The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited Annual Results for 2022

Consolidated Income Statement for the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	2022 HK$'m	2021 HK$'m
Net interest income	**126,852**	98,113
interest income	**180,097**	121,382
interest expense	**(53,245)**	(23,269)
Net fee income	**36,600**	45,296
fee income	**50,622**	57,819
fee expense	**(14,022)**	(12,523)
Net income from financial instruments held for trading or managed on a fair value basis	**41,674**	28,359
Net income/(expense) from assets and liabilities of insurance businesses, including related derivatives, measured at fair value through profit or loss	**(13,194)**	18,180
Changes in fair value of designated debts issued and related derivatives	**(703)**	(639)
Changes in fair value of other financial instruments mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**34**	(25)
Gains less losses from financial investments	**47**	1,667
Net insurance premium income	**80,415**	61,722
Other operating income	**3,781**	2,033
Total operating income	**275,506**	254,706
Net insurance claims and benefits paid and movement in liabilities to policyholders	**(69,814)**	(76,048)
Net operating income before change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges	**205,692**	178,658
Change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges	**(16,365)**	(6,539)
Net operating income	**189,327**	172,119
Employee compensation and benefits	**(40,662)**	(39,261)
General and administrative expenses	**(54,549)**	(52,327)
Depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	**(9,157)**	(8,891)
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	**(6,140)**	(4,397)
Total operating expenses	**(110,508)**	(104,876)
Operating profit	**78,819**	67,243
Share of profit in associates and joint ventures	**18,792**	19,320
Profit before tax	**97,611**	86,563
Tax expense	**(15,507)**	(14,015)
Profit for the year	**82,104**	72,548
Attributable to:		
– ordinary shareholders of the parent company	**75,506**	64,633
– other equity holders	**2,739**	2,715
– non-controlling interests	**3,859**	5,200
Profit for the year	**82,104**	72,548

Consolidated Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022

	2022 HK$'m	2021 HK$'m
ASSETS		
Cash and balances at central banks	**232,740**	276,857
Items in the course of collection from other banks	**28,557**	21,632
Hong Kong Government certificates of indebtedness	**341,354**	332,044
Trading assets	**699,805**	777,450
Derivatives	**502,771**	365,167
Financial assets designated and otherwise mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	**226,451**	202,399
Reverse repurchase agreements – non-trading	**927,976**	803,775
Loans and advances to banks	**519,024**	432,247
Loans and advances to customers	**3,705,149**	3,840,939
Financial investments	**2,221,361**	2,051,575
Amounts due from Group companies	**140,546**	112,719
Interests in associates and joint ventures	**185,898**	188,485
Goodwill and intangible assets	**102,419**	95,181
Property, plant and equipment	**130,926**	129,827
Deferred tax assets	**3,856**	3,353
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	**355,319**	269,743
Total assets	**10,324,152**	9,903,393
LIABILITIES		
Hong Kong currency notes in circulation	**341,354**	332,044
Items in the course of transmission to other banks	**33,073**	25,701
Repurchase agreements – non-trading	**351,093**	255,374
Deposits by banks	**198,908**	280,310
Customer accounts	**6,113,709**	6,177,182
Trading liabilities	**142,453**	92,723
Derivatives	**551,745**	355,791
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	**167,743**	138,965
Debt securities in issue	**100,909**	67,364
Retirement benefit liabilities	**1,655**	1,890
Amounts due to Group companies	**398,705**	356,233
Accruals and deferred income, other liabilities and provisions	**238,726**	219,206
Liabilities under insurance contracts	**700,758**	638,145
Current tax liabilities	**6,002**	2,378
Deferred tax liabilities	**32,937**	32,522
Subordinated liabilities	**3,119**	4,054
Total liabilities	**9,382,889**	8,979,882
EQUITY		
Share capital	**180,181**	172,335
Other equity instruments	**52,386**	44,615
Other reserves	**109,235**	151,804
Retained earnings	**533,518**	488,055
Total shareholders' equity	**875,320**	856,809
Non-controlling interests	**65,943**	66,702
Total equity	**941,263**	923,511
Total liabilities and equity	**10,324,152**	9,903,393

Capital Adequacy Ratios

The following table shows the capital ratios as contained in the 'Capital Adequacy Ratio' return submitted to the HKMA on a consolidated basis under the requirements of section 3C(1) of the Banking (Capital) Rules.

