



KEXIM ASIA LIMITED

31 December 2017

Directors' Report

The directors submit herewith their annual report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal place of business

KEXIM ASIA LIMITED ("the Company") is a deposit taking company incorporated and domiciled in Hong Kong, and has its registered office and principal place of business at Unit 1805 & 07, 18/F, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

Principal activities

The Company is engaged in deposit taking, loan syndication, investment and the provision of financial services.

Recommended dividend

The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of US\$273,528 (2016: US\$117,930) in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017.

Share capital

Details of share capital of the Company are set out in note 24 to the financial statements. There were no movements during the year.

Directors

The directors during the financial year were:

Executive directors

Ok Young Chul, Managing Director (appointed on 28 March 2017)

Kwon Minyung

Im Jae Kyun

Baek Nam Soo

(resigned on 28 March 2017)

Non-executive directors

Jeung Hoseob

(resigned on 27 April 2017)

Koh Joongyul

Ahn Jong Hyuck

(resigned on 20 April 2018)

Jung Doo Wha

(appointed on 20 April 2018)

Independent non-executive director

Jo Sang Kyun

(appointed on 17 January 2018)

Directors (continued)

There being no provision in the Company's articles of association for the retirement of directors, all existing directors continue in office for the following year.

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

Directors' interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

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

Compliance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules

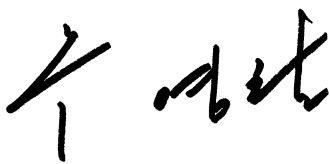
The Company is required to comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules effective from 1 January 2007. The Banking (Disclosure) Rules set out the minimum standards for public disclosure which authorised institutions must make in respect of the statement of profit or loss, state of affairs and capital adequacy.

The directors are of the view that the financial statements together with the attached unaudited supplementary information on pages 6 to 88 for the year ended 31 December 2017 fully comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules made under section 60A of the Banking Ordinance.

Auditors

KPMG retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment. A resolution for the re-appointment of KPMG as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming annual general meeting.

By order of the board



Ok Young Chul / Managing Director
Hong Kong,

30 APR 2018

Independent auditor's report to the members of KEXIM ASIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KEXIM ASIA LIMITED ("the Company") set out on pages 6 to 67, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS") 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 financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* ("the Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Independent auditor's report to the members of KEXIM ASIA LIMITED (continued)

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



Independent auditor's report to the members of KEXIM ASIA LIMITED (continued)

(Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Certified Public Accountants

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

30 APR 2018

Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Interest income	3(a)	\$ 9,761,324	\$ 8,834,782
Interest expense	3(b)	(5,404,455)	(4,556,332)
Net interest income		<u>\$ 4,356,869</u>	<u>\$ 4,278,450</u>
Fee and commission expenses	4	\$ (10,847)	\$ (13,588)
Net fee and commission expense		<u>\$ (10,847)</u>	<u>\$ (13,588)</u>
Net trading gain	5	\$ 491,846	\$ 567,520
Net loss on foreign exchange		(35,981)	(51,429)
Net hedging expense	6	(141,955)	(283,084)
Other income		1,094	196
		<u>\$ 315,004</u>	<u>\$ 233,203</u>
Operating income		\$ 4,661,026	\$ 4,498,065
Operating expenses	7	(1,964,228)	(1,832,831)
Operating profit		\$ 2,696,798	\$ 2,665,234
Net change of impairment losses on loans and advances	9	326,548	79,741
Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments	10	247,149	76,513
Profit before taxation		\$ 3,270,495	\$ 2,821,488
Income tax	11(a)	(535,212)	(462,892)
Profit for the year		\$ 2,735,283	\$ 2,358,596
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax			
Item that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Available-for-sale investments: net movement in the available-for-sale reserve	12	(823,712)	133,554
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>\$ 1,911,571</u>	<u>\$ 2,492,150</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 67 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Assets			
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions		\$ 6,048,775	\$ 2,851,637
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	13(a)	29,126,507	14,153,428
Loans and advances to customers	13(a)	194,048,523	172,815,888
Available-for-sale investments	14	157,639,645	151,788,906
Tax recoverable	17(a)	23,893	84,826
Deferred tax assets	17(b)	345,945	290,843
Other assets	18	2,026,566	1,999,348
Held-to-maturity investments	15	4,790,985	4,766,971
Property, plant and equipment	16	10,915	3,878
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$ 394,061,754</u>	<u>\$ 348,755,725</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Deposits and balances from the ultimate holding company		\$ -	\$ 3,000,000
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions		153,800,830	118,258,146
Derivative financial liabilities	19	66	1,502
Other liabilities	23	1,206,476	973,923
Borrowings from other financial institutions	21	69,851,724	59,995,573
Borrowings from the ultimate holding company	20	98,036,456	97,154,020
Subordinated liabilities	22	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total liabilities		<u>\$ 337,895,552</u>	<u>\$ 294,383,164</u>

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017 (Expressed in United States dollars)

	<i>Attributable to equity shareholders of the Company</i>			
	<i>Share capital</i>	<i>Retained profits</i>	<i>Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at 1 January 2016	<u>\$ 30,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,737,094</u>	<u>\$ 285,792</u>	<u>\$ 52,022,886</u>
Changes in equity for 2016:				
Profit for the year	\$ -	\$ 2,358,596	\$ -	\$ 2,358,596
Other comprehensive income	-	-	133,554	133,554
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,358,596</u>	<u>\$ 133,554</u>	<u>\$ 2,492,150</u>
Dividends declared in respect of prior year and paid during the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (142,475)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (142,475)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2016 and 1 January 2017	<u>\$ 30,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,953,215</u>	<u>\$ 419,346</u>	<u>\$ 54,372,561</u>
Changes in equity for 2017:				
Profit for the year	\$ -	\$ 2,735,283	\$ -	\$ 2,735,283
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(823,712)	(823,712)
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,735,283</u>	<u>\$ (823,712)</u>	<u>\$ 1,911,571</u>
Dividends declared in respect of prior year and paid during the year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (117,930)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (117,930)</u>
Balance at 31 December 2017	<u>\$ 30,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 26,570,568</u>	<u>\$ (404,366)</u>	<u>\$ 56,166,202</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 67 form part of these financial statements.

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2017 (Expressed in United States dollars)

	2017	2016
Operating activities		
Profit before taxation	\$ 3,270,495	\$ 2,821,488
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
Interest expense on borrowings and deposits from banks and other financial institutions	4,935,107	4,162,478
Interest expense on subordinated liabilities	469,348	393,854
Net impairment losses released on loans and advances	(108,705)	(79,741)
Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments	247,149	76,513
Depreciation	2,818	20,875
Amortisation of premium and fees received as part of effective interest rate adjustment	(615,141)	1,014,838
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	\$ 8,201,071	\$ 8,410,305
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Loans and advances to customers	(36,097,009)	32,031,300
Other assets	(27,218)	521,621
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Deposits and balances of banks and other financial institutions, and the ultimate holding company	32,542,684	(2,921,050)
Derivative financial liabilities	(1,436)	(11,994)
Other liabilities	(2,226,785)	(3,453,809)
Cash generated from operations	\$ 2,391,307	\$ 34,576,373
Tax paid		
– Hong Kong Profits Tax Paid	(366,611)	(406,053)
Net cash generated from operating activities	\$ 2,024,696	\$ 34,170,320

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued) (Expressed in United States dollars)

	2017	2016
Investing activities		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	\$ (9,855)	\$ (1,312)
Payment for purchase of held-to-maturity investments	-	(4,956,000)
Proceeds from sale or redemption of available-for-sale investments	69,512,910	36,075,620
Payment for purchase of available-for-sale investments	(76,006,153)	(64,110,401)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>\$ (6,503,098)</u>	<u>\$ (32,992,093)</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from borrowings	\$ 10,738,587	\$ 1,113,440
Interest paid on subordinated liabilities	(463,058)	(391,955)
Interest paid on borrowings	(2,482,059)	(3,440,425)
Dividend paid	(117,930)	(142,475)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	<u>\$ 7,675,540</u>	<u>\$ (2,861,415)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,197,138	\$ (1,683,188)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	<u>2,851,637</u>	<u>4,534,825</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	<u>\$ 6,048,775</u>	<u>\$ 2,851,637</u>
Cash flow from operating activities included:		
Interest received	\$ 8,856,442	\$ 10,120,665
Interest paid on deposits from banks and other financial institutions	<u>(2,215,703)</u>	<u>(1,293,118)</u>

The notes on pages 12 to 67 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1 Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRSs"), which collective term includes all applicable individual Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the requirements of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance. A summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the Company is set out below.

The HKICPA has issued certain new and revised HKFRSs that are first effective or available for early adoption for the current accounting period of the Company. Note 2 provides information on the changes in accounting policies resulting from initial application of these developments to the extent that they are relevant to the Company for the current and prior accounting periods reflected in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The measurement basis used in the preparation of the financial statements is the historical cost basis except that financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale (see note 1(c)(ii)) are stated at their fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out below.

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

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

Judgements made by management in the application of HKFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements and major source of estimation uncertainty are discussed in note 34.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition

The Company classifies its financial instruments into different categories at inception, depending on the purpose for which the assets were acquired or the liabilities were incurred. The categories are: fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale investments and other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments are measured initially at fair value, which normally will be equal to the transaction price plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not held at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset or issue of the financial liability. Transaction costs incurred on the inception or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss immediately.

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting. From this date, any gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities are recorded.

(ii) Categorisation

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading.

Trading financial instruments are financial assets or financial liabilities which are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term, or on initial recognition they are part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking. Derivatives, including embedded derivatives, that do not qualify for hedge accounting (see note 1(d)) are accounted for as trading instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities under this category are carried at fair value. At the end of each reporting period the fair value is remeasured, with any resultant gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal or repurchase, the difference between the net sale proceeds or the net payment and the carrying value is included in the statement of profit or loss.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than (a) those that the Company intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which will be classified as held for trading, and those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss; (b) those that the Company, upon initial recognition, designates as available-for-sale; or (c) those for which the Company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which shall be classified as available-for-sale. Loans and receivables mainly comprise loans and advances to customers and placements with banks and other financial institutions.

Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment losses, if any (see note 1(f)).

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity where the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity, other than (a) those that the Company, upon initial recognition, designates as held at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale; and (b) those that meet the definition of loans and receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment losses, if any (see note 1(f)).

If as a result of a change in intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate to classify an investment as held-to-maturity, it shall be reclassified as available-for-sale and remeasured at fair value.

Available-for-sale investments

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other three categories above. They include financial assets intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, but which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in the market environment.

Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items such as debt securities, interest income and impairment losses which are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, until the financial asset is recognised. At that time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities, other than trading liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of financial instruments is based on, where available, their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs. Financial assets are priced at current bid prices, while financial liabilities are priced at current asking prices.

