, the persons acting in concert therewith, ultimate beneficiaries, the natural persons who hold or control more than 5% of the equity of the banking or insurance institution, or who hold less than 5% of the equity but have significant influence on the operation, management of the banking or insurance institution, directors, supervisors, and senior executives of the head office and important branches of the banking or insurance institution, as well as personnel with the power to approve or make decisions on core businesses such as large amount credit extension, asset transfer and use of insurance funds.

For the year, the Bank did not have the above transactions with related natural persons (2022: nil).

(3) Transactions with related parties other than key management personnel

During the year, the Bank had no significant transactions with its related parties under Section 14 of the Administrative Measures for the Connected Transactions (2022: nil).

(a) Major transactions with related parties during the year:

	2023	*2022*
Net interest income	72,702,485.43	37,633,535.84
Net fee and commission income	41,906,717.51	54,953,778.29
Parent bank's service fees	(45,186,523.50)	(35,882,366.72)
Operation and Service Hubs' service fees	(9,163,418.43)	(20,773,639.61)
Gains/(Losses) from changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	39,246,422.68	(177,173,002.97)
(Losses)/gains from changes in fair value of gold lease	(431,671.53)	464,339.30

In 2023, the sales margin obtained by the Bank from its related parties through internal derivative transactions was accounted in investment income amounting to RMB218,451.30 (2022: RMB3,891,493.78).

Of the above transactions, the transactions with the related bodies of non-commercial bank and their corresponding percentage to general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	2023	*Percentage (%)*	*2022*	*Percentage (%)*
Hubs' service fees				
- Amounts of accepted services	9,163,418.43	1.70%	20,773,639.61	3.95%

Under the relevant service agreements, cost-plus pricing method is adopted in the above transactions with the related bodies of non-commercial bank.

(b) As at 31 December, the major balances with related parties are as follows:

	2023	*2022*
Assets		
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions	20,951,434.82	37,595,549.00
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	2,083,580,433.42	2,160,755,038.98
Derivative financial assets	207,668,239.10	238,904,264.66
Other assets	54,304,868.32	60,100,181.69
Total	2,366,504,975.66	2,497,355,034.33

	2023	*2022*
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	42,611,217.30	27,427,902.74
Placements from banks and other financial institutions	3,799,303,367.22	785,369,999.89
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	3,279,573,733.89
Derivative financial liabilities	205,330,873.98	275,813,322.22
Other liabilities	82,899,790.30	44,634,581.90
Total	4,130,145,248.80	4,412,819,540.64

The balance of the transactions with the related bodies of non-commercial bank and their corresponding percentage at 31 December are as follows:

	2023	*Percentage (%)*	*2022*	*Percentage (%)*
Other liabilities - Service fee payable	138,887.95	0.06%	4,374,904.11	0.68%

(c) As at 31 December, notional amount of the off-balance sheet derivatives with related parties is as follows:

	2023	2022
Interest rate swaps	6,388,893,157.40	11,398,360,070.72
Interest rate options	360,000,000.00	193,000,000.00
Foreign exchange swaps	4,040,264,409.07	6,103,400,569.70
Foreign exchange forwards	7,460,825,129.49	241,171,609.62
Foreign exchange options	568,026,620.95	11,004,772.57
Gold forward	-	670,353,433.19
Gold swaps	587,716,720.54	2,358,102,466.80
Complicated derivatives	223,851,316.35	371,126,167.77
Total	19,629,577,353.80	21,346,519,090.37

(d) As at 31 December, the credit commitments with related parties are as follows:

	2023	2022
Letters of guarantee issued	3,621,216,463.32	3,480,421,988.09
Letters of guarantee accepted	342,046,622.36	247,577,959.04
Loan commitments	-	65,000,000.00

(e) Relationship with the related parties referred in Note 43(3)(a), (b), (c) and (d):

Name	*Relationship with the Bank*	*Economic nature or type*	*Primary business*	*Legal representative*	*Registered location*	*Registered capital*
ANZ and its branches	Parent bank and its fellow branches	Listed Company	Banking and financial services	Paul O'Sullivan	Australia	AUD 29,082 million
ANZ Operation and Service (Chengdu) Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Company Limited (Wholly owned by foreign legal person)	Engage in the development, maintenance and provision of relevant technical support of systems, software and information technology related to banking business; data processing, data analysis, reconciliation, data settlement and back-office services related to banking business	Steven Michael Harris	Chengdu city	AUD 23 million
Chongqing Liangping ANZ Rural Bank Co., Ltd. (note)	Fellow subsidiary	Company Limited (Wholly owned by foreign legal person)	Absorbing public deposits and issuing loans	Jingdong Fan	Chongqing city	RMB 43 million
ANZ Support Services India Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary	Company Limited	Engaged in development of systems, software and IT enabled services, provide supports of related technologies	S V Venkataraman	India	INR 953 million
ANZ Global Services and Operations (Manila), Inc.	Fellow subsidiary	Company Limited	Engaged in systems and supports of related technologies	Steve Harris	The Philippines	PHP 1,421 million

Note: Chongqing Liangping ANZ Rural Bank Co., Ltd. completed liquidation and deregistration in April 2024.

44 Segment reporting

(1) Business segment

The Bank mainly engage in corporate banking, provides a range of financial products and services to corporations and financial institutions, including: corporate loans, trade finance, corporate deposits, payment and settlement services, security services, placements with banks and other financial institutions, customer-driven derivative financial instruments and customer-driven foreign exchange trading.

(2) Geographic information

The information sets out about the source of the Bank's gross revenue and non-current assets (excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets) inside and outside of Mainland China. The geographical location of source of gross revenue (the total of interest income) is based on the counterparty's registered location. The geographical location of the specified non-current assets is based on the physical location of the asset.