	At 31 December 2022 %	At 31 December 2021 %
Common equity tier 1 ('CET1') capital ratio	**15.3**	15.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	**16.9**	16.8
Total capital ratio	**18.8**	18.7

Board of Directors

Peter Tung Shun Wong, GBS, JP, *Non-executive Chairman*
David Gordon Eldon, GBS, CBE, JP, *Non-executive Deputy Chairman*
David Yi Chien Liao†
Surendranath Ravi Rosha†
Sonia Chi Man Cheng*
Yiu Kwan Choi*
Andrea Lisa Della Mattea*
Rajnish Kumar*
Beau Khoon Chen Kuok*
Irene Yun-lien Lee*
Victor Tzar Kuoi Li#
Annabelle Yu Long*
Kevin Anthony Westley*, BBS

* Independent non-executive Director   # Non-executive Director   † Co-Chief Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholder of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

What we have audited

The consolidated financial statements of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (the 'Bank') and its subsidiaries (the 'group'), which are set out on pages 79 to 139, comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2022;
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes[1] on the consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

[1] Certain required disclosures as described in Note 1.1(d) on the consolidated financial statements have been presented elsewhere in the Annual Report and Accounts 2022, rather than in the notes on the consolidated financial statements. These are cross-referenced from the consolidated financial statements and are identified as audited.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the group as at 31 December 2022, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ('HKFRSs') issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ('HKICPA') and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ('HKSAs') issued by the HKICPA. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the group in accordance with the HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ('the Code'), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters identified in our audit are summarised as follows:

- Allowances for expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers
- Impairment assessment of investment in associate – Bank of Communications Co., Limited ('BoCom')
- The present value of in-force long-term insurance business ('PVIF') and liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts
- Disclosure of the impact of adoption of HKFRS 17, Insurance contracts

<u>Allowances for the expected credit losses on loans and advances to customers</u>

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

At 31 December 2022, the group recorded allowances for expected credit losses ('ECL') on loans and advances to customers of HK$40.0bn.

The determination of the ECL on non-credit-impaired loans and advances to customers requires the use of complex credit risk methodologies that are applied in models using the group's historic experience of the correlations between defaults and losses, borrower creditworthiness, segmentation of customers or portfolios and economic conditions.

It also requires the determination of assumptions which involve estimation uncertainty. The assumptions used for ECL that we focused on for noncredit-impaired loans and advances to customers included those with greater levels of management judgement and for which variations have the most significant impact on ECL on loans and advances to customers. Specifically, these included economic scenarios and their likelihood, as well as customer risk ratings. Likewise, there is inherent uncertainty with the consensus economic forecast data from external economists.

Impacts from the Covid-19 infection rates in Asia, particularly in mainland China, ongoing developments related to the mainland China commercial real estate sector, the geopolitical landscape and certain other current macroeconomic conditions impact the inherent risk and estimation uncertainty involved in determining the ECL on loans and advances to customers. Management judgemental adjustments to ECL on non-credit-impaired loans and advances to customers therefore continue to be made. This includes judgemental adjustments to the ECL for unsecured offshore mainland China Commercial Real Estate exposures.

The above ongoing developments have also resulted in significant credit-impaired corporate exposures related to the unsecured offshore mainland China Commercial Real Estate sector. The assumptions with the most significant impact here are those applied in estimating the recoverability of these exposures.

