

Audited Financial Statements

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

31 December 2021

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

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Independent auditor's report**To the management of Standard Chartered Bank, Macau Branch**

We have audited the financial statements of Standard Chartered Bank, Macau Branch (the "Branch") set out on pages 3 to 44, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of changes in reserves and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Responsibilities of the Branch's management for the financial statements

The management of the Branch is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards set out by the Macao Special Administrative Region under the Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 ("Macao Financial Reporting Standards" or "MFRSs"), and for such internal control as the management of the Branch determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Branch is a segment of Standard Chartered Bank and is not a separately incorporated legal entity. The Branch's financial statements have been prepared solely from the books and records of the Branch and reflect those transactions recorded locally. In addition, the assets of the Branch are legally available for the satisfaction of liabilities of Standard Chartered Bank, which are not reflected in the Branch's financial statements.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. Our report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with our agreed terms of engagement, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Auditing Standards issued by the Professional Committee of Accountants. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management of the Branch, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independent auditor's report (continued)
To the management of Standard Chartered Bank, Macau Branch

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Branch as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Macao Financial Reporting Standards.

BAO King To *CPA*
Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants

Macao
5 May 2022

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Interest revenue	4	57,754	312,161
Interest expense	5	(24,309)	(248,265)
NET INTEREST INCOME		33,445	63,896
Fee and commission income		1,522	6,362
Exchange gains		<u>419</u>	<u>396</u>
OPERATING INCOME		35,386	70,654
Operating expenses	6	(21,762)	(23,147)
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE IMPAIRMENT		13,624	47,507
Credit impairment release	7	<u>674</u>	<u>918</u>
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		14,298	48,425
Income tax expense	8	(1,380)	(5,588)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		<u>12,918</u>	<u>42,837</u>
EFFECT OF ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR LOAN AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS UNDER AMCM RULES			
Profit for the year		12,918	42,837
(Addition)/reduction in provisions under AMCM rules, net of tax	18(b)	(10,666)	<u>13,423</u>
RESULT FOR THE YEAR UNDER AMCM RULES		<u>2,252</u>	<u>56,260</u>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

31 December 2021

	Notes	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
ASSETS			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	9	498,638	613,685
Loans and advances to banks	10	1,887,439	6,619,833
Loans and advances to customers	11	2,009,166	1,010,757
Investment securities	12	129,923	179,660
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies	13	1,033,541	884,202
Other assets	14	565,481	375,433
Total assets		<u>6,124,188</u>	<u>9,683,570</u>
LIABILITIES			
Customer accounts	15	1,278,601	1,130,312
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies	13	4,225,844	8,099,942
Current tax liabilities		295	7,649
Deferred tax liabilities	16	3,075	1,666
Other liabilities	17	590,895	374,574
Total liabilities		<u>6,098,710</u>	<u>9,614,143</u>
RESERVES		<u>25,478</u>	<u>69,427</u>
Total liabilities and reserves		<u>6,124,188</u>	<u>9,683,570</u>

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Branch Manager

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Deputy Branch Manager

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Fair value through equity reserve MOP'000	Retained profits MOP'000	Regulatory reserve MOP'000	Total MOP'000
At 1 January 2020		886	54,128	25,332	80,346
Profit for the year		-	42,837	-	42,837
Financial assets at fair value through equity					
- Changes in fair value, net of tax		452	-	-	452
- Expected credit loss, net of tax		(208)	-	-	(208)
Amount remitted to head office		-	(54,000)	-	(54,000)
Transfer to retained profits	18(b)	<u>-</u>	<u>13,423</u>	<u>(13,423)</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021		1,130	56,388	11,909	69,427
Profit for the year		-	12,918	-	12,918
Financial assets at fair value through equity					
- Changes in fair value, net of tax		(338)	-	-	(338)
- Expected credit loss, net of tax		(529)	-	-	(529)
Amount remitted to head office		-	(56,000)	-	(56,000)
Transfer from retained profits	18(b)	<u>-</u>	<u>(10,666)</u>	<u>10,666</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December 2021		<u>263</u>	<u>2,640</u>	<u>22,575</u>	<u>25,478</u>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before tax		14,298	48,425
Adjustments for:			
Amortisation of discount of financial assets at fair value through equity		(714)	(2,289)
Credit impairment release	7	(674)	(918)
		12,910	45,218
Decrease/(increase) in operating assets:			
Balances with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity beyond three months		4,718,586	7,597,579
Loans and advances to customers		(998,343)	1,649,557
Financial assets with maturity beyond three months		50,067	(18,750)
Other assets		(190,048)	(15,489)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Customer accounts		148,289	(213,702)
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies		(3,874,098)	(15,152,088)
Other liabilities		216,377	(10,779)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		83,740	(6,118,454)
Macau complementary tax paid		(7,279)	(6,911)
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities		76,461	(6,125,365)

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (continued)

Year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Amount remitted to head office		(56,000)	(54,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(56,000)	(54,000)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		20,461	(6,179,365)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		<u>1,512,792</u>	<u>7,692,157</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT 31 DECEMBER	19	<u><u>1,533,253</u></u>	<u><u>1,512,792</u></u>
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES INCLUDED:			
Interest received		73,583	308,010
Interest paid		(<u><u>22,672</u></u>)	(<u><u>275,669</u></u>)

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Standard Chartered Bank, Macau Branch (the "Branch") was established on 9 May 1983 in the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China ("Macao SAR" or "Macao"). The registered office and principal place of business of the Branch is located at Unit 807, 8/F, Office Tower, Macau Landmark Avenida de Amizade, Z.A.P.E. Macao. The Branch's head office (the "Head Office") is Standard Chartered Bank, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales.

The Branch is engaged in commercial banking business and provides related financial services.

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards set out by the Macao Special Administrative Region as promulgated under Administrative Regulation No. 25/2005 ("Macao Financial Reporting Standards" or "MFRSs").

2.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Branch is a segment of Standard Chartered Bank and is not a separately incorporated legal entity. The Branch's financial statements have been prepared solely from the books and records of the Branch and reflect those transactions recorded locally. In addition, the assets of the Branch are legally available for the satisfaction of liabilities of Standard Chartered Bank, which are not reflected in the Branch's financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets at fair value through equity and derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are carried at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in Macao patacas ("MOP") which is also the functional currency of the Branch. All values are rounded to the nearest MOP thousands except when otherwise indicated.

2.3 ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE, BUT NOT YET ADOPTED MACAO FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD

On 27 March 2020, the Macao Special Administrative Region promulgated a number of new and revised Macao Financial Reporting Standards and Macao Accounting Standards under the Dispatch of Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 44/2020, herein collectively referred as the "New MFRSs", effective on 28 March 2020 superseding the MFRSs. Pursuant to the Dispatch of Secretary for Economy and Finance No. 44/2020, it provides a transitional option to entities to continue adopting the MFRSs until 31 December 2021. The Branch has opted to continue adopting the MFRSs and not to apply the New MFRSs in the financial statements.