The following table sets out information about total interest income based on the geographical location:

	2023	*2022*
In Mainland China	597,586,332.17	590,939,884.59
Outside Mainland China	188,233,821.38	82,128,190.77
Total	785,820,153.55	673,068,075.36

As at 31 December 2023, the Bank does not hold any non-current assets that are located outside of Mainland China (31 December 2022: nil).

(3) Major customers

Interest income from each individual customer of the Bank is below 10% of the Bank's total interest income in both 2023 and 2022.

45 Assets pledged as security

Following assets of the Bank are pledged as security in respect of repurchase agreements:

	Note	*2023*	*2022*
Debt investment at FVTPL	12	1,827,167,047.72	1,504,575,299.17
Debt investment at FVOCI	13	810,538,867.84	-
Total		2,637,705,915.56	1,504,575,299.17

46 Commitments and contingencies

(1) Credit commitments

The Bank has credit commitments at any time. These commitments include approved loans. The Bank provides financial guarantees and letters of credit to guarantee the performance of customers to third parties.

Acceptances are the Bank's commitments to honour the customer bills issued. The Bank expects most acceptances to be settled simultaneously when the customer settles payment.

The amounts reflected in the table for credit commitments represent the total amount when the loan is expended. The amounts reflected in the table for guarantees and letters of credit represent the maximum potential loss that would be recognised at the balance sheet date if counterparties failed to fulfil their contractual obligations.

	2023	*2022*
Irrevocable loan commitments		
- Original maturity within 1 year	113,541,412.02	198,940,448.61
- Original maturity over 1 year (inclusive)	7,759,532.08	105,317,819.34
	121,300,944.10	304,258,267.95
Letter of guarantees		
- Financing guarantees	334,950,216.76	1,253,462,721.77
- Non-financing guarantees	4,641,005,603.89	3,091,935,374.62
	4,975,955,820.65	4,345,398,096.39
Documentary letters of credit	189,200,840.40	299,458,681.10
Bank acceptance	266,979,370.40	91,207,368.76
Total	5,553,436,975.55	5,040,322,414.20
Impairment provision for financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments	(11,918,813.84)	(7,101,281.52)

The above credit businesses are the credit risks the Bank may undertake. The Bank periodically assesses and makes allowances for any probable losses if necessary. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contract amounts do not represent expected future cash outflows.

(2) Credit risk weighted amounts of off-balance sheet assets

	2023	*2022*
Credit risk weighted amounts of off-balance sheet assets	2,831,185,062.80	2,948,679,653.16

The credit risk weighted amounts of off-balance sheet assets refer to the amounts as computed in accordance with the Administrative Measures on Capitals of Commercial Bank (For Trial Implementation) as set out by the former CBRC and depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics.

(3) Capital commitments

As at the balance sheet date, the Bank has no significant capital commitment.

47 Fiduciary activities

Entrusted loans and deposits

The Bank had the following entrusted loans and deposits as at balance sheet date:

	2023	*2022*
Entrusted loans and deposits	68,653,392,067.67	63,310,810,879.50

48 Risk management

Financial instruments are fundamental to the Bank's business, constituting one of the core elements of the operations. Accordingly, the risks associated with financial instruments are a significant component of the risks faced by the Bank. Financial instruments create, modify or reduce the credit, market (including trading or fair value risks and non-trading or interest and foreign currency related risks) and liquidity risks of the Bank's balance sheet. These risks and the policies and objectives for managing such risks are outlined below. The overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance.

Risk management function for the Bank covers credit risks, market risks, liquidity risks and operational risks and capital management.

(1) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss from counterparties being unable to fulfil their contractual obligations. The credit risks arise not only from traditional lending to customers, but also from inter-bank, treasury and international trade activities.

The credit risk objectives are set by the Bank's Board of Directors and are implemented and monitored within a tiered structure of delegated authority, designed to oversee multiple aspects of credit risk, including asset writing strategies, credit policies and controls, single customer exposures, portfolio monitoring and risk concentrations.

Most of the Bank's credit customers are multinational enterprises and their subsidiaries in China, large state-owned enterprises and private enterprises. All credit limits applications should be approved by authorized person of the business department, and then delivered to and approved by the Head Office's Credit Risk Management Department located in Shanghai. For trade related credits, the Bank only accepts bills negotiation under letter of credit and with no discrepancies. As such, the risks are more bank risks.

The Bank's daily credit risk functions are segregated into credit risk management, client relationship management and loan administration.

The Credit Risk Management Department in Head Office is responsible for the credit risk management and credit limits applications approval of the Bank.

Client relationship management is carried out by front desk departments. Their responsibilities include planning and executing business development and marketing activities, maintaining relationship with both existing and new clients; and recommending or approving credit applications under the delegated authority based on client needs and the market environment.

The Loan Administration Department in Head Office located in Shanghai is responsible for loan disbursement provided all approval conditions have been satisfied. The Credit Risk Management Department is independent from the front desk departments, reporting directly to Chief Operation Officer of the Bank.

Every month, the head of Institution Business ("IB") Department and the head of GSG collect a consolidated Early Alert Review ("EAR") list for the accounts identified by the relationship managers in the month and update the early warning and high risk credit report, and hold the monthly early warning and high risk credit meeting, which is hosted by the front line business department and attended by the president of the China region, the Chief Risk Officer, Credit Risk Management Department and other relevant business personnel. The monthly consolidated Asia pacific EAR report will be sent to regional centralised co-ordinating department of ANZ. The centralised co-ordinating department will send the consolidated Asia pacific EAR report to General Manager Institutional Credit - APEA. Each month in the Bank's Management Risk Committee meeting, the EAR list and the mitigation measures taken or to be taken are reported to the committee. The outcomes of the meeting would be documented and the action items around the same would be followed up and presented in the meeting.