Matters discussed with the Audit Committee

We discussed the appropriateness of the methodologies, their application, significant assumptions and related disclosures with the Audit Committee, giving consideration to the current macroeconomic conditions. This included management judgemental adjustments made to derive the ECL on loans and advances to customers. We further discussed the governance and controls over the process in determining ECL on loans and advances to customers.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We tested controls in place over the methodologies, their application, significant assumptions and data used to determine the ECL on loans and advances to customers. These included controls over:

- Model development, validation and monitoring;
- Approval of economic scenarios;
- Approval of the probability weightings assigned to economic scenarios;
- Assigning customer risk ratings;
- Approval of management judgemental adjustments; and
- Review of input and assumptions applied in estimating the recoverability of credit-impaired wholesale exposures.

We performed substantive audit procedures over the compliance of ECL methodologies with the requirements of HKFRS 9. We engaged professionals with experience in ECL modelling to assess the appropriateness of changes to models during the year, and for a sample of those models, independently reperformed the modelling for certain aspects of the ECL calculation. We also assessed the appropriateness of methodologies and related models that did not change during the year.

We further performed the following to assess the significant assumptions and data:

- We challenged the appropriateness of the significant assumptions;
- We involved our economic experts in assessing the reasonableness of the severity and likelihood of certain economic scenarios;
- We tested a sample of customer risk ratings assigned to wholesale exposures;
- We tested a sample of critical data used to determine ECL; and
- We have independently assessed other significant assumptions and obtained corroborating evidence.

For a sample of management judgemental adjustments and credit-impaired wholesale exposures, we challenged the appropriateness of these and assessed the ECL determined.

We further considered whether the judgements made in selecting the significant assumptions, as well as determining the management judgemental adjustments and credit-impaired wholesale exposures, would give rise to indicators of possible management bias.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in relation to ECL on loans and advances to customers made in the consolidated financial statements in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Relevant references in the consolidated financial statements

Risk: Credit Risk, as cross-referenced from the consolidated financial statements (only information identified as audited), page 31-52

Note 1.2 (i) on the consolidated financial statements: Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies – Summary of significant accounting policies - Impairment of amortised cost and FVOCI financial assets, page 90-93

Note 2 (e) on the consolidated financial statements: Operating profit – Change in expected credit losses and other credit impairment charges, page 97

Note 10 on the consolidated financial statements: Loans and advances to customers, page 106-107

<u>Impairment assessment of investment in associate - Bank of Communications Co., Limited ('BoCom')</u>

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

At 31 December 2022, the fair value of the investment in BoCom, based on the share price, was HK$118.8bn lower than the carrying value ('CV') of HK$182.3bn. This is an indicator of potential impairment. An impairment test was performed by management, with supporting sensitivity analysis, using a value in use ('VIU') model. The VIU was HK$0.7bn in excess of the CV. On this basis, no impairment was recorded.

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The methodology applied in the VIU model is dependent on various assumptions, both short term and long term in nature. These assumptions, which are subject to estimation uncertainty, are derived from a combination of management's judgement, analysts' forecasts, market data or other relevant information.

The assumptions that we focused our audit on were those with greater levels of management judgement and subjectivity, and for which variations had the most significant impact on the VIU. Specifically, these included the discount rate, operating income growth rate, long-term profit and asset growth rates, cost-income ratio, expected credit losses as a percentage of customer advances, long-term effective tax rate, capital requirements – capital adequacy ratio, capital requirements – tier 1 capital adequacy ratio and risk-weighted assets as a percentage of total assets.

Matters discussed with the Audit Committee

We discussed the appropriateness of the methodology, its application and significant assumptions with the Audit Committee. We also discussed the disclosures made in relation to BoCom, including the use of sensitivity analysis to explain estimation uncertainty and the changes in certain assumptions that would result in the VIU being equal to the CV.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We tested controls in place over significant assumptions, the methodology and its application used to determine the VIU. We assessed the appropriateness of the methodology used, its application, and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations. In respect of the significant assumptions, we performed the following:

- Challenged the appropriateness of the significant assumptions and, where relevant, their interrelationships;
- Obtained corroborating evidence for data supporting significant assumptions that may include historic experience, external market information, third-party sources including analyst reports, information from BoCom management and historical publicly available BoCom financial information;
- Determined a reasonable range for the discount rate assumption, with the assistance of our valuation experts, and compared it to the discount rate used by management; and
- Assessed whether the judgements made in selecting the significant assumptions give rise to indicators of possible management bias.