If there is no publicly available latest traded price nor a quoted market price on a recognised stock exchange or a price from a broker/dealer for non-exchange-traded financial instruments, or if the market for it is not active, the fair value of the instrument is estimated using valuation techniques that provide an estimated price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management's best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions. Where other pricing models are used, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period.

(iv) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when, and only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or where the financial asset together with substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, have been transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

The Company uses the weighted average method to determine realised gains and losses to be recognised in profit or loss on derecognition.

(v) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when and only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(vi) Embedded derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid (combined) instrument that includes both the derivative and a host contract with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative when (a) the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; (b) a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and (c) the hybrid (combined) instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

When the embedded derivative is separated, the host contract is accounted for in accordance with note (ii) above as either loans and receivables or available-for-sale investments.

(d) Hedging

Hedge accounting recognises the offsetting effects on profit or loss of changes in the fair values of the hedging instrument and the hedged item. The Company assesses and documents whether the financial instruments that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items attributable to the hedged risks both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis. The Company discontinues prospectively hedge accounting when (a) the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; (b) the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or (c) the Company revokes the designation.

(i) Fair value hedge

A fair value hedge seeks to offset risks of changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability that will give rise to a gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

The hedging instrument is measured at fair value, with fair value changes recognised in profit or loss. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted by the gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. This adjustment is recognised in profit or loss to offset the effect of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or the Company revokes the designation of the hedge relationship, any adjustment up to that point, to a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used, is amortised to profit or loss as part of the recalculated effective interest rate of the item over its remaining life.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Hedge effectiveness testing

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the Company carries out prospective effectiveness testing to demonstrate that it expects the hedge to be highly effective at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life. Actual effectiveness (retrospective effectiveness) is also demonstrated on an ongoing basis.

The documentation of each hedging relationship sets out how the effectiveness of the hedge is assessed. For fair value hedge relationships, the Company utilises statistical regression analysis as the effectiveness testing methodology.

For prospective effectiveness, the hedging instrument must be expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risk during the period for which the hedge is designated. For actual effectiveness, the changes in fair value must offset each other in the range of 80 per cent to 125 per cent for the hedge to be deemed effective.

(e) **Property, plant and equipment and depreciation**

Property, plant and equipment held for own use are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (see note 1(g)).

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss on the date of retirement or disposal.

Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of items of property, plant and equipment, less their estimated residual value, if any, using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

- Leasehold improvements	3 years
- Computer equipment	3 - 5 years
- Furniture, fittings and office equipment	3 - 5 years
- Motor vehicles	5 years

Both the useful life of an asset and its residual value, if any are reviewed annually.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired include observable data that come to the attention of the Company about one or more of the following loss events which has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the assets that can be estimated reliably:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligator;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that have an adverse effect on the borrower;
- disappearance of an active market for financial assets because of financial difficulties; and
- a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.

If any such evidence exists, the carrying amount is reduced to the estimated recoverable amount by means of a charge to profit or loss.

Impairment losses are written off against the corresponding assets directly, except for impairment losses recognised in respect of loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments, whose recovery is considered doubtful but not remote. In this case, the impairment losses are recorded using an allowance account. When the Company is satisfied that recovery is remote, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments directly and any amounts held in the allowance account relating to that borrower/investment are reversed. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously charged to the allowance account are reversed against the allowance account. Other changes in the allowance account and subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off directly are recognised in profit or loss.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Loans and receivables

Impairment losses on loans and receivables are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets). Receivables with a short duration are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The total allowance for credit losses consists of two components: individual impairment allowances and collective impairment allowances.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and individually or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

The individual impairment allowance is based upon management's best estimate of the present value of the cash flows which are expected to be received discounted at the original effective interest rate. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the borrower's financial situation and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral or guarantees in favour of the Company. Each impaired asset is assessed on its own merits.

In assessing the need for collective impairment allowances, management considers factors such as credit quality, portfolio size, concentrations, and economic factors. In order to estimate the required allowance, the Company makes assumptions both to define the way the Company models inherent losses and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions.

The accuracy of the impairment allowances the Company makes depends on how well the Company can estimate future cash flows for individually assessed impairment allowances and the model assumptions and parameters used in determining collective impairment allowances. While this necessarily involves judgement, the Company believes that the impairment allowances on loans and advances to customers are reasonable and supportable.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Any subsequent changes to the amounts and timing of the expected future cash flows compared to the prior estimates that can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, will result in a change in the impairment allowances on loans and receivables and be charged or credited to profit or loss. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the loans and receivables' carrying value that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

Where there is no reasonable prospect of recovery, the loan and the related interest receivables are written off.

(ii) Held-to-maturity investments

Impairment on held-to-maturity investments is considered at individual level. The individual impairment allowance is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate, where the effect of discounting is material.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of profit or loss. A reversal of impairment losses is limited to the asset's carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

(iii) Available-for-sale investments

When there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale investment is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in the available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve is reclassified to profit or loss. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognised in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

For unquoted available-for-sale equity securities that are carried at cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the equity securities and the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset where the effect of discounting is material. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss in respect of available-for-sale equity securities are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent increase in the fair value of such assets is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment losses in respect of available-for-sale debt securities are reversed if the subsequent increase in fair value can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised. Reversals of impairment losses in such circumstances are recognised in profit or loss.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets

Internal and external sources of information are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to identify indications that property, plant and equipment may be impaired or, an impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may have decreased.

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

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount

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

(ii) Recognition of impairment losses

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss if the carrying amount of an asset, or the cash-generating unit to which it belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount.

(iii) Reversals of impairment losses

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

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

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

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

Securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements) are reported as receivables and are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost.

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

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and other financial institutions, and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, having been within three months of maturity at acquisition.

(j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation arising as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the obligation.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Revenue recognition

Provided it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably, revenue is recognised in profit or loss as follows:

Interest income

Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method.

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

For impaired loans, the accrual of interest income based on the original terms of the loans is discounted, but any increase in the present value of impaired loans due to the passage of time is reported as interest income.

Net trading income comprises all gains and losses from changes in fair value (net of accrued coupon) of such financial assets and financial liabilities, together with interest income and expense and dividend income attributable to those financial instruments.

Fee and commission income

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

Origination fees or commissions received/paid by the Company which result in the creation or acquisition of a financial asset are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate.

When a loan commitment is not expected to result in the draw-down of a loan, loan commitment fees are recognised on a straight-line basis over the commitment period.

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Lease contracts

An arrangement, comprising a transaction or a series of transactions is or contains a lease if the Company determines that the arrangement conveys a right to use a specific asset or assets for an agreed period of time in return for a payment or a series of payments. Such a determination is made based on an evaluation of the substance of the arrangement and is regardless of whether the arrangement takes the legal form of a lease.

(i) Classification

Leases which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as finance leases. Leases which do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee are classified as operating leases.

(ii) Operating lease

Where the Company has the use of assets held under operating leases, payments made under the leases are charged to profit or loss in equal instalments over the accounting periods covered by the lease term, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the aggregate net lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

(m) Income tax

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

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

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

Apart from certain limited exceptions, all deferred tax liabilities, and all deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised, are recognised. Future taxable profits that may support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences includes those that will arise from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, provided those differences relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse either in the same period as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference or in periods into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax assets can be carried back or forward. The same criteria are adopted when determining whether existing taxable temporary differences support the recognition of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and credits, that is, those differences are taken into account if they relate to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, and are expected to reverse in a period, or periods, in which the tax loss or credit can be utilised.

The limited exceptions to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities relevant to the Company are those temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit (provided they are not part of a business combination).

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

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

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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

(n) Employee benefits

- (i) Salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave, leave passage and the cost to the Company of non-monetary benefits are accrued in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are stated at their present values.
- (ii) Contributions to the Mandatory Provident Funds as required under the Hong Kong Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss as incurred.

(o) Translation of foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into United States dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the end of the reporting period. Exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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

1 Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Related parties

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

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

2 Changes in accounting policies

The HKICPA has issued the following amendments to HKFRSs that are first effective for the current accounting period of the Company:

- *Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle*
- *Amendments to HKAS 1, Disclosure initiative*
- *Amendments to HKAS 16 and HKAS 38, Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation*

The Company has not applied any new standard or interpretation that is not yet effective for the current accounting period (see note 35). Impacts of the adoption of the amended HKFRSs are discussed below:

Annual Improvements to HKFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle and 2011-2013 Cycle

These two cycles of annual improvements contain amendments to nine standards with consequential amendments to other standards. Among them, HKAS 24, *Related party disclosures* has been amended to expand the definition of a “related party” to include a management entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity, and to require the disclosure of the amounts incurred for obtaining the key management personnel services provided by the management entity. These amendments do not have an impact on the Company’s related party disclosures as the Company does not obtain key management personnel services from management entities.

3 Interest income and interest expense

(a) *Interest income*

	2017	2016
Interest income arising from:		
– Listed debt securities	\$ 3,451,252	\$ 3,500,559
– Unlisted debt securities	39,153	5,957
Others	6,270,919	5,328,266
	<u>\$ 9,761,324</u>	<u>\$ 8,834,782</u>

Included in the above is interest income accrued on impaired financial assets of \$Nil (2016: \$Nil) for the year ended 31 December 2017.

3 Interest income and interest expense (continued)

(b) Interest expense

	2017	2016
Interest expense arising from:		
– Deposits from banks and other financial institutions repayable within 5 years	\$ 2,747,603	\$ 2,089,857
– Borrowings repayable within 5 years	2,187,504	2,072,621
– Subordinated liabilities wholly repayable after 5 years	469,348	393,854
	<u>\$ 5,404,455</u>	<u>\$ 4,556,332</u>

4 Fee and commission expenses

	2017	2016
Foreign exchange transaction fees	<u>\$ 10,847</u>	<u>\$ 13,588</u>

5 Net trading gain

	2017	2016
Gains less losses from derivatives	<u>\$ 491,846</u>	<u>\$ 567,520</u>

6 Net hedging expense

	2017	2016
Fair value hedges		
– Net loss on hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	\$ (130,134)	\$ (378,529)
– Net (loss)/gain on hedging instruments	(11,821)	95,445
	<u>\$ (141,955)</u>	<u>\$ (283,084)</u>

7 Operating expenses

	2017	2016
Staff costs		
– Salaries and other benefits (of which operating lease charges in respect of accommodation provided to staff was \$281,114 (2016: \$263,523))	\$ 1,162,791	\$ 1,072,912
– Contributions to Mandatory Provident Fund	9,593	9,373
	<u>\$ 1,172,384</u>	<u>\$ 1,082,285</u>
Premises and equipment expenses		
– Depreciation	\$ 2,818	\$ 20,875
– Rent and rates	315,601	316,507
	<u>\$ 318,419</u>	<u>\$ 337,382</u>
Auditor's remuneration	\$ 95,435	\$ 91,941
Others	377,990	321,223
	<u>\$ 473,425</u>	<u>\$ 413,164</u>
	<u>\$ 1,964,228</u>	<u>\$ 1,832,831</u>

8 Directors' emoluments

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

	2017	2016
Directors' fees	\$ -	\$ -
Salaries, allowances and benefits in kind	382,440	389,141
Retirement scheme contributions	-	-
	<u>\$ 382,440</u>	<u>\$ 389,141</u>

9 Net change of impairment losses on loans and advances

	2017	2016
Impairment losses written back on loans and advances		
– Release (note 13(b))	\$ 108,705	\$ 79,741
– Recovery (note 13(b))	217,843	-
	<u>\$ 326,548</u>	<u>\$ 79,741</u>

10 Net gain on disposal of available-for-sale investments

	2017	2016
Net gain arising in current year	\$ 247,149	\$ 76,513

11 Income tax

(a) Taxation in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income represents:

	2017	2016
Current tax - Hong Kong Profits Tax		
Provision for the year	\$ 431,933	\$ 454,437
Over-provision in respect of prior year	(4,389)	(2,653)
	\$ 427,544	\$ 451,784
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	107,668	11,108
	\$ 535,212	\$ 462,892

The provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for 2017 is calculated at 16.5% (2016: 16.5%) of the estimated assessable profits for the year.