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.3 ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE, BUT NOT YET ADOPTED MACAO FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD (continued)

For clarity, the New MFRSs include the following:

IAS 1	<i>Presentation of Financial Statements</i>
IAS 2	<i>Inventories</i>
IAS 7	<i>Statement of Cash Flows</i>
IAS 8	<i>Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors</i>
IAS 10	<i>Events after the Reporting Period</i>
IAS 12	<i>Income Taxes</i>
IAS 16	<i>Property, Plant and Equipment</i>
IAS 17	<i>Leases</i>
IAS 19	<i>Employee Benefits</i>
IAS 20	<i>Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance</i>
IAS 21	<i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>
IAS 24	<i>Related Party Disclosures</i>
IAS 26	<i>Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans</i>
IAS 27	<i>Separate Financial Statements</i>
IAS 28	<i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i>
IAS 29	<i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics</i>
IAS 32	<i>Financial Instruments: Presentation</i>
IAS 33	<i>Earnings per Share</i>
IAS 34	<i>Interim Financial Reporting</i>
IAS 36	<i>Impairment of Assets</i>
IAS 37	<i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>
IAS 38	<i>Intangible Assets</i>
IAS 39	<i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>
IAS 40	<i>Investment Property</i>
IAS 41	<i>Agriculture</i>
IFRS 1	<i>First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards</i>
IFRS 2	<i>Share-based Payment</i>
IFRS 3	<i>Business Combinations</i>
IFRS 4	<i>Insurance Contracts</i>
IFRS 5	<i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>
IFRS 6	<i>Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources</i>
IFRS 7	<i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i>
IFRS 8	<i>Operating Segments</i>
IFRS 9	<i>Financial Instruments</i>
IFRS 10	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i>
IFRS 11	<i>Joint Arrangements</i>
IFRS 12	<i>Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities</i>
IFRS 13	<i>Fair Value Measurement</i>
IFRS 14	<i>Regulatory Deferral Accounts</i>
IFRS 15	<i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

2.3 ISSUED AND EFFECTIVE, BUT NOT YET ADOPTED MACAO FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS DURING THE TRANSITION PERIOD (continued)

IFRIC* Interpretation 1	<i>Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 2	<i>Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 4	<i>Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 5	<i>Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 6	<i>Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market-Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 7	<i>Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 10	<i>Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 12	<i>Service Concession Arrangements</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 14	<i>IAS 19-The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 16	<i>Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 17	<i>Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 20	<i>Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine</i>
IFRIC Interpretation 21	<i>Levies</i>
SIC** Interpretation 7	<i>Introduction of the Euro</i>
SIC Interpretation 10	<i>Government Assistance-No Specific Relation to Operating Activities</i>
SIC Interpretation 15	<i>Operating Leases-Incentives</i>
SIC Interpretation 25	<i>Income Taxes-Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders</i>
SIC Interpretation 27	<i>Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease</i>
SIC Interpretation 29	<i>Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures</i>
SIC Interpretation 32	<i>Intangible Assets-Web Site Costs</i>

* International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC")

** Standard Interpretations Committee ("SIC")

The Branch has commenced an assessment of the impact of these New MFRSs and the Branch does not expect the adoption of the New MFRSs will have a significant impact on the Branch's overall financial performance and financial position upon initial application.

31 December 2021

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Interest revenue, interest expense and fees and commissions income

Net interest income and other gains or losses arising from financial instruments

Interest income for financial assets held at either fair value through equity or amortised cost, and interest expense on all financial liabilities held at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest revenue or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that 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 asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Branch estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment options) but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all amounts 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 income for financial assets that are either held at fair value through equity or amortised cost that have become credit impaired subsequent to initial recognition (stage 3), is recognised using the original credit adjusted effective interest rate applied to the net carrying value. Interest income is therefore recognised on the amortised cost of the financial asset including expected credit losses. Should the credit risk on a stage 3 financial asset improve such that the financial asset is no longer considered credit impaired, interest income recognition reverts to a computation based on the gross carry amount of the financial asset.

Interest income and expense on financial instruments held at fair value through profit or loss is recognised within net trading income.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, as well as any interest receivable or payable, are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Gain and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets held at fair value through equity other than foreign exchange gains and losses from monetary items, are recognised directly in reserve, until the financial asset is derecognised or impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in reserve is recognised in the profit or loss, except for the financial assets in reserve irrevocably designated at fair value through equity.

Fee and commissions income

Fee and commissions charged for services provided by the Branch are recognised as and when the service is completed or significant act performed. Loan syndication fees are recognised as revenue when the syndication has been completed and the Branch has retained no part of the loan package for itself or has retained a part at the same effective interest rate as for the other participants.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

Classification and measurement of financial instruments

Classification

The Branch classifies its financial assets into the following measurement categories: amortised cost; fair value through equity and fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as either amortised cost or held at fair value through profit or loss. Management determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition of the instrument or, where applicable, at the time of reclassification.

Derivatives are mandatorily held at fair value through profit or loss.

Debt instruments held at amortised cost or held at fair value through equity have contractual terms that give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI characteristics"). Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition but this may change over the life of the instrument as amounts are repaid. Interest consists of consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period and for the other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows have SPPI characteristics, the Branch considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing 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. In making the assessment, the Branch considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount and timing of cash flows;
- leverage features;
- prepayment and extension terms;
- terms that limit the Branch's claim to cash flow from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse asset arrangements); and
- features that modify the consideration of the time value of money – e.g. periodical reset of interest rates.

Whether financial assets are held at amortised cost or fair value through equity depend on the objectives of the business models under which the assets are held. A business model refers to how the Branch manages financial assets to generate cash flows.

31 December 2021

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES(continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

Classification (continued)

The Branch makes an assessment of the objective of a business model in which an asset is held at the individual product business line, and where applicable within business lines depending on the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. Factors considered included:

- how the performance of the product business line is evaluated and reported to the Branch's management;
- how managers of the business model are compensated, including whether management is compensated based on the fair value of assets or the contractual cash flows collected;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model and how those risks are managed;
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Financial assets which have SPPI characteristics and that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flow ("hold to collect") are recorded at amortised cost. Conversely, financial assets which have SPPI characteristics but are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets ("hold to collect and sell") are classified as held at fair value through equity.

Both hold to collect and hold to collect and sell business models involve holding financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows. However, the business models are distinct by reference to the frequency and significance that asset sales play in meeting the objective under which a particular group of financial assets is managed.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if their contractual cash flows do not have SPPI characteristics or they are held within a business model other than the hold-to-collect or the hold-to-collect and sell business model.

31 December 2021

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

Initial recognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss, and debt securities classified as financial assets held at fair value through equity are initially recognised on the trade-date (the date on which the Branch commits to purchase or sell the asset). Loans and advances and other financial assets held at amortised cost are recognised on settlement date (the date on which cash is advanced to the borrowers). Financial liabilities, which include borrowings, not classified as held at fair value through profit or loss are classified at amortised cost on settlement date.

All financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value, which is normally the transaction price, plus directly attributable transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities which are not subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortised cost

Financial assets and financial liabilities held at amortised cost are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets held at fair value through equity

Debt instruments held at fair value through equity are subsequently carried at fair value, with all unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in fair value accumulated in a separate component of reserve. Foreign exchange gains and losses on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss. Changes in expected credit losses ("ECL") are recognised in profit or loss and are accumulated in a separate component of reserve.