We observed meetings between management and BoCom management, held specifically to identify facts and circumstances impacting significant assumptions relevant to the determination of the VIU.

Representations were obtained from the Bank that assumptions used were consistent with information currently available to the Bank.

We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in relation to BoCom made in the consolidated financial statements in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Relevant references in the consolidated financial statements

Note 1.2 (a) on the consolidated financial statements: Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies – Summary of significant accounting policies - Consolidation and related policies, page 87

Note 14 on the consolidated financial statements: Interests in associates and joint ventures, page 109-112

<u>The present value of in-force long-term insurance business ('PVIF') and liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts</u>

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

At 31 December 2022, the group has recorded an asset for PVIF of HK$65.5bn and liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts of HK$679.5bn.

The determination of these balances requires the use of complex actuarial methodologies that are applied in models and involves judgement about future outcomes. Specifically, judgement is required in deriving the economic and non-economic assumptions. These assumptions are subject to estimation uncertainty, both for PVIF asset and the liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts.

Matters discussed with the Audit Committee

We discussed the appropriateness of the methodologies, their application, significant assumptions and related disclosures with the Audit Committee. In relation to assumptions, we focused on those for which variations had the most significant impact on the valuation of PVIF and liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts carrying value.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We tested controls in place over the methodologies, their application, significant assumptions and data for PVIF asset and the liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts. Specifically, these included controls over:

- policy data reconciliations from the policyholder administration system to the actuarial valuation system;
- assumptions setting;
- review and determination of methodologies used, and their application in models; and
- results aggregation and analysis processes.

With the assistance of our actuarial experts, we performed the following audit procedures to assess the methodologies used, their application, significant assumptions, data and disclosures:

- We assessed the appropriateness of the methodologies used, their application and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations;
- We challenged the appropriateness of the judgements made in selecting significant assumptions and , where relevant, their interrelationships. We have independently assessed these assumptions and obtained relevant corroborating evidence. We further considered whether the judgements made in selecting the significant assumptions would give rise to indicators of possible management bias;
- We performed substantive audit procedures over critical data used in the determination of these balances to ensure these are relevant and reliable; and
- We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in relation to the asset for PVIF and liabilities under non-linked life insurance contracts made in the consolidated financial statements in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Relevant references in the consolidated financial statements

Risk: Insurance manufacturing operations risk as cross-referenced from the consolidated financial statements (only information identified as audited), page 67-72

Note 1.2 (j) on the consolidated financial statements: Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies - Summary of significant accounting policies - Insurance contracts, page 93-94

Note 3 on the consolidated financial statements: Insurance business, page 97-98

Note 15 on the consolidated financial statements: Goodwill and intangible assets, page 112-113

<u>Disclosure of the impact of adoption of HKFRS 17, Insurance Contracts</u>

Nature of the Key Audit Matter

HKFRS 17 'Insurance contracts' sets out the requirements that an entity should apply in accounting for insurance contracts it issues, reinsurance contracts it holds and investment contracts with discretionary participating features it issues. The group will adopt the standard retrospectively from 1 January 2023, with comparatives restated from 1 January 2022. As part of the transition to HKFRS 17, the group intends to apply the option under HKFRS 9 to re-designate holdings of financial assets held to support insurance liabilities currently measured at amortised cost, to fair value under HKFRS 9. The group has estimated and disclosed that the adoption will reduce the opening group equity as at 1 January 2022 by HK$75.4bn. In the consolidated financial statements it is disclosed that this estimate is based on accounting policies, assumptions, judgements and estimation techniques that remain subject to change.

This is a new and complex standard and determining the impact as at 1 January 2022 requires judgement and interpretation in its implementation. This includes the selection of accounting policies and the use of complex actuarial methodologies that are applied in models and overlay adjustments to models. The selection and application of appropriate methodology requires significant professional judgement. It also requires the determination of assumptions which involve estimation uncertainty.