Risk reporting

Credit portfolios are actively monitored at each layer of the risk structure to ensure credit deterioration is quickly detected and mitigated through the implementation of remediation strategies. All businesses incurring credit risk undertake regular and comprehensive analysis of their credit portfolios. Issue identification and adherence to performance benchmarks are reported to risk and business executives through a series of reporting processes.

Collateral management

The credit principles specify to only lend what the counterparty has the capacity and ability to repay and the Bank sets limits on the acceptable level of credit risk. Acceptance of credit risk is firstly based on the counterparty's assessed capacity to meet contractual obligations (i.e. interest and principal repayments). Obtaining collateral is only used to mitigate credit risk.

Customer Manager re-evaluates the collateral in accordance with Credit Risk Management Department 's requirements, and forward Corporate Customer Credit Department/Credit Issuance Department of the Branch to review and archive the new security agreements, new certificate of collateral, new insurance agreements. Corporate Customer Credit Department assumes responsibility for taking physical control of security documents.

Concentration management of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of customers are engaged in similar business activities or activities within the same geographic region, or when they have similar risk characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The strategy is to maintain well-diversified low risk credit portfolios focused on achieving the best risk-return balance. Credit risk portfolios are actively monitored and frequently reviewed to identify, assess and guard against unacceptable risk concentrations. Concentration analysis will typically include geography, industry, credit product and risk grade. Risk management also applies single customer counterparty limits ("SCCLs") to protect against unacceptably large exposures to single name risk. These limits are established based on a combination of factors including nature of counter party, probability of default and collateral provided.

The risk grade profile changes dynamically through new counterparty lending acquisitions and/or existing counterparty movements in either risk or volume. All counterparty risk grades are subject to frequent review at least annually.

The Bank uses a two-dimensional risk grading system, which measures both the customer's ability to repay (probability of default ("PD")) and the loss in the event of default ("LGD"). The Bank also uses financial and statistical tools to assist in the risk grading of customers. Customer risk grades are actively reviewed and monitored to ensure the risk grade accurately reflects the credit risk of the customer and the prevailing economic conditions. Similarly, the performance of risk grading tools used in the risk grading process is reviewed periodically by the Bank to ensure the tools remain statistically valid.

According to the Bank's credit policy, the risk grading criteria consist of the following two components:

(1) Customer Credit Rating ("CCR"); and

(2) Security Indicator ("SI") that measures the nature of security and level of security coverage held against individual credit or group credit facilities.

CCR ranges from 0 to 10, and each of grades from 1-8 consists of 3 sub-grades, such as 2+, 2= and 2-. 0+ represents the loans of the best organisations. 9 and 10 represent non-performing loans and loans with principal or interest overdue more than 90 days. 8-represents that the debtor is currently able to repay the principal, interest or earnings, although there are some factors which are likely to have adverse impact on the performance of the contract. 9 represents that the debtor is unable to repay the principal, interest or earnings in full, or the financial asset has suffered from credit impairment. 10 represents that the debtor is unable to repay the principal, interest or earnings in full, and the financial asset has suffered from significant credit impairment; or after all possible measures are taken, only a very small part of financial assets is recovered, or all of the financial assets are lost.

SI includes A to G, I, K and S, with A representing more than 130% tangible security coverage, B representing 100% to 130% tangible security coverage, and G representing zero tangible security coverage but that may have a parent company guarantee. I, K, and S represent intra-group guarantees, cash collateral and sovereign borrowings respectively.

According to the *Measures for the Risk-based Classification of Financial Assets by Commercial Banks* (Decree [2023] No. 1 of the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission and the People's Bank of China), the Bank maps its internal credit grading to the five-tier credit grading monthly.

Measurement of ECLs

Risk Staging of Financial Instruments

Based on whether the credit risk of financial instruments has significantly increased or credit impairment has occurred since initial recognition, the Bank classifies each business into three risk stages and accrues expected credit losses. For the definitions of the three risk stages, the criteria for determining significant increase in credit risk, the definition of default, and the definition of financial assets with credit impairment, please refer to Note 3(2)(i).

Explanation of Parameters, Assumptions, and Estimation Techniques

Based on whether there is a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition and whether credit impairment has occurred in financial instruments, the Bank measures the loss provisions for different financial instruments by the expected credit losses over 12 months or the entire duration. Expected credit losses are the discounted and weighted average results of the product of three key parameters: probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default. The relevant definitions are as follows:

- Probability of Default (PD) refers to the likelihood of a borrower will default within the next 12 months or over the entire remaining duration. The Bank adjusts its PD based on the results of internal rating models, incorporating forward-looking information to reflect the impact of macroeconomic changes on future PD.

- Loss Given Default (LGD) represents the proportion of the loss amount resulting from the default of a debt obligation to the exposure at default. LGD varies according to factors such as business products and collateral.

- Exposure at Default (EAD) is the amount that should be repaid for a debt obligation in the event of a default.

The Bank monitors and reviews the assumptions related to the calculation of expected credit losses quarterly, including changes in default probabilities and loss given default across different maturities.

During the reporting period, there were no significant changes in estimation techniques or key assumptions.

Forward-looking information incorporated in expected credit losses

Both the assessment of whether the credit risk of financial instruments has significantly increased since initial recognition and the measurement of expected credit losses involve forward-looking information.