On derecognition, the cumulative fair value gains or losses, net of the cumulative ECL in reserve, are transferred to profit or loss.

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets and liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Branch has transferred the asset and also substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred and the Branch has retained control, the assets continue to be recognised to the extent of the Branch's continuing involvement. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred and the Branch has lost control, the assets will be derecognised.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Classification and measurement of financial instruments (continued)

Derecognition (continued)

Financial assets are transferred where the Branch has transferred the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets or retained the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets.

Where financial assets have been modified, the modified terms are assessed on a qualitative and quantitative basis to determine whether a fundamental change in the nature of the instrument has occurred, which determines whether the derecognition of the existing instrument and the recognition of a new instrument is appropriate.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset (or the carrying amount allocated to the portion of the asset derecognised) and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished. A financial liability is extinguished when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss if their contractual cash flows do not have SPPI characteristics or they are held within a business model other than the hold-to-collect or the hold-to-collect and sell business model.

Impairment

The Branch's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions. The significant judgements and estimates in determining ECL include:

- the Branch's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk;
- development of ECL models, including the choice of inputs relating to macroeconomic variables.

The calculation of ECL allowance also involves expert credit judgement to be applied by the credit risk management team based upon counterparty information they receive from various sources including relationship managers and external market information.

ECLs are determined for all financial debt instruments that are classified at amortised cost or fair value through equity, loan commitments and financial guarantees issued.

An ECL represents the present value of expected cash shortfalls over the remaining life of a financial asset, undrawn commitment or financial guarantee.

A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contractual terms of the instrument and the cash flows that the Branch expects to receive (or pay in case of financial guarantee contracts) over the expected life of the instrument.

31 December 2021

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)**Measurement**

ECLs are computed as unbiased and probability weighted amount which are determined by evaluating a range of reasonably possible outcomes, the time value of money, and considering all reasonable and supportable information including information which is forward looking.

For material portfolios, the estimate of ECLs is determined by multiplying the probability of default ("PD") with the loss given default ("LGD") with the expected exposure at the time of default ("EAD").

Forward looking economic assumptions, such as GDP growth rates, interest rates, house price indices and commodity prices amongst others are incorporated into PD, LGD and EAD where relevant. These forecasts are determined using all reasonable and supportable information, which includes both internally developed forecasts and those available externally, and are consistent with those used for budgeting, forecasting and capital planning.

To account for the potential non-linearity in credit losses, multiple forward-looking scenarios are incorporated into the range of reasonably possible outcomes for all material portfolios.

For credit-impaired financial instruments, the estimate of cash shortfalls may require the use of expert credit judgement.

The estimate of expected cash shortfalls on a collateralised financial instrument reflects the amount and timing of cash flows that are expected from foreclosure on the collateral less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, regardless of whether foreclosure is deemed probable.

Cash shortfalls are discounted using the effective interest rate on the financial instrument as calculated at initial recognition or if the instrument has a variable interest rate, the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

InstrumentsLocation of ECL allowance

Financial assets held at amortised cost

Netted against gross carrying value

Debt instruments at fair value through equity

Reserves¹

Loan commitments and financial guarantees issued

Other liabilities²

31 December 2021

2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

- ¹ Debt securities classified as fair value through equity are held at fair value. The ECL allowance attributed to these instruments is accumulated in a separate reserve. Any fair value gains or losses are also accumulated within that reserve and recycled to profit or loss when the applicable instruments are derecognised.
- ² ECL allowance for loan commitments and financial guarantees is recognised as a provision. Where a financial instrument includes both a loan (i.e. financial asset component) and an undrawn commitment (i.e. loan commitment component), and it is not possible to separately identify the ECLs on these components, ECLs on the loan commitment are recognised together with the ECL allowance for the financial asset. To the extent the combined ECLs exceed the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, the ECL is recognised as a provision.

Recognition

(1) 12-month ECLs (stage 1)

Expected credit losses are recognised at the time of initial recognition of a financial instrument and represent the cash shortfalls arising from possible default events up to 12 months into the future from the balance sheet date. Expected credit losses continue to be determined on this basis until there is either a significant increase in the credit risk of an instrument or the instrument becomes credit-impaired. If an instrument is no longer considered to exhibit a significant increase in credit risk, expected credit losses will revert to being determined on a 12-month basis.

(2) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)

If a financial asset experiences a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition, an ECL allowance is recognised for default events that may occur over the expected life of the asset.

Significant increase in credit risk is assessed by comparing the risk of default of an exposure at the reporting date to the risk of default at origination (after taking into account the passage of time). Whether a change in the risk of default is significant or not is assessed using a number of quantitative and qualitative factors, the weight of which depends on the type of products and counterparties.

Quantitative factors include an assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in the forward-looking PD since origination. A forward-looking PD is one that is adjusted for future economic conditions to the extent these are correlated to changes in credit risk. We compare the residual lifetime PD at the balance sheet date to the residual lifetime PD that was expected at the time of origination for the same point in the term structure and determine whether both the absolute and relative change between the two exceeds predetermined thresholds. To the extent that the differences between the measures of default outlined exceed the defined thresholds, the instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

(2) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2) (continued)

Qualitative factors assessed include those linked to current credit risk management processes, such as lending placed on non-purely precautionary early alert (and subject to closer monitoring).

A non-purely precautionary early alert account is one which exhibits risk or potential weaknesses of a material nature requiring closer monitoring, supervision, or attention by management. Weaknesses in such an account, if left uncorrected, could result in deterioration of repayment prospects and the likelihood of being downgraded. Indicators include a rapid erosion of position within the industry, concerns over management's ability to manage operations, weak/deteriorating operating results, liquidity strain and overdue balances amongst other factors.

(3) Credit impaired (or defaulted) exposures (stage 3)

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

Evidence that a financial asset is credit impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or borrower;
- Breach of contract such as a default or past due event;
- For economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, the lenders of the borrower have granted the borrower concessions that lenders would not otherwise consider, which include forbearance actions;
- Pending or actual bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation to avoid or delay discharge of the borrower's obligations;
- The disappearance of an active market for the applicable financial asset due to financial difficulties of the borrower;
- Purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects incurred credit losses.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

(3) Credit impaired (or defaulted) exposures (stage 3) (continued)

Loss allowance for credit impaired financial assets are determined based on an assessment of the recoverable cash flows under a range of possible scenarios, including the realisation of any collateral held where appropriate. The loss allowance represents the present value of the cash shortfalls discounted at the instrument's original effective interest rate.

To the extent a financial asset is considered irrecoverable, the applicable portion of the gross carrying value is written off against the related loss allowance. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and it is decided that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment loss in profit or loss.

Derivative financial instruments

A derivative contract is initially recognised at fair value on the date on which it is entered into and is subsequently re-measured at its fair value. Fair values are obtained from market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models as appropriate. All derivatives are carried as assets when their fair values are positive and as liabilities when their fair values are negative.