Matters discussed with the Audit Committee

Status updates were provided during the year. We discussed the appropriateness of the accounting policies, methodologies, their application, significant assumptions and the disclosures related to the impact of the coming adoption of HKFRS 17 with the Audit Committee. Perspectives were also shared on the control environment over the disclosures of the impact of adopting HKFRS 17.

How our audit addressed the Key Audit Matter

We tested controls in place over accounting policies, methodologies, their application, significant assumptions and data used in determining the estimated reduction of the opening group equity as at 1 January 2022 disclosed. Specifically, these included controls over:

- Selection and approval of the accounting policies;
- Policy data reconciliations from the policyholder administration systems to the actuarial valuation models;
- Assumption setting; and
- Review and determination of methodologies used, and their application in the models, including model development, validation and monitoring.

With the assistance of our actuarial professionals, we performed the following substantive audit procedures to assess the accounting policies, methodologies, their application, significant assumptions, data and disclosures:

- We assessed the adherence of the accounting policies with the requirements in HKFRS 17;
- We assessed the appropriateness of the methodologies used, their application in models and overlay adjustments to models and the mathematical accuracy of the calculations;
- We challenged the appropriateness of the judgements made in selecting significant assumptions and, where relevant, their interrelationships. We have independently assessed these assumptions and obtained relevant corroborating evidence. We further considered whether the judgements made in selecting the significant assumptions would give rise to indicators of susceptibility to management bias;
- We performed substantive audit procedures over critical data used to ensure these are relevant and reliable;
- We performed substantive audit procedures over the re-designation of financial assets held to support insurance liabilities; and
- We assessed the adequacy of the disclosures in the context of the applicable financial reporting framework.

Relevant references in the consolidated financial statements

Note 1.1 (b) on the consolidated financial statements: Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies - Basis of preparation - Future accounting developments, page 85-86

Other Information

The directors of the Bank are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information included in the Annual Report and Accounts 2022, Banking Disclosure Statement as at 31 December 2022 and List of the directors of the Bank's subsidiary undertakings (during the period from 1 January 2022 to 21 February 2023) other than the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. We have obtained some of the other information including Certain defined terms, Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements, Chinese translation, Financial Highlights, Report of the Directors, Environmental, Social and Governance Review, Financial Review, Risk, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and Additional information sections of the Annual Report and Accounts 2022 prior to the date of this auditor's report. The remaining other information, including Banking Disclosure Statement as at 31 December 2022 and List of the directors of the Bank's subsidiary undertakings (during the period from 1 January 2022 to 21 February 2023), is expected to be made available to us after that date. The other information does not include the specific information presented therein that is identified as being an integral part of the consolidated financial statements and, therefore, covered by our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

When we read the remaining other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to the Audit Committee and take appropriate action considering our legal rights and obligations.

Responsibilities of Directors and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. We report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

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

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

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Lars Christian Jordy Nielsen.

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 21 February 2023

Annual Report and Accounts

The consolidated Balance Sheet and consolidated Income Statement printed above are extracted from the 2022 Annual Report and Accounts of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited. The notes form an integral part of the audited financial statement and a full understanding of the statements cannot be achieved without reference to the complete set of financial statements. Copies of the 2022 Annual Report and Accounts are available for viewing at the website www.hsbc.com.hk.

Name of all Subsidiary Companies of the Bank

A list of the Bank's subsidiaries is exhibited in the Bank's branches in Singapore. The list of subsidiaries can be made available upon request from: Corporate Governance & Secretariat Department, 10 Marina Boulevard, Marina Bay Financial Centre, Tower 2 #48-01, Singapore 018983.

Deposits

The laws in the country of incorporation of the Bank (the "Home Country") do not require the Bank to confer lower priority to the depositors of its foreign offices, vis-à-vis its Home Country depositors, in the repayment of deposits in the event of receivership, winding up proceedings or equivalent proceedings of the Bank.

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