The Bank has present four economic scenarios: the base scenario, which reflects the assumptions used by the Bank's management for strategic planning and budgeting, and represents the Bank's view of future macroeconomic conditions; the upside scenario and the downside scenario are determined with reference to average economic cycle conditions (i.e., they are not based on economic conditions at the balance sheet date), and are based on a combination of more optimistic (in the case of upside) and pessimistic (in the case of the downside) economic events and uncertainty over long term horizons. Finally, for the severely downside scenario, ANZ's parent bank altered the severe downside scenario in 2022 from a scenario fixed by reference to average economic cycle conditions to one which aligns with the scenario used for Group-wide stress testing. In 2023, the weight distribution of each scenario when calculating expected credit losses for the Bank was as follows: the base scenario weighting accounted for 45%, the upside scenario weighting for 0%, the downside scenario weighting for 40%, and the severely downside scenario weighting for 15%.

Through historical data analysis, the Bank has identified key economic indicators that affect the credit risk and expected credit losses of various business types, such as the year-on-year growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) and the growth rate of the consumer price index (CPI).

The Bank evaluates and forecasts these economic indicators at least annually, providing the best future estimates, and regularly monitors and assesses the results. In 2023, the Bank adjusted the forecast of forward-looking economic indicators using statistical analysis methods combined with expert judgment, considering the range of possible outcomes represented by each scenario, and determining the final macroeconomic scenarios and their weights. Similar to other economic forecasts, there is a high level of inherent uncertainty in the estimates of expected economic indicators and their likelihood of occurrence, and therefore the actual results may differ significantly from the forecasts. The Bank believes that these forecasts reflect the Bank's best estimates of possible outcomes. Weighted credit losses are calculated by multiplying the expected credit losses under each scenario by the corresponding scenario weights.

The impact of these economic indicators on default probabilities and loss given default varies across different business types. The Bank comprehensively considers internal and external data, expert predictions, and statistical analysis to determine the relationship between these economic indicators and default probabilities, loss given default, and exposure at default. Each year, the Bank reviews the key parameters and assumptions used in the calculation of expected credit losses based on external economic developments, changes in industry and regional risks, and makes necessary updates and adjustments. In the event of significant domestic or international occurrences or major adjustments to industry and regional policies, the Bank's management will conduct overlay adjustments based on the impact of the relevant events and adjustments.

(a) Maximum exposure to credit risk

Without considering the collaterals or other credit enhancements corresponding assets, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets minus provisions. Except for the financial guarantee contracts and credit commitments given by the Bank as set out in Note 46(1), the Bank does not provide any other contracts and commitments which would expose the Bank to credit risk.

(b) Financial instruments analysed by credit quality

As of 31 December, the risk levels for the Bank's financial instruments are set as below:

	31 December 2023							
	Book value				ECL allowance			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Deposits with central bank	1,851,436,402.68	-	-	1,851,436,402.68	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	459,058,777.57	-	-	459,058,777.57	78,906.46	-	-	78,906.46
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	7,737,074,704.02	-	-	7,737,074,704.02	15,506,773.39	-	-	15,506,773.39
Loans and advances to customers	7,257,437,054.75	86,060,419.21	-	7,343,497,473.96	36,448,738.38	240,933.52	-	36,689,671.90
Other financial assets	2,581,949,012.05	-	-	2,581,949,012.05	7,864,034.39	-	-	7,864,034.39
Total	19,886,955,951.07	86,060,419.21	-	19,973,016,370.28	59,898,452.62	240,933.52	-	60,139,386.14

	Book value				ECL allowance			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Financial assets measured at FVOCI								
Other debt investment	6,858,709,814.60	-	-	6,858,709,814.60	9,519,282.68	-	-	9,519,282.68
Financial guarantee and credit commitment	5,553,436,975.55	-	-	5,553,436,975.55	11,918,813.84	-	-	11,918,813.84

	31 December 2022							
	Book value				ECL allowance			
	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Financial assets at amortised cost								
Deposits with central bank	1,367,750,232.29	-	-	1,367,750,232.29	-	-	-	-
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	767,840,820.33	-	-	767,840,820.33	10,393.26	-	-	10,393.26
Placements with banks and other financial institutions	7,292,868,013.43	-	-	7,292,868,013.43	12,830,960.26	-	-	12,830,960.26
Loans and advances to customers	5,804,585,680.54	220,443,424.16	-	6,025,029,104.70	35,154,023.05	399,849.33	-	35,553,872.38
Other financial assets	2,760,644,653.74	-	-	2,760,644,653.74	6,013,758.01	-	-	6,013,758.01
Total	17,993,689,400.33	220,443,424.16	-	18,214,132,824.49	54,009,134.58	399,849.33	-	54,408,983.91

	Book value				ECL allowance			
	Stage 1	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*	*Stage 1*	*Stage 2*	*Stage 3*	*Total*
Financial assets measured at FVOCI								
Other debt investment	6,226,927,236.42	-	-	6,226,927,236.42	10,315,654.84	-	-	10,315,654.84
Financial guarantee and credit commitment	455,666,049.86	4,584,656,364.34	-	5,040,322,414.20	7,032,986.70	68,294.82	-	7,101,281.52

(c) Receivables from inter-banks analysed by credit rating

Receivables from inter-banks include deposits with banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions, and financial assets purchased under resale agreements. Credit quality of receivables from inter-banks (excluding interest accrued) mainly based on external ratings agency - Standard & Poor's analysed as follows:

	2023	*2022*
A to AAA	4,734,136,461.37	4,848,145,750.30
B to BBB	13,295,188.94	75,843,542.07
Unrated	3,400,133,977.34	3,360,736,624.24
Total	8,147,565,627.65	8,284,725,916.61

The above amounts (excluding interest accrued) are presented without deducting the allowance for impairment losses.