Derivative transactions of the Branch do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Leases

The leases entered into by the Branch are primarily operating leases. The total payments made under operating leases are charged to the profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the leases.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, including cash, balances and placements with banks and other financial institutions, and amounts due from group companies.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions for restructuring costs and legal claims are recognised when the Branch has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income tax

Income tax payable on profits for the period is recognised as an expense in the period in which profits arise. The tax effects of income tax losses available for carry forward are recognised as an asset when it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates, and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax relating to items which are charged or credited directly to reserves are subsequently recognised in profit or loss together with the current or deferred gain or loss.

Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Macao patacas using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates if held at historical cost or year-end exchange rates if held at fair value, and the resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in either profit or loss or reserves depending on the treatment of the gain or loss on the asset or liability.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Related parties

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

- (a) A person, or a close member of that person's family, is related to the Branch if that person:
 - (i) has control or joint control over the Branch;
 - (ii) has significant influence over the Branch; or
 - (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Branch or the Head Office.
- (b) An entity is related to the Branch if any of the following conditions applies:
 - (i) The entity and the Branch are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
 - (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
 - (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
 - (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
 - (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Branch or an entity related to the Branch.
 - (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
 - (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
 - (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Branch or to the Head Office.

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2.4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

- Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

Estimation uncertainty

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

Income taxes

Significant estimates are required in determining the Branch's provision for income taxes. There are certain transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Branch recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Impairment losses on financial assets

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

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

- The Branch's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Branch's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a lifetime expected credit losses basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES (continued)

Estimation uncertainty (continued)

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

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e., an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques that include the use of valuation models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, estimation is required in establishing fair values. Judgements and estimates include considerations of liquidity and model inputs related to items such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), funding value adjustments, correlation and volatility.

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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4. INTEREST REVENUE

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Advances with banks	33,374	240,358
Financial assets at fair value through equity	714	2,289
Loans and advances to customers	18,680	40,798
Placements with a group company and other branches	4,986	28,716
	<u>57,754</u>	<u>312,161</u>

5. INTEREST EXPENSE

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Deposits from banks and other credit institutions	2	1
Deposits from customers	320	1,090
Deposits from a group company and other branches	23,987	247,174
	<u>24,309</u>	<u>248,265</u>

6. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Management fee	3,949	3,436
Minimum lease payments under operating leases	1,095	1,024
Auditor's remuneration	288	287
Others	16,430	18,400
	<u>21,762</u>	<u>23,147</u>

Staff costs have been borne by a group company, Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited. These costs are then recharged through management fee.

Other operating expenses include recharges from Head Office, group companies, and other branches of MOP11,088,879 (2020: MOP15,532,005).

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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7. CREDIT IMPAIRMENT

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
<u>Credit impairment (release)/charge</u>		
Loans and advances to banks (note 10)	(23)	129
Financial assets at fair value through equity (note 12)	(529)	(208)
Loans and advances to customers (note 11)	(66)	(641)
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions (note 9)	-	(10)
Amount due from Head Office, other branches and group companies which are balances and placements with banks (note 13(a))	-	19
Trade-related contingent liabilities and other commitments (note 17(a))	(56)	(207)
	<u>(674)</u>	<u>(918)</u>

8. INCOME TAX

Macao complementary tax has been provided at the statutory rate of 12% (2020: 12%) on the estimated taxable profits arising in Macao during the year.

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Current:		
Charge for the year	295	7,649
Over-provision in prior years	(370)	(371)
Deferred (note 16)	<u>1,455</u>	<u>(1,690)</u>
Total tax charge for the year	<u>1,380</u>	<u>5,588</u>

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

	2021 MOP'000	%	2020 MOP'000	%
Profit before tax	<u>14,298</u>		<u>48,425</u>	
Tax at the statutory tax rate	1,715	12.0	5,811	12.0
Adjustments in respect of current tax of previous years	(370)	2.6	(371)	0.8
Expenses not deductible	<u>35</u>	0.2	<u>148</u>	0.3
	<u>1,380</u>	9.7	<u>5,588</u>	11.5

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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9. CASH AND BALANCES WITH BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Balances with banks and other financial institutions	498,638	613,685
Less: Expected credit loss provision (note 23)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>498,638</u>	<u>613,685</u>

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	-	10
Credited to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(10)</u>
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

At 31 December 2021, the minimum deposit balance with AMCM was MOP32,837,000 (2020: MOP32,445,000).

10. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Loans and advances to banks	1,887,577	6,619,994
Less: Expected credit loss provision (note 23)	<u>(138)</u>	<u>(161)</u>
	<u>1,887,439</u>	<u>6,619,833</u>

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of placements with banks and other financial institution are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	161	32
(Credited)/charged to profit or loss	<u>(23)</u>	<u>129</u>
At end of year	<u>138</u>	<u>161</u>

Balance includes trade loans to banks of MOP1,887,577,000 (2020: trade loans to banks of MOP6,604,928,000 and credit bills negotiated to banks of MOP15,066,000).

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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11. LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(a) Loans and advances to customers

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Loans and advances to customers, gross	2,009,221	1,010,878
Less: Expected credit loss provision (note 23)	(55)	(121)
	<u>2,009,166</u>	<u>1,010,757</u>

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of loans and advances to customers are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	121	762
Credited to profit or loss	(66)	(641)
At end of year	<u>55</u>	<u>121</u>

(b) Impaired loans and advances to customers

There were no impaired loans and advances to customers in 2021 and 2020.

(c) Loans and advances to customers analysed by industry sector

The analysis of gross loans and advances to customers by industry sector is based on the categories used by the returns submitted to the AMCM.

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Gross loans and advances for use in Macao		
Industrial, commercial and financial		
- Textile productions	48,661	5,765
- Paper, printing and publishing	1,565,473	319,298
- Machinery and other electrical and electronic goods	-	432,394
- Wholesale and retail trade	<u>395,087</u>	<u>177,141</u>
Total gross loans and advances to customers	<u>2,009,221</u>	<u>934,598</u>

No loans and advances to customers were granted for use outside of Macau (2020: MOP 76,280,000).

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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12. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Financial assets at fair value through equity:		
AMCM monetary bills	<u>129,923</u>	<u>179,660</u>

The balance refers to unlisted AMCM monetary bills carried at fair value through equity.

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of financial assets at fair value through equity are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	822	1,030
Credited to reserve	(529)	(208)
At end of year	<u>293</u>	<u>822</u>

13. AMOUNT DUE FROM/TO HEAD OFFICE, OTHER BRANCHES AND GROUP COMPANIES

During the year, the Branch entered into transactions with head offices, other branches and group companies in the ordinary course of its banking business and on substantially the same terms as for comparable transactions with external counterparties.