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

	2017	2016
Profit before taxation	\$ 3,270,495	\$ 2,821,488
Notional tax on profit before taxation, calculated at the standard rate of 16.5% (2016: 16.5%)	\$ 539,632	\$ 465,545
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	-	-
Over-provision in prior year	(4,389)	(2,653)
Others	(31)	-
Actual tax expense	\$ 535,212	\$ 462,892

12 Other comprehensive income

(a) Tax effects relating to each component of other comprehensive income

	2017			2016		
	Before-tax amount	Tax (expense)/benefit	Net-of-tax amount	Before-tax amount	Tax (expense)/benefit	Net-of-tax amount
Available-for-sale financial assets: net movement in the available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve	\$ (986,482)	\$ 162,770	\$ (823,712)	\$ 159,945	\$ (26,391)	\$ 133,554

(b) Reclassification adjustments relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2017	2016
Available-for-sale financial assets:		
Changes in fair value recognised during the year	\$ (596,169)	\$ 207,274
Reclassification adjustments for amounts transferred to profit or loss		
– gains on disposal	(247,149)	(76,513)
– amortisation of previous revaluation losses on available-for-sale investments reclassified as held-to-maturity investments, net of deferred tax	19,606	2,793
Net movement in the available-for-sale revaluation reserve during the year recognised in other comprehensive income	\$ (823,712)	\$ 133,554

13 Loans and advances to customers and to banks and other financial institutions

(a) Loans and advances to customers and to banks and other financial institutions less impairment

	2017	2016
Gross loans and advances to:		
– banks and other financial institutions	\$ 29,369,241	\$ 14,275,162
– customers	195,300,754	174,827,833
	<u>\$ 224,669,995</u>	<u>\$ 189,102,995</u>
Less: Individually-assessed impairment allowances on loans and advances to:		
– customers	\$ -	\$ (530,009)
Less: Collectively-assessed impairment allowances on loans and advances to:		
– banks and other financial institutions	\$ (242,734)	\$ (121,734)
– customers	(1,252,231)	(1,481,936)
	<u>\$ (1,494,965)</u>	<u>\$ (1,603,670)</u>
	<u>\$ 223,175,030</u>	<u>\$ 186,969,316</u>
Net loans and advances to:		
– banks and other financial institutions	\$ 29,126,507	\$ 14,153,428
– customers	194,048,523	172,815,888
	<u>\$ 223,175,030</u>	<u>\$ 186,969,316</u>

(b) Movement in impairment allowances on loans and advances

	2017			2016		
	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total	Individually assessed	Collectively assessed	Total
At 1 January	\$ 530,009	\$ 1,603,670	\$ 2,133,679	\$ -	\$ 2,213,420	\$ 2,213,420
Net impairment losses (released)/charged to statement of profit or loss (note 9)	-	(108,705)	(108,705)	530,009	(609,750)	(79,741)
Recovery (note 9)	(217,843)	-	(217,843)	-	-	-
Written-off	(312,166)	-	(312,166)	-	-	-
At 31 December	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,965</u>	<u>\$ 1,494,965</u>	<u>\$ 530,009</u>	<u>\$ 1,603,670</u>	<u>\$ 2,133,679</u>

14 Available-for-sale investments

	2017	2016
Debt securities, at fair value	<u>\$ 157,639,645</u>	<u>\$ 151,788,906</u>
Issued by:		
Banks and other financial institutions	\$ 100,862,020	\$ 99,454,506
Corporate entities	<u>56,777,625</u>	<u>52,334,400</u>
	<u>\$ 157,639,645</u>	<u>\$ 151,788,906</u>
Analysed by place of listing:		
Listed in Hong Kong	\$ 7,006,530	\$ 20,658,915
Listed outside Hong Kong	148,627,315	129,130,671
Unlisted	<u>2,005,800</u>	<u>1,999,320</u>
	<u>\$ 157,639,645</u>	<u>\$ 151,788,906</u>

15 Held-to-maturity investments

	2017	2016
Debt securities	<u>\$ 4,790,985</u>	<u>\$ 4,766,971</u>
Issued by:		
Banks and other financial institutions	<u>\$ 4,790,985</u>	<u>\$ 4,766,971</u>
Analysed by place of listing:		
Listed outside Hong Kong	<u>\$ 4,790,985</u>	<u>\$ 4,766,971</u>

16 Property, plant and equipment

	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Furniture, fittings and office equipment</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost:					
At 1 January 2017	\$ 157,732	\$ 341,689	\$ 33,295	\$ 66,368	\$ 599,084
Additions	-	9,855	-	-	9,855
At 31 December 2017	<u>\$ 157,732</u>	<u>\$ 351,544</u>	<u>\$ 33,295</u>	<u>\$ 66,368</u>	<u>\$ 608,939</u>
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2017	\$ 157,732	\$ 338,646	\$ 32,460	\$ 66,368	\$ 595,206
Charge for the year	-	2,368	450	-	2,818
At 31 December 2017	<u>\$ 157,732</u>	<u>\$ 341,014</u>	<u>\$ 32,910</u>	<u>\$ 66,368</u>	<u>\$ 598,024</u>
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2017	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,530</u>	<u>\$ 385</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,915</u>

	<i>Leasehold improvements</i>	<i>Computer equipment</i>	<i>Furniture, fittings and office equipment</i>	<i>Motor vehicles</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cost:					
At 1 January 2016	\$ 157,732	\$ 340,954	\$ 32,718	\$ 66,368	\$ 597,772
Additions	-	735	577	-	1,312
At 31 December 2016	<u>\$ 157,732</u>	<u>\$ 341,689</u>	<u>\$ 33,295</u>	<u>\$ 66,368</u>	<u>\$ 599,084</u>
Accumulated depreciation:					
At 1 January 2016	\$ 140,193	\$ 335,695	\$ 32,075	\$ 66,368	\$ 574,331
Charge for the year	17,539	2,951	385	-	20,875
At 31 December 2016	<u>\$ 157,732</u>	<u>\$ 338,646</u>	<u>\$ 32,460</u>	<u>\$ 66,368</u>	<u>\$ 595,206</u>
Net book value:					
At 31 December 2016	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,043</u>	<u>\$ 835</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,878</u>

17 Taxation in the statement of financial position

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

	2017	2016
Provision for Hong Kong Profits Tax for the year	\$ (431,933)	\$ (454,437)
Provisional Profits Tax paid	455,826	539,263
	<u>23,893</u>	<u>84,826</u>
Tax recoverable	\$ 23,893	\$ 84,826

(b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised:

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

	<i>Depreciation in excess of related depreciation allowance</i>	<i>Impairment losses on financial assets</i>	<i>Fair value adjustments for available- for-sale investments</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 1 January 2017	\$ 21,651	\$ 352,056	\$ (82,864)	\$ 290,843
Charged to profit or loss	(2,280)	(105,388)	-	(107,668)
Charged to reserves	-	-	162,770	162,770
At 31 December 2017	<u>\$ 19,371</u>	<u>\$ 246,668</u>	<u>\$ 79,906</u>	<u>\$ 345,945</u>
At 1 January 2016	\$ 19,602	\$ 365,213	\$ (56,473)	\$ 328,342
Credited/(charged) to profit or loss	2,049	(13,157)	-	(11,108)
Charged to reserves	-	-	(26,391)	(26,391)
At 31 December 2016	<u>\$ 21,651</u>	<u>\$ 352,056</u>	<u>\$ (82,864)</u>	<u>\$ 290,843</u>

18 Other assets

	2017	2016
Accrued interest receivable	\$ 1,581,307	\$ 1,534,770
Positive fair values of hedging derivatives (note 29(c))	58,254	112,785
Others	387,005	351,793
	<u>\$ 2,026,566</u>	<u>\$ 1,999,348</u>

19 Derivative financial liabilities

	2017	2016
Negative fair value of non-hedging derivatives	\$ 66	\$ 1,502

20 Borrowings from the ultimate holding company

The analysis of the carrying amount of borrowings from the ultimate holding company is as follows:

	2017	2016
Borrowings from the ultimate holding company		
– short-term borrowing	\$ 22,036,456	\$ 86,000,000
– long-term borrowing	76,000,000	11,154,020
	<u>\$ 98,036,456</u>	<u>\$ 97,154,020</u>

At 31 December 2017, the short-term borrowings from the ultimate holding company bear interest at 3-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.39% and are repayable on 21 September 2018 (2016: bore interest at 3-month LIBOR plus a spread ranging from 0.50% to 0.57% and are repayable on 3 November 2017).

At 31 December 2017, the long-term borrowings from the ultimate holding company bear interest at 3-month LIBOR plus a spread ranging from 0.39% to 0.40% and are repayable on 26 June 2019 (2016: bore interest at 3-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.33% and were contractually repayable on 21 September 2018).

21 Borrowings from other financial institutions

The analysis of the carrying amount of borrowings from other financial institutions is as follows:

	2017	2016
Borrowings from other financial institutions		
– short-term borrowing	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 59,995,573
– long-term borrowing	29,851,724	-
	<u>\$ 69,851,724</u>	<u>\$ 59,995,573</u>

At 31 December 2017, the short-term borrowings from other financial institutions comprise USD10 million bearing interest at 6-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.50% repayable on 31 January 2018, USD10 million bearing interest at 6-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.50% repayable on 26 February 2018 and USD20 million bearing interest at 6-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.50% repayable on 3 April 2018 (2016: bore interest at 3.5% and are repayable on 28 February 2017).

21 Borrowings from other financial institutions (continued)

At 31 December 2017, the long-term borrowings from other financial institutions bore interest at 3-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.50% and were repayable on 23 August 2019.

22 Subordinated liabilities

The analysis of the carrying amount of subordinated liabilities is as follows:

	2017	2016
Borrowings from the ultimate holding company		
– Subordinated floating rate at 3-month LIBOR		
plus 1.90% thereafter until 10 December 2022		
(2016: 1.90%)	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000

Subject to the approval of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”), the Company may elect to repay all or some of the liabilities after 10 December 2017, by giving not less than 30 days prior notice to the ultimate holding company.