(d) Debt instruments analysed by credit rating

As at the balance sheet date, according to the external rating agency - Standard & Poor's or Moody's, the credit quality of debt instruments has been assessed as follows:

	2023	*2022*
A to AAA	8,901,766,764.19	7,952,166,525.25

(2) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of decline in earnings due to adverse changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity prices, and commodity prices. Market risk arises when changes and volatilities in market rates and prices lead to a decline in the value of assets and liabilities, including financial derivatives. The main source of the Bank's market risk is the transactions driven by customers and self-operated business. The objective of the Bank's market risk policy and procedure is to control the potential loss within an acceptable range via independent identification, assessment and monitoring of the Bank's inherent market risk, thus the stability of earnings can be maintained.

The Bank has a detailed risk management and control framework to support the business development. The Board of Directors of the Bank has the ultimate responsibility for risk management. The Risk Management Committee/Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO"), which is under the Board, is responsible for the governance of overall risk management and control, including supervision of risk management strategies, policies and procedures. These strategies, policies and processes have a significant impact on the Bank's performance, reputation and capital protection. The Bank's market risk management department should monitor market risk on a daily basis and report to the Chief Risk Officer. The report should be submitted to the management of the Risk Management Sub-Committee/ALCO for review at least on a monthly basis. ALCO and the Risk Management Sub-Committee are responsible for the monthly market risk management oversight.

To facilitate the management, measurement and reporting of market risk, the Bank has grouped market risk into two broad categories.

(a) Trading market risk

Trading activities are the activities mainly driven by trading (such as to meet the needs of customers) or by hedging transactions, usually for short-term but not long-term holding. The principal asset classes include foreign exchange, interest rate, and commodity markets. The trading market risk is the risk of loss from changes in the value of financial instruments due to movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

(b) Non-trading market risk (bank account risk)

All activities which are not included in the trading activities are non-trading activities. Non-traded interest rate risk is the risk that market interest rates are likely to move against the direction of the future net interest margin changes. Non-traded market risk management methods, including value-at-risk ("VaR"), the earnings at risk and sensitivity measurement.

Market risk measurement methods are mainly VaR. VaR is the value of financial assets within a specific period of time in the future the maximum possible loss at a certain confidence level. VaR is measured within the 99% confidence interval. The Bank's VaR model is based on the historical simulation method, with market interest and the price rates by 500 historical trading days. The trading market risk and non-trading market risk are calculated with a one-day holding period. Meanwhile, the Bank estimates the maximum loss of extreme market events through stress testing to complement the VaR model.

VaR analysis of trading and non-trading market risk of the Bank as at the balance sheet date is as follows: (expressed in RMB'000)

	2023			
	31 December	*Average value*	*Maximum value*	*Minimum value*
Trading market risk	5,351	9,586	22,694	4,520
Level of confidence: 99%				
Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	3,545	5,158	17,159	2,440
Precious metals trading	4,932	7,600	23,390	2,869
Foreign exchange options trading	379	513	2,226	69
Credit and debt trading	-	-	-	-
Non-trading market risk Level of confidence: 99%				
Value of risk in banking book	5,365	4,863	12,960	3,544
Income from risk in banking book	7,536	7,312	13,579	2,075

	2022			
	31 December	*Average value*	*Maximum value*	*Minimum value*
Trading market risk	18,204	9,349	24,548	3,444
Level of confidence: 99%				
Foreign currency risk and interest rate risk	4,026	6,062	13,368	2,078
Precious metals trading	16,001	6,144	24,092	999
Foreign exchange options trading	245	365	1,935	85
Credit and debt trading	-	30	178	-
Non-trading market risk Level of confidence: 99%				
Value of risk in banking book	4,508	4,714	6,042	2,933
Income from risk in banking book	7,274	6,499	13,522	3,445

(3) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank has insufficient capacity to fund increases in assets, or are unable to meet their payment obligations as they fall due, including repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt. The timing mismatch of cash flows and the related liquidity risk is inherent in all banking operations, and may be affected by both internal and external events, including: credit or operational risks, bank-specific rumours, market disruptions and systemic shocks.

The liquidity risk and funding gap are overseen by the Parent Bank's Financial Market Department, the Bank's Risk Management Department, and ALCO. The following principles outline the Bank's approach to liquidity risk management, including:

- Ensuring that the liquidity management framework is compatible with local regulatory requirements;
- Calculation of liquidity ratio and market liquidity scenario analysis is performed to quantify the liquidity risk;
- Targeting a diversified funding base, avoiding undue concentrations by investor type, maturity, market source and currency;
- Holding a portfolio of high-quality liquid assets to protect against adverse funding conditions and to support day-to-day operations; and
- Establishing detailed contingency plans to cover different liquidity crisis events.

All assumptions for scenarios modelling are made based a combination of external data and professional judgement, according to ANZ Banking Group standards and actual market liquidity conditions in China, and adjusted according to the actual parameters of the Chinese market. The Bank perform "Bank LCR" test on a daily basis to ensure that the Bank held enough liquid assets to meet cash flow needs in the next 30 days in severe market liquidity stress situations. The reports are generated by the Head Office's Market Risk Reporting Department and results are reported to relevant senior management. Any breaches are escalated to the appropriate senior management, the Chief Risk Officer and the Risk Management Committee for review and resolution.

The Bank maintains the liquidity crisis contingency plans defining an approach for analysing and responding to a liquidity threatening event. The framework includes:

- Establishment of crisis severity/stress levels;
- Clearly assigned crisis roles and responsibilities;
- Early warning signals indicative of an approaching crisis, and mechanisms to monitor and report these signals;
- Outlined action plans, and courses of action for altering asset and liability behaviour;
- Procedures for crisis management reporting, and making up cash flow shortfalls;
- Guidelines determining the priority of customer relationships in the event of liquidity problems; and
- Assigned responsibilities for internal and external communications.