(a) Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Balances and placements with banks	1,033,560	884,221
Less: Expected credit loss provision (note 23)	(19)	(19)
	<u>1,033,541</u>	<u>884,202</u>

Analysed into counterparty

Head office	2	2
Other branches	508,727	240,585
Group companies	<u>524,831</u>	<u>643,634</u>
	<u>1,033,560</u>	<u>884,221</u>

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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13. AMOUNT DUE FROM/TO HEAD OFFICE, OTHER BRANCHES AND GROUP COMPANIES (continued)

(a) Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies (continued)

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	19	-
Charged to profit or loss	-	19
At end of year	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>

(b) Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies

Balances from banks	124,880	148,941
Deposits from banks	<u>4,100,964</u>	<u>7,951,001</u>
	<u>4,225,844</u>	<u>8,099,942</u>

Analysed into counterparty

Head office	3,144	3,042
Other branches	3,899,452	7,671,519
Group companies	<u>323,248</u>	<u>425,381</u>
	<u>4,225,844</u>	<u>8,099,942</u>

14. OTHER ASSETS

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Acceptance	557,240	349,088
Accrued interest receivables	7,703	24,268
Sundry debtors and receivables	497	514
Suspense clearing items and others	<u>41</u>	<u>1,563</u>
	<u>565,481</u>	<u>375,433</u>

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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15. CUSTOMERS ACCOUNTS

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Demand deposits and current accounts	460,407	490,177
Savings deposits	793,293	476,398
Time, call and notice deposits	24,901	163,737
	<u>1,278,601</u>	<u>1,130,312</u>

16. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The movements in deferred tax liabilities during the year are as follows:

	Provision for loans and advances MOP'000
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 1 January 2020	3,293
Credited to profit or loss	(1,690)
Charged to reserves	<u>63</u>
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	1,666
Charged to profit or loss	1,455
Credited to reserves	<u>(46)</u>
Gross deferred tax liabilities at 31 December 2021	<u>3,075</u>

17. OTHER LIABILITIES

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Acceptance	557,240	349,088
Unearned interest	1,100	280
Accrued interest payables	139	1,777
Sundry creditors and payables	30,981	22,099
Suspense clearing items and others	1,342	1,181
ECL provision on loan commitments and financial guarantees (notes 20(a) and 23)	93	149
	<u>590,895</u>	<u>374,574</u>

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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17. OTHER LIABILITIES (continued)

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of loan commitments and financial guarantees are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	149	356
Credited to profit or loss	(56)	(207)
At end of year	<u>93</u>	<u>149</u>

18. RESERVES

(a) Fair value through equity reserve

The fair value through equity reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of the investment in debt securities measured at fair value through equity, less the ECL allowance recognised in profit or loss.

(b) Regulatory reserve

In accordance with Notice No. 18/93-AMCM, credit institutions are required to establish (1) provisions for bad and doubtful loans at certain percentage depending on the duration that the loans are overdue and (2) a general provision on credit granted based on a fixed percentage specified by the AMCM. As explained in note 2.4, the Branch recognised ECLs based on its assessment of the credit risk or credit impaired status of borrower, where such impairment allowances do not meet the requirements of Notice No. 18/93-AMCM, the Branch sets aside an amount in reserves to satisfy the statutory provisioning requirements. The reduction in regulatory reserve for the year is as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Addition/(reduction) in provision under AMCM rules	12,121	(15,113)
Deferred tax effect	(1,455)	1,690
	<u>10,666</u>	<u>(13,423)</u>

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19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Composition of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity less than three months	498,638	613,684
Placements with banks and other financial institutions with original maturity less than three months	1,074	14,906
Amounts due from Head Office, other branches and group companies which are balances and placements with banks	<u>1,033,541</u>	<u>884,202</u>
	<u>1,533,253</u>	<u>1,512,792</u>

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

(a) Contractual amount of contingent liabilities and commitments

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

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Trade-related contingencies	173,515	321,844
Other commitments	<u>2,846,099</u>	<u>4,592,674</u>
	3,019,614	4,914,518
Less: ECL provision (notes 17 and 23)	(<u>93</u>)	(<u>149</u>)
	<u>3,019,521</u>	<u>4,914,369</u>

The movements in allowance for expected credit losses of contractual amount of contingent liabilities and commitments are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
At beginning of year	149	356
Credited to profit or loss	(<u>56</u>)	(<u>207</u>)
At end of year	<u>93</u>	<u>149</u>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

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20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (continued)

(a) Contractual amount of contingent liabilities and commitments (continued)

Contingent liabilities and commitments are credit-related instruments which include letters of credit, guarantees and commitments to extend credit. The risk involved is essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans. The contractual amounts represent the amounts at risk should the contract be fully drawn upon and the client default. As the facilities may expire without being drawn upon, the contractual amounts do not represent expected future cash flows.

(b) Lease commitments

At 31 December, the Branch had total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases falling due as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
- Within one year	420	955
- In the second to fifth years, inclusive	70	220
	<u>490</u>	<u>1,175</u>

The Branch leases certain of its office premises under operating lease arrangements. Leases for office premises are negotiated for terms ranging from one to two years. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

21. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The use of derivatives for trading and their sale to customers as risk management products is an integral part of the Branch's business activities. These instruments are also used to manage the Branch's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Branch are foreign exchange related contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives. Most of the Branch's derivative positions have been entered into to meet customer demand. For accounting purposes, derivatives are classified as held for trading.

(i) Notional amounts of derivatives

Derivatives are contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying financial instruments, interest or exchange rates or indices. The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of transactions outstanding and do not represent amounts at risk.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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21. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

(i) Notional amounts of derivatives (continued)

The following is a summary of the notional amounts of each significant type of derivative entered into by the Branch:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Exchange rate contracts		
Forwards	<u>7,302</u>	<u>79,910</u>

(ii) Fair values of derivatives

	2021		2020	
	<i>Fair value assets¹</i> MOP'000	<i>Fair value liabilities²</i> MOP'000	<i>Fair value assets¹</i> MOP'000	<i>Fair value liabilities²</i> MOP'000
Exchange rate contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>

¹ The amount is included in other assets.

² The amount is included in other liabilities.

(iii) Credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Exchange rate contracts	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Credit risk weighted amounts for 2021 and 2020 refer to the amounts as calculated in accordance with Notice 028/B/2015-DSB/AMCM and Notice 013/93-AMCM respectively.

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22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Branch's exposure to market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk), equity price risk, credit risk and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of its business. These risks are managed by the Branch's financial management policies and practices described below:

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk is the potential for loss due to the failure of a counterparty to meet its obligation to pay in accordance with agreed terms. Credit exposures arise from both the banking and trading books.

Credit risk is managed through a framework that sets out policies and procedures covering the measurement and management of credit risk. There is a clear segregation of duties between transaction originators in the businesses and the approvers in the Risk function. All credit exposures limits are approved within a defined credit approval authority framework. The Branch manages its credit exposures following the principle of diversification across products, geographies, industries, collateral types and client segments.

A standard alphanumeric credit risk-grade system for quantifying the risk associated with a counterparty is used. The numeric grades run from 1 to 14 and some of the grades are further sub-classified. Lower credit grades are indicative of a lower likelihood of default. Credit grades 1 to 12 are assigned to performing customers or accounts, while credit grades 13 and 14 are assigned to non-performing or defaulted customers.

The Branch monitors credit exposures, portfolio performance, and external trends that may impact risk management outcomes. Internal risk management reports contain information on key environmental, political and economic trends across major portfolios; portfolio delinquency and loan impairment performance; as well as credit grade migration.