23 Other liabilities

	2017	2016
Negative fair values of hedging derivatives		
(note 29(c))	\$ -	\$ 184,178
Accrued interest payable	958,877	718,970
Others	247,599	70,775
	<u>\$ 1,206,476</u>	<u>\$ 973,923</u>

24 Share capital

	2017		2016	
	No. of	Amount	No. of	Amount
	shares		shares	
Ordinary shares, issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January and 31 December	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,000,000</u>	<u>30,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,000,000</u>

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company’s residual assets.

25 Reserves

	<i>Retained profits</i>	<i>Available- for-sale investment revaluation reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 1 January 2017	\$ 23,953,215	\$ 419,346	\$ 24,372,561
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	(117,930)	-	(117,930)
Total comprehensive income of the year			
– Profit for the year	2,735,283	-	2,735,283
– Available-for-sale investments			
– Change in fair value, net of deferred tax	-	(596,169)	(596,169)
Reclassification adjustments for the amounts transferred to profit or loss			
– Gains on disposal	-	(247,149)	(247,149)
– Amortisation of previous revaluation losses on available- for-sale investments reclassified as held-to-maturity investments, net of deferred tax	-	19,606	19,606
At 31 December 2017	<u>\$ 26,570,568</u>	<u>\$ (404,366)</u>	<u>\$ 26,166,202</u>

25 Reserves (continued)

	<i>Retained profits</i>	<i>Available- for-sale investment revaluation reserve</i>	<i>Total</i>
At 1 January 2016	\$ 21,737,094	\$ 285,792	\$ 22,022,886
Dividends approved in respect of the previous year	(142,475)	-	(142,475)
Total comprehensive income of the year			
– Profit for the year	2,358,596	-	2,358,596
– Available-for-sale investments			
– Change in fair value, net of deferred tax	-	207,274	207,274
Reclassification adjustments for the amounts transferred to profit or loss			
– Gains on disposal	-	(76,513)	(76,513)
– Amortisation of previous revaluation losses on available- for-sale investments reclassified as held-to-maturity investments, net of deferred tax	-	2,793	2,793
At 31 December 2016	<u>\$ 23,953,215</u>	<u>\$ 419,346</u>	<u>\$ 24,372,561</u>

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Available-for-sale investment revaluation reserve

This reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale securities until the securities are derecognised and is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policies in notes 1(c) and 1(f).

(ii) Regulatory reserve

As at 31 December 2017, the Company has earmarked \$899,387 (2016: \$283,001) as regulatory reserve from retained profits. The regulatory reserve is maintained to satisfy the provisions of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance for prudential supervision purposes. Movements in the reserve are made directly through retained earnings and in consultation with the HKMA.

26 Dividends payable to equity shareholders attributable to the year

	2017	2016
Final dividend in respect of the current financial year proposed after the end of the reporting period of \$0.0091 per ordinary share (2016: \$0.0039 per ordinary share)	\$ 273,528	\$ 117,930

The dividend proposed after the end of the reporting period has not been recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period.

	2017	2016
Final dividend in respect of the previous financial year, approved and paid during the year, of \$0.0039 per ordinary share (2016: \$0.0047 per ordinary share)	\$ 117,930	\$ 142,475

27 Assets pledged as security

The following assets have been pledged as collateral for own liabilities:

	2017	2016
Secured liabilities (included in deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions and accrued interest payable)	\$ 74,044,249	\$ 58,516,359
Assets pledged:		
– Available-for-sale investments	\$ 77,962,034	\$ 60,542,532

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to standard lending and securities borrowing and lending activities.

28 Off-balance sheet exposures

(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments

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

	2017	2016
Loan commitments		
– with an original maturity of under one year	\$ 18,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
– with an original maturity of one year and over	6,314,190	314,190
	<u>\$ 24,314,190</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,190</u>
 Credit risk weighted amount	 <u>\$ 6,757,095</u>	 <u>\$ 557,095</u>

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

The risk weights used in the computation of credit risk weighted amounts range from 0% to 100% for contingent liabilities and commitments.

(b) Operating lease commitments

At 31 December 2017, the total future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:

	2017	2016
Within 1 year	\$ 557,221	\$ 437,765
After 1 year but within 5 years	65,463	455,715
	<u>\$ 622,684</u>	<u>\$ 893,480</u>

The Company leases a number of properties under operating leases. The leases usually run for an initial period of one to three years, with an option to renew the lease when all terms are terminated. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

29 Derivatives

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

(a) *Notional amount of derivatives*

Derivatives refer to financial contracts whose value depends on the value of one or more underlying assets or indices.

The following is a summary of the notional amounts of each significant type of derivative entered into by the Company. The notional amounts of these instruments indicate the volume of outstanding transactions and do not represent amounts at risk.

	2017		
	<i>Qualifying for hedge accounting</i>	<i>Held for trading</i>	<i>Total</i>
Interest rate swaps	\$ 16,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 19,500,000
Currency swaps	-	-	-
	2016		
	<i>Qualifying for hedge accounting</i>	<i>Held for trading</i>	<i>Total</i>
Interest rate swaps	\$ 32,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 35,500,000
Currency swaps	10,000,000	-	10,000,000

29 Derivatives (continued)

(b) Fair values and credit risk weighted amounts of derivatives

Credit risk-weighted amount refers to the amount as computed in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance. The amount depends on the status of the counterparty and the maturity characteristics. The risk weights used range from 0% to 50% and 0% to 50% for interest rate contracts and foreign exchange contracts, respectively.

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

	2017			2016		
	Fair value		Credit risk weighted amount	Fair value		Credit risk weighted amount
	Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	
Interest rate swaps	\$ -	\$ 66	\$ 680	\$ -	\$ 1,502	\$ 53,057

(c) Fair values of derivatives designated as hedging instruments

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

	2017		2016	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate contracts	\$ 58,254	\$ -	\$ 112,785	\$ 22,656
Foreign exchange contracts	-	-	-	161,522
	<u>\$ 58,254</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 112,785</u>	<u>\$ 184,178</u>
	(note 18)	(note 23)	(note 18)	(note 23)

Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges principally consist of interest rate swaps that are used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain fixed rate assets and liabilities due to movements in market interest rates, and currency swap that is used to protect against changes in the fair value of certain liabilities denominated in foreign currency due to movements in foreign exchange rates.

29 Derivatives (continued)

(d) Remaining life of derivatives

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

	2017			
	Total	1 year or less	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 19,500,000	\$ 14,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ -
Foreign exchange derivative	-	-	-	-
	2016			
	Total	1 year or less	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 35,500,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 30,500,000	\$ -
Foreign exchange derivative	10,000,000	10,000,000	-	-

30 Financial risk management

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

- Credit risk: Loss resulting from customer or counterparty default which arises on credit exposure in all forms, including settlement risk.
- Market risk: Risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.
- Liquidity and funding risk: Risk that the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations when due, or that it is unable, on an ongoing basis, to borrow funds in the market on an unsecured, or even secured basis at an acceptable price to fund actual or proposed commitments.
- Operational risk: Risk arising from matters such as non-adherence to systems and procedures or from frauds resulting in financial or reputation loss.

30 Financial risk management (continued)

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

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

(a) Credit risk management

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

Corporate credit risk

The corporate lending is generally concentrated among highly rated customers. In addition to underwriting standards, the principal means of managing credit risk is the credit approval process. The Company has policies and procedures to evaluate the potential credit risk of a particular counterparty or transaction and to approve the transaction. The Company also has a review process that ensures the proper level of review and approval depending on the size of the facility and risk grading of the credit.

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

Credit risk for treasury transactions

The credit risk of the Company's treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Company manages its corporate lending risk. The Company applies a risk grading to its counterparties and sets individual counterparty limits.

30 Financial risk management (continued)

Credit-related commitments

The risks involved in credit-related commitments and contingencies are essentially the same as the credit risk involved in extending loan facilities to customers. These transactions are, therefore, subject to the same credit application, portfolio maintenance and collateral requirements as for customers applying for loans. The Company does not provide any other guarantees which would expose the Company to credit risk.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit 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 Company's total exposures. The Company's portfolio of financial instruments is diversified along geographic, industry and product sectors.

(i) Maximum exposure

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period without taking into consideration of any collateral held or other credit enhancements is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the statement of financial position after deducting any impairment allowance. A summary of the maximum exposure is as follows:

	2017	2016
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	\$ 6,048,775	\$ 2,851,637
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	29,126,507	14,153,428
Loans and advances to customers	194,048,523	172,815,888
Available-for-sale investments	157,639,645	151,788,906
Held-to-maturity investments	4,790,985	4,766,971
Loan commitments and other credit related commitments	24,314,190	2,314,190
	<u>\$ 415,968,625</u>	<u>\$ 348,691,020</u>

30 Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Credit quality of loans and advances

Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions are only to banks and other financial institutions with good credit standing. At 31 December 2017 and 2016, no loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions are impaired. The credit quality of loans and advances to customers and loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions can be analysed as follows:

	2017	2016
Gross loans and advances to customers and banks and other financial institutions		
– Neither past due nor impaired	\$ 224,669,995	\$ 188,572,986
– Impaired	-	530,009
	<u>\$ 224,669,995</u>	<u>\$ 189,102,995</u>
of which:		
Gross loans and advances to customers and banks and other financial institutions that are neither past due nor impaired		
– Grade 1: Pass	\$ 224,669,995	\$ 188,572,986
– Grade 2: Special mention	-	-
	<u>\$ 224,669,995</u>	<u>\$ 188,572,986</u>
Gross loans and advances to customers and banks and other financial institutions that are impaired		
– Grade 3: Substandard	\$ -	\$ 530,009

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

30 Financial risk management (continued)

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

Credit risk of treasury transactions is managed in the same way as the Company manages its corporate lending risk and risk gradings are applied to the counterparties with individual counterparty limits set.

At the end of the reporting period, the credit quality of investments in debt securities analysed by designation of external credit assessment institutions is as follows.

	2017	2016
AA- to AA+	\$ 55,343,050	\$ 35,397,444
A- to A+	86,184,353	100,289,231
BBB to BBB+	18,897,427	20,869,202
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Unrated	\$ 160,424,830	\$ 156,555,877
	2,005,800	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	\$ 162,430,630	\$ 156,555,877
	<hr/>	<hr/>

(iv) Collateral and other credit enhancements

Collateral generally is not held over loans and advances to banks, except when securities are held as part of reverse repurchase and securities borrowing activity. Collateral held as security for financial assets other than loans and advances are determined by the nature of the instrument.