The following tables analyse the estimated undiscounted cash flows for the Bank's financial assets and liabilities by the remaining contractual maturity at the balance sheet date:

	Note	2023 Overdue/ no contractual maturity	On demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 months to 1 year	Due between 1 year to 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amount
Assets									
Deposits with central bank		979,334,491.00	872,101,911.68	-	-	-	-	1,851,436,402.68	1,851,436,402.68
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		-	458,979,871.11	-	-	-	-	458,979,871.11	458,979,871.11
Placements with banks and other financial institutions		-	-	5,464,960,333.42	2,304,513,441.61	-	-	7,769,473,775.03	7,721,567,930.63
Derivative financial assets	(a)	-	4,325,096,190.48	-	-	-	-	4,325,096,190.48	4,325,096,190.48
Loans and advances to customers	(b)	-	548,424,152.71	3,791,951,942.76	1,447,056,643.23	1,447,512,302.91	14,057,114.94	7,249,002,156.55	7,233,562,753.09
Financial investment									
- Financial asset held for trading	(a)	-	2,043,056,949.59	-	-	-	-	2,043,056,949.59	2,043,056,949.59
- Other debt investment		-	-	1,804,503,158.16	1,561,188,212.44	3,661,088,002.16	-	7,026,779,372.76	6,858,709,814.60
Other financial assets		875,344,225.87	28,244.18	1,089,870,014.39	608,842,493.22	-	-	2,574,084,977.66	2,574,084,977.66
Total		1,854,678,716.87	8,247,687,319.75	12,151,285,448.73	5,921,600,790.50	5,108,600,305.07	14,057,114.94	33,297,909,695.86	33,066,494,889.84
Liabilities									
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions		-	(336,274,271.46)	(10,323,307.16)	-	-	-	(346,597,578.62)	(346,545,050.84)
Placements from banks and other financial institutions		-	-	(3,278,363,251.33)	(1,507,447,819.21)	-	-	(4,785,811,070.54)	(4,784,357,101.01)
Derivative financial liabilities	(a)	-	(4,344,022,390.23)	-	-	-	-	(4,344,022,390.23)	(4,344,022,390.23)
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		-	-	(2,506,929,900.60)	-	-	-	(2,506,929,900.60)	(2,506,458,717.72)
Deposits from customers		-	(10,222,534,575.81)	(1,726,685,771.17)	(131,189,384.99)	(3,203,899.24)	-	(12,083,613,631.21)	(12,073,311,292.53)
Debt securities issued		-	-	(900,000,000.00)	(400,000,000.00)	-	-	(1,300,000,000.00)	(1,293,775,584.19)
Lease liability		-	-	(9,061,996.01)	(17,783,502.43)	(3,379,315.30)	-	(30,224,813.74)	(29,755,551.23)
Other financial liabilities		-	(142,021,347.42)	(138,887.95)	(82,384,006.16)	-	-	(224,544,241.53)	(224,544,241.53)
Total		-	(15,044,852,584.92)	(8,431,503,114.22)	(2,138,804,712.79)	(6,583,214.54)	-	(25,621,743,626.47)	(25,602,769,929.28)
Net position		1,854,678,716.87	(6,797,165,265.17)	3,719,782,334.51	3,782,796,077.71	5,102,017,090.53	14,057,114.94	7,676,166,069.39	7,463,724,960.56

	Note	2022 Overdue/ no contractual maturity	On demand	Due within 3 months	Due between 3 months to 1 year	Due between 1 year to 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Carrying amount
Assets									
Deposits with central bank		947,487,338.80	420,262,893.49	-	-	-	-	1,367,750,232.29	1,367,750,232.29
Deposits with banks and other financial institutions		-	767,830,427.07	-	-	-	-	767,830,427.07	767,830,427.07
Placements with banks and other financial institutions		-	-	5,333,210,324.18	1,047,480,785.92	980,756,611.11	-	7,361,447,721.21	7,280,037,053.17
Derivative financial assets	(a)	-	6,240,620,755.03	-	-	-	-	6,240,620,755.03	6,240,620,755.03
Financial assets purchased under resale agreements		-	-	266,815,205.56	-	-	-	266,815,205.56	266,782,156.16
Loans and advances to customers	(b)	-	265,308,928.83	3,208,680,000.37	849,387,180.70	1,966,728,775.70	19,878,488.21	6,309,983,373.81	5,934,981,590.08
Financial investment									
- Financial asset held for trading	(a)	-	1,725,239,288.83	-	-	-	-	1,725,239,288.83	1,725,239,288.83
- Other debt investment		-	-	-	2,883,543,273.68	3,513,623,585.69	-	6,397,166,859.37	6,226,927,236.42
Other financial assets		426,994,866.52	2,349.01	1,378,593,006.56	955,054,431.65	-	-	2,760,644,653.74	2,760,617,653.74
Total		1,374,482,205.32	9,419,264,642.26	10,187,298,536.67	5,735,465,671.95	6,461,108,972.50	19,878,488.21	33,197,498,516.91	32,570,786,392.79
Liabilities									
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions		-	(847,856,062.79)	-	-	-	-	(847,856,062.79)	(847,856,062.79)
Placements from banks and other financial institutions		-	-	-	(785,731,422.18)	-	-	(785,731,422.18)	(785,566,768.53)
Financial liabilities held for trading		-	(3,279,573,733.89)	-	-	-	-	(3,279,573,733.89)	(3,279,573,733.89)
Derivative financial liabilities	(a)	-	(6,260,303,539.64)	-	-	-	-	(6,260,303,539.64)	(6,260,303,539.64)
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements		-	-	(1,402,780,619.81)	-	-	-	(1,402,780,619.81)	(1,402,119,019.91)
Deposits from customers		-	(11,364,941,494.70)	(684,525,032.25)	(286,014,004.12)	(1,148,309.91)	-	(12,336,628,840.98)	(12,331,619,130.65)
Debt securities issued		-	-	(300,000,000.00)	(900,000,000.00)	-	-	(1,200,000,000.00)	(1,185,165,370.02)
Lease liability		-	-	(8,229,858.93)	(19,261,127.57)	(18,676,701.30)	-	(46,167,687.80)	(44,590,768.68)
Other financial liabilities		(152,974,018.62)	(335,572,199.01)	(126,013,017.23)	(3,214,279.88)	-	-	(617,773,514.74)	(617,773,514.74)
Total		(152,974,018.62)	(22,088,247,030.03)	(2,521,548,528.22)	(1,994,220,833.75)	(19,825,011.21)	-	(26,776,815,421.83)	(26,754,567,908.85)
Net position		1,221,508,186.70	(12,668,982,387.77)	7,665,750,008.45	3,741,244,838.20	6,441,283,961.29	19,878,488.21	6,420,683,095.08	5,816,218,483.94