Credit concentration risk

Credit concentration risk exists when changes in geographic, economic or industry factors similarly affect groups of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is material in relation to the Branch's total exposures. Analysis of geographical and industry concentration of the Branch's gross loans and advances to customers is disclosed in note 11(c).

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposures to credit risk of on-balance sheet financial instruments, before taking account of any collateral or other credit enhancements, are the carrying amount reported on the balance sheet. For off-balance sheet instruments, the maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding loans commitments which are unconditionally cancellable, represents the contractual nominal amounts as disclosed under "Contractual amount of contingent liabilities and commitments" in note 20(a).

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22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk management

Market risk is the potential for loss of economic value due to adverse changes in financial market rates or prices. The Branch's exposure to Market Risk arises predominantly from providing clients access to financial markets, facilitation of which entails the Branch taking minimal market risk positions. There are no proprietary trading teams. Hence, income earned from market risk related activities is primarily driven by the volume of client activity rather than risk-taking.

The primary categories of market risk for the Branch are:

- Interest rate risk: arising from changes in yield curves; and
- Foreign Exchange Rate Risk: arising from changes in currency exchange rates.

The Hong Kong Traded Risk Management ("TRM") independently identifies and monitors the market risk arising from the Branch's activities. The Asset and Liability Committee ("ALCO") is responsible for overseeing the effective implementation of policies and other standards for the control of market risk.

Value at Risk

The Branch uses a Value at Risk (VaR) model to measure the risk of losses arising from future potential adverse movements in market rates, prices and volatilities. VaR is a quantitative measure of market risk that applies recent historical market conditions to estimate the potential future loss in market value that will not be exceeded in a set time period at a set statistical confidence level. VaR provides a consistent measure that can be applied across trading businesses and products over time and can be set against actual daily trading profit and loss outcome.

For day-to-day risk management, VaR is calculated as at the close of business for expected movements over a minimum of one business day and to a confidence level of 97.5 percent. Intra-day risk levels may vary from those reported at the end of the day.

Management VaR allows SCB to manage the market risk across the trading book and most of the fair valued non-trading books. The scope of instruments included in the Management VaR was changed in 2021 to exclude instruments held at amortised cost.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange trading exposures are principally derived from customer driven transactions. Foreign exchange risk in the non-trading book is minimised by match funding assets and liabilities in the same currency.

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
Total net long / (short) position in foreign currencies	<u>495</u>	<u>(1,412)</u>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(b) Market risk management (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Significant foreign currency exposures which exceeded 10% of the net position in all foreign currencies are as follows:

	2021 MOP'000	2020 MOP'000
HK dollar exposure		
Spot assets	1,950,363	956,010
Spot liabilities	(1,951,627)	(959,728)
Forward purchases	997	21,926
Forward sales	(1,016)	(17,097)
Net (short)/ long non-structural position	<u>(1,283)</u>	<u>1,111</u>
US dollar exposure		
Spot assets	2,921,750	7,696,094
Spot liabilities	(2,920,830)	(7,695,775)
Forward purchases	1,161	17,175
Forward sales	(1,462)	(17,379)
Net long non-structural position	<u>619</u>	<u>115</u>
Euro dollar exposure		
Spot assets	696	7,461
Spot liabilities	(696)	(7,461)
Forward purchases	345	373
Forward sales	(172)	(186)
Net long non-structural position	<u>173</u>	<u>187</u>

(ii) Interest rate risk in the non-trading book

Interest rate re-pricing risk in the banking book is managed by Hong Kong Treasury Markets.

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22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(c) Liquidity and funding risk

Liquidity and funding risk is the risk that we may not have sufficient stable or diverse sources of funding to meet our obligations as they fall due.

The Branch's liquidity risk framework requires the Branch to ensure that it operates within predefined liquidity limits and remains in compliance with the liquidity policies and practices, as well as local regulatory requirements.

The Branch achieves this through a combination of risk limits setting, policy formation, risk measurement and monitoring, stress testing severance and review.

ALCO ensures the Branch remains in compliance with liquidity policies and practise as well as local regulatory requirements.

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(c) Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

(i) Analysis of assets and liabilities by remaining maturity

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The disclosure does not imply that the asset will be held to maturity or that the liabilities will be withdrawn on maturity.

	2021							
	Repayment on demand MOP'000	Within one month MOP'000	Between one to three months MOP'000	Between three months to one year MOP'000	Between one year to three years MOP'000	More than three years MOP'000	Undated or Overdue more than one month MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Assets								
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	465,801	-	-	-	-	-	32,837	498,638
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	1,315,873	571,566	-	-	-	1,887,439
Loans and advances to customers	-	1,916,058	89,746	3,362	-	-	-	2,009,166
Investment securities	-	-	-	129,923	-	-	-	129,923
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies	704,156	240,943	88,442	-	-	-	-	1,033,541
Other assets	8,240	160,637	197,092	199,512	-	-	-	565,481
Total assets	<u>1,178,197</u>	<u>2,317,638</u>	<u>1,691,153</u>	<u>904,363</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32,837</u>	<u>6,124,188</u>
Liabilities								
Customer accounts	1,253,700	7,620	17,281	-	-	-	-	1,278,601
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies	125,595	2,114,376	1,410,902	574,971	-	-	-	4,225,844
Other liabilities	33,561	160,664	197,126	199,839	-	-	3,075	594,265
Total liabilities	<u>1,412,856</u>	<u>2,282,660</u>	<u>1,625,309</u>	<u>774,810</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,075</u>	<u>6,098,710</u>
Net liquidity gap	<u>(234,659)</u>	<u>34,978</u>	<u>65,844</u>	<u>129,553</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>29,762</u>	<u>25,478</u>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (continued)

(c) Liquidity and funding risk (continued)

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

	2020							
	Repayment on demand MOP'000	Within one month MOP'000	Between one to three months MOP'000	Between three months to one year MOP'000	Between one year to three years MOP'000	More than three years MOP'000	Undated or Overdue more than one month MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Assets								
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	581,239	-	-	-	-	-	32,446	613,685
Loans and advances to banks	-	-	3,064,730	3,555,103	-	-	-	6,619,833
Loans and advances to customers	-	367,682	294,503	348,572	-	-	-	1,010,757
Investment securities	-	-	-	179,660	-	-	-	179,660
Amounts due from head office, other branches and group companies	280,941	477,898	125,363	-	-	-	-	884,202
Other assets	26,345	66,187	205,676	77,225	-	-	-	375,433
Total assets	888,525	911,767	3,690,272	4,160,560	-	-	32,446	9,683,570
Liabilities								
Customer accounts	966,581	156,111	-	7,620	-	-	-	1,130,312
Amounts due to head office, other branches and group companies	148,941	644,504	3,400,239	3,906,258	-	-	-	8,099,942
Other liabilities	25,337	66,187	205,676	84,916	-	-	1,773	383,889
Total liabilities	1,140,859	866,802	3,605,915	3,998,794	-	-	1,773	9,614,143
Net liquidity gap	(252,334)	44,965	84,357	161,766	-	-	30,673	69,427

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22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Fair value

All financial instruments are stated at fair value or carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2021 and 2020 unless otherwise stated.