Debt securities, treasury and other eligible bills are generally unsecured. The Company's preferred agreement for documenting derivatives activity is the ISDA Master Agreement which covers the contractual framework within which dealing activity across a full range of over-the-counter products is conducted and contractually binds both parties to apply close-out netting across all outstanding transactions covered by an agreement, if either party defaults or following other pre-agreed termination events. It is also common for the Company to execute a Credit Support Annex in conjunction with the ISDA Master Agreement with the counterparty under which collateral is passed between the parties to mitigate the market contingent counterparty risk inherent in the outstanding positions.

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

	2017	2016
Fair value of collateral and other credit enhancements held against financial assets that are:		
- neither past due nor impaired	\$ -	\$ -
- impaired	-	221,390
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ -	\$ 221,390
	<hr/>	<hr/>

30 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Market risk management

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

The Risk Management Committee monitors market risk. The board articulates the interest rate view of the Company and decides on future business strategy with respect to interest rates. It also reviews and sets funding policy and ensures adherence to risk management objectives.

Derivative instruments are also used to manage the Company's own exposures to market risk as part of its asset and liability management process. The principal derivative instruments used by the Company are interest rate and foreign exchange contracts, which are primarily over-the-counter derivatives.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risks primarily arising from foreign exchange dealing and financial instruments that are not denominated in United States dollars ("USD"). The major currencies giving rise to this risk are primary Euros ("EUR"), Hong Kong dollars ("HKD") and Renminbi ("RMB"). To manage this risk, the Company ensures that the net exposure of financial instruments denominated in other currencies is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates where necessary to address short-term imbalances. Also, the Company uses foreign exchange contracts to hedge its currency risk and classifies these as fair value hedges. All foreign currency positions are managed by the Managing Director within limits approved by the board.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The Company's interest rate positions arise from treasury and lending activities. Interest rate risk arises in both trading portfolios and non-trading portfolios. Interest rate risk primarily results from the timing differences in the repricing of interest-bearing assets, liabilities and commitments. It also related to positions from non-interest bearing liabilities including shareholders' funds and current accounts. Interest rate risk is managed by the Credit Committee, Risk Management Committee and Managing Director. The Company also uses interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk.

30 Financial risk management (continued)

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

	Effective interest rate	2017					Non-interest bearing
		Total	3 months or less	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions		\$ 6,048,775	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,048,775
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	2.33%	29,126,507	29,126,507	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	3.27%	194,048,523	173,897,354	15,976,010	4,175,159	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	2.36%	157,639,645	55,591,660	56,237,835	45,810,150	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	2.65%	4,790,985	-	-	-	4,790,985	-
Non-interest bearing assets		2,407,319	-	-	-	-	2,407,319
Total assets		\$ 394,061,754	\$ 258,615,521	\$ 72,213,845	\$ 49,985,309	\$ 4,790,985	\$ 8,456,094
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	1.95%	\$ 153,800,830	\$ 82,606,709	\$ 71,194,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative financial liabilities		66	-	-	-	-	66
Borrowings	1.62%	167,888,180	147,888,180	20,000,000	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	1.85%	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing liabilities		1,206,476	-	-	-	-	1,206,476
Total liabilities		\$ 337,895,552	\$ 245,494,889	\$ 91,194,121	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,206,542
Asset-liabilities gap			\$ 13,266,517	\$ (18,980,276)	\$ 49,985,309	\$ 4,790,985	
Derivatives net long/(short) position (notional amount)		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Interest rate sensitivity gap		\$ 13,266,517	\$ (18,980,276)	\$ (18,980,276)	\$ 49,985,309	\$ 4,790,985	

30 Financial risk management (continued)

Assets	Effective interest rate	2016					Non-interest bearing
		Total	3 months or less	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Over 5 years	
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions		\$ 2,851,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,851,637
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions		14,153,428	14,153,428	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	2.17%	172,815,888	154,328,186	15,653,796	2,833,906	-	-
Available-for-sale investments	2.82%	151,788,906	31,086,105	37,771,913	82,930,888	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	2.26%	4,766,971	-	-	-	4,766,971	-
Non-interest bearing assets	2.54%	2,378,895	-	-	-	-	2,378,895
Total assets		\$ 348,755,725	\$ 199,567,719	\$ 53,425,709	\$ 85,764,794	\$ 4,766,971	\$ 5,230,532
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions		\$ 151,312,783	\$ 122,335,089	\$ 28,977,694	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative financial liabilities	1.55%	1,502	-	-	-	-	1,502
Borrowings	1.36%	127,094,956	115,940,936	11,154,020	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	2.85%	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-	-
Non-interest bearing liabilities		973,923	-	-	-	-	973,923
Total liabilities		\$ 294,383,164	\$ 253,276,025	\$ 40,131,714	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 975,425
Asset-liabilities gap			\$ (53,708,306)	\$ 13,293,995	\$ 85,764,794	\$ 4,766,971	
Derivatives net long/(short) position (notional amount)				\$ 25,500,000	\$ (30,500,000)	\$ -	
Interest rate sensitivity gap			\$ (48,708,306)	\$ 38,793,995	\$ 55,264,794	\$ 4,766,971	

30 Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Sensitivity analysis

At 31 December 2017, it is estimated that a general increase/decrease of 100 (2016: 100) basis points in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would decrease/increase the Company's profit after tax and retained profits by approximately \$581,242 and \$581,242 respectively (2016: \$368,693 and \$368,693 respectively).

The sensitivity analysis above has been determined assuming that the change in interest rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to the exposure to interest rate risk for financial instruments in existence at that date. The 100 (2016: 100) basis points increase or decrease represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible change in interest rates over the period until the next annual balance sheet date. In respect of the exposure to cash flow interest rate risk arising from floating rate non-derivative instruments held by the Company at the end of the reporting period, the impact on the Company's profit after tax and retained profits is estimated as an annualised impact on interest expense or income of such a change in interest rates.

(c) Liquidity risk management

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

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

The Company manages liquidity risk by holding sufficient liquid assets (e.g. cash and bank balances and securities) of appropriate quality to ensure that short-term funding requirements are covered within prudent limits. The Company regularly stress tests its liquidity position.

30 Financial risk management (continued)

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

The following maturity profile is based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

	Total	2017					Over 5 years	Undated
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years		
Assets								
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	\$ 6,048,775	\$ 6,048,775	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	29,126,507	-	-	6,483,454	4,315,979	18,327,074	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	194,048,523	-	4,970,000	17,407,025	88,050,791	78,963,012	4,657,695	-
Available-for-sale investments	157,639,645	-	4,999,900	4,997,500	61,727,010	85,915,235	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	4,790,985	-	-	-	-	-	4,790,985	-
Other assets	2,407,319	-	549,451	604,877	884,075	136,205	221,796	10,915
Total assets	\$ 394,061,754	\$ 6,048,775	\$ 10,519,351	\$ 29,492,856	\$ 154,977,855	\$ 183,341,526	\$ 9,670,476	\$ 10,915
Liabilities								
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	\$ 153,800,830	\$ -	\$ 14,416,837	\$ 68,189,871	\$ 71,194,122	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Derivative financial liabilities	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Borrowings	167,888,180	-	10,000,000	10,000,000	42,036,456	105,851,724	-	-
Subordinated liabilities	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	-	-
Other liabilities	1,206,476	-	372,572	446,794	288,366	-	-	98,744
Total liabilities	\$ 337,895,552	\$ -	\$ 24,789,409	\$ 78,636,665	\$ 113,518,944	\$ 120,851,724	\$ -	\$ 98,810
Asset-liability gap		\$ 6,048,775	\$ (14,270,058)	\$ (49,143,809)	\$ 41,458,911	\$ 62,489,802	\$ 9,670,476	

30 Financial risk management (continued)

	Total	2016					Undated
		Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years	
Assets							
Cash and balances with banks and other financial institutions	\$ 2,851,637	\$ 2,851,637	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
Loans and advances to banks and other financial institutions	14,153,428	-	-	4,951,509	-	9,201,919	-
Loans and advances to customers	172,815,888	-	4,461,750	14,036,161	77,372,543	70,215,138	-
Available-for-sale investments	151,788,906	-	-	10,517,410	41,771,913	99,499,583	-
Held-to-maturity investments	4,766,971	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	2,378,895	-	750,912	493,719	778,593	128,310	3,878
Total assets	\$ 348,755,725	\$ 2,851,637	\$ 5,212,662	\$ 29,998,799	\$ 119,923,049	\$ 179,044,950	\$ 3,878
Liabilities							
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	\$ 151,312,783	-	\$ 37,791,670	\$ 44,543,419	\$ 68,977,694	\$ -	-
Derivative financial liabilities	1,502	-	-	-	-	-	1,502
Borrowings	127,094,956	-	-	-	115,940,936	11,154,020	-
Subordinated liabilities	15,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	973,923	-	513,364	294,226	125,653	-	40,680
Total liabilities	\$ 294,383,164	\$ -	\$ 38,305,034	\$ 44,837,645	\$ 185,044,283	\$ 11,154,020	\$ 42,182
Asset-liability gap		\$ 2,851,637	\$ (33,092,372)	\$ (14,838,846)	\$ (65,121,234)	\$ 167,890,930	\$ (3,279,250)

30 Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Analysis of liabilities by remaining maturity:

The following maturity profile is based on gross undiscounted cash flows for the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

	2017					
	Gross nominal outflow	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	\$ 155,629,942	-	\$ 14,520,386	\$ 68,650,528	\$ 72,459,028	\$ -
Derivative financial liabilities	11,638	-	-	11,186	452	-
Borrowings	171,717,768	-	46,246	10,615,518	53,855,529	107,200,475
Subordinated liabilities	17,577,045	-	-	128,852	386,557	17,061,636
Other liabilities	1,162,369	-	392,738	446,795	292,172	30,664
	\$ 346,098,762	\$ -	\$ 14,959,370	\$ 79,852,879	\$ 126,993,738	\$ 124,292,775
						\$ -
Unrecognised loan commitments	\$ 24,314,190	\$ -	\$ 18,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000,000
						\$ 314,190
						\$ -

	2016					
	Gross nominal outflow	Repayable on demand	Within 1 month	Over 1 month but within 3 months	Over 3 months but within 1 year	Over 1 year but within 5 years
Deposits and balances from banks and other financial institutions	\$ 122,361,707	-	\$ 78,583,296	\$ 34,849,996	\$ 8,928,415	\$ -
Derivative financial liabilities	170,117	-	-	10,724	66,276	93,117
Borrowings	159,031,407	-	-	10,455,650	137,420,315	11,155,442
Subordinated liabilities	17,510,693	-	-	104,612	313,837	1,673,795
Other liabilities	925,147	-	381,241	294,226	248,799	881
	\$ 299,999,071	\$ -	\$ 78,964,537	\$ 45,715,208	\$ 146,977,642	\$ 12,923,235
						\$ 15,418,449
Unrecognised loan commitments	\$ 2,314,190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000,000	\$ -	\$ -
						\$ 314,190
						\$ -

30 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Operational risk management

Operational risk is the risk arising from failures in internal processes and supporting systems or from external events.