(a) The Bank recognised financial assets held for trading and derivative financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value as "payable on demand" to reflect the short-term nature of these trading activities.

(b) The overdue loans in the category of "overdue" of loans and advances to the customers are those of which all or part of principal or interest is overdue for more than a day.

(4) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk arising from improper or failed internal processes, people, systems or external events. This definition includes legal risk, the risk of loss, or damage to reputation due to improper or failed internal processes, people, systems, but does not include strategic risks or reputational risks.

The Bank classifies operation risk based on the following seven categories of loss in accordance with local regulatory requirements and internal procedures:

- Internal fraud events
- External fraud events
- Employment policies and workplace safety events
- Customer, product and business events
- Damage to physical assets events
- Business interruption events
- Execution, delivery and process management events

Management Operational Risk Committee assists the Board to supervise, establish, implement and review the management system and policy of the operational risk. This is supported by an independent operational risk function which provides oversight, direction, the operational framework, policies and processes.

Front office, Back office and Department of Operational Risk are the first line of defence, with the main responsibilities of operational risk control, and continuously identify, implement and monitor related daily tasks ("I.AM Framework") of the operational risk policies. As the second line of defence, the risk control department of the Bank is responsible for developing and updating the operational risk policy of the Bank, and provides oversight and guidance for the operational risk management. Internal audit (specialised in operational risk) is the third line of defence, its responsibility is to independently assess and assure the effectiveness and adequacy of the operational risk management.

The I.AM Framework is composed by several operational risk policies and procedures. The effectiveness of risk control is tested by risk control department and assessed independently by internal control.

The Bank uses the "Basic Management Approach" to measure the level of operational risk and to determine and allocate operational risk capital.

Business continuity is viewed as a critical management responsibility within the overall Operational Risk Framework, which seeks to minimise the likelihood of a disruption to normal operations, constrain the impact were an event to occur and achieve efficient and effective recovery.

Crisis management planning supplements business continuity plans in the event of a broader country crisis. Crisis management plans include risk team organisational charts, roles, responsibilities and contact information, and are tested regularly.

(5) Capital Management

The Bank's capital management includes capital adequacy ratio management and leverage ratio management. The capital adequacy reflects the Bank's abilities of prudently operating and withstanding risks. The Bank's objective of capital adequacy management is to meet legal and regulatory requirements and to prudently determine the capital adequacy target according to the actual risks faced, with referencing the parent bank and the international advanced level peers' adequacy and own operating conditions. The objective of the Bank's capital management is to:

- Protect business continuity and the interests of the Bank's creditors and shareholder;
- Maintain adequate capital to avoid breaching the former CBRC's Capital Rules, including in a stressed environment;
- Align capital levels to the Board's risk appetite; and
- Establish a capital structure that provides an efficient and effective use of funds within the Bank while at all times meeting the former CBRC's regulatory requirements

The Bank manages its capital structure and restructuring in accordance with the economic environment and the risk characteristics of business activities. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Bank may adjust the profit distribution policy, issue Tier 1 capital instruments, qualified Tier 2 capital instruments, etc.

The Board and ALCO take full responsibility for the management of capital to ensure the bank's capital adequacy consistent with the provisions of the former CBRC, and they are also responsible for determining the objectives of the management of capital adequacy, to review the risk tolerance, to make and monitor the implementation of capital planning, and to disclose the information of the Bank's capital adequacy.

Management of the Bank monitors the capital adequacy and the use of the regulatory capital in accordance with the method prescribed by the former CBRC. The Bank submits the required information to the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission ("CBIRC") in half-yearly and quarterly.

The capital adequacy ratio and leverage ratio of the Bank has been calculated in accordance with *Administrative Measures on Capitals of Commercial Bank (For Trial Implementation)* and *Administrative Measures on Leverage Ratio of Commercial Bank (For Trial Implementation)* issued by the former CBRC and other related laws and regulations.

The former CBRC requires commercial banks to comply with the regulatory requirements on the capital adequacy ratio, for the Bank, common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio should reach or exceed 7.50%, 8.50% and 10.50% respectively before 31 December 2023. Leverage ratio held by a commercial bank which complies with the relevant provisions to the adjusted balance of balance sheet assets and off-balance-sheet assets shall not be less than 4%.

The on-balance-sheet risk weighted asset is calculated using different risk weights, which are determined by the risk of specific assets and trading counterparties, as well as market risks and other relevant risks, taking into consideration the impact of eligible collaterals and guarantees. The off-balance-sheet exposures are calculated in similar ways, and adjusted according to the nature of the contingent losses. The counterparty credit risk ("CCR") risk-weighted assets for OTC derivatives transactions include the risk-weighted assets for counterparty default risks and the risk-weighted assets for the credit value adjustment ("CVA"). The risk-weighted assets for market risks are calculated using a standardised approach, while the risk-weighted assets for operational risks are calculated as per the basic indicator approach.