(i) Financial assets

The Branch's financial assets mainly include cash, amounts due from banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers, and financial assets at fair value through equity.

Amounts due from banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers.

Amounts due from banks and other financial institutions, loans and advances to customers are mainly priced at market interest rate or will mature within one year. Accordingly, the carrying values approximate the fair values.

Financial assets at fair value through equity

Financial assets are stated at fair value through equity in the financial statements.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Branch's financial liabilities mainly include amounts due to banks and other financial institutions and deposits from customers.

Deposits and balances with banks and other financial institutions, deposits from customers.

Deposits and balances with banks and other financial institutions, deposits from customers are mainly priced at market interest rate or will mature within one year. Accordingly, the carrying values approximate the fair values.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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23. ANALYSIS OF ECL PROVISION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY STAGE

	As at 31 December 2021			
	Stage 1 MOP'000	Stage 2 MOP'000	Stage 3 MOP'000	Total MOP'000
ECL provision on:				
- Loans and advances to banks (note 10)	138	-	-	138
- Amounts due from Head Office, other branches and group companies which are balances and placements with banks (note 13(a))	19	-	-	19
- Loans and advances to customers (note 11(a))	54	1	-	55
- Investment securities ¹ (note 12)	293	-	-	293
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees (notes 17 and 20(a))	2	91	-	93
	<u>506</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>598</u>

	As at 31 December 2020			
	Stage1 MOP'000	Stage 2 MOP'000	Stage 3 MOP'000	Total MOP'000
ECL provision on:				
- Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions (note 9)	161	-	-	161
- Loans and advances to banks (note 10)	19	-	-	19
- Loans and advances to customers (note 11(a))	121	-	-	121
- Investment securities ¹ (note 12)	822	-	-	822
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees (notes 17 and 20(a))	58	91	-	149
	<u>1,181</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,272</u>

¹ These instruments are held at fair value on the balance sheet. The corresponding ECL provision is held within regulatory reserve.

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2021

24. APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the management of the Branch on 5 May 2022.

31 December 2021

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements

These notes set out on pages 45 to 54 are supplementary to and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements set out on pages 3 to 44. The financial statements and these unaudited supplementary financial information ("supplementary notes") taken together comply with the Guideline on Disclosure of Financial Information made under Circular No. 026/B/2012-DSB/AMCM.

(a) Brief management report on Branch's activities in Macau

Management are pleased to announce the results of the Branch for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Principal activities

The Branch is part of Standard Chartered Bank, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England and Wales. The Branch's principal activities are the provision of commercial banking and related financial services.

2021 Results

Profit before taxation decreased by 70.47 per cent from MOP 48.425 million to MOP 14.298 million. Net interest income decreased by 47.66 per cent to MOP 33.445 million. Other revenue including fee and commission income decreased by 76.08 per cent over 2020. Total operating income decreased by 49.92 per cent to MOP 35.386 million.

Operating expenses decreased by 5.98 per cent in 2021 to MOP 21.762 million. Impairment release was MOP 0.674 million in 2021 when comparing to impairment release was MOP 0.918 million in 2020. Profit after taxation was MOP 12.918 million, a decrease of MOP 29.919 million over MOP 42.837 million recorded in 2020.

Result under AMCM rules was MOP 2.252 million, a decrease of MOP 54.008 million over MOP 56.260 million recorded in 2020.

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31 December 2021

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(b) Segmental information

Under the following geographical analysis of loans and advances are classified by the location of the counterparties.

(i) Geographical analysis of loans and advances to customers

Except for Macau SAR of China, none of the remaining geographical segments represents more than 10% of the Branch's gross loans and advances to customers.

All the loans and advances to customers are granted to corporate entities.

		2021				
		<i>of which</i>		Individually assessed impairment provision MOP'000	Modelled ECL provision MOP'000	Additional provision under AMCM rules MOP'000
Loan and Advances to Customers MOP'000	Overdue loans MOP'000	Impaired loans MOP'000				
Macau SAR of China	2,009,221	-	-	-	55	25,654
	2,009,221	-	-	-	55	25,654
		2020				
		<i>of which</i>		Individually assessed impairment provision MOP'000	Modelled ECL provision MOP'000	Additional provision under AMCM rules MOP'000
Loan and Advances to Customers MOP'000	Overdue loans MOP'000	Impaired loans MOP'000				
Macau SAR of China	934,598	-	-	-	117	12,512
Hong Kong SAR of China	76,280	-	-	-	4	1,021
	1,010,878	-	-	-	121	13,533

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FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(b) Segmental information (continued)

(ii) Geographical analysis of notional amounts of contingent liabilities and commitments

	2021		
	Banks	Corporate	Total
	MOP'000	Entities	MOP'000
		MOP'000	MOP'000
Hong Kong SAR of China	1,632	-	1,632
Macau SAR of China	-	2,999,857	2,999,857
China, People's Republic			
Taiwan, Province of China	4,911	-	4,911
Singapore	3,425	-	3,425
United Kingdom	9,789	-	9,789
	<u>19,757</u>	<u>2,999,857</u>	<u>3,019,614</u>

	2020		
	Banks	Corporate	Total
	MOP'000	Entities	MOP'000
		MOP'000	MOP'000
Hong Kong SAR of China	1,629	120,908	122,537
Macau SAR of China	-	4,765,328	4,765,328
China, People's Republic	4,500	-	4,500
Taiwan, Province of China	9,363	-	9,363
Singapore	3,425	-	3,425
United Kingdom	9,365	-	9,365
	<u>28,282</u>	<u>4,886,236</u>	<u>4,914,518</u>

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FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(b) Segmental information(continued)

(ii) Geographical analysis of exposure on financial derivatives

	2021		
	Banks MOP'000	Corporate Entities MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Hong Kong SAR of China	-	-	-
	-	-	-
	2020		
	Banks MOP'000	Corporate Entities MOP'000	Total MOP'000
Hong Kong SAR of China	1	-	1
	1	-	1

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31 December 2021

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(c) Loans and advances to customers analysed by industry sector

	2021					
	Impaired loan MOP'000	Overdue loans MOP'000	Individually assessed ECL provision MOP'000	Modelled ECL provision MOP'000	Additional provision under AMCM rules MOP'000	Write off MOP'000
Textile productions	-	-	-	5	621	-
Paper, printing and publishing	-	-	-	3	19,988	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	47	5,045	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>25,654</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>25,654</u>	<u>-</u>
	2020					
	Impaired loan MOP'000	Overdue loans MOP'000	Individually assessed ECL provision MOP'000	Modelled ECL provision MOP'000	Additional provision under AMCM rules MOP'000	Write off MOP'000
Textile productions	-	-	-	-	77	-
Paper, printing and publishing	--	-	-	28	4,274	-
Machinery and other electrical and electronic goods	-	-	-	63	5,789	-
Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	30	3,393	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>13,533</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>13,533</u>	<u>-</u>

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FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(d) Overdue loans and advances to customers

At the end of the reporting period, there were no overdue loans and advances to customers (2020: Nil).