The Company has policies for each major area of operations, which are drawn up by experienced executives after taking into account the important factors affecting such transactions. Based on the policies, limits for overall and individual market risks are approved by the management.

Strict control is exercised to ensure due adherence to policies and limits. For this purpose, an internal audit system is in place to ensure that the directives of all authorities are implemented.

The Company attaches great importance to conducting its business in a safe and sound manner such that strict control is exercised at every level. Senior executives have been entrusted with the responsibility for particular areas of operations. They are well supported by experienced middle management and frontline staff. This system operates through the Company. The Managing Director is deeply involved in the affairs of the Company and is the final authority for all the major lending and administrative decisions.

(e) Capital management

The HKMA sets and monitors capital requirements for the Company as a whole. In implementing current capital requirements the HKMA requires the Company to maintain a prescribed ratio of total capital to total risk-weighted assets. The Company uses its internal gradings as the basis for risk weightings for credit risk. Banking operations are categorised as either trading book or banking book, and risk-weighted assets are determined according to specified requirements that seek to reflect the varying levels of risk attached to assets and off-balance sheet exposures.

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

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

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

30 Financial risk management (continued)

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

The capital adequacy ratios are computed on in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules of the Hong Kong Banking Ordinance which became effective on 1 January 2007. The Company meets all of the de minimis exemption criteria for reporting market risk as set out in the Guideline "Maintenance of Adequate Capital Against Market Risks" issued by the HKMA and is not required to maintain capital against market risk. Hence, the Company is exempted from disclosing the adjusted capital adequacy ratio computed in accordance with the mentioned Guideline.

The Company has complied with all externally imposed capital requirements at each required reporting date throughout the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 and is well above the minimum required ratio set by the HKMA.

31 Fair values of financial instruments

(a) Estimation of fair values

Fair value estimates are generally subjective in nature, and are made as of a specific point in time based on the characteristics of the financial instruments and relevant market information. The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1 - Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs. This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

31 Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques. Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison to similar instruments for which market observable prices exist. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include benchmark interest rates, credit spreads and other premia used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the reporting date, that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

The Company uses widely recognised valuation models for determining the fair value of common and more simple financial instruments, like interest rate swaps and currency swap that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation. Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed debt and equity securities, exchange traded derivatives and simple over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives like interest rate swaps and currency swap. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

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

31 Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

(b) Fair value

All financial instruments are stated at fair value or carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 except as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Held-to-maturity investments	\$ 4,790,985	\$ 4,517,750	\$ 4,766,971	\$ 4,453,100

The table below presents the fair value of the Company's financial instruments measured at the end of the reporting period on a recurring basis, categorised into the three-level fair value hierarchy as defined in HKFRS 13, *Fair value measurement*. The level into which a fair value measurement is classified is determined with reference to the observability and significance of the input used in the valuation technique as stated in note 31(a).

	2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
– Debt securities	\$ 155,633,845	\$ 2,005,800	\$ -	\$ 157,639,645
Other assets				
– Positive fair values of hedging derivatives	-	58,254	-	58,254
	<u>\$ 155,633,845</u>	<u>\$ 2,064,054</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 157,697,899</u>
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ -	\$ 66	\$ -	\$ 66
Other liabilities				
– Negative fair values of hedging derivatives	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>

31 Fair values of financial instruments (continued)

	2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
– Debt securities	\$ 149,789,586	\$ 1,999,320	\$ -	\$ 151,788,906
Other assets				
– Positive fair values of hedging derivatives	-	112,785	-	112,785
	<u>\$ 149,789,586</u>	<u>\$ 2,112,105</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 151,901,691</u>
Liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ -	\$ 1,502	\$ -	\$ 1,502
Other liabilities				
– Negative fair values of hedging derivatives	-	184,178	-	184,178
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 185,680</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 185,680</u>

During the year, there were no significant transfers of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2, or transfers into or out of Level 3 (2016: \$Nil). The Company's policy is to recognise transfers between levels of fair value hierarchy as at the end of the year in which they occur.

Valuation techniques and inputs used in Level 2 fair value measurements

The fair value of interest rate swaps and currency swap in Level 2 is the estimated amount that the Company would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the end of the reporting period, taking into account current interest rates, current exchange rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

The fair value of unlisted debt securities are determined by quoted prices from brokers for identical assets.

32 Material related party transactions

The Company entered into the following material related party transactions:

(a) Transactions with group companies

During the year, the Company entered into transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of its business including lending, acceptance and placement of inter-bank deposits, correspondent banking transactions and off-balance sheet transactions. The Company has internal policies to control connected lending.

The amount of related-party transactions during the year and outstanding balances at the end of the year are set out below:

	<i>Ultimate holding company</i>		<i>Fellow subsidiaries</i>	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest expense	\$ (2,059,661)	\$ (2,230,161)	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses	(22,683)	(293,049)	(275)	(240)
For the year ended 31 December	<u>\$ (2,082,344)</u>	<u>\$ (2,523,210)</u>	<u>\$ (275)</u>	<u>\$ (240)</u>

	<i>Ultimate holding company</i>		<i>Ultimate holding company</i>	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Acceptance of deposits				
At 1 January	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 13,763,272	\$ -	\$ -
Acceptance during the year	51,000,000	78,877,411	-	-
Repayment during the year	(54,000,000)	(89,640,683)	-	-
At 31 December	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

32 Material related party transactions (continued)

	<i>Ultimate holding company</i>	
	2017	2016
Borrowings		
At 1 January	\$ 97,154,020	\$ 88,000,000
Additional loans during the year	225,131,452	55,206,286
Repayment during the year	<u>(224,249,016)</u>	<u>(46,052,266)</u>
At 31 December	<u>\$ 98,036,456</u>	<u>\$ 97,154,020</u>
Subordinated liabilities		
At 1 January	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000
Additional loans during the year	-	-
Repayment during the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At 31 December	<u>\$ 15,000,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000,000</u>

During the year, The Export-Import Bank of Korea acted as a guarantor for loan facilities of \$17,000,000 (2016: \$Nil). The year end balance was \$17,014,640 for 2017 (2016: \$Nil), with an accrued interest of \$3,514 (2016: \$Nil).

No impairment allowance was made in respect of the above loans and placements with related parties.

(b) Remuneration for key management personnel is as follows:

	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits	<u>\$ 382,440</u>	<u>\$ 389,141</u>

(c) Loans to directors and bodies corporate controlled by them

Loans to directors of the Company, including loans to bodies controlled by them, disclosed pursuant to section 383(1)(d) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and Part 3 of the Companies (Disclosure of Information about Benefits of Directors) Regulation are as follows:

	2017	2016
Loan made by a third party under a guarantee given by the Company	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Loans made by the Company	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

33 Immediate parent and ultimate controlling party

At 31 December 2017 and 2016, the directors consider the immediate parent and ultimate controlling party of the Company to be The Export-Import Bank of Korea, which is incorporated in the Republic of Korea. This entity produces financial statements available for public use.

34 Accounting estimates and judgements

(a) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Note 30 contains information about the assumptions and their risk factors relating to fair value of financial instruments. Other key sources of estimation uncertainty are as follows:

Loans and advances

Individual loans and loan portfolios are reviewed periodically to assess whether impairment losses exist. The Company makes judgements as to whether there is any objective evidence that an individual loan or loan portfolio is impaired, i.e. whether there is a decrease in estimated future cash flows. Objective evidence for impairment includes observable data that the payment status of a single borrower or borrowers in a group has adversely changed. It may also include observable data that local or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the Company. If management has determined, based on their judgement, that objective evidence for impairment exists, expected future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those of the Company. Historical loss experience is adjusted on the basis of the current observable data.

Management reviews the methodology and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows regularly to reduce any difference between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(b) Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

Certain critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies are described below.

Held-to-maturity investments

The Company classifies non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity and where the Company has a positive intention and ability to hold to maturity as held-to-maturity investments. In making this judgement, the Company evaluates its intention and ability to hold such investments till maturity.

If the Company fails to hold these investments to maturity other than for certain specific circumstances, the Company will have to reclassify the entire portfolio of held-to-maturity investments as available-for sale, as such class is deemed to have been tainted.

This would result in held-to-maturity investments being measured at fair value instead of at amortised cost.

35 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2017

Up to the date of issue of the financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of amendments and new standards which are not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2017 and which have not been adopted in these financial statements. These include the following which may be relevant to the Company.

	<i>Effective for accounting periods beginning on or after</i>
HKFRS 9, <i>Financial instruments</i>	1 January 2018
HKFRS 15, <i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i>	1 January 2018
HKFRS 16, <i>Leases</i>	1 January 2019
HK(IFRIC) 23, <i>Uncertainty over income tax treatments</i>	1 January 2019

The Company is in the process of making an assessment of what the impact of these amendments is expected to be in the period of initial application. So far it has concluded that the adoption of them is unlikely to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position except for HKFRS 9, *Financial instruments* which may have an impact on the Company's results and financial position arising from changes in the Company's classification and measurement of financial instruments.

Further details of the expected impacts are discussed below. While the assessment has been substantially completed for HKFRS 9, the actual impacts upon the initial adoption of the standards may differ as the assessment completed to date is based on the information currently available to the Company. The Company may also change its accounting policy elections, including the transition options, until the standards are initially applied in that financial report.

35 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

HKFRS 9, Financial instruments

HKFRS 9 will replace the current standard on accounting for financial instruments, HKAS 39, *Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement*. HKFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets, including the measurement of impairment for financial assets and hedge accounting. On the other hand, HKFRS 9 incorporates without substantive changes the requirements of HKAS 39 for recognition and derecognition of financial instruments and the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

HKFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 on a retrospective basis. The Company plans to use the exemption from restating comparative information and will recognise any transition adjustments against the opening balance of equity at 1 January 2018.

Expected impacts of the new requirements on the Company's financial statements are as follows:

(a) Classification and measurement

HKFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at (1) amortised cost, (2) fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and (3) fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

- The classification for debt instruments is determined based on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. If a debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI then interest revenue, impairment and gains/losses on disposal will be recognised in profit or loss.
- For equity securities, the classification is FVTPL regardless of the entity's business model. The only exception is if the equity security is not held for trading and the entity irrevocably elects to designate that security as FVTOCI. If an equity security is designated as FVTOCI then only dividend income on that security will be recognised in profit or loss. Gains, losses and impairments on that security will be recognised in other comprehensive income without recycling.

The Company has assessed that its financial assets currently measured at amortised cost and FVTPL will continue with their respective classification and measurements upon the adoption of HKFRS 9.

35 Possible impact of amendments, new standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

With respect to the Company's financial assets currently classified as "available-for-sale", these are investments in equity securities which the Company has the option to irrevocably designate as FVTOCI (without recycling) on transition to HKFRS 9. The Company plans not to elect this designation option for any of the investments held on 1 January 2018 and will recognise any fair value changes in respect of these investments in profit or loss as they arise. This will give rise to a change in accounting policy as currently the Company recognises the fair value changes of available-for-sale equity investments in other comprehensive income until disposal or impairment, when gains or losses are recycled to profit or loss in accordance with the Company's policies set out in notes 1(c) and 1(f). This change in policy will have no impact on the Company's net assets and total comprehensive income but will increase volatility in profit or loss.