The Bank is in compliance with the regulatory capital requirements during the year.

As at 31 December, common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio, tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and capital adequacy ratio calculated as per *the Administrative Measures on Capitals of Commercial Banks (For Trial Implementation)* issued by the former CBRC and other relevant regulations are as follows:

	2023 RMB 0'000	*2022* RMB 0'000
Common equity tier 1 capital		
Paid-in capital	622,500	622,500
Other comprehensive income	(93)	(426)
Surplus reserve	32,596	28,683
General reserve	29,869	29,869
Retained earnings	93,486	102,276
Common equity tier 1 capital	778,358	782,902
Common equity tier 1 capital deductions		
Intangible assets net of the relevant deferred tax liability	-	-
Net common equity tier 1 capital	778,358	782,902
Net tier 1 capital	778,358	782,902
Tier 2 capital		
Surplus allowance for impairment losses	10,993	8,773
Net total capital	789,351	791,675
Credit risk-weighted assets	2,005,642	1,768,472
Market risk-weighted assets	280,484	254,175
Operational risk-weighted assets	171,783	139,902
Total risk assets	2,457,909	2,162,549
Common equity tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	31.67%	36.20%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	31.67%	36.20%
Capital adequacy ratio	32.11%	36.61%

49 Fair value

(1) Fair value measurement

(a) Fair value hierarchy

The following table presents the fair value information and the fair value hierarchy, at the end of the current reporting period, of the Bank's assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date on a recurring or non-recurring basis. In the reporting period, the Bank does not hold assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on non-recurring basis.

The level in which fair value measurement is categorised is determined by the level of the fair value hierarchy of the lowest level input that is significant to the entire fair value measurement. The levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table presents the three levels of fair value for financial instruments:

	2023			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Assets				
Derivative financial assets	-	4,325,096,190.48	-	4,325,096,190.48
Financial assets				
- financial assets held for trading	-	2,043,056,949.59	-	2,043,056,949.59
- other debt investments	-	6,858,709,814.60	-	6,858,709,814.60
Other assets				
Gold leased-out receivable designated at FVTPL	-	1,641,611,513.98	-	1,641,611,513.98
Total	-	14,868,474,468.65	-	14,868,474,468.65

	2023			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	(4,344,022,390.23)	-	(4,344,022,390.23)
Placements from banks and other financial institutions				
-Designated as at FVTPL (Gold Lease)	-	(1,442,227,331.57)	-	(1,442,227,331.57)
Financial assets sold under repurchase agreements				
-Measured at FVTPL	-	(1,730,295,368.95)	-	(1,730,295,368.95)
Total	-	(7,516,545,090.75)	-	(7,516,545,090.75)

	2022			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Assets				
Derivative financial liabilities	-	6,240,620,755.03	-	6,240,620,755.03
Financial assets - financial assets held for trading	-	1,725,239,288.83	-	1,725,239,288.83
Financial assets - other debt investments	-	6,226,927,236.42	-	6,226,927,236.42
Other assets				
Gold leased-out receivable designated at FVTPL	-	2,245,571,213.66	-	2,245,571,213.66
Total	-	16,438,358,493.94	-	16,438,358,493.94

	2022			
	Level 1	*Level 2*	*Level 3*	*Total*
Liabilities				
Derivative financial assets	-	(6,260,303,539.64)	-	(6,260,303,539.64)
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	(3,279,573,733.89)	-	(3,279,573,733.89)
Total	-	(9,539,877,273.53)	-	(9,539,877,273.53)

During 2023, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, of the Bank's above assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. The Bank recognises transfers between different levels at the end of the current reporting period during which such transfers are made (2022: nil).

For financial assets and liabilities that are traded in an active market, the Bank determines the fair value based on quoted market prices or counterparty's price. For all other financial instruments, the Bank determines the fair value by valuation model.

Valuation models include the net present value model, discounted cash flow model, referring to the market price quotations of similar tools, options valuation models, etc. Assumptions and input parameters used in the valuation model include risk-free rate, the benchmark interest rate, credit spread, the estimated discount rate, bond and stock prices, exchange rates, price index, expected volatility, correlations, etc. The purpose of using a valuation model is to get the fair price that can be received to sell an asset or need to pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction occurred in the measurement date.

The Bank uses valuation models widely used in the industry to determine the fair value of the general and relatively simple financial instruments, such as referencing only observable market prices or interest rate and currency swaps requiring less management judgments and estimations. Its valuation model parameters required can be generally obtained from debt or equity market, derivatives market, or simple OTC derivatives market such as interest rate swaps.

(b) Level 2 fair value

The valuation tools of Level 2 fair value include the following ways: reference quoted market price of similar instruments in active markets; reference quoted market price of similar instruments in inactive markets made; or using a valuation model, which input parameters are directly or indirectly observable market data.

During 2023, the Bank did not change the valuation techniques used in Level 2 fair value measurement (2022: nil).

(c) Level 3 fair value

During 2023, there are no instruments measured at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (2022: nil).

(2) Fair value of other financial instruments (items not measured by fair value at year end)

The other financial instruments of the Bank include deposits with central bank, deposits with banks and other financial institutions, placements with banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, deposits from banks and other financial institutions, placements from banks and other financial institutions that measured at amortised cost, financial assets sold under repurchase agreements that measured at amortised cost, deposits from customers and debt securities issued. There is no significant difference between the book value and the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

50 Non-adjusting post balance sheet date events

According to the approval issued by the National Financial Regulatory Administration on April 11, 2024, the operation of Hangzhou Branch was terminated on April 11, 2024 and would set up a liquidation team in 15 days and enter into liquidation procedures.