(e) Operational risk management

Operational risk is the potential for loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, technology, human error, or from the impact of external events, including legal risks. Operational risk is managed within the boundary of the Risk Appetite Statement approved by the Board. The Group aims to control operational risks to ensure that operational losses (financial or reputational), including any related to conduct of business matters, do not cause material damage to the Group's franchise.

Operational risks can arise from all business lines and functions and thus from all activities carried out by the Branch. Although operational risk exposures can take many varied forms, we seek to manage them in accordance with standards that drive systematic risk identification, assessment, control and monitoring. We achieve this by mapping all activities across the Group into a set of processes with key control standards defined to mitigate risks. We benchmark practices against peers, other industries and regulatory requirements.

The Bank uses operational risk sub-types principally as an aid to ensure comprehensive and consistent identification of operational risks, wherever they may arise.

Operational Risk is classified into 14 risk sub-types to enable effective risk identification and assessment.

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FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(e) Operational risk management(continued)

Operational risk subtypes

Execution Capability	Transaction processing	Potential for loss due to failure in the design or execution of client facing transactions.
	Product management	Potential for loss due to the failure to design and/or meet product management standards and product-related regulatory requirements
Operational Resilience	Client service resilience	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to failures in design or maintenance of appropriate resilience measures for client services and underlying infrastructure and controls to withstand operational disruptions.
	Technology Risk	Potential loss or adverse impact due to technology failure (hardware, software, networks)
	Vendor service	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to failures to maintain vendor service (including resilience requirements).
	Change management	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to failures to manage project related change.
	People management	Potential for loss due to the failure to meet standards for people management including relevant regulations (e.g. employment, remuneration and benefits).
	Safety and security	Potential for loss or damage due to failure to create a safe, secure, and healthy environment for staff and clients. This risk considers both the protection of property and physical assets, health and safety standards, and resilience requirements
Governance	Corporate Governance	<p>Potential for loss due to:</p> <p>(i) non-compliance with relevant laws, regulations, ordinances, market guidance, corporate governance codes and exchange listing requirements relating to corporate administration and board governance, OR,</p> <p>(ii) failure to have an appropriate framework for the delegation of authority from the board of an entity.</p> <p><i>Any risks from non-compliance with listing rules relating to remuneration, financial reporting, tax and capital requirements, or with company laws and regulations relating to financial records or reporting are outside the scope of this risk sub-type.</i></p>
	Enterprise Risk governance	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to the failure or ineffective implementation of the principles and standards for enterprise risk management framework
	Financial books and records	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to failure to comply with laws and regulations for financial books and records.
	Financial Regulatory Reporting	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to failure to comply with applicable financial regulatory reporting laws and regulations.
	Tax obligations	Potential for loss or adverse impact due to failure to comply with laws and regulations for tax.
Legal enforceability		The potential for loss due to difficulty in enforcing the Group's contractual rights

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UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(e) Operational risk management (continued)

The Hong Kong Executive Committee, oversees the management of operational risks across the Branch, supported by business, functional, and country-level committees/forums. All operational risk committees/forums operate on the basis of a defined structure of delegated authorities and terms of reference derived from the Hong Kong Executive Risk Committee.

Compliance with operational risk policies and standards is the responsibility of all staff within the Bank.

(f) Liquidity risk

	January to December 2021 MOP'000	January to December 2020 MOP'000
Arithmetic mean of the minimum weekly amount of cash in hand that is required to be held during the year (note (i))	<u>32,999</u>	<u>38,339</u>
Arithmetic mean of the average weekly amount of cash in hand during the year (note (i))	<u>326,282</u>	<u>216,666</u>
Arithmetic mean of the specified liquid assets at the end of each month during the year (note (i))	<u>1,190,035</u>	<u>1,284,276</u>
	January to December 2021 MOP'000	January to December 2020 MOP'000
Average ratio of specified liquid asset to total basic liabilities at the end of each month during the year (note (i))	<u>109.21%</u>	<u>103.90%</u>
Arithmetic mean of its one-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the year (note (ii))	<u>97.15%</u>	<u>97.06%</u>
Arithmetic mean of its three-month liquidity ratio in the last week of each month during the year (note (ii))	<u>100.17%</u>	<u>99.20%</u>

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FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (continued)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements (continued)

(f) Liquidity risk (continued)

Notes:

- (i) The arithmetic means are computed as the simple average of the following amounts as defined in the Notice No. 006/93-AMCM.

-minimum weekly amount of cash in hand

-daily amount of cash in hand

-specified liquid assets

-specified liquid assets to total basic liabilities

- (ii) The arithmetic means are computed as the simple average of the following ratios as reported in the Reporting of Liquidity Position for submission to the AMCM.

-one-month liquidity ratio

-three-month liquidity ratio

(g) Information of Standard Chartered PLC Group ("the Group")

- (i) Consolidated capital adequacy ratio of the Group

	2021	2020
Consolidated capital adequacy ratio	<u>21.3%</u>	<u>21.2%</u>

The consolidated capital adequacy ratio was computed in accordance with the United Kingdom's (UK) onshored Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Prudential Regulation Authority's (PRA) Rulebook. The UK CRR has been subject to onshoring changes in accordance with EU Exit Regulations. The PRA have used their temporary transitional powers to delay the application of these changes until 31 March 2022.

- (ii) Other consolidated financial information of the Group

	2021 US\$ million	2020 US\$ million
Total assets	827,818	789,050
Total liabilities	775,182	738,321
Total capital and reserves	52,636	50,729
Total loans and advances to banks and customers	342,851	326,046
Total customer deposits and deposits from banks	504,611	469,594
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	<u>3,347</u>	<u>1,613</u>

STANDARD CHARTERED BANK, MACAU BRANCH

31 December 2021

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSE ONLY

UNAUDITED SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION(CONTINUED)

(Expressed in thousands of Macau patacas)

This information does not form an integral part of the audited financial statements(continued)

(g) Information of Standard Chartered PLC Group ("the Group") (continued)

(iii) Shareholders with qualifying holdings

As far as the directors are aware as at 31 December 2021, Temasek Holdings (Private) Limited (Temasek) is the only shareholder that has an interest of more than 10 per cent in Standard Chartered PLC's issued ordinary share capital carrying a right to vote at any general meeting.

(iv) Members of the Board of Standard Chartered PLC

The members of the board of Directors ("Board") of Standard Chartered PLC as at 31 December 2021 are set out below.

Non-executive Chairman

Mr José María Viñals Iñiguez

Executive Directors

Mr William Thomas Winters, CBE (Group Chief Executive) and Mr Andrew Nigel Halford (Group Chief Financial Officer)

Independent Non-Executive Directors

Mr David Philbrick Conner; Dr Byron Elmer Grote; Mrs Christine Mary Hodgson (Senior Independent Director); Ms Gay Huey Evans, CBE; Mr Naguib Kheraj (Deputy Chairman); Maria da Conceicao das Neves Calha Ramos; Mr Philip George Rivett; Mr David Tang; Mr CarlsonTong and Ms Jasmine Mary Whitbread.