The classification and measurement requirements for financial liabilities under HKFRS 9 are largely unchanged from HKAS 39, except that HKFRS 9 requires the fair value change of a financial liability designated at FVTPL that is attributable to changes of that financial liability's credit risk to be recognised in other comprehensive income (without reclassification to profit or loss). The Company currently does not have any financial liabilities designated at FVTPL and therefore this new requirement will not have any impact on the Company on adoption of HKFRS 9.

(b) Impairment

The new impairment model in HKFRS 9 replaces the "incurred loss" model in HKAS 39 with an "expected credit loss" model. Under the expected credit loss model, it will no longer be necessary for a loss event to occur before an impairment loss is recognised. Instead, an entity is required to recognise and measure either a 12-month expected credit loss or a lifetime expected credit loss, depending on the asset and the facts and circumstances. The Company expects that the application of the expected credit loss model will result in earlier recognition of credit losses.

(c) Hedge accounting

HKFRS 9 does not fundamentally change the requirements relating to measuring and recognising ineffectiveness under HKAS 39. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting. The Company assessed that its current hedge relationships will qualify as continuing hedges upon the adoption of HKFRS 9 and therefore it expects that the accounting for its hedging relationships will not be significantly impacted.

Unaudited supplementary information

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(a) Capital and capital adequacy

The Banking (Capital) (Amendment) Rules 2012 and 2013, effective on 1 January 2013 and 30 June 2013 respectively, signify the Basel III requirements in Hong Kong.

	2017	2016
Capital ratio:		
Common Equity Tier 1 ("CET1") Capital Ratio	16.57%	18.08%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio	16.57%	18.08%
Total Capital Ratio	<u>21.77%</u>	<u>23.76%</u>

The components of total capital before and after deductions are shown below:

	2017	2016
CET1 Capital:		
CET1 Capital instruments	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 30,000,000
Retained earnings	26,570,568	23,953,215
Disclosed reserves	<u>(484,272)</u>	<u>502,211</u>
CET1 Capital before deductions	\$ 56,086,296	\$ 54,455,426
Regulatory deductions to CET1 capital:		
Regulatory reserve for general banking risks	(899,387)	(283,001)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>(266,039)</u>	<u>(373,708)</u>
Total CET1 Capital	\$ 54,920,870	\$ 53,798,717
Additional Tier 1 ("AT1") Capital	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Tier 1 ("T1") Capital	<u>\$ 54,920,870</u>	<u>\$ 53,798,717</u>

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(a) Capital and capital adequacy (continued)

	2017	2016
Tier 2 ("T2") Capital		
Qualifying Tier 2 capital instruments plus any related share premium	\$ 14,827,492	\$ 15,000,000
Collective impairment allowances and regulatory reserve for general banking risks eligible for inclusion in Tier 2 capital	2,394,352	1,886,671
Total T2 Capital	<u>\$ 17,221,844</u>	<u>\$ 16,886,671</u>
Total Capital	<u>\$ 72,142,714</u>	<u>\$ 70,685,388</u>

The capital adequacy ratios were calculated in accordance with the Banking (Capital) Rules (the "Capital Rules"). In accordance with the Capital Rules, the Company has adopted the "Basic Approach" for the calculation of the risk-weighted assets for credit risk, and the "Basic Indicator Approach" for the calculation of operational risk. The Company has been exempted under section 22(1) of the Banking (Capital) Rules from the calculation of market risk under section 17.

CET1 capital instruments represents \$30,000,000 (2016: \$30,000,000) issued and fully paid ordinary shares. The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Collective impairment allowance is maintained to cover potential impairment losses for a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics where the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset.

No item benefits from the transitional arrangements set out in Section 4H to the Capital Rules.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's regulatory capital disclosures will be published by using the standard disclosure templates, as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on Parent Bank's website <https://www.koreaexim.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/list?boardtypeid=362&menuid=016001005>.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(b) Countercyclical capital buffer ratio

	2017	2016
Countercyclical Capital Buffer Ratio	<u>0.006%</u>	<u>0.016%</u>

The relevant disclosures pursuant to section 24B of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules for this period can be found on our website accessible through the "Regulatory Disclosures - December 2017" link on the home page of our website at <https://www.koreaexim.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/list?boardtypeid=362&menuid=016001005>.

There was no information disclosed relating to the Countercyclical capital buffer ratio pursuant to section 45B of the Banking (Disclosure) Rules for 2015 because the applicable JCCyB ratios for Hong Kong and for jurisdictions outside Hong Kong are at 0% before 1 January 2016 according to section 3P and section 3Q of the Capital Rules.

(c) Liquidity maintenance ratio ("LMR")

	2017	2016
Average LMR for the year	<u>720.61%</u>	<u>333.17%</u>

LMR was compiled in accordance with the Banking (Liquidity) Rules issued by the HKMA with effect from 1 January 2015 for the implementation of the Basel III capital framework.

The average LMR is computed as the arithmetic mean of the average value of the LMR for each calendar month as reported in the liquidity position return submitted for the year.

(i) Approach to liquidity risk management

The Company's approach to liquidity risk management is based on the building blocks of governance by framework, oversight by risk management committees, and internal control policies that define specific risk methodologies. Processes and systems are in place to measure, limit and control exposures based on the risk methodologies defined.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(d) Leverage ratio

	31 December 2017	31 December 2016
Leverage ratio	<u>13.64%</u>	<u>15.31%</u>

The leverage ratio was compiled in accordance with the Leverage Ratio Framework issued by the HKMA.

To comply with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules, all additional information in relation to the Company's leverage position disclosures will be published by using the standard disclosure templates, as specified by the HKMA under the "Regulatory Disclosures" section on Parent Bank's website <https://www.koreaexim.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/list?boardtypeid=362&menuid=016001005>.

(e) Segmental information by class of business

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

The Company's activities comprise two classes of business: securities and commercial banking. The securities business includes investment holding and commercial banking activities include trade finance and the advance of loans.

Operating income before operating expenses and impairment losses:

	2017	2016
Securities business	\$ 1,907,798	\$ 1,982,548
Commercial banking	<u>2,971,071</u>	<u>2,515,517</u>
	<u>\$ 4,878,869</u>	<u>\$ 4,498,065</u>
Operating assets:		
Securities business	\$ 163,228,198	\$ 157,479,145
Commercial banking	223,894,927	187,515,381
Unallocated	<u>6,938,629</u>	<u>3,761,199</u>
	<u>\$ 394,061,754</u>	<u>\$ 348,755,725</u>

Unallocated assets include cash at bank, property, plant and equipment and other assets.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(e) Segmental information by class of business (continued)

Advances to customers

(i) By industry sectors

Loans and advances to customers analysed by the coverage of collateral and the impairment allowance is as follows:

	2017			
	Gross loans and advances	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively – assessed impairment allowances	Individually – assessed impairment allowances
Loans for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial:				
– Recreational activities	\$ 5,000,000	-	\$ 30,000	-
– Wholesale and retail trade	-	-	-	-
Loans for use in Hong Kong	5,000,000	-	30,000	-
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	190,300,754	-	1,222,231	-
Gross advances to customers	<u>\$195,300,754</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 1,252,231</u>	<u>-</u>

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(e) Segmental information by class of business (continued)

Advances to customers (continued)

	2016			
	Gross loans and advances	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively – assessed impairment allowances	Individually – assessed impairment allowances
Loans for use in Hong Kong				
Industrial, commercial and financial:				
– Recreational activities	\$ 5,000,000	-	\$ 42,500	-
– Wholesale and retail trade	3,000,000	-	25,500	-
Loans for use in Hong Kong	8,000,000	-	68,000	-
Loans for use outside Hong Kong	166,827,833	0.30%	1,413,936	530,009
Gross advances to customers	<u>\$ 174,827,833</u>	<u>0.30%</u>	<u>\$ 1,481,936</u>	<u>530,009</u>

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(e) Segmental information by class of business (continued)

Advances to customers (continued)

(ii) By geographical areas

	2017		
	Gross loans and advances	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances	Individually - assessed impairment allowances
Korea	\$ 180,701,355	\$ (1,132,709)	\$ -
Developing Asia and Pacific	9,163,589	(85,022)	-
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	4,685,810	(30,000)	-
Developing Europe	750,000	(4,500)	-
Offshore countries	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 195,300,754</u>	<u>\$ (1,252,231)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	2016		
	Gross loans and advances	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances	Individually - assessed impairment allowances
Korea	\$ 159,136,442	\$ (1,348,943)	\$ (530,009)
Developing Asia and Pacific	6,755,581	(57,038)	-
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	4,685,810	(39,830)	-
Developing Europe	1,250,000	(10,625)	-
Offshore countries	3,000,000	(25,500)	-
	<u>\$ 174,827,833</u>	<u>\$ (1,481,936)</u>	<u>\$ (530,009)</u>

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(e) Segmental information by class of business (continued)

Advances to banks and financial institutions

(i) By industry sectors

Loans and advances to banks and financial institutions analysed by the coverage of collateral and the impairment allowance is as follows:

	2017			2016		
	Gross loans and advances	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances	Gross loans and advances	% of gross loans and advances covered by collateral	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances
Loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	\$ 29,369,241	0%	\$ 242,734	\$ 14,275,162	0%	\$ 121,734

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(e) Segmental information by class of business (continued)

Advances to banks and financial institutions (continued)

(ii) By geographical areas

	2017	
	Gross loans and advances	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances
- Korea	\$ 2,999,212	\$ (18,000)
- Developing Asia and Pacific	2,071,956	(78,504)
- Developing countries	-	-
- Offshore countries	4,991,882	(30,000)
- Developing Europe	7,176,558	(43,115)
- Developing Africa and Middle East	12,129,633	(73,115)
	<u>\$ 29,369,241</u>	<u>\$ (242,734)</u>
	2016	
	Gross loans and advances	Collectively - assessed impairment allowances
- Korea	\$ -	\$ -
- Developing Asia and Pacific	6,139,222	(52,401)
- Developing countries	-	-
- Offshore countries	-	-
- Developing Europe	3,141,931	(26,833)
- Developing Africa and Middle East	4,994,009	(42,500)
	<u>\$ 14,275,162</u>	<u>\$ (121,734)</u>

The above geographical analysis is classified by the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(f) Overdue and rescheduled advances to customers

	2017	% of total loans	2016	% of total loans
Gross loans and advances to customers which have been overdue with respect to either principal or interest for periods of:				
– 6 months or less but over 3 months	\$ -	-	\$ 530,009	0.30%
Current market value of collateral held against the covered portion of overdue loans and advances	\$ -		\$ 221,390	
Covered portion of overdue loans and advances	\$ -		\$ 221,390	
Uncovered portion of overdue loans and advances	-		308,619	
	\$ -		\$ 530,009	
Individual impairment allowances made on overdue loans and advances	\$ -		\$ 530,009	

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

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(g) International claims

International claims are on-balance sheet exposures of counterparties based on the location of the counterparties after taking into account the transfer of risk. For a claim guaranteed by a party situated in a country different from the counterparty, risk will be transferred to the country of the guarantor. For a claim on the branch of a bank or other financial institution, the risk will be transferred to the country where its head office is situated. Claims on individual countries or areas, after risk transfer, amounting to 10% or more of the aggregate international claims are shown as follows:

	2017					
	Banks	Official sector	Non-bank financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Others	Total
Developed countries	\$ 22,118,643	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,071,774	\$ -	\$ 31,190,417
Offshore centres	5,002,050	-	-	841,998	-	5,844,048
Developing Europe	7,215,832	-	-	751,332	-	7,967,164
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	4,710,763	-	4,710,763
Developing Africa and Middle East	20,216,928	-	-	2,939,485	-	23,156,413
Developing Asia-Pacific	70,349,275	-	-	252,766,744	-	323,116,019
Of which:						
— China	-	-	-	-	-	-
— South Korea	42,851,796	-	-	238,507,589	-	281,359,385
Total	<u>\$ 124,902,728</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 271,082,096</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 395,984,824</u>

	2016					
	Banks	Official sector	Non-bank financial institutions	Non-financial private sector	Others	Total
Developed countries	\$ 21,996,194	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,105,363	\$ -	\$ 32,101,557
Offshore centres	-	-	-	5,449,083	-	5,449,083
Developing Europe	3,174,117	-	-	1,252,221	-	4,426,338
Developing Latin America and Caribbean	-	-	-	4,708,041	-	4,708,041
Developing Africa and Middle East	10,020,017	-	-	2,922,745	-	12,942,762
Developing Asia-Pacific	53,234,762	-	-	238,371,403	-	291,606,165
Of which:						
— China	13,754,641	-	-	29,483,026	-	43,237,667
— South Korea	36,714,130	-	-	202,152,924	-	238,867,054
Total	<u>\$ 88,425,090</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 262,808,856</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 351,233,946</u>

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(h) Currency risk

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

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)	2017			
	United States Dollars	Euro	Renminbi	Total
Spot assets	\$ 2,922	\$ 172	\$ -	\$ 3,094
Spot liabilities	(2,924)	(173)	-	(3,097)
Forward purchases	-	-	-	-
Forward sales	-	-	-	-
Net short position	\$ (2)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ (3)
Net structural position	-	-	-	-

(Expressed in millions of Hong Kong dollars)	2016			
	United States Dollars	Euro	Renminbi	Total
Spot assets	\$ 2,642	\$ 84	\$ -	\$ 2,726
Spot liabilities	(2,565)	(87)	(77)	(2,729)
Forward purchases	-	-	77	77
Forward sales	(78)	-	-	(78)
Net short position	\$ (1)	\$ (3)	\$ -	\$ (4)
Net structural position	-	-	-	-

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(i) Non-bank Mainland China exposure (Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

The analysis of non-bank Mainland exposures is based on the categories of non-bank counterparties and the type of direct exposures defined by the HKMA under the Banking (Disclosure) Rules with reference to the "Return of Mainland Activities".

Types of Counterparties	2017		Total exposure
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	
1 Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	-	-	-
2 Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	-	-	-
3 PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	48,213	-	48,213
4 Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	-	-	-
5 Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(i) Non-bank Mainland China exposure (continued)

Types of Counterparties	2017		Total exposure
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	
6 PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	-	-	-
7 Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
Total	<u>48,213</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,213</u>
Total assets after provision	<u>394,965</u>		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	12.21%		

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(i) Non-bank Mainland China exposure (continued)

Types of Counterparties	2016		Total exposure
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	
1 Central government, central government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and joint ventures (JVs)	-	-	-
2 Local governments, local government-owned entities and their subsidiaries and JVs	-	-	-
3 PRC nationals residing in Mainland China or other entities incorporated in Mainland China and their subsidiaries and JVs	65,066	-	65,066
4 Other entities of central government not reported in item 1 above	-	-	-
5 Other entities of local governments not reported in item 2 above	-	-	-

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(i) Non-bank Mainland China exposure (continued)

Types of Counterparties	2016		Total exposure
	On-balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure	
6 PRC nationals residing outside Mainland China or entities incorporated outside Mainland China where the credit is granted for use in Mainland China	-	-	-
7 Other counterparties where the exposures are considered by the reporting institution to be non-bank Mainland China exposures	-	-	-
Total	65,066	-	65,066
Total assets after provision	349,858		
On-balance sheet exposures as percentage of total assets	18.60%		

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(j) Additional disclosures on credit risk management

(i) Capital requirement

The capital requirements on each class of exposures calculated under the Basic (Credit Risk) Approach at the end of the reporting period can be analysed as follow:

	2017	2016
Sovereign	\$ 650,334	\$ 772,656
Bank	3,228,706	1,710,143
Corporate	21,309,615	20,442,225
Other exposure which are not past due	68,599	71,595
Past due	-	-
Total capital requirements for on-balance sheet exposures	<u>\$ 25,257,254</u>	<u>\$ 22,996,619</u>
Other commitments	\$ 540,568	\$ 44,568
Interest rate contracts	1,332	1,600
Exchange rate contracts	-	4,244
CVA under standardized method	6,660	7,098
Total capital requirements for off-balance sheet exposures	<u>\$ 548,560</u>	<u>\$ 57,510</u>
	<u>\$ 25,805,814</u>	<u>\$ 23,054,129</u>

The above represents the capital requirements based on 8% of risk weighted assets and does not reflect the capital actually held.

(ii) Capital charge

The capital charge for operational risk calculated in accordance with the basic indicator approach at the end of the reporting period is:

	2017	2016
Capital charge for operational risk	<u>\$ 710,759</u>	<u>\$ 744,739</u>

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(j) Additional disclosures on credit risk management (continued)

(iii) Credit risk mitigation

Risk management policies are in place to mitigate credit risk. Maximum available limit is set on exposure on country and concentration risk.

The concentration exposure limit is the total credit limit to a specific borrower. The country limit is established to each country taking into consideration of sovereign risk and expected frequency of transactions with the Company.

Both limits shall be within the concentration limit of the parent company.

(iv) Market risk

The Company has been exempted by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority under section 22(1) of Banking (Capital) Rules from the calculation of market risk under section 17 of Banking (Capital) Rules.

(k) Corporate governance

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance, and has fully complied throughout the year with the guideline in the Supervisory Policy Manual CG-1 "Corporate Governance of Locally Incorporated Authorised Institutions" issued by the HKMA.

Board committees

The board of directors has established a number of committees including the Credit Committee and Risk Management Committee.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(k) Corporate governance (continued)

Credit Committee

The Credit Committee is responsible for assisting the Board to formulate the Company's risk appetite and strategies for managing the credit risk. It is also responsible for the implementation and maintenance of the Company's credit risk management framework. It also participates in evaluating large credit applications and making credit decisions. The Committee comprised the Deputy Managing Director and the Senior Manager.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing all risks assumed in the course of business. Its review covers, but is not limited to, the market, liquidity, credit, country, legal, reputational, strategic and operational risks as well as the limits, policies and procedures designed to mitigate these risks. It also reviews the risks outstanding and controls over, new products proposed.

The Risk Management Committee is coordinated by the Deputy Managing Director who reports to the Managing Director and to the ultimate holding company. The responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee include:

- Understand fully the nature of risks considered significant to the Company and to ensure that the necessary steps are taken to identify, measure and control these risks;
- Ensure that appropriate policies and procedures, controls, and risk monitoring systems are in place and that accountability and lines of authority are set out clearly and well communicated;
- Establish and communicate guidelines and standards for managing the Company's risks;
- Implement strategies in a manner that limits risks associated with the Company's business and ensures compliance with laws and regulations;
- Oversee the asset and liability structure of the Company and ensure that the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term funding needs; and
- Construct, implement, and oversee strategies to ensure they are consistent with the Asset/Liability Management objectives. The strategies should take into consideration the economic, competitive and regulatory conditions.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(I) Senior management compensation and benefits

The below disclosures are in compliance with the guideline in Part 3 (Disclosure on remuneration) of the HKMA Supervisory Policy Manual CG-5 “Guideline on a Sound Remuneration System”.

(1) Design and implementation of the remuneration system

The Company has a small establishment in Hong Kong with around 10 staff. Since all the management are expatriates sent by the Export-Import Bank of Korea (the “Parent Bank”) as a government bank in Seoul, all staff’s remuneration packages follow the South Korean government guidance. All their remuneration packages are overseen by the Payroll & Welfare Team under the Human Resources Department from the Parent Bank according to its remuneration policy. At year-end, the Payroll & Welfare Team reviews the aggregate performance and the material terms of the year-end incentive awards granted to the eligible employee.

This remuneration policy at Group level has included essential elements including structure of remuneration, measurement of performance for variable remuneration and alignment payouts to the time horizon of risks.

Senior management is defined as those persons who are responsible for oversight of the Company’s strategy or activities and/or those of the Company’s material business lines. Key Personnel are defined as individual employees whose duties or activities in the course of their employment involve the assumption of material risk or taking on of material exposures on behalf of the Company. For the year 2017, the Company does not have any staff considered as Key Personnel.

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(I) Senior management compensation and benefits (continued)

(2) Aggregate quantitative information on remuneration for senior management and Key Personnel for the year ended 31 December 2017 are as follows:

- (i) Amount of remuneration for the financial years 2017 and 2016 are all fixed remuneration:

	2017		2016	
	Non-deferred	Number of beneficiaries	Non-deferred	Number of beneficiaries
<i>The value of remuneration awards for the financial year ended</i>				

Senior management

Fixed Remuneration (USD):

Cash-based	\$	382,440	7	\$	389,141	8
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Management of the Company are not entitled to any shares or share-linked instrument as variable remuneration.

- (ii) There was no deferred remuneration during the financial year 2017 (2016: \$Nil);
- (iii) There was no deferred remuneration awarded during 2017 being paid out and reduced through performance adjustment (2016: \$Nil);
- (iv) There was no guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year 2017 (2016: \$Nil); and

Unaudited supplementary information (continued)

(Expressed in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated)

(I) Senior management compensation and benefits (continued)

(2) Aggregate quantitative information on remuneration for senior management and Key Personnel for the year ended 31 December 2017 are as follows (continued):

- (v) No senior management or key personnel has been awarded with new sign-on or severance payment during the financial year 2017 (2016: \$Nil).

(J) Pillar 3 Regulatory Disclosures

The Pillar 3 regulatory disclosures for this year which are prepared in accordance with the Banking (Disclosure) Rules and disclosure templates issued by the HKMA can be found on the Company's website accessible through the "Regulatory Disclosure_2017" link on the home page of the Company's website at <https://www.koreaexim.go.kr/site/program/board/basicboard/list?boardtypeid=362&menuid=016001005>.